

**MARKING SCHEME**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS –XII (2016-17)**

<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>VALUE POINTS</b>	<b>MAR KS</b>	<b>PG .NO</b>
<u>1.</u>	The Razakaras	1	17
<u>2</u>	<b>C</b>	1	47
<u>3.</u>	For giving political power to Dalits	1	183
<u>4.</u>	<b>Anti Arrack Movement</b> - due to domestic violence movement for the demand of equal representation	1	139
<u>5</u>	<b>Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms-</b> 1. Glasnost 2. Perestroika 3. Acceleration (any two )	1	22
<u>6.</u>	<b>Secretary Generals of United Nations</b> a. Trygve Lie iv. Norway B. Boutros-Boutros Ghali i. Egypt C. Kofi Annan ii. Ghana D. U Thant iii. Burma (Myanmar)	2	87
<u>7</u>	<b>Oil</b> the most important resource- In their uneven distribution and non-availability to some nations, there always has been a struggle over them. The first and the second gulf war are the prime examples of this struggle.	2	129
<u>8</u>	<b>Shah Commission</b> was appointed to look into the abuse of authority taken in the wake of the emergency proclaimed on the 25 <sup>th</sup> June 1975  Shah Commission found that there were many' excesses' committed during the emergency	2	113
<u>9.</u>	<b>Punjab Accord-</b> i. Chandigarh was transferred to Punjab ii. Punjab and Haryana border dispute was solved iii. Ravi- Beas river dispute was resolved between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan iv. Compensation to the people affect by the militancy Any two points to be explained	2	161
<u>10.</u>	<b>Opposition parties–</b> i. Groomed leaders ii. Check and balance mechanism iii. Principled criticism iv. Provided political alternatives Any two points to be explained	2	40

<b>11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In spite of many conflicts, the states of South Asia recognize the importance of peace and cooperation and friendly relationship among themselves.</li> <li>ii. (SAARC) is a major initiative of South Asian States to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.</li> <li>iii. SAARC countries signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA)</li> <li>iv. Although India – Pakistan relations seems to be a story of endemic conflict and violence, there have been a series of efforts to manage tensions and build peace.</li> <li>v. The two countries have started many confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.</li> <li>vi. US is increasingly acting as a moderator between India and Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<b>4</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>12</b>	<p><b>The role of E V Ramaswamy Naicker in the Dravidian Movement :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Raised anti-caste struggle and raised the rediscovery of Dravidic identity</li> <li>ii) Founded Dravid Kazgham</li> <li>iii) Opposed Brahmin domination and affirmed regional pride against domination of the north</li> <li>iv) His movement acquired political power in the state and became influential at the national level</li> <li>v) Movement transferred to DMK</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. EU is the world's biggest economy</li> <li>ii. Its currency (the euro) can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar</li> <li>iii. Its share in the world trade is three times larger than that of the USA</li> <li>iv. Is has enormous economic influence</li> <li>v. Its armed forces are the second largest in the world</li> <li>vi. Britain and France have nuclear arsenals</li> <li>vii. It is second in communication and technology</li> </ul> <p>Any four to be explained</p>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>14.</b>	<p><b>Key controversies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Agricultural vs. industrial development</li> <li>ii) Public vs. private sector</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>15.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Soviet system gave primary importance to the state and the institution of the party.</li> <li>ii) The soviet political system centered on the communist party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.</li> <li>iii) The economy was planned and controlled by the state</li> <li>iv) It was then more developed than rest of the world except the US.</li> <li>v) It had a complex communications network, vast energy resources</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<b>4</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>16.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) 30 crore indigenous population spread across the world</li> <li>ii) Irrespective of their geographical location, they are strikingly</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>	<b>131</b>

	<p>similar with respect to their land and variety of life systems supported by it.</p> <p>iii) The loss of land is the most obvious threat to their survival</p> <p>iv) They depend upon their subsistence on the cultivation of land</p> <p>v) They enjoy constitutional protection in political representation</p> <p>vi) They are displaced by various developmental projects</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>		
<u>17</u>	<p>a) State Reorganization Commission</p> <p>b) The creation of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of linguistic basis opened the flood gates of linguistic passions and demands for creation of linguistic states were raised from various quarters.</p> <p>c) democracy associated with plurality – as it believes in accommodation and social justice</p>		
<u>18.</u>	<p>a. The period of emergency is described as a period of political crisis because of:</p> <p>i. Invoked article 352 of the constitution</p> <p>ii. Grave crisis</p> <p>iii. Suspension of fundamental rights</p> <p>iv. Press censorship and electricity failure</p> <p>b. The issues of dispute between judiciary and parliament during 1970's were :</p> <p>i. Abridgement of fundamental rights</p> <p>ii. Curtailment of right to property</p> <p>iii. Abridge fundamental rights to give effect to directive principles of the state policy</p> <p>c. The role of mass protest during emergency :</p> <p>i. reflected the attributed aspiration of people</p> <p>ii. call for nationwide strike</p> <p>iii. Mass agitations</p> <p>iv. railway strike</p>	( <u>1+2+</u> <u>2=5)</u>	<u>197</u>
<u>19.</u>	<p><b>a) The Cuban missile crisis was considered as a high point of cold war because of :</b></p> <p>i. Conflict between US &amp;USSR over the military base of USSR in Cuba against US interest</p> <p>ii. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any soviet ships heading to cuba as a way of warning</p> <p><b>b) Contentious issues between US A and USSR :</b></p> <p>i. Ideological issues</p> <p>ii. Spread of communism against American interest</p> <p>iii. Military blocs</p> <p>iv. Containment issue</p> <p><b>c) The military alliances formed during the cold war were :</b></p> <p>i. NATO</p> <p>ii. SEATO</p> <p>iii. CENTO</p>	( <u>1+2+</u> <u>2=5)</u>	<u>2</u>

<p><b>20.</b></p>	<p>a) AMERICA is represented as thumb  b) The nature of hegemony - soft, structural and hard hegemonic dominance  c) operation undertaken by this country- operation Iraqi freedom/ operation desert storm</p> <p><b>FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED.....</b>  a) <b>America</b> in the world is having global dominance  b) <b>military dominance – in absolute and relative terms</b>  i. high expenditure  ii. high budget allotment  iii. military dominance  iv. high tech chasm  c) <b>State its structural hegemony</b>  i. Global public goods  ii. SLOCS  iii. Internet  iv. World trade</p>	<p>(  <u>1+2+</u>  <u>2=5)</u></p>	<p><b>40</b></p>
<p><b>21.</b></p>	<p><b>Map questions</b>  i) Nizam belonged to <b>Hyderabad (present Telangana)</b>  ii) article 370 of Indian constitution related with <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>  iii) operation blue star was launched in <b>Punjab</b>  iv) J.P.Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in 1974 -<b>Bihar</b>  v) State which is highly affected the Naxalites.- <b>West Bengal</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED</b>  i. naxalite movement a threat to the democracy?-violent methods used by them, splintered into parties, bloodshed by them  ii. naxalite movement splintered into political parties – <b>CPI-ML</b>  iii–<b>ADIVASIS</b> section of Indian society are most affected by the naxalite movement</p>	<p><u>5x1</u>  <u>=5</u></p>	
<p><b>22.</b></p>	<p><b>Consequences of disintegration of USSR :</b>  i. It meant the end of World war confrontation between USA and USSR.  ii. US became the sole super power.  iii. Capitalist economy became more dominant and was supported by World Bank and IMF.  iv. Many new countries emerged, especially the Baltic and Eastern European states.  v. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and European Union became very strong regional groups.  vi. SHOCK therapy and expansion of capitalism</p> <p><b>Or</b></p>	<p><u>6</u></p>	<p><u>23</u></p>

	<p><b>Relevance of NAM :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Opposition to racism</li> <li>ii. Respect for human rights and dignity</li> <li>iii. Opposition to counter neo colonialism</li> <li>iv. Maintain environmental balance</li> <li>v. NIEO</li> <li>vi. To curb terrorism</li> </ul>		<u>12</u>
<u>23.</u>	<p><b>Reforms for strengthening of UN :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Reforms in the organizations structure and processes</li> <li>iii. Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organization</li> <li>iv. major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly Membership has expanded</li> <li>v. Increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members in UNSC</li> <li>vi. Security Council should have more developing countries in it like Asia , Africa and South America</li> <li>vii. Proposal to improve UNs budgetary procedures and its administration</li> <li>viii. Some countries want the organization to play a greater role in peace and security missions</li> <li>ix. Others want it play humanitarian role</li> <li>x. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>The non -traditional concepts both human security and global security focus on the change nature of threats and security :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Human rights</li> <li>ii. Global poverty</li> <li>iii. Terrorism</li> <li>iv. Environmental threats</li> <li>v. Diseases</li> </ul> <p><b>Any three</b></p>	<u>6</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>24</u>	<p><b>Inter-connected world</b> mean- global world which is integrated through exchange of people, information, goods and services</p> <p><b>Cultural and political dimensions –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Political dimensions of globalization at the most simple level, result in an erosion of state capacity, i.e the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, ‘welfare state’ is now giving away to a more minimalist state that performs certain core function such as the maintenances of law and order and the security of its citizens.</li> <li>ii. Culturally it leads to the risk of a uniform culture or what is called as cultural homogenization. The risk of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of global culture is the imposition of Western Culture</li> </ul>	<u>6</u>	<u>143</u>



<u>27</u>	<p><b>Three major factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi govt. in the early 1990s :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Garibi hatao program of Gandhi</li> <li>2. Land to landless labourers</li> <li>3. Support to dalits , adivasis, minorities and women</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Major reasons for the split of congress (o) and congress (R) :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. She gave left orientation to the govts policies ignoring syndicates</li> <li>ii. For presidential elections , supported v v giri</li> <li>iii. Abolished privy purse</li> <li>iv. Banks were nationalized against old members of congress</li> <li>v. Sidelined syndicates</li> <li>vi. Neglected them in all the policies</li> </ol>	<u>3x2</u> <u>=6</u>	<u>92</u>
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