CBSE Class 12 Political Science Compartment Answer Key 2022 (August 23, Set 1 - 59/6/1)

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022 SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) SET:1 CODE NO 59/6/1

SECTION A					
Q1.					
	more democratic than the one-party governments ?				
	OR				
	(b)Highlight the names of any four Prime Ministers of India				
	who have led the coalition governments.				
Ans.	Coalition government proved to be more democratic in many ways-	2	Pg		
	They eliminate the fear of one party dictatorship.				



- Different groups and regions get due representation in the ٠ government.
- Due to Coalition government many parties come together on different issues.

OR

The Regional aspirations are also fulfilled. •

(or any other point)

	 (i) V.P. Singh (ii) Chandra Shekhar (iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao (iv) A.B. Vajpayee (v) H.D. Deve Gowda 	4 x ¹ / ₂ =2			
	(vi) I.K. Gujaral				
	(vii) Manmohan Singh (Any four)				
Q2.	Explain any two features of BAMCEF.				
Ans.	 (i) BAMCEF was not an ordinary trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the 'bahujan.' (ii) It addresses the problems of its members. Its principle concern was justice and social equality for the entire society. 	2X1=2	Pg 183- II		
Q3.	Examine any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress				
•	Party in the State Assembly elections of 1967.				
Ans.	Reasons for the defeat of Congress Party:- (i) There was an increase in alliances and coalitions against the Congress Party. (ii) Internal differences increased within the Congress party. (or any other point)	2X1=2	Pg 104- II		
Q4.	Explain the term " Congress Syndicate".				
Ans.	Explain the termCongress SyndicateCongress Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congressleaders who were in control of the party organisation. It was led byK. Kamaraj and included powerful state leaders like S. K. Patil,S.Nijalingappa ,N. Sanjeeva Reddy and Atulya Ghosh.		Pg 92-II		
Q5.	Describe any two changes made in the methods of voting in				



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	India since Independence.		
Ans.	 (i) Introduction of common ballot papers with symbols of all the candidate. 	2X1=2	Pg 29-I
	(ii) Introduction of electronic voting machine at the end of 1990s by the		
	Election Commission.		
0.6	(or any other relevant point)	7	
Q6.	State any two strengths that make the 21 st century Israel an		
	important emerging global power.		
Ans.	Israel as a global power-	2X1=2	Ref
	(i) Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in terms of		mat
	science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy.		
	(ii) It has reached to the new heights of global political standing by		
	virtue of its defense powers, technological innovations, industrial		
	and agricultural developments.		
Q7.	Explain any two features of the relationship between India and		
	Maldives.	E	
Ans.	India- Maldives relations:-	2X1=2	Pg-
	(i) In November 1988, Tamil mercenaries from Sri Lanka attacked on		77-I
	Maldives. Indian Air Force and Navy reacted quickly to the	rm	
	Maldives's request to stop the invasion.		
	(ii) India has also contributed towards the Island's economic		
	development, tourism and fisheries.		
	(Any other feature)		

	(ii) Pizza	
	(iii) Burgers	
	(iv)Soft drinks	
	(v) Noodles	
	(or any other example)	
	SECTION B	
Q9.	Identify and explain any two factors responsible for the	
Q9.	Identify and explain any two factors responsible for the emergence of globalisation.	

AII5.	ractors responsible for the entergence of globalisation	272-4	120			
	(i) Globalisation is not caused by any single factor , technology remains		138- I			
	a critical element.					
	(ii) The invention of telegraph, the telephone, internet and the microchip					
	in the more recent times has revolutionized communication between					
	different parts of the world.					
	(iii) It increased interconnectedness among people in the world.					
	(Any two) (or any other point)					

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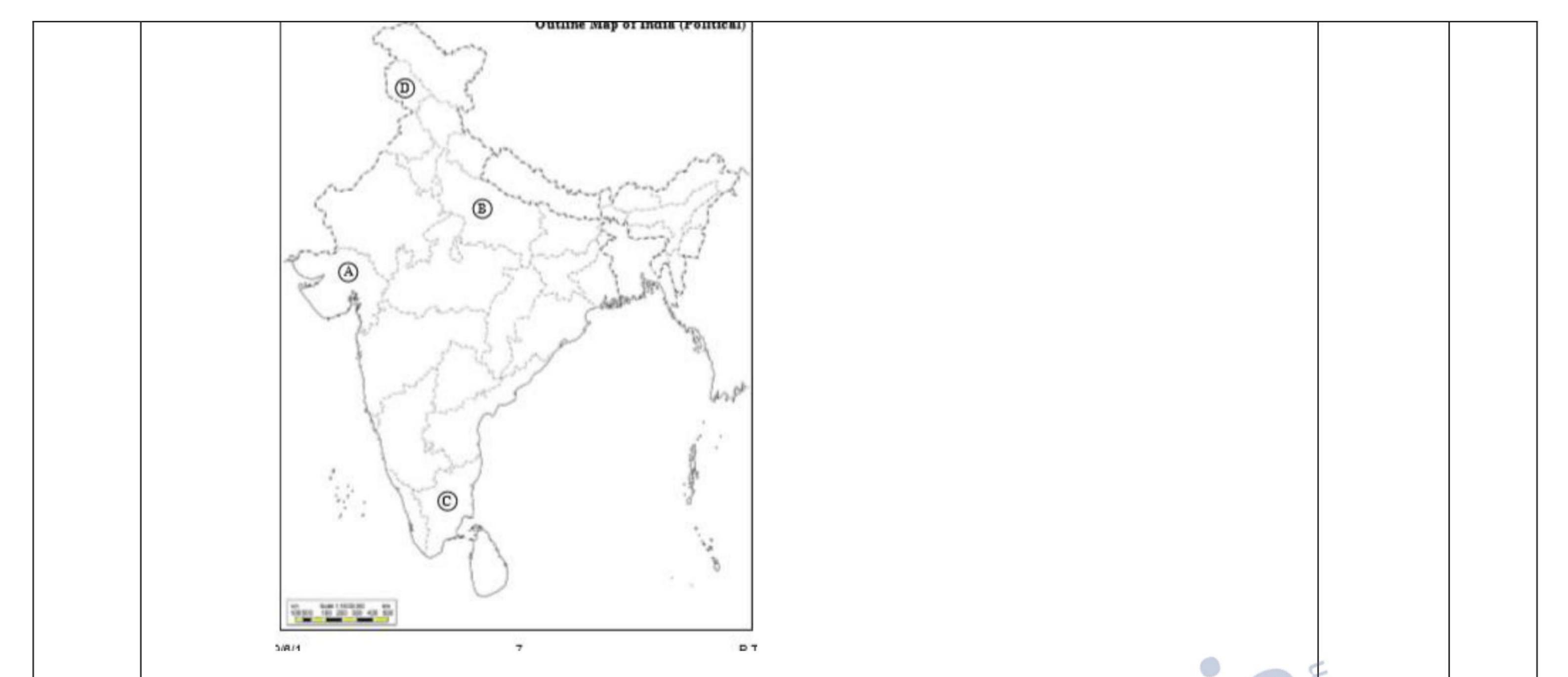
Q10.	Highlight any two main causes of ethnic conflicts of Sri Lanka.				
 Ans. Causes of ethnic conflicts of Sri Lanka:- (i) After independence , politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by the majority Sinhala community. (ii) The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is between in the Sinhala community and Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. (iii) The Sinhala nationlists thought that Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. (iv)The neglect of Tamils concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism and LTTE has been fighting an armed struggle with the army and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' for Sri Lankan Tamils. On the given political outline map of India (on page 7) four States 					
Q11.	On the given political outline map of India (on page 7), four States have been marked as (A, B, C) and (D) . Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :	ES.			

Serial number of the Concerned alphabet Name of the

(ii) India 5 C (iii) (iii) (ii	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(iv)	

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(i) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government.

(ii) The State to which K. Kamaraj belonged.

iew Platfor (iii) The latest Union Territory of the Indian Union. (iv) The State from where Bharatiya Janata Party began ite Dath Vatra -1 510

	its Rath Yatra.		X		
Ans.	Serial number of the information used (i) (ii)	Concerned alphabet in the map B C	Name of the State Uttar Pradesh Tamil Nadu Jammu & Kashmir	4X1=4	
	(iii) (iv)	A	Gujarat		
Q11	Note :The following ques Candidates only, in lieu of				

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					٦	
		e any two factors that led to the protests against the Congress				
		ment before the declaration of Emergency in 1975.				
Ans.	(i) R	ising prices of food grain, cooking oil and other essential	2X2=4	Pg 104-		
	CC	ommodities.		104- II		
	(ii) P	eople protest against corruption in high places.				
	(iii)Ir	ndustrial growth was low and unemployment was very high				
		articularly in the rural areas.				
		(Any two)				
		SECTION C				
Q12.	(a)	Analyse any three factors responsible for the European				
		Union to be a highly influential regional organization.				
		OR OR				
	(b)	Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.				
Ans.	(a)	Factors responsible for EU to be a highly influential regional	3x2=6	Pg-		
		organization:-		53- 54-I		
		(i) EU is the world's biggest economy.		54-1		
		(ii) Its currency Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the	8			
		US Dollar.				
		(iii) Its economic power gives it influence over its closest	rm			
		neighbors' as well as in Asia and Africa.				
		(iv)Its share of world trade is three times larger that of the US.				
		(v) Its two members (now one) hold permanent seat in the				

UNSC and there are many other non-permanent members also. (vi)The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. (vii) Its total spending on defence is second after the US.

(Any three with explanation)

OR

(b) ASEAN as an economic association-

- Its economy is growing much faster than that of the US, EU and Japan.
- This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.
- ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN states.
- A mechanism is being evolved to settle and resolve the economic disputes.

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- ASEAN has focused on creating FTA for investment, labour and services.
- The current economic strength of ASEAN is being trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China, Singapore and Thailand.



Q13.	 (a) Highlight any three developments of 1970s which were the cause of confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India. OR (b) Highlight any three lessons learnt from the Emergency imposed in 1975. 			
Ans.	 (a) Confrontation between Government and Judicary in 1970s. (i) Regarding Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court said that the 	3x2=6	Pg 107- 108-	×

- parliament can neither abridge Fundamental Rights nor can amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed. But the Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles of the State policy. Again the Supreme Court rejected this provision. (ii) In 1973, Chief Justice of India was appointed by violating the seniority criterion, by appointing A.N. Roy and ignoring seniority of three judges.
- (iii)Climax came when the High Court declared Indira .Gandhi's election as invalid on the ground that she had used the services of Review Platforn. government servant in her election campaign.

OR

(b)Lessons learnt from Emergency:-

(i) After Emergency normal democratic functioning in India, resumed with in a short span of time. It proved, it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. (ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the constitution that have been rectified since. Now internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet. (iii)The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The courts too, have taken role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individual.

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3x2=6Pg 117-118-

