

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2013
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/2

Q 1.	What is meant by “9/11” in the context of USA ?	1
Ans.	On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers hailing from a number of Arab countries took control of four American Commercial Aircrafts shortly after takeoff and flew them into important buildings into US. This incident is known as ‘9/11’ in the context of US.	
Q 2.	Name the political party of India which was founded by Acharya Narendra Dev before independence.	1
Ans.	Congress Socialist Party.	
Q 3.	How many Permanent members and how many Non-permanent Members does the UN Security Council have?	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Ans.	In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non permanent members	
Q 4.	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 5.	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. ?	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Ans.	After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition between two leaders, They were- Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.	
Q 6.	What is meant by ‘Congress Syndicate’?	1
Ans.	Congress Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party’s organization	
Q 7.	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 8.	Mention any one objective of the United Nations.	1
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent international conflict • To facilitate co-operation among states • To stop the conflicts or war between states • To bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world Or any other relevant objective	

	(any one)	
Q 9.	What is the “Two nation Theory” advanced by the Muslim League?	1
Ans.	India consisted of not one but two ‘people’, Hindus and Muslims. And according to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan, and India should be made of the Hindus’ only. This was the ‘Two Nation Theory’ advanced by the Muslim League.	
Q 10.	The States of which region of India are referred to as the ‘Seven Sisters’?	1
Ans.	The States of North East region of India	
Q 11.	What is meant by “Shock Therapy” ?	2
Ans.	The model of transition in Russia, central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the ‘World Bank’ and the IMF came to be known as ‘shock Therapy’.	
Q 12.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission	2x1=2
Ans.	<u>Recommendations of the Mandal Commission:-</u> (i) To investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommended ways of identifying these backward classes. (ii) The other recommendation of Mandal commission was pertaining to reservations for OBC in jobs in the Government and its undertakings.	
Q 13.	What is meant by ‘Operation Enduring Freedom’?	2
Ans.	‘Operation Enduring Freedom’ was launched by the US against all those who were suspected to be behind the attack of 9/11, mainly Al-Qaeda and Taliban.	
Q 14.	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 15.	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 16.	What is India’s policy of Non-alignment?	2
Ans.	<u>India’s policy of non-alignment:-</u> (i) Not to join either of the two camps, the US, the USSR during the cold war. (ii) Taking independent stand on various international issues.	
Q 17.	Highlight the importance of popular movements.	2
Ans.	<u>Importance of Popular movements:-</u>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular movements ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands • These movements reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts and disaffection of these groups from democracy • Ensure active political or social participation of people • Rectify some problems in the functioning of party politics and are also part and parcel of the democratic process • Or any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	
Q 18.	Why are international Organizations like the U N required ?	2
Ans.	International Organizations like The UN are required as they help in matters of war and peace. They also help countries cooperate to make better living conditions for us all	
Q 19	Which four Princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union ?	4x1/ 2=2
Ans.	Four Princely States of India Initially resisted to join the Indian Union are:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyderabad • Manipur • Travancore • Bhopal 	
Q 20.	Which are the two models of development ? Which model of development was adopted by India ?	1+1=2
Ans.	<p>The models of development are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Liberal- Capitalist Model. 2. Socialist Model. <p>India adopted the model of mixed economy which is a combination of both the models.</p>	
Q 21	Why is the 'Emergency' and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis? Explain	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a threat of internal disturbances. • The federal distribution of power remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union government. • Govt. gets the power to restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. • Emergency is seen as an extra-ordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p>	
Q 22	Explain any four problems before the Election Commission of India for holding the First General Election	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Problems before the Election Commission of India for holding First General Elections</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Large size of India (ii) Drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies 	

	<p>(iii) Preparing the electoral rolls (iv) Preparing the list of all the citizens eligible to vote (v) Large population Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	
Q-23	Where and when was the organization 'Dalit Panthers' formed ? Describe any three of its activities.	1+3=4
Ans.	<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. Demand for policies of social justice. 	
Q-24	Explain India's Nuclear Policy.	4
Ans.	<p><u>Indian Nuclear Policy</u> advocates "no first use" of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear weapons and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world. A significant component of J. L. Nehru's industrialization plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940's under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. • In 1968, the UN permanent members of Security Council tried to impose Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty on the rest of the world. India had refused to sign it. • India's first nuclear explosion was conducted in 1974. India declared that it was only for peaceful purposes. • India refused to sign the CTBT also in 1995. India also conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. 	
Q-25	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 — A system of division of powers between the three branches of the Government places significant brakes upon the unrestrained exercise of American's military power by executive branch. 2. Open nature of American society. 	
Q-26	Describe any four new economic policies of China to make it grow at a faster rate.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>The new economic policies of China</p> <p>(i) <u>Open Door Policy</u>:- It was announced by Deng Xiaoping to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad</p> <p>(ii) <u>Market Economy</u>:- China introduced its own market economy</p>	

	<p>by the privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1988</p> <p>(iii) Special Economic Zones - To remove the trade barriers and to open the economy for foreign investors China set 'Special Economic Zones'.</p> <p>(iv) Accession to WTO - China plans to deepen its integration into the world economy and shape the future world economic order by its accession to WTO in 2001.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four policies)</p>	
Q 27	Identify and explain any four new sources of threat to security.	4x1=4
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration to seek a better life, better economic opportunity of the people has created international political frictions. 2. Health epidemics like HIV AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. 3. Human Rights like Political rights, Freedom of speech and assembling, social rights being violated 4. Global poverty is another source of insecurity. 	
Q 28	How has technology contributed to globalization? Explain	4
Ans.	<p>Technology contributed to globalization in many ways</p> <p>(i) Invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip improved communications in the world</p> <p>(ii) Better and faster transportation system</p> <p>(iii) The movement of ideas, capital and commodities by technological advances</p> <p>(iv) New technology of printing and internet facility</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	
Q 29	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 on papers, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR but Russia dominated everything and people from other regions left neglected and after suppressed 3. It lagged behind the west in technology and infrastructure and also in fulfilling the political or economic aspiration of citizens. 	
Q 30	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:	1+1+2=4

Ans.	<p>(a) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France.</p> <p>(b) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands.</p> <p>(c) Two new member of the European Union</p> <p>1. (a) Spain</p> <p>2. (b) Germany</p> <p>3. (c) Romania</p> <p>(d) Irrespective of the answer even if or/ no answer One mark be awarded</p>	
Q	<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 ?</p> <p>(b) Name the common currency of the European union</p> <p>(c) Write the names of any two older member countries of the European Union</p> <p>(d) Name any two new member countries of the European Union</p>	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>30.1- 1992</p> <p>30.2- Euro</p> <p>30.3- Ireland, U.K., Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Finland or any other relevant country. (any two)</p> <p>30.4 Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania etc. (any two)</p>	
Q 31	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>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><u>Questions:-</u></p> <p>(i) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country ?</p> <p>(ii) What is meant by democratic negotiations ?</p> <p>(iii) Who was leading the agitation in Assam ?</p> <p>(iv) What steps were taken by the Government of India to respond to the regional aspiration ?</p>	2+2+1+1=6
Ans.	<p>1. Many a times regional aspiration become a threat with unity when the agitation based on the meiter go out of the control of the organisers or violence is resorted to as means to achieve the goal.</p>	

	<p>2. It means peaceful negotiation between the organisers of the movement and the union government/ state government within the constitutional framework.</p> <p>3. All Assam Students Union (AASU) and Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)</p> <p>4. Various accords were reached at from time to time. For example:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Rajiv Gandhi – AASU leaders in 1985. • Accord between Rajiv Gandhi and Lal Denga in 1986 (Mzoram). <p>(or)</p>	
Q	<p>Study the passage given below and answer the question that follow</p> <p>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><u>Questions:</u></p> <p>(i) Which organization was formed by Kanshi Ram?</p> <p>(ii) Give the full form of BSP?</p> <p>(iii) Name any two religious minorities?</p> <p>(iv) Why are the Bahujans considered a formidable political force?</p>	2+1+2+1=6
Ans.	<p>1. The backward and minority classes Employees federation (BAMCEF).</p> <p>2. Bahujan Samaj Party.</p> <p>3. Muslims, Sikhs, Christian (any two)</p> <p>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>	
Q 32	<p>Explain any three consequences of partition of British India in 1947.</p> <p><u>Consequences of Partitions:-</u></p> <p>1. Unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. Killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into communal zones. People were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, they went through immense sufferings.</p> <p>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 film makers in India and Pakistan have expressed the ruthlessness of the killings and sufferings of the people.</p> <p>3. It was a division of properties, liabilities and assets or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. Or any other relevant point.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.		

	<p>(any three to be explained)</p> <p>(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 govt. 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 style="text-align: right;">(to be explained)</p>	
Q 33	‘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 by the opposition parties. 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. So, 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 agree against imposing of emergency like undemocratic, atrocities, violation of FRs etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>	
Q	Explain any three lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.	3x2=6
Ans.	<p><u>Lesson learnt from Emergency:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India 2. It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provisions in the constitution that have been rectified since now 3. Emergency made every one more aware of the value of civil liberties. 	

	<p>4. Inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.</p> <p>5. Implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the Police and the administration, therefore institution could not function independently.</p> <p>(any three to be explained)</p>	
Q-34	Examine any six consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>Consequence of disintegration of Soviet Union</p> <p>(i) End of Cold War confrontations.</p> <p>(ii) End to arms race and a possible new peace.</p> <p>(iii) Power relations changed in the world</p> <p>(iv) US became the sole super power. Capitalism became the dominant philosophy.</p> <p>(v) Emergence of many new countries</p> <p>(vi) The international system saw many new players emerge, each with its own identity, interests and economic and political difficulties.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p>Or</p>	
Q	Assess any three reforms proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as new trade policy for development.	
Ans.	<p><u>Reforms proposed by the UNCTAD</u> the report proposed a reform of the global system so as to :-</p> <p>(i) give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.</p> <p>(ii) obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and, therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.</p> <p>(iii) reduce the cost of technology from the western countries.</p> <p>(4) provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.</p> <p>(Assess any three)</p>	
Q-35	'States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment.' Analyse the statement giving suitable Examples.	3x2=6
Ans.	<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</p> <p>2. More over developing countries are in process of industrialisation. 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</p>	

	<p>and is called common but differentiated responsibilities.</p> <p>3. The 1992 United National 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.</p> <p>4. The KYOTO Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their green house gas emissions.</p> <p>5. Common property represents, common property for the groups. Members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use and the maintenance of a given resource. (any three points to be explained)</p> <p>(or)</p>	
Q.	Analyses India's stand on environmental issues.	6
Ans.	<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 rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. • India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	