

NOTE: Students can also write factually correct answers, other than the ones given in this Marking Scheme.

**MARKING SCHEME POLITICAL SCIENCE
TERM 2(2021-22)
CLASS XII**

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 3 Sections A, B & C.
2. Section A has 8 questions of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 50 words each.
3. Section B has 3 questions of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 100 words each. Answer of map question should be attempted accordingly.
4. Section C has 2 questions of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 170 words each.

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SECTION-A

1. What are the objectives of establishing Regional Organizations?(1+1)

- A. To make regional development at par the fast-growing global economy.
- B. To accelerate economic growth through the social progress and cultural development.
- C. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations

Or

What is the term BRICS refers to? State one the key objectives of BRICS?(1+1)

- A. The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa respectively. BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia.
- B. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality

2. How one can say that India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan? Give two reasons.(1+1)

- A. India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government. The efforts made by the Bhutanese monarch to weed out the guerrillas and militants from northeastern India that operate in his country have been helpful to India.
- B. India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan and remains the Himalayan kingdom's biggest source of development aid.

3. Give two reasons why regionally and globally China has become the economic power to reckon with.(1+1)

- A. China has become an economic power to reckon with. The integration of China's economy and the inter-dependencies that this has created has enabled China to have considerable influence with its trade partners.
 - B. Hence, its outstanding issues with Japan, the US, ASEAN, and Russia have been tempered by economic considerations. It hopes to resolve its differences with Taiwan, which it regards as a renegade province, by integrating it closely into its economy. Fears of China's rise have also been mitigated by its contributions to the stability of the ASEAN economies after the 1997 financial crisis.
- 4. What role is played by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman in popular movement in Bangladesh?(1+1)**
- A. In 1975 Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government.
 - B. He also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League. This led to conflicts and tensions. In a dramatic and tragic development, he was assassinated in a military uprising.
- 5. What is South Asia?(1+1)**
- A. The expression 'South Asia' usually includes the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
 - B. The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south, west and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the sub-continent. The boundaries of the region are not as clear in the east and the west, as they are in the north and the south.
- 6. What advantage Congress had to be called as 'first off the blocks' party?(1+1)**
- A. The Congress was a very well-organized party and by the time the other parties could even think of a strategy, the Congress had already started its campaign. In fact, many parties were formed only around Independence or after that.
 - B. Thus, the Congress had the 'first off the blocks' advantage. By the time of Independence the party had not only spread across the length and breadth of the country as we had seen in the maps but also had an organizational network down to the local level. Most importantly, as the Congress was till recently a national movement, its nature was all-inclusive.
- 7. "The new Congress did not have the kind of capacity to absorb all tensions and conflicts that the Congress system was known for." Give two reasons.(1+1)**
- A. The Congress consolidated its position and Indira Gandhi assumed a position of unprecedented political authority, the spaces for democratic expression of people's

aspirations actually shrank. The popular unrest and mobilization around issues of development and economic deprivation continued to grow.

8. What is the philosophy of Integral Humanism given by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya?(1+1)

The philosophy of Integral Humanism is based on the following three principles:

- Primacy of whole, no part
- Supremacy of Dharma
- Autonomy of Society

Section –B

9. How did the European countries resolve their Post Second World War problem? Briefly outline the attempts that led to the formation of the European Union.(1+1+1+1) any four relevant point.

After the end of Second World War in 1945, the European States confronted the ruin of their economies and the destruction of assumptions and structures on which Europe had been founded. European countries resolved their Post Second World War problems in the following manner:

1. Under the 'Marshall Plan' the USA provided financial help to revive European economy
2. The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO.
3. Under the 'Marshall Plan' the organisation for European Economic Cooperation was established in 1948 to extend cooperation on trade and economic issues among the Western European States.
4. European Union was founded in 1992 for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs and creation of a single currency. It evolved from an economic union to political one over time.

The following attempts led to the formation of European Union:

1. The Council of Europe was established in 1949 for political cooperation.
2. The process of economic integration of European Capitalist countries led to the formation of European Economic Community in 1957.
3. The above mentioned processes acquired a political dimension with the creation of European Parliament.
4. The collapse of Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of European Union in 1992.

10. "The 1977 elections for the first time saw the Opposition coming into power at the Centre". What would you consider as the reasons for this development?(1+1+1+1)

The 1977 elections were evolved as a shock to everyone as Congress party was defeated for the very first time and opposition party came into power:

1. The opposition adopted the slogan 'Save democracy' against imposition of emergency earlier.
2. The opposition campaigned non-democratic character of rule which provided various excesses.
3. The opposition party highlighted the preventive detention and press censorship to favour public

opinion.

4. Janata Party also ensured not to divide non-Congress votes.

5. Middle section of north India was moving away from Congress for whom Janata Party became a platform.

6. Hence, elections of 1977 emerged many other factors instead about emergency only.

11. In the given outline political map of India four countries marked as A,B,C,D. Identify the location on the basis of the information given below along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows(1+1+1+1)

- i. King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990.
- ii. One of the first developing countries to successfully control the growth of Population.
- iii. His conflict with India made the Pro-military groups more powerful.
- iv. King initiated plans for its transition to multi -party system.

Sr. number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Answer
i	A	NEPAL
ii	D	SRILANKA
iii	C	PAKISTAN
iv	B	BHUTAN

SECTION -C

12. Mention some of the emerging new centers of powers with special reference to Asian countries.(1+1+1+1+1+1)

- A. The term **BRICS** refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa respectively. BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019, chaired by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.
- B. **Russia** has been the largest part of the former Soviet Union even before its disintegration. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1980s and early 1990s, Russia emerged as the strong successor of USSR [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics].

Russia's GDP is currently 11th in the world. Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it a powerful country in the global world. In addition, Russia is a nuclear state with a huge stock of sophisticated weapons. Russia is also a permanent member of the UN Security Council, called P-5

- C. **Israel** has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy. Situated in the middle of the burning politics of West Asian countries, Israel has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defence prowess, technological innovations, industrialization and agricultural development. Sustaining against adversity is the principle with which a small Jewish-Zionist nation, i.e., Israel is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian politics in particular.
- D. The 21st century **India** is being seen as an important emerging global power. The world is experiencing the power and rise of India in a multidimensional way. The economic, cultural, strategic position of the country with a population of 130 crores is very strong. From an economic perspective, targeting the goal of a \$5 trillion economy, a competitive huge market, an ancient inclusive culture with 200 million people of Indian Diaspora spreading across the globe impart distinct meaning and salience to India as a new center of power in the 21st century. From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology making it another nuclear power. 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy. All these changes are making India an important center of power in the present world.

Or

What is meant by globalization? How has globalization impacted on Indian economy?(2+4)

- A. Globalization as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds — ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world.
- B. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.
- C. Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalization has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon.
- D. The impact of globalization is vastly uneven — it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others — and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalization without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts
- E. During the colonial period, as a consequence of Britain's imperial ambitions, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished

goods. After independence, because of this experience with the British, we decided to make things ourselves rather than relying on others.

- F. We also decided not to allow others to export to us so that our own producers could learn to make things.
- G. This 'protectionism' generated its own problems. While some advances were made in certain arenas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved. India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth.
- H. In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment. While it may be too early to say how good this has been for India, the ultimate test is not high growth rates as making sure that the benefits of growth are shared so that everyone is better off.

13. Increasing participation of the people in the democratic politics of the country is broadly characterized as democratic upsurges. Explain them. each upsurge is of 2 marks(2+2+2)

Increasing participation of the people in the democratic politics of the country is broadly characterised as democratic upsurge. Based on this principle, social scientists have characterized three democratic upsurges in post-independence history of India. **The 'First Democratic Upsurge'** could be attributed from the 1950s till 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernization, urbanization, education and access to media, the successful holding of elections to both Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies all across states on the principle of parliamentary democracy were the testimony of India's first democratic upsurge. During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as **'Second Democratic Upsurge'** by Yogendra Yadav. This participation has made Indian politics more accommodative and accessible for these classes. Although this upsurge has not made any major change in the standard of living of these classes, especially Dalits, the participation of these classes into the organizational and political platforms gave them the opportunity to strengthen their self- respect and ensure empowerment in the democratic politics of the country. The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for **the 'Third Democratic Upsurge'**. The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of survival of the best but rather the survival of the ablest. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from State to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as Facilitator. Moreover, the Third Democratic Upsurge seeks to promote the participation of the youth who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society and have emerged as the real game changers in view of their increasing electoral preference for both development and governance in India's contemporary democratic politic

Or

What were the major developments that took place in Indian politics from 1989 to 1992?(1+1+1+1+1+1)

End of Congress system means dominance of Congress for two decades. But the most important event was the defeat of Congress party in the 1989's elections. The party had won only 197 seats, which was very low in comparison to 1984 elections where party won 415 seats.

The Congress boosted up its performance and finally it came back to power in 1991, after Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. But the elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system', Congress remained as major party but it lost its dominance as it enjoyed earlier in the party system.

Mandal Issue The Mandal issue started with the National Front government's decision to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission in 1990. The recommendation was that 27 per cent of job in the Central Government should be reserved for other backward classes's candidates only.

Thus, it brought widespread dismay and anger. This conflict between supporters and opponents of OBC reservation was popularly called 'Mandal issue'. It played a crucial role in shaping politics since 1989.

New Economic Reforms The new economic reforms were announced as the structural adjustment programme. These reforms were initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, but these were more visible in Narsimha Rao's Government in the year 1991. These reforms faced many criticisms, but the upcoming governments have continued to follow these.

Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi There was a change in leadership due to assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991. He was assassinated during his election campaign in Tamil Nadu by a Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LTTE. The elections of 1991 witnessed Congress party emerging as the single largest party. Though death of Rajiv Gandhi led to the appointment of Narsimha Rao as the Prime Minister.

Ayodhya Issue The Ayodhya issue was started with the demolition of Babri Masjid in December, 1992. This incident led to violence and many questions were raised about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. This issue exemplified and provoked various changes in the politics of the country and guided the rise of the BJP and the politics of Hindutva.