

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2015
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/2/2

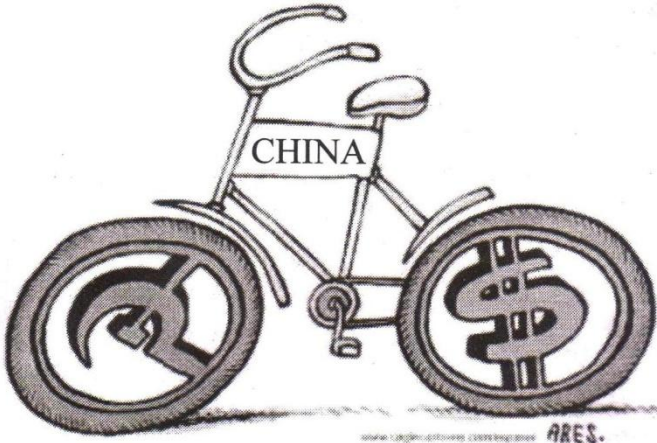
Q-1.	What does 'ASEAN Way' stand for?	
Ans.	ASEAN Way – • A form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist & cooperative. • Respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.	1
Q-2.	Explain the origin of Congress Syndicate.	
Ans.	Origin of Congress syndicate: • A group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress who played a major role in the installation of Indira Gandhi as PM by ensuring her election as leader of parliament led by K.Kamraj.	1
Q-3.	How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from communism to Capitalism?	
Ans.	It was considered to be the best way because privatisation of state owned assets, replacement of collective farms by private agriculture, introduction of free trade and Foreign Direct Investments etc. had to be introduced in place of the features of communist economy.	1
Q-4.	Why is the period from 1989 to 2014 called an era of coalition governments in India?	
Ans.	This period was called so because since 1989 to 2014, there was a long phase of coalition politics as no one political party got a simple majority in the Lok Sabha (not more than half of the total seats)	1
Q-5.	Why should popular moments not be discouraged?	
Ans.	<u>Reasons for Not Discouraging Popular Movements</u> (i) Popular movements come up to rectify some problem in functioning of party politics and are a part of democratic politics. (ii) They represent social groups whose grievances were not redressed within the realm of electoral politics. (iii) They ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. (iv) They reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts and dissatisfaction of these groups from democracy. (v) They have broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy. (Or any other relevant point) (Any one point)	1
Q-6.	Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.	
Ans.	<u>Adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons</u> Countries spend more and more on nuclear weapons, therefore economy suffers and it becomes hard to implement welfare schemes, develop basic infrastructure spread education and health related awareness.	2
Q-7.	Why did the one-party system, represented by the Communist Party, become a source of dissent and dissatisfaction among the Soviet people?	

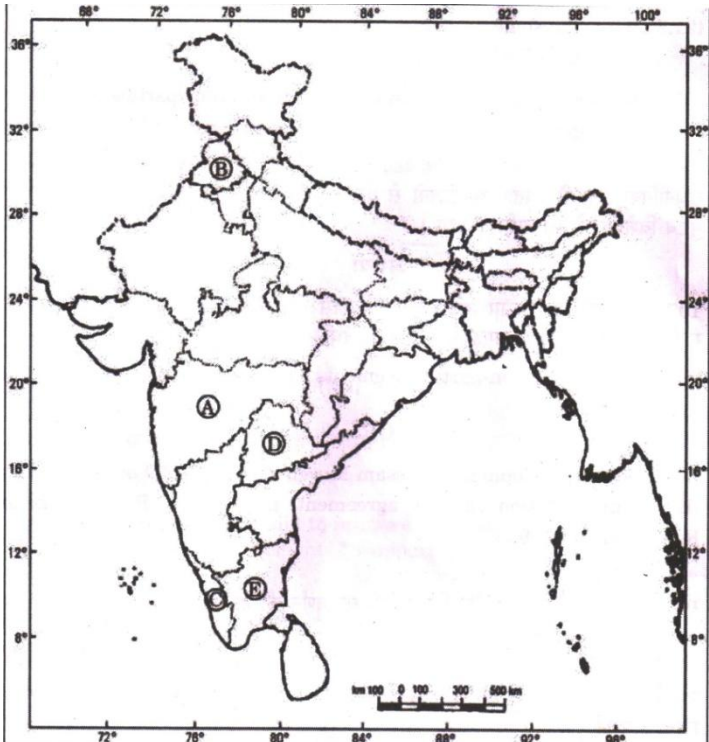
Ans.	<u>Reasons</u> (i) Lack of democracy & absence of freedom of speech. (ii) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian. (iii) Strict control over all institutions. (iv) Technology became outdated and productivity reduced. (Any two reasons)	2
Q-8.	Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution	
Ans.	<u>Measure to protect surroundings from pollution</u> (i) Follow National Auto Fuel Policy (ii) Use of Renewable sources should be encouraged (iii) Awareness about global warming should be spread (Or Any other relevant point) (Any two measures)	2x1=2
Q-9.	Mention any four political parties of India which participated in the first three general elections.	
Ans.	Political Parties of India which participated in the first general elections. (i) Indian National Congress (ii) Communist Party of India (iii) Socialist Party (iv) Peoples Democratic Front (PDF) (v) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (v) Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha (Any four Parties)	4x ½ = 2
Q-10.	The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically?	
Ans.	(i) Economically, they want a return to self-reliance. (ii) Protectionism in certain areas of the economy becomes essential.	2x1=2
Q-11.	Describe the events of the 'First Gulf War'.	
Ans.	Events of the 1st Gulf War • In Aug 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and occupied it by annexing it. • After diplomatic attempt failed, UN mandated liberation of Kuwait by force. • US President George H.W. Bush hailed emergence of New World Order. • Massive Coalition force of 6,60,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq & defeated it. • Iraqi President Saddam Hussein promised 'mother of all battles' but was quickly defeated & forced to withdraw from Kuwait.	4
Q-12.	State any two elements of India's Nuclear Policy'	
Ans.	Two elements of India's Nuclear Policy 1. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purpose as Nehru was against nuclear weapons. 2. India wanted superpowers to follow comprehensive nuclear disarmament. 3. India also considered NPT as discriminatory & refused to sign it. (Any 2 to be explained)	2x2=4
Q-13.	Explain the internal and external non-traditional notions of security.	

Ans.	Internal and external non-traditional notions of security: • Non traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. • Non-traditional views of security have been called human security or global security. • Human security means protection of people more than protection of states. • Human security and state security are the same thing. • Global security includes global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics. (i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves citizens or territory of more than one country. (ii) Human rights of three types – political, economics and social rights and the rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities. (iii) Global poverty 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. (iv) Migration to seek better life, better economic opportunities leads to international political friction. (v) Health epidemics spreading through migration, business, tourism and military operations.	2+2=4
Q-14.	Highlight the larger ideological agenda of the Dalit Panthers. How far were they successful in achieving it?	
Ans.	Larger ideological agenda of the Dalit Panthers: • Destroy caste system • Build an organization of all oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalits. The following were its achievements: 1. Provided platform for Dalit educated youth to use their creativity as a protest activity. 2. Dalit writers protested against the brutalities of the caste system in their autobiographies and other literary works. 3. Helped change to make the Marathi literature broad based and representative of different social sections. 4. Initiated contestations in the cultural realm. (Any two to be explained)	2+2=4
Q-15.	Justify the constitution of States Reorganisation Commission under the circumstance prevailing at the time.	
Ans.	(i) At that time the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. (ii) The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. (iii) Since we believe in unity in diversity, our National Movement had rejected the division as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. (iv) It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced.	

	(v) It is nearly 60 years since the reorganization of states on linguistic basis, it has changed the very nature of our democratic policies. (vi) Formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. The commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages. (Any four arguments)	4
Q-16.	Highlight any two negative outcomes of the coalition governments.	
Ans.	Negative Outcomes of the Coalition Governments (i) Many partners of the Coalition opposed the new policies being introduced by the government. (ii) Role of regional parties in the governance is mostly in favour of their own states. (iii) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions & political alliances without ideological agreement. (Any two points to be explained)	2x2=4
Q-17.	Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:	
	Indira Gandhi had emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity. This was also the period when party competition became bitter and polarized. This period also witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution. The Congress party took the position that this stand of the Court was against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy. The Congress also alleged that the Court was a conservative institution and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-poor welfare programmes. The parties opposed to the Congress felt that politics was becoming too personalized and that governmental authority was being converted into personal authority. (i) Which two achievements of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister made her a towering leader with tremendous popularity? (ii) Identify any one initiative of the government which was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. (iii) Highlight the pro-poor welfare programme which the Congress wanted to implement.	
Ans.	(i) (a) The slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' and the programmes that followed it made her popular among women, Dalits of Adivasis and minorities, she won the elections in 1971. (b) also the Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the 1971 establishment of Bangladesh made Indira Gandhi a towering leaders. (ii) The initiative of the government opposed by the Supreme court was : (a) The parliament abridged the Fundamental Rights which the judiciary declared as unconstitutional. (b) The parliament curtailed the Right to Property by making an Amendment. This also was declared null and void. (c) The parliament amended the constitution saying the parliament can abridge Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles of state policy. This too, was not approved by the Supreme Court. (Or any other relevant point)	

	(iii) (a) Slogan of Garibi Hatao. (b) Growth of the public sector. (c) Imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property. (d) Removal of disparities in income and opportunity. (e) Abolition of princely privileges. (Privy Purse)	2+1+2=5
Q-18.	Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions: The United State dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities of.... The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives..... the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on the earth. (i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War. (ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers. (iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth? Explain.	
Ans.	(i) The two new powers were the United States of America and the USSR. (ii) The outcomes were that the world was divided into two camps, the capitalist world led by USA and the Communist countries led by the USSR. This also led to the 'cold war' situation. (iii) The new superpowers could influence events anywhere on earth through the countries that were under their sphere of influence. The military alliances of NATO and Warsaw Pact had countries that were under the protection of their respective super powers. Besides, these countries could use the smaller countries as bases to launch an attack or to fulfill their interests.	1+2+2=5
Q-19.	Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions: On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development : the liberal – capitalist model as in much of Europe and the U.S. and the socialist model as in the U.S.S.R. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development. (i) Differentiate between the two models of modern development under consideration before independent India. (ii) Which model of development did India adopt and why? (iii) Why did very few Indian leaders support the capitalist model?	
Ans.	(i) The two models of development were the Liberal capitalist model based on free trade, private enterprise and ownership. The other model was the socialist model based on public ownership of enterprise and capital and state controlled economy. (ii) India adopted the socialist model as most leaders in India wanted the state to play a role in the development of the country, rebuild the economy and bring about social justice. The leadership was not in favour of the capitalist model where the state had a minimalist role. This model was considered to be most-suitable to bring about economic and social equality. (iii) Indian leaders were clear that the government of free India had to rebuild the	

	economy, remove poverty and bring about social and economic justice. This could be done only if the state was a welfare state rather than a minimalist capitalist state. That is why they were against the narrowly defined commercial functions of the capitalist state.	1+2+2=5
Q-20.	Study the Cartoon given below and answer the following questions:  20.1. Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China.? 20.2. What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent? 20.3. What message does the cartoon convey?	
Ans.	20.1 – The symbol of the bicycle has been used to represent China because China is the largest user of bicycles in the world. 20.2 – (a) The symbol in the front wheel is the hammer and sickle which is the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. The symbol in the rear wheel represents the dollar, the currency of the capitalist world. (b) The first symbol represents the socialist or Communist ideology and the second represents the Capitalist ideology. 20.3 The cartoon conveys the change in China's orientation and how its economy is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. It is also an indication on the duality in China i.e. Communist government and capitalist economy. (Or any relevant answer.) Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.20. 20.1. Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China. 20.2. Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.	1+2+2=5
Ans.	20.1 – The economic policy of the U.S is capitalist in nature. China started as a Communist economy but is now tending towards a capitalist one. 20.2 – <u>Negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy:</u> (i) Everybody has not benefited from the reforms. (ii) Unemployment has risen in China. (iii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as it was in Europe of eighteenth and nineteenth century. (iv) Environmental degradation and corruption have increased. (v) Increasing economic inequality between Urban and rural, coastal and inland provinces. (Any three points)	2+3=5

	Q-21. In the outline political map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them With the help of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map. (i) The 29th State of India, Telangana. (ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in 1959. (iii) The State to which used to be called the madras State earlier. (iv) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged. (v) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of free India.  Ans. (i) (D) Telangana (ii) (A) Maharashtra (iii) (E) Tamil Nadu (iv) (C) Kerala (v) (B) Punjab Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.21. 21.1. What role did the opposition parties play in the Lok Sabha upto 1960 ? 21.2. Why did some Congressmen leave the Congress and form the Swatantra Party? 21.3. How was the Jana Singh different from other parties in terms of ideology?	5x1=5
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Ans.	<u>For Visually impaired candidates only</u> 21.1 – (a) The opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. (b) They offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party. (c) They kept the ruling party under check. (d) They kept the political after native alive. (Any two of the above) 21.2 – The Swantantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nappur resolution of the Congress which called for Land ceilings, take over of food grain trade by the state and adoption of cooperative farming. The party stood out from others in terms of its position on economic issues and floated a new party. 21.3 – The Jane Singh was different in terms of ideology and programmes. It emphasized on the idea of one country one culture could one nation and believed that the country could become modern, strong progressive on the basis of Indian custom and traditions.	2+2+1=5
Q-22. Ans.	Describe the external and internal reasons that made Jammu & Kashmir a controversial and conflict-ridden State. External and internal reasons that made J & K a controversial and conflict ridden state. External: • Claims of Pakistan that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan. • Pakistan sponsored tribal invasion of J & K state in 1947 taking one part of state under its control calling it Azad Kashmir. Internal: • Special status by Article 370-own constitution – greater autonomy compared to other states. • Provisions of the Indian constitution not applicable to the state. • Special status provoked two opposite reactions: (a) One section says Act 370 does not allow full integration of state. (b) Kashmiris asks for more autonomy like - Plebiscite - Greater State Autonomy - Institutionalisation of Democracy OR Describe the development of Assam Movement from 1979 onwards. State the main provision of the agreement made with Prime Minister Rajive Gandhi in 1985. Ans. <u>4 demands of BKU</u> • Higher Government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat. • Abolition of restrictions on the inter-state movement of farm produce. • Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates. • Waiving of repayments due to loans to farmers. • Provision of a government pension for farmers.	3+3=6

	Outcome of their movement • Debate between Industry and agriculture's importance for India's model development became prominent. • Got some of their economic demands accepted. • Farmer's movement becomes most successful social movements of the eighties. Farmer organization like BKU, i.e. Shetkari Sanghatana of Maharashtra and Rayata Sangha of Karnataka followed BKU's footsteps in member recruitment process. (Any four to be explained)	6
Q-23.	How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation? Support your answer with suitable arguments.	
Ans.	• <u>The impact of globalization on India</u> (i) India has opened up its markets, from a protective economy. Now it has opened up to foreign investment and privatisation. (ii) It has had positive as well as negative impact on India. Popular consumer items, international brands etc. are available. (iii) This has had an impact on life style and on culture e.g. Macdonalds, clothes, opening of call centres etc. (iv) This has led to deregulation of many commodities like oil, and adverse impact on our farmers. (Or any other relevant point) • <u>How India has impacted globalisation</u> (i) India and other developing countries e.g. BRICS have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO. (ii) India is one of the fastest growing economies along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also. (iii) With its vast English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing in India of call centres etc. Or any other relevant point. OR Examine the concept of "Common but differentiated responsibilities" with the help of examples.	6
Ans.	• There was a difference in approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South feel that much of the ecological degradation of the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world. • The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio declaration of 1992 and is called 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'. • China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut the greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles of the UNFCCC.	6

Q-24.	Explain any three factors that led to protests against the Congress Government before 1975	
Ans.	Factors that led to protests against the Congress Government before 1975. <u>Economic Context</u> - Bangladesh Crisis – 8 million people migrated - Indo Pak war - Stopping of aid by US - Increase in oil prices – all round increase in prices of commodities - High Inflation rate - Low Industrial growth – High unemployment rate - Freezing of salaries – Cause of dissatisfaction among government employees - Failure of monsoons 1972-73 – Sharp decline in agricultural productivity - Food grain output declined by 8% <u>Political Context</u> - Non congress opposition parties could organise popular protests easily - Instances of student unrests more pronounced in this period - Increase in Marxist Activities - Gujrat and Bihar movement - Railway strike of 1974. - Judicial Reason:- - Conflict with judiciary . OR Explain the circumstances under which the Presidential elections of 1969 was held. How did the outcome of this election affect the Congress Party? Ans. <u>Circumstance under which Presidential elections of 1969 were held</u> - Factional rivalry between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open - Death of President Zakir Hussain - Syndicate nominates N. Sanjeeva Reddy for Presidential elections. Indira Gandhi retaliates by encouraging V.V.Giri to file nomination. Also announces Popular Policies - Congress President S.Nijalingappa issues whip asking all congress MP's MLA's to vote in Reddy's favour Supporters of Indira requisitioned special meeting of AICC - PM calls for Conscience voting by Congress members (Any three to be explained) <u>Outcome of this election</u> - Formalisation of split in Congress Party - Congress President expels PM – She claims her party as original Congress. - By Nov'69 syndicate called as Congress (organisation) and Indira Group called Congress(R) - Also described as Old and New Congress - Projection of split as ideological divide between Socialists and Conservatives, between pro-rich and pro-poor (Any three to be explained)	3x2=6
		3+3=6
Q-25.	Describe any three features of the Soviet system.	
Ans.	<u>Features of Soviet System</u> (i) The Soviet System was based on the ideals of socialism as opposed to	

	Capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society. (ii) Primacy was given to the state and the institution of the party. The only party allowed to exist was the Communist Party. (iii) Economy was planned and controlled by the state. (iv) It had a domestic, consumer industry that produced everything from pin to cars. (v) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens, subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child-care and other welfare schemes. (vi) No unemployment existed. (vii) State ownership of land and production. (Any three to be explained) OR What circumstance compelled the super-powers to have military alliances with smaller countries? Describe.	3x2=6
Ans.	The Super powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of: (i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals (ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. (iii) Location from where they could spy on each other. (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses. (v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also. (Any three to be explained)	6
Q-26.	“It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.”. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable arguments.	
Ans.	Yes, it is important for India to improve its relationship with the U.S. for the following reasons: (i) After the collapse of the USSR, the world has become uni polar with the US as the sole superpower. (ii) Also, we need to keep in mind the technical dimension and the role of Indian American diaspora. (a) U.S absorbs about 65% of India’s total exports in the software sector. (b) 300,000 Indian work in the Silicon valley. (c) 35% of technical staff of being is of Indian Origen. (d) 15% of all high tech startups are by Indian Americans. (iii) Both countries are natural allies being the largest and oldest democracies. Opposition would be futile in the long run. (iv) India needs to develop a proper relationship with the U.S in this phase of global hegemony. (Any three points) Note: in case, a candidates writes 'No', he/she should give suitable arguments. OR Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian Countries.	6

Ans.	<u>The role and limitation of SAARC</u> (i) SAARC is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means. (ii) Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. (iii) SAARC members have signed the south Asian free trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. <u>Limitations</u> (i) SAFTA can usher in a chapter of peace and cooperation, but some of our neighbours fear this a way for India to invade their markets and interfere in their politics through commercial ventures. (ii) Also, another limitations is that some people in India think that SAFTA is not worth it as we have bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri-Lanka. (iii) One great limitation is the rather strained relationship between India and Pakistan.	6
Q-27.	Assess the importance of international organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.	
Ans.	<u>Relevance of International Organisations</u> (i) In a unipolar world in which the U.S is dominant, the UN was served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions on various issues. (ii) The U.S also realizes that the U.N as an organization as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic developments. (iii) The UN provides an arena for the rest of the world in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies. (iv) The UN may be an imperfect body, but without it, the world would be worse off. (v) Due to growing inter dependence, it is hard to imagine a world without an organization like the UN. (Or any other relevant point) (Any three points) OR Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.	6
Ans.	India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. As far as poverty, terrorism and epidemics are concerned, its approach should be: (i) To overcome poverty India needs to develop its economy so that the vast mass of citizens lives improve. Huge amount of inequalities should not be allowed to exist. Harmful impact of globalization should be countered by the positive role of the state. (ii) to prevent epidemics proper living conditions, sanitation, clean drinking water, enforcement of Swachh Bharat, proper immunization and education of the people should be there we need to improve our public health system and work with all stake holders. (iii) To counter terrorism we have to a firm military strategy, intelligence including cyber intelligence. Yet at the same time our democracy should have space for dialogue and negotiation to deal with groups like Maoists, insurgents etc.	6

	(Or any other relevant point)	
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