

Date = 02.12.17.

MARKING SCHEME.

SUB: Pol-SC  
Std. XII

1. Maastricht Treaty - 1992.
2. South Asian Free Trade Agreement.
3. US President Dwight Eisenhower.
4. 1956: Nationalization of Suez canal by Egypt
5. led to an Arab - Israel war.
6. Annual financial help given to the Indian rulers by the Govt. of India in lieu of joining with Union of India.
7. Seminars and Mainstream.
8. Five nuclear powers are exempted from it and it was imposed upon others.
9. A negative power used by the permanent members. USA: 82, UK: 32.
10. (i) Not stable so far. (ii) Madhesi problems.  
(iii) Threat from Maoist and loyalists of monarchy.
11. (i) Atlantic Charter (ii) Failure of League of Nations.  
(iii) Tehran and Yalta Conference.  
(iv) San Francisco Conf<sup>n</sup> and 24.10.1945
12. Cooperation & Peace agreement in 1987  
(i) Helping Sri Lanka in its reconstruction.  
Disagreement = (i) LTTE issue created problem.  
(ii) Sri Lanka arrests & prevents of Indian fishermen.
13. (i) FDI more (ii) open door policy. (iii) Modernisation.  
(iv) open to US and other European countries. Ex. Pra. n.
14. (i) India hosted Afro-Asian meeting.  
(ii) Nehru's role and leadership  
(iii) Bandung Conference. (iv) NAM. (Any other.)

- 15. (i) Gata Lal changed party frequently.
- (ii) It relates to defection.
- (iii) Became a saying in politics.

- 16. (i) Parliament's Power to amend Const.
- (ii) Executive interference in Fundamental Rights
- (iii) To what extent Parliament can go to change.
- (iv) SC role to protect the Constitution.

- 17. (i) Strong Govt. and strong opposition party
- (ii) Small parties had little role.

- (b) (i) Ambition to become PM by members.
- (ii) Intra-party rivalry.
- (iii) Policies of ruling party.

- 18. (i) South Asia. (ii) India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal.
- (iii) (a) Lack of understanding. (b) Economic problems.

- 19. (i) strong bonding among the countries.
- (ii) Similar culture
- (iii) Lack of rivalry
- (iv) Emerging economy & resources

- 20. (i) 1971, (ii) 352, 40.
- (iii) (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand. (b) Explain

- (iii) (a) Leadership of Indira Gandhi
- (b) Policies of Congress.
- (c) Lack of faith of people on the leaders of Grand Alliance.

- 21. (i) Lt. Gen. J.S. Aurora and Lt. Gen. A.K. Kaliazi.
- (ii) Indo-Pak war of 1971.
- (iii) (a) Due to influx of a large no. refugees.
- (b) To protect sovereignty.
- (c) To stop huge economic burden and international reputation.

- 22. (i) India stands for peaceful uses.
- (ii) No first use, (iii) oppose CTBT & NPT
- (iv) Support disarmament. (v) To strengthen IAEA.

- (ii) To make world brotherhood known
- (iii) To maintain peace.
- (iv) To strengthen co-operation among the member states.
- (v) To eradicate poverty, maintain human rights.

Any other points. (Explain.)

22. (i) Architect of India's foreign policy.
- (ii) Kept foreign Powers ministers Post.
- (iii) Support Independence, to end Colonialism, Sovereignty, established NAM.
- (iv) A champion of Afro-Asian unity.

OR.

- (i) A powerful alternative organisation.
  - (ii) Two veto powers.
  - (iii) After US, Largest military power.
  - (iv) Extreme strength in economic and technical powers.
- Any other. Explain.

24. (i) India - A founding member of UN.
- (ii) India Participated in all UN Programme.
- (iii) India supports Nelson in UN.
- (iv) Always supports UN policies to main peace and security.

Any other. Explain.

- (1) 1964 :- Through Consensus - Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- 1966 :- Through a secret Ballot - Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Deai to become PM.

Explain.

- (i) Appointed to insure the emergency excess.
- (ii) (a) Illegal detention. (ii) Forceful Sterilisation.
- (iii) Press censorship. (iv) A no. newspapers and magazines were targeted.
- (iv) Political arrest and opposition leaders sent to jail.
- (v) Relocation of people. (Any other.)

OR.

- (4)
- 25 (i) Kashmir issue. (ii) Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971.
- (iii) Emergence of Bangladesh (iv) Cross borders terrorism.
- (v) Illegal hiring and helping terrorists and insurgency.
- (vi) Problem of Ram of Kutch and Sir Creek.
- Any other. Explain.

- 26
- A group of Senior Congress leaders who took all the decisions of INC.
- (i) Played a pivotal role in the split.
- (ii) Selected N. Sanjeeva Reddy as Presidential Candidate.
- (iii) Issue party whip & vote.
- (iv) Opposed Indira Gandhi. (v) Led to split in 1969.

- OR
- (i) Feudalistic Mindset (ii) Lack of strong leaders.
- (iii) Lack of support to democracy (iv) Late establishment of Constitution (v) Upper hand to military.
- Any other.

- 27 (i) The INC - ruling party suppressed it.
- (ii) It said that opposition was trying to remove the duly elected govt. (iii) Opposition view point was to oppose the missile and anti-people policies of the govt.
- (iv) CPI supported it. Explain.

- OR:
- (i) A. B. Vajpayee went to ~~S~~ China.
- (ii) Rajiv Gandhi as PM visited China in 1988.
- (iii) Sino-India agreements were signed to promote trade and Commerce.
- (iv) CBM was signed. (v) People-to-people contact was promoted. Any other. Explain?