

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2013
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/1

Q 1.	What is meant by “9/11” in the context of USA ?	1
Ans.	On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers took control of four American Commercial Aircrafts flew them into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center of the US.	
Q 2.	Correct the following statement and rewrite: ASEAN stands for “Association of South East African Nation”.	1
Ans.	ASEAN stands for ‘ Association of South East Asian Nation’.	
Q 3	How many Permanent members and how many Non-permanent Members does the UN security Council have?	1/2+1/2=1
Ans.	In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non permanent members	
Q 4.	What is meant by “Security”. ?	1
Ans.	Security means freedom from extremely dangerous threats.	
Q 5.	What is the “Two nation Theory” advanced by the Muslim League?	1
Ans.	India consisted of not one but two ‘ people’, Hindus and Muslims. According to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan, and India should be of the Hindus’ only.	
Q 6.	Name the founder President of the Congress Socialist party. What name was given to this Party after 1948. ?	1/2+1/2=1
Ans.	‘ Acharya Narendra Dev’ was the founder President of the Congress Socialist Party. After 1948, this party was given the name of ‘ Praja Socialist Party’.	
Q 7	After which General Election in India did Congress Party lose its dominance for the first time at the Centre. ?	1
Ans.	After the Lok Sabha General election of 1977, the Congress Party lost its dominance for the first time at the center.	
Q 8.	After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, which two leaders of the Congress Party contested against one another to become leader of the Congress parliamentary party. ?	1/2+1/2=1
Ans.	After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition between two leaders, They were- Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.	
Q 9.	Name the popular movement which demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to any outsider ?	1
Ans.	The popular movement which demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to any outsider was- ‘ Chipko Movement’.	
Q 10	Name which year did the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre begin in India ?	1
Ans.	The era of Coalition Governments at the centre began in India in 1989.	

Q 11	Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar ?	1+1=2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two superpowers responsible for cold war were- The US and The USSR • World became unipolar in 1991. 	
Q 12	What is meant by “Shock Therapy” ?	2
Ans.	The model of transition in Russia, central Asia and east Europe which was influenced by the ‘ World Bank’ and the IMF came to be known as ‘ Shock Therapy’. In it the transition was from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic socialist system	
Q 13	When was the ASEAN Regional forum established ? What was its main objective ?	1+1=2
Ans.	<p>ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994. The main objectives of ARF was:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accelerate economic growth and through that achieve social progress and cultural development. 2. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United-Nations (Any one objective) 	
Q 14	Explain the traditional concept of “Security” ?	2
Ans.	The traditional concept of ‘Security’ is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and the danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.	
Q 15	Why are International Organizations like the UN required ?	2
Ans.	International Organizations like the UN are required as they help in matters of war and peace. They also help countries to cooperate and make better living conditions for all.	
Q 16	Which four Princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union ?	4x1/2=2
Ans.	<p>Four Princely States of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyderabad • Manipur • Travancore • J & K • Junagarh <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	
Q 17	Which are the two models of development ? Which model of development was adopted by India ?	1+1=2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The models of development are:- (i) The Liberal- Capitalist model. (ii) Socialist model. • India adopted the model which is a combination of both the models. 	
Q 18	What is India’s policy of Non-alignment ?	2
Ans.	<p><u>India’s policy of non-alignment:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not to join either of the two camps- the US and the USSR 2. Taking independent stand on various international issues. 	

Q 19	Mention any two issues of concern related to developmental projects such as Sardar Sarovar project.	2x1=2
Ans.	<p><u>Two issues of concern :-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submergence of many villages due to the construction of dams. 2. Relocation and rehabilitation of the effected people. 	
Q 20.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission	2x1=2
Ans.	<p><u>Recommendations of the Mandal Commission:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land reforms for the upliftment of the O B C 2. Reservation for OBCs in the Government jobs and the educational institution 	
Q 21	Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the USSR	2x2=4
Ans.	<p><u>Causes of disintegration:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Soviet system became very bureaucratic resulting lack of democracy. 2. Although Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, but Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and suppressed 3. It lagged behind the west in technology and infrastructure and also in fulfilling the political or economic aspiration of citizens. 	
Q 22	List any four 'Directive Principles of State Policy' given in the Constitution of India for the promotion of international peace and security.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p><u>Directive Principles of State Policy ' for the promotion of international peace and security :-</u></p> <p>The state shall endeavour —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote international peace and security. 2. Maintain just and honorable relations between nations. 3. Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another. 4. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitrations. 	
Q 23	Describe any two constraints on American Hegemony.	2x2=4
Ans.	<p><u>Two constraints on American Hegemony:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional architecture of the American State itself. 2. A system of division of powers between the three branches of the government places significant brakes upon the unrestrained exercise of America's military power by executive branch 3. Open nature of American society. (Any two) 	
Q 24	Describe any two major issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to the War of 1971.	2x2=4
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The support extended to freedom struggle of East Pakistan 2. India had to bear the burden of lacks of refugees. <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	
Q 25	Identify and explain any four new sources of threat to security.	4X1=4
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terrorism 2. Health epidemics like HIV AIDS, bird flu and SARS. 3. Violation of Human Rights. 4. Global poverty. (to be explained) 	

<p>Q 26</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain any four consequences of globalization.</p> <p>Consequences of Globalisation-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state to perform functions as the maintenance of law and order as well as security of its citizens. It withdraws many of its earlier welfare functions. 2. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world has led to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own. 3. Increase in economic globalisation: Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe. 4. Cultural effect of globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture i.e. homogenization (imposition of western culture on the rest of the world). <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>
<p>Q 27</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three General Elections.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Congress was the only party to have organization spread all over the country. 2. It had inherited the legacy of national movement. 3. J. L. Nehru the most charismatic leader in Indian politics. 4. Congress was all inclusive- a social and ideological coalition. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>
<p>Q 28</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Where and when was the organization 'Dalit Panthers' formed? Describe any three of its activities.</p> <p>Dalit Panthers, a militant organization was formed in Maharashtra in 1972.</p> <p>Activities of Dalit Panthers:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fighting against the perpetual caste based inequalities and material injustices. 2. Demand for effective implementation of reservations. 3. Mass action for assertion of Dalit Rights. 	<p>1+3=4</p>
<p>Q 29</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Why is the 'Emergency' and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis? Explain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conflict between Parliament and the Judiciary on the question 'can the Parliament abridge the Fundamental Rights'. (ii) Can the Parliament curtail the right to property? Court said that it cannot amend the Constitution to curtail the rights. (iii) The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge no Fundamental Right for giving effect to Directive Principles, but the Supreme Court also rejected it. Due to these conflicts, this period is called the period of Constitutional Crisis. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q 30</p>	<p>In the given Political Outline map of Europe, four member countries of the European Union have been marked A, B, C, and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned:</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p>

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France. (ii) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands. (iii) Two new member of the European Union</p> <p>(i) (D) Spain (ii) (A) Germany (iii) (C) Romania (B) One mark maybe awarded irrespective of the answer or even if not answered</p>	
<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Note: The following questions are for <u>Hind Candidates</u> only, in lieu of Question Number 30.</p> <p>(a) In which year was the European Union established ? (b) Name the common currency of the European Union (c) Write the names of any two older member countries of the European Union (d) Name any two new member countries of the European Union</p> <p>30.1- 1992 30.2- Euro 30.3- Ireland, U.K, Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Finland or any other relevant country. (any two) 30.4- Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania etc. (any two)</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>
<p>Q-31</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the eighties- militancy had erupted in Punjab; problems were persisting in the North-East; students in Assam were agitating; Kashmir Valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(i) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country ? (ii) What is meant by democratic negotiations ? (iii) Who was leading the agitation in Assam ? (iv) What steps were taken by the Government of India to respond to the regional aspiration ?</p> <p>1. Many a times regional aspiration become a threat with unity when the agitation based on them either go out of the control of the organisers or violence is resorted to as means to achieve the goal. 2. It means peaceful negotiation between the organisers of the movement and the union government/ state government within the constitutional framework 3. All Assam Students Union (AASU) and Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) 4. Various accords were reached at from time to time. For example:- • Between Rajiv Gandhi – AASU leaders in 1985. • Accord between Rajiv Gandhi and Lal Denga in 1986 (Mzoram).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>2+2+1+1=6</p>

<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below and answer the question that follow In fact, the BSP under Kanshi Ram's leadership was envisaged as an organization based on pragmatic politics. It derived confidence from the fact that the Bahujans (SCs, STs, OBCs and religious minorities) constituted the majority of the population and were a formidable political force on the strength of their numbers.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(i) Which organization was formed by Kanshi Ram? (ii) Give the full form of BSP? (iii) Name any two religious minorities? (iv) Why are the Bahujans considered a formidable political force?</p> <p>1. The Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation (BAMCEF). 2. Bahujan Samaj Party. 3. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians. (any two) 4. (a) The Bahujans form the majority of the population. (b) Political success of Dalit votes in 1989 to 1991. (Or any other relevant point)</p>	<p>2+1+2+1=6</p>
<p>Q 32</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>'States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment.' Analyse the statement giving suitable Examples.</p> <p>1. The developing countries feel that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries. If they have caused more degradation, they must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now 2. Moreover developing countries are in process of industrialization and so, this must be taken in account in the development application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is called 'common but differentiated responsibilities.' 3. The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system "on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities." 4. The KYOTO Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>
<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.</p> <p>India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of KYOTO Protocol. But the critics of the KYOTO Protocol pointed out that sooner or later, both India, China along with other developing countries, will be among the leading contributors to Green House gas emission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the G8 meeting in June, 2005, India pointed out the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world • India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission 	<p>6</p>

	<p>rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	
Q 33	Explain any three consequences of partition of British India in 1947.	3x2=6
Ans.	<p><u>Consequences of Partition:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. Killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. Amritsar and Kolkata divided into communal zones. People were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, they went through immense sufferings. 2. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border, they were forced to change the religion and were forced into marriage writers poets and filmmakers in India and Pakistan have expressed the ruthlessness of the killings and sufferings of the people. 3. It was a division of properties, liabilities and assets as well as a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
Q	Explain the process and basis of the reorganization of States of Indian Union	6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. • This struggle forced the central government into appointing a State Reorganization Commission in 1953 for redrawing of the boundaries of States. • The Commission recommended boundaries should reflect different languages. • On the basis of its report, the State Reorganization Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 States and six Union Territories. <p>(to be explained)</p>	
Q 34	'Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary?' Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.	3x2=6
Ans.	<p><u>Yes, the declaration of Emergency in 1975 was necessary</u></p> <p><u>Arguments:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal disturbances and agitations in the country. 2. Extra parliamentary politics by the opposition parties targeting the government led to instability and distracted the administration from its routine task of ensuring development and governance. 3. Ever since the freedom movement, Indian politics had a history of popular struggles. Hence, the people thought it to be their right to protest. But the responsibility of controlling the situation depended upon the government. Therefore, it was essential to impose emergency. <p>Note:- If a candidate does not justify the imposition he/she should give proper agreement against imposing of emergency like undemocratic, atrocities, violation of fundamental rights.</p>	

<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any three lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p>Lesson learnt from Emergency:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) One lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. (ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provisions in the Constitution that have been rectified since. (iii) Emergency made every one more aware of the value of civil liberties. (iv) Inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency. (v) Implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the Police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently. <p style="text-align: center;">(any three to be explained)</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>
<p>Q 35</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>What was the Soviet System? Assess any four features of the Soviet System</p> <p>The Soviet system gave primacy to the state and the institution of the party. This system centred around the Communist Party and no other political party was allowed. The economy was planned and controlled by the state.</p> <p>Features of the Soviet system-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Soviet System became very bureaucratic and authoritarian. 2. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech. 3. Tight control over all institutions. 4. Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed. 5. The Soviet Union lagged behind the western technology. <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other feature. (any two)</p>	<p>2+4=6</p>
<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the relevance of the Non-aligned Movement after the Cold War era.</p> <p>Non-alignment, after the cold war in 1991, both as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, Non alignment contained some core value and enduring ideas. • It was based on the recognition that decolonized states, share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together. • It meant that the poor and often very small countries of the world need not become followers of any of the big powers. • That they could pursue an independent foreign policy. • It was also based on a resolve to democratise the international system by thinking about an alternative world order to redress existing inequalities. <p style="text-align: right;">These core ideas remain relevant even after the cold war has ended</p>	<p>6</p>