ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2018
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1
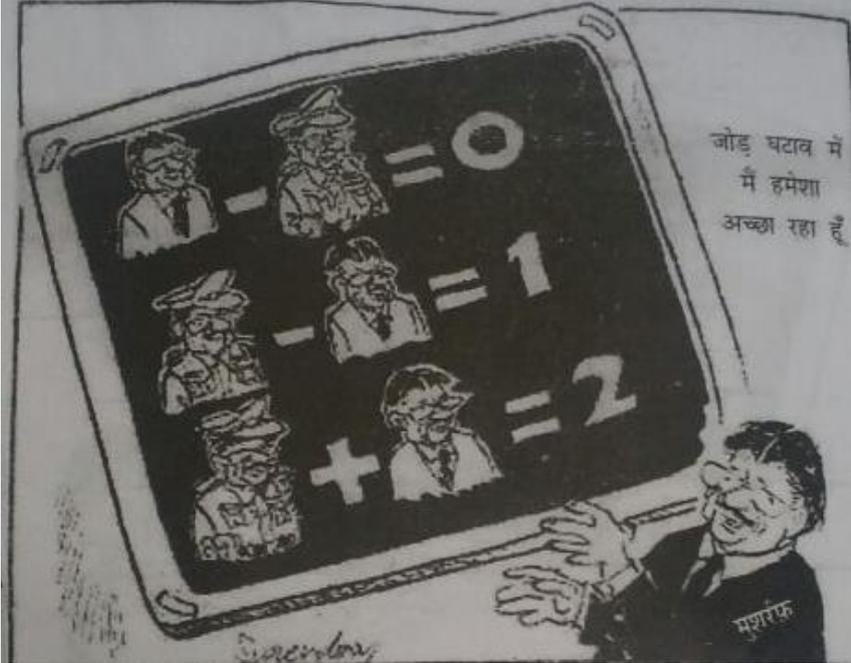
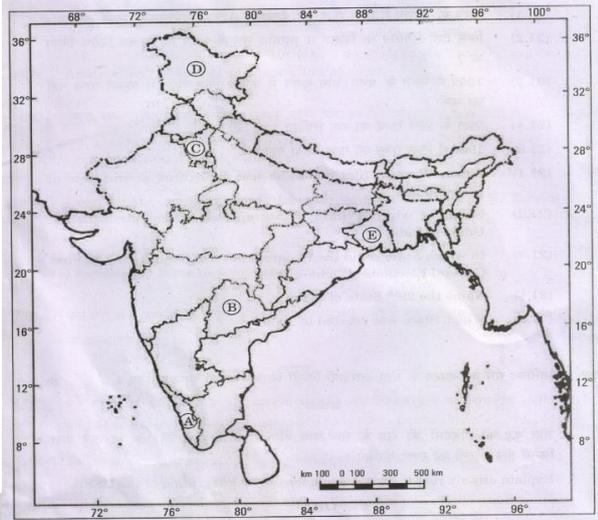|		
Q1.	Explain any one difference between the ideologies represented by the US and the USSR during the Cold War period.	1
Ans.	(i) Ideology followed by US was capitalism whereas USSR was Socialism. (ii) US followed liberal democracy but USSR followed one party rule. or any other relevant difference. (any one)	

Q2.	Which one of the following statements is 'true' about the constraints on American hegemony?
	     (a) The increasing power of Russia.
	     (b) The widespread terrorism in the world.
	     (c) The institutional structure of the American State itself.
	     (d) The rise of the India as a new economic power.
		1

Ans.	**(c)** The Institutional structure of America State itself.	
Q3.	Identify the reason responsible for the people's disliking of the National Emergency imposed in 1975.	1
Ans.	**(i)** During emergency civil rights were took away by the government. **(ii)** Excesses were made on the people without appropriate reasons. **(iii)** Putting all the opposition leaders in the jail without any charge/trial. or any other relevant point. (any one)	
Q4.	Highlight any one advantage of the popular movements.	1
Ans.	**Advantages of Popular movements** **(i)** Popular movements ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. **(ii)** These movements reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts and leads to lack of faith in democracy. **(iii)** Ensure active political or social participation of people. **(iv)** Rectify some problems in the functioning of party politics and are also part and parcel of the democratic process. (any one)	
Q5.	How did the 'Chipko Movement' get its name?	1
Ans.	It was a movement where people saved the trees from cutting by hugging the trees. In Hindi, hugging is referred to chipko. It gave the name to this movement as Chipko Movement.	
Q6.	Assess any two consequences of shock therapy.	1×2=2
Ans.	**(i)** In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies at throw-away prices called as " the largest garage sale in history". **(ii)** The value of Ruble declined dramatically.	

	(iii) The collective farm system disintegrated. **(iv)** Privatization took the control of many economic activities. **(v)** The old Russian system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. (any two)	
Q7. Ans.	Give any two examples to show that globalization has affected our food habits. **(i)** It is due to globalization that our traditional drinks "lassi, shikanji" etc. have been replaced by soft drinks like Coke and Pepsi. **(ii)** Our traditional food habits of eating rice and chapaties have been overpowered by fast food like Pizza, Burger and Patties. **(iii)** Chowmin, Noodles, Pasta are more examples of changing food habits. or any other relevant example. (any two)	1×2=2
Q8. Ans.	Mention any two environmental issues that have become the concern of global politics. **Environmental concerns that have become issues of global politics** **(i)** Throughout the world cultivable land is barely expanding any more. Besides, a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is loosing fertility. **(ii)** About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water. **(iii)** Natural forests are being cut down throughout the world which has disestablished the climate. **(iv)** A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone is taking place in the earth's stratosphere which is posing real danger to the eco system. **(v)** Increasing coastal pollution. (any two)	1×2=2
Q9. Ans.	Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful way: Column 'A' Column 'B' (a) Proponent of two-nation theory (i) Sukumar Sen (b) Raised the demand for a separate State in 1952 (ii) M.A. Jinnah (c) First Election Commissioner of India (iii) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Founder of the Swatantra Party (iv) Potti Sreeramulu (a) -------- (ii) (b) -------- (iv) (c) -------- (i) (d) -------- (iii)	½×4=2
Q10. Ans.	In your opinion, how far is India justified in choosing the policy of non-alignment? (i) India chose the policy of Non Alignment as it desired to be independent and sovereign in keeping and maintaining the foreign relations. (ii) The policy of Non Alignment is helping India to keep the balance of power. (iii) India could get the help from both the Superpowers. or any other relevant point. (any two) Note: Weightage should be given to different answers supported by reasonable arguments/logic/facts.	2

Q11.	Explain any four factors that make the European Union an influential organization.	1×4=4
Ans.	**Factors responsible for making the European Union an influential organization** (i) The EU is the world's biggest economy with GDP more than 12 trillion dollars , which is slightly more than the GDP of the US. (ii) Its two members Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council. (iii) The EU's combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world. (iv) It acts as a nation state. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. or any other relevant point. (any four)	
Q12.	State the two main expectations on the basis of which the United nations was formed in 1945. Mention any two organs and agencies each of the UN.	2+2=4
Ans.	• **Expectations from UN** (i) To prevent international conflicts. (ii) To facilitate co-operation among states. (iii) To stop the conflicts or wars between states. (iv) To bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world. (any two) • **Organs of UN** General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat (any two) **Agencies of the UN** • ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, etc. (any two)	
Q13.	Compare the aims and achievements of the First and the Second Five Year Plans to conclude which of the two was a turning point in India's development.	3+1=4
Ans.	• **Comparison** (i) The First Five year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector where as the Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. (ii) The First Five year Plan focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development. The Second Five Year Plan declared that the Socialist pattern of society was its goal. The Government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect industries. (iii) First Five Year Plan aimed to get out of the cycle of poverty whereas Second Five Year Plan aimed at the speedy development. • Second FYP was a turning point in India's development.	
Q14.	Explain the Nuclear Policy of India.	4
Ans.	**India's Nuclear Policy** i) India has faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. An important components of her industrialization plans was the nuclear programme initiated under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.	

	ii) India is in favour of using of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. **iii)** Nehru was against nuclear weapons. **iv)** India did not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 because it considered it as discriminatory. **v)** India also opposed the C.T.B.T. in 1995. vi) After conducting its first nuclear test , India termed it as peaceful explosion.	
Q15. Ans.	'Coalition Governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India.' Support this statement with any two suitable arguments. **Coalition governments proved to be a boon because** **(i)** it led to the pragmatic politics and the ideological issues got weakened. **(ii)** coalition governments led to consensus on many issues. **(iii)** these governments established the importance of regional parties. **(iv)** regional aspirations and demands came into the limelight. **(v)** these governments led to national unity as most of the parties got a chance to be the partner in the policy formation. **(vi)** many disputed issues were put off due to minimum common programme.	2×2=4
Q16. Ans.	List any four demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan. **Demands of the Narmada Bachao Aandolan(NBA)** **(i)** The Movement demanded proper and just rehabilitation of all those who are directly or indirectly affected by the project. **(ii)** The NBA insisted that local communities must have a say in such decisions and they should also have effective control over natural resources like water, land and forests. **(iii)** It demanded that, in a democracy, some people should not be made to sacrifice for benefitting others. It demanded to stop the construction of the dams.	1×4=4
Q17. Ans.	Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The smaller States in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. (i) Name the two superpowers that are referred to in this passage. (ii) How did the 'alliance systems' assure to protect the smaller States from their regional neighbours? (iii) Explain any two reasons for the big powers to have smaller countries as their allies. **i)** USA and USSR **ii)** a) Smaller states allied with one or the other super power got the promise of protection, weapon etc. against their regional neighbours. b) Superpowers assured financial and technological help to their allies and assured their security from any outside attack. or any other relevant point. (any two)	1+2+2=5

	iii)	The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain the following advantages : a) Vital resources such as oil or minerals. b) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. c) Location from where they could spy on each other. d) Economic support to pay for military expenses. e) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also. (any two)	

Q18.		Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
		
		The linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India… adopted the format of elections. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognizing and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.
		    (i) Identify any two forms of diversity in the cultural life of people in India.
		    (ii) Give any two examples to show that democracy in India is associated with plurality of ideas and acceptance of differences.
		    (iii) Assess the role of elections in strengthening democracy.
			1+2+2=5

Ans.		i) Diversity in the cultural life:
		    a) Different languages
		    b) Different festivals and traditions
		    c) Different religions and beliefs.
		    d) Different physical appearance and different food/clothing habits.
		             (any two)
		ii) Democracy in India is associated with plurality of ideas and acceptance of differences
		    a) Every minority has the protection through the Indian Constitution.
		    b) Social acceptance is visible.
		iii) a) Elections provide an opportunity to elect our own representatives. Universal Adult Franchise lays the foundation for equality and plurality.	

Q19.		Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
		The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the Emergency.
		    (i) Which Fundamental Right of the citizens was affected the most during the Emergency period in 1975?
		    (ii) Why did the judiciary start taking an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals?
		    (iii) Should there be no restriction on the 'Right to Civil Liberties'? Support your answer with one suitable argument.
			1+2+2=5

Ans.		(i) Right to Freedom (ii) a) Rights were negated during emergency. b) Press censorship led the whole nation in rumour mongering.	

	c) Many innocent people had to face the excesses of the government. or any other relevant point.	
	(any two)	
	(iii) There should be and there are restrictions on the 'Right to Freedom'. Absolute freedom may lead to anarchy and no freedom would be enjoyed. Hence justified restrictions are required.	
Q20.	Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (i) Identify the country related to this cartoon. (ii) Evalaute the system of governance being practiced in this country. (iii) How is the system of governance in India different from that of the country related to the cartoon?	1+2+2=5

Ans.	i) Pakistan
	ii) a) In Pakistan, real democracy is missing. Military has great influence on the system of governance on Pakistan.
	   b) Even elected leaders have to depend on military for their success.
	      or any other relevant point
	
	(any two)
	iii) a) In India democracy is popular whereas in Pakistan military affects even the elected government.
	   b) In India secularism is practised whereas in Pakistan there is supremacy of one religion.
	   or any other relevant point.
	
	(any two)
	Note: The following questions are for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q.No.**20**.
	(20.1) Mention the period for which Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan.
	(20.2) Highlight any two conflicts between India and China.
	(20.3) Name any four member countries of the 'SAARC'.	

Ans.	(20.1) 1947-1971 (20.2) a) Issue of Tibbet b) Border disputes between the two countries.	

	any other relevant dispute. (any two)	
	(20.3) India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Mayanmar, Afganistan (any four)	
Q21.	In the given political outline map of the **India**, five states have been shown as (A),(B),(C),(D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with the respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format:	5×1=5

Sr. no. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the Satte
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i)   The State which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.

(ii)   A Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with india.

(iii)   The State where the Congress party failed to win majority in the First general Elections of india.

(iv)   The 29th Satte of India.

(v)   The State which was created in 1966.

	Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
Ans.	(i)	E	West Bengal
	(ii)	D	Jammu & Kashmir
	(iii)	A	Kerala
	(iv)	B	Telangana
	(v)	C	Haryana

The following questions are for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q.No.**21.**

(21.1) Which Western State of India was bifurcated at the time of partition in 1947?

(21.2) Nizam of which Princely State opposed its merger with the Union of India?

	(21.3) In which State could the Congress not win majority in the First General Elections of India in 1952? (21.4) Name the 29th State of India. (21.5) Which State was created in 1966?	
Ans.	21.1 Punjab 21.2 Nizam of Hyderabad 21.3 Kerala 21.4 Telangana 21.5 Harayana	
Q22.	Explain any six reasons responsible for the distintegration of the USSR. **OR** Explain any three reasons that led the Cold War to an arms race as well as arms control.	$1 \times 6 = 6$ $2 \times 3 = 6$
Ans.	**Reasons responsible for the disintegration of USSR** <ol type="i"> - Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions. - Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining Nuclear and military arsenals and the development of satellites. - Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology and the economic advancement of the West. - The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense. - Corruption was rampant. - The Soviet Communist Party, that ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people. - Mikhail Gorbachev promised to reform economy, catch up with the West and loosen the administrative system. - The rise of Nationalism and the desire for Sovereignty within various Republics including Russia and the Baltic republics. - During the Cold War many thought that nationalist unrest would be the strongest in the Central Asian republics given their ethnic and religious differences with the rest of the Soviet Union and their economic backwardness. (any six points) OR **Reasons that led Cold War to an arm race as well as arms control** <ol type="i"> - The Cold War led to several shooting wars, but it is important to note that these crises and wars did not lead to another world war. - Both Super powers were competing to have more and more destructive weapons and Nuclear arms. - No alliance could think of facing defeat if any war broke out. So they were engaged in arm race, but at the same time both were aware that in case of war, both will face destruction and not have anything to be celebrated as achievement. - So, both decided to collaborate in eliminating certain kinds of nuclear and non nuclear weapons. - In spite of provocations, neither side would want to risk war since no political gains would justify the destruction of their societies.	

	vi) Significant agreements like Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Anti Ballestic Missile Treaty were signed to control arm race. vii) (any three points)	
Q23.	Examine the hegemony of the United States as a hard power. **OR** Analyse the working of democracy in Pakistan.	6 6

Ans.	**The U.S. Hegemony as a Hard Power**
	● The most important factor for the hegemony of US as a hard power is its superiority in capabilities.
	● American military dominance is both absolute and relative. In absolute terms, the US has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately.
	● No other power can remotely match the US military might. It spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined.
	● The military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending, but on the qualitative gap, that no other power can match.
	● Iraq invasion shows the American capacity to conquer.
	    or any other relevant point.
	 (to be assessed as a whole)
	 OR
	Working of democracy in Pakistan
	● Working of democracy in Pakistan is not stable and successful.
	● In Pakistan military plays a very effective and dominant role in politics.
	● Elected leaders of Pakistan depend on the military rule.
	● General Yahya Khan, General Ayub Khan, General Zia-ul-Haq and General Musharraf had murdered the democracy and became the rulers of Pakistan.
	● Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif and Mujib-ur-Rahman all had to face the music of Non-democratic tendencies.
	    or any other relevant point.
	 (to be assessed as a whole)	

Q24.	Describe the organizational structure and working the U.N. security Council. **OR** Describe any three new sources of threat to security.	3+3=6 2×3=6
Ans.	● **Organisational structure of the UN Security Council** **(i)** U.N. Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations. **(ii)** It has fifteen members – five permanent and ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two years only. **(iii)** The permanent members have the Veto Power, which can negate any decision of the Security Council. **(iv)** The non-permanent members serve for only two years at a time and do not have the Veto Power. **(v)** A non-permanent member country cannot be re-elected immediately after completing the term. (any three)	

	• **Working of the UN Security Council**	
	(i) The Security Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.	
	(ii) It is for the Security Council to determine when and where a UN Peace Keeping Force should be deployed.	
	(iii) Disputed parties can be asked to settle their disputes by peaceful means.	
	(iv) In some cases, the Security Council can authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.	
	(v) The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new members to the United Nations.	
	(vi) Together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.	
	(any three)	
	OR	
	New Sources of threats	
	(i) <u>Terrorism</u> – It refers to political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately. They use civilians as a weapon against national government to change a political context or condition they do not like. Example : Plane hijacking, planting bombs at crowded places.	
	(ii) <u>Violation of Human Rights</u> – These are in the form of political, economic and social rights and the rights of colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities. Example – Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor.	
	(iii) <u>Health Epidemics</u> – Due to migration, business, tourism etc. epidemics like HIV – AIDS, bird flu, and SARS have rapidly spread across countries. By 2003, an estimated 4 crore people were infected with HIV – AIDS worldwide. Treatment of these epidemics have proved to be a major factor in driving the region backward into deeper poverty.	
	(iv) <u>Global poverty</u> - Due to high per capita income and low population growth which makes rich states more richer, whereas low incomes & high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states more poorer.	
	(v) Global environmental degradation . or any other relevant threat.	
	(any three threats to be explained)	
Q25.	Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should immediately take to save the environment.	1½ ×4=6
	OR	
	Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should take to popularize the Indian culture at the global level.	1½ ×4=6
Ans.	**Suggestions to save the environment**	
	(i) India's Environment Policy should be based on strict rules and their implementation.	
	(ii) More trees should be planted.	
	(iii) Green House Gas emissions should be controlled.	
	(iv) Promote more use of renewable source of energy.	
	(v) Public vehicles should be used for transport in place of private vehicles.	
	(vi) Polybags and other plastic articles should be banned and discouraged.	

	or any other suggestion.	
	(any four suggestions)	
	OR	
	Suggestions to popularise the Indian culture	
	(i) Encourage Indian tourism by providing better facilities.	
	(ii) Indian cultural festivals should be celebrated in different parts of the world.	
	(iii) Movies based on the Indian culture should be produced, promoted and popularised.	
	(iv) Literature of Indian culture should be distributed at different tourist centres.	
	(v) Indian Hotels and Restaurants in different countries should be encouraged to promote Indian food, music, paintings etc.	
	(vi) Indian players, artists and leaders should play a role of Brand Ambassador to make Indian culture popular at global level.	
	(vii) Cultural exchange programmes should be encouraged at international level.	
	or any other relevant suggestion.	
	(any four suggestions)	
Q26.	Describe any three major political developments that took place in india after the lifting of Emergency in 1977.	2×3=6
	OR	
	Describe any three major events that led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.	2×3=6
Ans.	**Political developments in India after the lifting of emergency in 1977**	
	(i) The major opposition parties came together and formed a new party, known as the Janata Party under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.	
	(ii) First non-congress government came at the centre. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority.	
	(iii) 44th Constitutional Amendment plugged many weakness of the Indian Constitution.	
	(iv) Janata Party could not remain united and cracks appeared in the form of Charan Singh becoming the Prime Minister with the support of the Congress party.	
	(v) Between the elections of 1977 and 1980, the party system had changed dramatically. The Congress party now identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party.	
	(vi) After 1977, the Congress was wiped out in north but could manage some seats in the south.	
	(any three to be described)	
	OR	
	Reason for the split in the Congress party in 1969	
	i) Indira Gandhi faced challenge from within the party by the 'Syndicate' a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress. They expected Indira Gandhi to be a puppet in their hand, but she chose her trusted group of advisors from outside the party and sidelined the "Syndicate".	

	ii) She converted the power struggle into an ideological struggle.	
	iii) She launched a series of initiatives to give the government policy a left orientation. She launched the 'Ten Point Programme' which included nationalization of banks, insurance etc. without the consent of "Syndicate".	
	iv) Her policies of nationalization of banks, abolition of Privy Purse led to the resignation of Moraji Desai, the then Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister.	
	v) The Presidential Election of 1969 brought differences out in the open. The official Congress candidate was N.Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs. Gandhi supported V.V. Giri, an independent Presidential candidate against the party lines.	
	vi) V.V. Giri won the elections and Indira Gandhi proved her political strength.	
	vii) This formalized the split. The Congress group led by the 'Syndicate' came to be referred as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Requisitionist) (any three)	
Q27.	Highlight any three issues of consensus to show that in the midst of severe competitions and conflicts, a consensus has appeared among most political parties. **OR** Suggest any three measures which, in your opinion, are very effective to strengthen the national integrity and unity of India.	2×3=6 2×3=6

Ans.	**Issues of consensus among most political parties in India inspite of severe competition and conflicts**
	
	    (i) <u>New economic policies</u>- Most political parties are in support of the new economic policies - open markets, inviting FDI and creating of new economic zones.
	    (ii) Claims of the Backward Classes and Castes have been accepted by most of the political parties. As a result, all political parties now support reservation of seats for the backward classes in the education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share in power.
	    (iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country – the distinction between state level and national level parties is fast becoming less important. State level parties are sharing power at the national level and have played a central role in the country's politics of last twenty years or so.
	    (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions. For example a minimum common programme leads the different parties to accept the immediate needs of the people and to work for the same without thinking of any political ideology.
	 (any three points to be highlighted) **OR** **Measures to strengthen the National integrity and unity of India**	

(i) Tourism- Domestic tourism should be encouraged and even subsidy may be given for all India tours which would educate the people about the diversity and belongingness between different parts of India.

(ii) Power sharing – Different regions must have a share in the decision making process and policy making.

(iii) Balanced development – No state or any part of India should feel neglected in terms of development. Development of infrastructure such as connectivity, communication, industralisation etc. should be taken care of.

(iv) Educational Boards should have a common national syllabus and curriculum to keep all the students at par.

(v) Every citizen should have the autonomy to choose any language as medium of instruction.

(vi) Law and order/security of the citizens should be the top priority of governments.

(any three suggestions)

Note: Weightage should be given to different answers supported by reasonable arguments/logic/facts.