

MARKING SCHEME – Mid Term
CLASS:XII
SESSION 2020-21
SUBJECT:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 40

Ans 1: The government believed that this would bring in necessary capital investment and provide more employment opportunities. (2)

Ans 2: The 1960s decade was labelled as dangerous decade because unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, religious divisions etc. Could lead to a failure of the democratic project or the disintegration of the country. (2)

Ans 3: (2)
1. Mandal Commission was a Commission appointed by the Central Government in 1978
2. It is known as the Mandal Commission after the name of it's chairperson Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal(Any other relevant point).

Ans 4: (2)
1. The UNs objective is to prevent international conflict
2. To foster international cooperation in solving problems and promoting respect for human rights. (any other relevant point).

Ans 5: The word South Asia signifies a group of seven countries that are: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. (2)

Ans 6: (4)
Differences:
1. The sharing of Ganga and Bhramaputra river waters
2. Problem of Illegal immigration to India.
Cooperation:
1. In economic areas both countries have improved their economic relations
2. Bangladesh is the main link of "India's look east" policy.

Ans 7: (4)
1. It's share of World Trade is three times larger than USA
2. It's uniform currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the US Dollar
3. European Union's economic power gives its influence over it's closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.

Ans 8: (4)
1. The anti-Muslim riots took place in the form of violence against Muslims. The immediate provocation for this violence was an accident that took place at a station called Godrah, in 2002.
2. This violence continued for almost a month nearly 1100 people were killed in this violence

3. The national human rights commission criticized the Gujarat Government's role in failing to control violence.

Ans 9:

(6)

1. The economic implications of globalization basically involve greater economic flows among different countries of the world
2. Globalization has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe
3. Globalization has also led to the flow of ideas across National boundaries

Impact of Globalization on India:

1. New jobs have been created in industries where MNCs have invested such as Electronics and Fast-Food Chains etc.
2. Some Indian companies have become multinational themselves due to globalization itself. For example: Ranbaxy, Tata Motors etc.
3. In flow of private foreign capital and export orientation of the economy are also due to globalization

Ans 10:

(6)

1. The most significant land reform was the abolition of the zamindari system
2. Attempts were made at consolidation of land

Drawbacks of Land Reforms:

1. Though the laws were made to put an upper limit or ceiling on how much agricultural land one could own, people with excess land managed to evade the law
2. The tenants who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security against eviction but this provision was rarely implemented. **(Any other relevant point)**

Ans 11:

(6)

1. The government made conscious effort to project its socialist credentials
2. Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws
3. Land ceiling legislation was taken by the government
4. In order to end her dependence on other political parties, she strengthened her party's position in the parliament, and seek a popular mandate for her programs. **(Any other relevant point).**