

Political Science

SET-A

M.M.40

Marking Scheme

Marks:2 hours

SECTION-A

Ans1:

- a. I. Corruption and Environmental Degradation
- ii. Economic Inequality between urban and rural dwellers
- b. I. “informal, non-confrontationists and cooperative way of interaction.”

Ans2:

- i. Common national anthem
- ii. Single currency
- iii. National flag
- iv. Founding date
- v. Common foreign and security policy

Ans3:

- i. India
- ii. Nepal
- iii. Bhutan
- iv. Bangladesh
- v. Sri lanka

Ans 4.

- i. Delimitation or drawing the boundaries of electoral constituencies
- ii. Preparing the electoral rolls
- iii. Illiterate population

Ans 5.

- i. Social and ideological coalition
- ii. Inherited the legacy of national movement
- iii. Had a popular and charismatic leader like Jawaharlal Nehru
- iv. Internal factionalism led to the strengthening of congress rather than being a weakness. (Role of opposition as well as ruling)

Ans 6.

- i. Congress- non-democratic rule.
- ii. It is opposed to the interest of of the poor and ordinary people.

- iii. That's why non congress parties are necessary to reclaim the true democracy.
- iv. Division of votes kept the congress in power. In order to prevent the rule of congress, non-congress parties must join their hands.

Ans 7.

- i. Misuse of provisions of emergency- 356: The ambiguities of the provision of emergency in the constitution was rectified.
- ii. Rise of united opposition
- iii. Civil liberties for citizens
- iv. Functioning of mass media-freedom of press was curtailed.

Ans8

- i. When a single party does not get a majority then two or more parties come together to form the government.
- ii. For eg: National Front Government was formed with the support of BJP and Left Front and National Democratic Alliance led by BJP.

SECTION-B

Ans9.

- i. To remove the economic and political isolation from America in 1972.
- ii. Four Modernizations proposed by Premier Zhou Enlai
- iii. Deng Xiaoping announced the Open Door Policy which paved the way for economic reforms.
- iv. Four Modernization-
 - a. Agriculture,
 - b. Industry
 - c. Science and technology.
 - d. Military
- v. Privatization of Agriculture in 1982 followed by Privatization of Industry in 1998(special economic zones)

Ans10.

- i. Hindu Kingdom in the past
- ii. Constitutional monarchy
- iii. In 1990, There was a triangular conflict between the monarchs, Maoist and democrats
- iv. In 2002, The Monarch dismissed the government
- v. In 2006, There were uprisings happening in the restoration of democracy
- vi. Monarch restored the house of representation in 2008
- vii. In 2015, new constitution was adopted.

Ans 11.

- i. Bihar
- ii. J&K
- iii. Uttar Pradesh
- iv. Haryana

SECTION-C

Ans12.

A.

- i. Shift of caste and religion politics to development and governance oriented policies
- ii. NDA III Government gave the slogan of “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas” and introduced many social welfare programmes of all-inclusive character
- iii. Make Administration accessible to the doorstep, especially to the women and non-religious minorities.
- iv. Social welfare schemes such as Jan Dhan Yojana, Beti Padhao, Desh Badhao and Ujjawala Yojana etc.
- v. Rise of BJP system
- vi. Strong political will on foreign fronts. (strong foreign policies/befitting reply to Pakistan)

B.

- I. Rise of “Mandal issue” in national politics. the decision by National Front Government to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission – 27% OBC
- ii. The demolition of disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri masjid). This symbolized the rise of BJP and the politics of Hindutva.
- iii. New Economic Reforms started by Rajiv Gandhi and was visible in 1991.
- iv. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991
- v. The election of 1989 marked the end of Congress System. It lost the centrality it earlier enjoyed.
- vi. Rise of Coalition alliance politics. Eg. NDA, UPA

Ans 13.

A

- i. Political effects- a. boost up the capacity of the state
b. increase in efficiency and effectiveness of the governance of the state through technological advancement.
- ii. Economic effects- a. FDI increased in developing countries leading to increase in trade and employment.
b. New economic policies and elimination of trade barriers.
- iii. Cultural effects- a. Cultural heterogination – rise of diverse agricultures not harming the traditional values

- b. Enlargement of the choices to the consumers

B.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

I. Erosion of state capacity

ii. From welfare states to a minimalist state

iii. Market became the prime determinant of social and welfare economics.

- iv. Rise of role of MNCS in decision making process

Positive effects of globalization

- i. boost up the capacity of the state
- ii. increase in efficiency and effectiveness of the governance of the state through technological advancement.



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