

Central Board of School Education

Marking Scheme 2016

[Official]

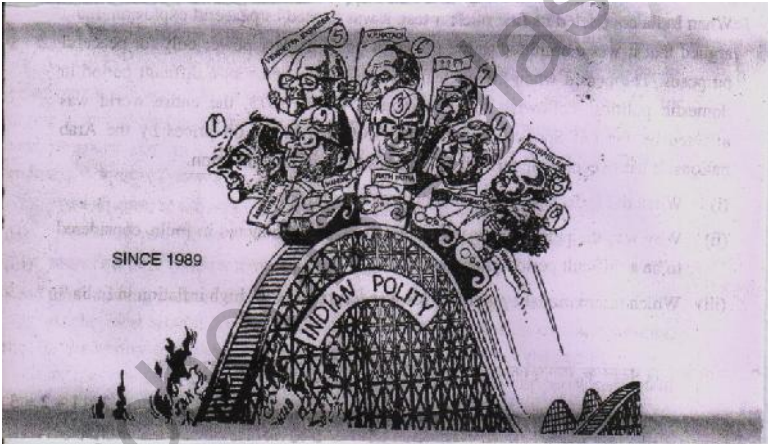
ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME - 2016
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/1

Q-1.	Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false ?	1
(a) (b) (c) (d)	It symbolized the division between the Capitalist ;and the Communist world. It was built immediately after the Second World War. It was broken by the people on 9 th November, 1989. It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.	
Ans.	'b'. Note : Since the word 'wall' has been misprinted as 'war', one mark may be awarded to all English medium candidates who have attempted this question.	
Q-2.	Why was ASEAN established ?	1
Ans.	ASEAN was established : i) to accelerate the economic growth. ii) for Social progress and cultural development. iii) to promote regional peace and stability.	
Q-3.	Which one of the two is more essential – construction of mega dams or an environmental movement that opposes it and why ?	1
Ans.	The candidate may answer in favour of any one of the given options by giving logic such as – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of dams is essential for development in various spheres. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of dams lead to displacement of people and degradation of environment. 	
Q-4.	Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-alignment ?	2 x ½ =1
Ans.	Objectives. i) To preserve the hard earned sovereignty . ii) To protect territorial integrity. iii) To promote rapid economic development. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	
Q-5.	Highlight the most novel aspect of the Chipko Movement.	1
Ans.	Women's active participation or any other relevant aspect.	
Q-6.	Mention any two major military features of the Cold War.	2x1=2
Ans.	i) There were two rival blocs led by two superpowers. ii) Superpowers understood the risk of fighting wars i.e. massive destruction etc. iii) Any other relevant answer.	

<p>Q-7.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>“The leaders of the newly independent India did not see politics as a problem; they saw it as a way of solving the problems.” How far do you agree with the statement ?</p> <p>Candidate’s answer must be supported with argument/ fact/ example. For example – Most of the leaders of national movement joined politics and tried to be in power to solve the problems of the people. Or any other relevant answer.</p>	<p>2</p>																														
<p>Q-8.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Match the following :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 528 1356 768"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">A</th> <th colspan="2">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td>A politically controversial appointment</td> <td>(i)</td> <td>Charu Mjumdar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td>Led the Railway strike in 1974</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Jayaprakash Narayan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>Declined to join Nehru’s Cabinet</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>George Fernandes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>Died in police custody</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Justice A.N. Ray</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 808 1356 1010"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td>(iv)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td>(iii)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>(ii)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>(i)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A		B		(a)	A politically controversial appointment	(i)	Charu Mjumdar	(b)	Led the Railway strike in 1974	(ii)	Jayaprakash Narayan	(c)	Declined to join Nehru’s Cabinet	(iii)	George Fernandes	(d)	Died in police custody	(iv)	Justice A.N. Ray	A	B	(a)	(iv)	(b)	(iii)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(i)	<p>4 x ½ =2</p>
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<p>Q-9.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>While the rest of the country was reorganized on linguistic lines in 1950s, why had Punjab to wait till 1966 ?</p> <p>Akali Dal was leading the Punjabi Suba movement without getting full support of non-sikhs and other castes within Sikhs. The movement was not as strong as in other states. So Punjab had to wait.</p>	<p>2</p>																														
<p>Q-10.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>How was the reorganization of North-East India completed and by when ?</p> <p>Reorganisation of the North East was almost completed in 1972. Meghalya was carved out of Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states. The states of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram came into being much later. Nagaland had become a state in 1963.</p>	<p>2</p>																														
<p>Q-11.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>In which four ways did the new economic policy of China benefit its economy ?</p> <p>i) Break from stagnation ii) Privatisation of agriculture iii) New trading laws and creation of special economic zones. iv) High personal savings in the rural economy led to an exponential growth</p> <p>Or Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>																														
<p>Q-12.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>What is Amnesty International ? State its main functions.</p> <p>It is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights. <u>Functions</u> i) It prepares and publishes reports on human rights.</p>	<p>1+3=4</p>																														

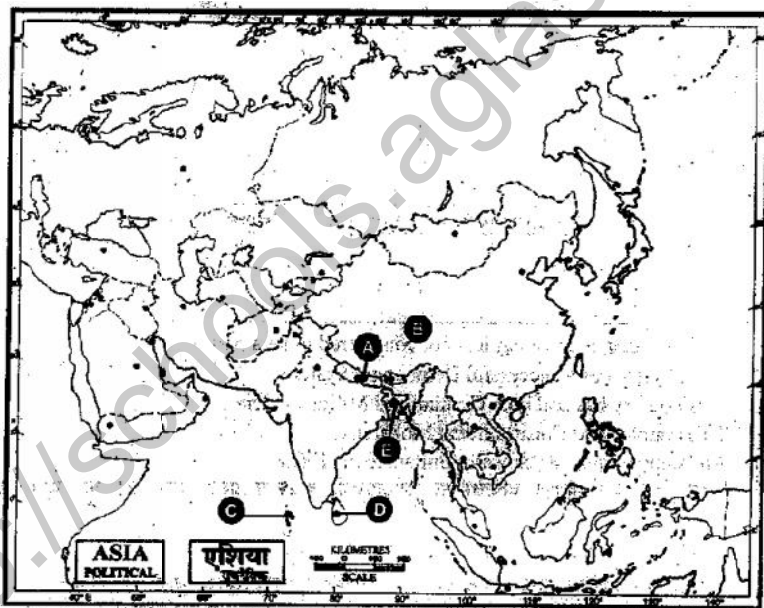
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) It mainly focuses on the misconduct of the government authorities. iii) It works for the protection of the human rights. iv) Or any other relevant point. 	
Q-13.	What are 'global commons' ? Why is it said that international cooperation over the global commons is not easy ?	2+2=4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global commons are the resources which are not owned by any one country but rather owned by international community such as earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space. • It is difficult to achieve consensus on common environmental agenda. • History of outer space as a global common shows that the management of these areas is influenced by North East inequalities. • The benefits of exploitative activities in outer space are far from being equal either for the present or the future. 	
Q-14.	What distinguished the dominance of the Congress Party in India from other examples of one party dominance in other countries ? Explain.	4
Ans.	<p>It is different because of the following reasons –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India democracy was not compromised by dominance of one party. • In India multiparty system prevailed where as in other countries like China and Russia dominance of one party was due to one party system. • In India there was no military interference like in Myanmar and Egypt. • In India dominance of the party (Congress) was due to its own popularity. 	
Q-15.	Critically examine the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in Private hands. • The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and some crucial interventions in agriculture. <p>This led to the growth of both private and public sector which became the basis for future development.</p>	
Q-16.	How did Janata Party make the 1977 elections into a referendum on the Emergency imposed in 1975 ? Explain.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Janata party converted the 1977 elections into referendum-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As all the opposition parties joined hands against Congress and gave a choice to the people to choose any one out of two. • Janta party advocated the cause of democracy and called the period of emergency as the absence of democracy. • JP Narayan became the icon of the opposition and also a choice between Indira and JP. • Janta party asked the voters to choose between democracy and dictatorship (As was during emergency) • Any other valid point. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	

<p>Q-17.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions ;</p> <p>Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during this period. Above all, it meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatization of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way'.</p> <p>Name any two countries which were required to make a total shift.</p> <p>Why were the collective farms to be replaced by private farming ?</p> <p>Since the 'third way' had been ruled out, what were the only two ways of controlling the economy ?</p> <p>i) Armenia (ii) Georgia (iii) Uzbekistan or any other country created after disintegration of USSR.</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>ii) Due to the end of state controlled economy and introduction of privatization and liberalisation.</p> <p>iii) Two ways – (i) State controlled economy (socialism) (ii) Capitalism.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-18.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>At the most simple level, globalization results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.</p> <p>What do the words 'erosion of state capacity' imply ? Explain with the help of an example.</p> <p>Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state ?</p> <p>How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities ?</p> <p>i) 'Erosion of State Capacity' means reduction in the capability or power of the government to fulfill or take up responsibilities, Now a days the governments of various countries are obliged to obey the international norms for preservation and conservation of environment.</p> <p>ii) Due to privatization, most of the economic activities are in the private sector. States do have role to facilitate the economic development by maintaining law and order and providing security to the citizens. As such welfare activities are getting reduced.</p> <p>iii) Multi-National Companies have come into the field of economic growth. They are in search of markets to sell their products. Now markets have become the determinants of social priorities.</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>

<p>Q-19.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.</p> <p>When did India conduct its first nuclear test and why ?</p> <p>Why was the period, when the nuclear test was conducted in India, considered to be a difficult period in domestic politics ?</p> <p>Which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in India ?</p> <p>i) In May 1974. – To use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>ii) Prices were rising due to Arab – Israel war. There was a hike in oil prices, So, India was facing difficulties on the economic front.</p> <p>iii) The Arab Israel war of 1973</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>
<p>Q-20.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions :</p>  <p>Identify any four national leaders from the above cartoon and mention the serial number of each.</p> <p>Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader No.2 as Prime Minister of India ?</p> <p>What was the position of the party led by leader No.1 in the Lok Sabha elections of 1989 ?</p> <p>i) 1 – Rajiv Gandhi 2 – V.P. Singh 3 – L.K. Advani 4 – Devi Lal 5 – Jyoti Basu 6 – Chander Shekhar 7 – N.T. Rama Rao 8 – P.K. Mahanto 9 – K. Karunanidhi</p> <p>(Any four to be identified)</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>

	ii) Implementation of Mandal Commission's recommendation. iii) The party was badly affected in 1989 and could not muster clear majority (reduced from 415 to 189)	
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Note :	The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.20.	2+1+2=5
(20.1)	Which party had won the maximum number of seats in Lok Sabha Elections of 1984 and under whose leadership ?	
(20.2)	What was the most controversial decision taken by the National Front Government in 1990 ?	
(20.3)	Which Prime Minister started the new economic reforms and what was its outcome ?	
Ans.		
(20.1)	(i) Congress Party (ii) Under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi	
(20.2)	Implementation of the recommendations of Mandal Commission in 1990.	
(20.3)	New economic reforms were introduced by Rajiv Gandhi. This suddenly changed the direction of economic policy.	

Q-21.	 <p>In the given political outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format ;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1848 1353 2049"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No. of the information</th> <th>Alphabet</th> <th>Name of Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No. of the information	Alphabet	Name of Country				5x1=5
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<p>(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia. The country has a successful Democratic System. This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers. This country had Constitutional Monarchy. An Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 331 1217 528"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>B</td> <td>China</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>D</td> <td>Sri Lanka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>E</td> <td>Bangladesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>A</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>C</td> <td>Maldives</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1.	B	China	2.	D	Sri Lanka	3.	E	Bangladesh	4.	A	Nepal	5.	C	Maldives	
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<p>Note :</p> <p>(21.1) (21.2) (21.3) Ans. (21.1) (21.2) (21.3)</p>	<p>The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.21.</p> <p>The expression 'South Asia' usually includes which countries ? Which two countries of South Asia have successfully operated democratic system ? Write the full forms of SAARC and SAFTA.</p> <p>(i) Bangladesh (ii) Bhutan (iii) India (iv) Maldives (v) Nepal (vi) Pakistan (vii) Srilanka (viii) Afganistan</p> <p>Note : Even if a candidate does not mention Afganistan, marks should be awarded.</p> <p>Sri Lanka and India</p> <p>SAARC : South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation SAFTA ; South Asian Free Trade Agreement.</p>	<p>2+1+2=5</p>															
<p>Q-22.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet System in the Soviet Union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How far it is correct to say the international alliances during the Cold War era were determined by the requirements of the superpowers and the calculations of the smaller states ? Explain.</p> <p>• <u>Positive features</u></p> <p>i) Soviet System was more developed than rest of the world except U.S.A. ii) Minimum standard of living was insured for all the citizens iii) The Govt. subsidized the basic needs including health, education etc. iv) There was no unemployment. Or any other positive feature.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>• <u>Negative features</u></p> <p>i) System was very bureaucratic and authoritarian. ii) Lack of democracy and absence of freedom in many fields. iii) There was only one party system. iv) The party did not recognize the aspirations and feelings of people v) Or any other negative factor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	<p>3+3=6</p> <p>6</p>															

	OR	
	<p>(1) Superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their fold.</p> <p>i) Soviet Union used its influence in Eastern Europe backed by the large armies of countries of its alliance.</p> <p>ii) The statement is utmost Correct about the super power as well as their alliances.</p> <p>iii) On the other hand, the United States built alliance called SEATO and CENTO on the question of North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq, Russia and China came closer</p> <p>iv) Alliances were made for the requirement of vital national resources.</p> <p>v) Superpowers needed territories to launch their weapons and troops. In return, they helped them in many ways.</p> <p>vi) Economic support was another factor. Or any other point in support of answer.</p>	
Q-23.	Analyse the three different views within India about the type of relationship India should have with the United States of America.	3x2=6
	OR	
	Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union a political force from being an economic force.	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>(i) India should maintain its aloofness from the U.S. and focus upon increasing its own comprehensive national power.</p> <p>(ii) India should take advantage of U.S. hegemony and national understandings to establish best possible options for itself. Opposing the U.S. would be a futile exercise and will only hurt India in long run.</p> <p>(iii) India should take the lead in establishing a coalition of countries from the developing world. Or any other view</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	
	OR	
	<p>(i) The Council of Europe established in 1949 was a step forward in political cooperation.</p> <p>(ii) European Economic Community in 1957 acquired a political discussion leading to creation of European Parliament.</p> <p>(iii) Disintegration of Soviet Union put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the European Union in 1992.</p> <p>(iv) It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and Currency.</p> <p>(v) E U being the world's biggest economy has its own political influence also.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	
Q-24.	Describe any three international challenging issues that can only be dealt with when all the countries work together.	3x2=6
	OR	
	What is meant by traditional notion of external security ? Describe any two	2+4=6

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>components of this type of security.</p> <p><u>Challenging issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Terrorism ii) Global warming/ Environmental degradation iii) Scarcity of drinking water iv) Global poverty v) Epidemic diseases vi) Any other valid issue <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Traditional notion of external security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. <p>Components of external security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deterrence and defence against external attacks. 2. Avoidance of war 3. Balance of Power/ Alliance building. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	
<p>Q-25.</p>	<p>“The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic”. Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.</p>	<p>3x2=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Arguments to justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is almost 60 years that the formation of Linguistic States have changed the nature of democratic politics in a positive and constructive way. • Formation on the basis of language became a uniform basis for drawing the state boundaries. • It has united the country rather than leading to disintegration. • Regional aspirations when fulfilled, give strength to the people and make democracy a success. Many a regional aspirations are being accommodated to strengthen the democracy. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Areas of agreement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Development of India should mean both economic growth and social and economic justice. ii) The matter of development can not be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers only but the government should play a key role. iii) The task of poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution was being seen as the primary responsibility of Government. <p><u>Areas of disagreement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Disagreement on the kind of role to be played by the government. 	

	<p>ii) Disagreement over the importance attached to the needs of justice if it differed from the economic growth.</p> <p>iii) Disagreement on the issue of giving priority to Industries v/s Agriculture & private v/s public sector.</p>	
Q-26.	<p>Analyse the circumstances that favoured Indira Gandhi to become Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mention any four achievements of Indira Gandhi that made her popular as a Prime Minister.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state of emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.</p>	2+4=6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indira Gandhi was the daughter of popular ex Prime Minister J.L Nehru. • She had become Congress President in 1958. • She had been Union Minister for Information in Shashtri's Cabinet from 1964-66. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two relevant points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She had given a positive famous slogan "Garibi Hatao". • She had focused on the growth of the public sector. • She had imposed the ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property to remove disparities in income and opportunity. • She had abolished the princely privileges to prevail the principles of equality and social and economic justice. • Decisive victory in the 1971's India – Pakistan war soared Indira Gandhi's popularity. • First nuclear explosion in 1974 also increased her popularity. India termed it a peaceful explosion. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Circumstances that led to imposition of emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Clash between the executive (Government) & judiciary. ii) Rising prices and lower growth rate. iii) Students movements in Bihar and Gujrat against price rise and corruption. iv) Railway strike led by Gorge Fernades. v) A big rally at Ram Lila Maidan and call to the employees including police/ army not to obey the undemocratic orders. vi) Judgement of Allahabad High Court setting aside the election of Indira Gandhi. <p>All these led to the atmosphere of distrust against Indira Gandhi which hurriedly tried to save her position by imposing emergency.</p>	6
Q-27.	<p>Describe any six factors which made the farmers' movement run by Bharatiya Kisan Union as the most successful popular movement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which three lessons do we learn from regional aspirations and their accommodation as an integral part of democratic politics ? Describe.</p>	6x1=6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Kisan Andolan led by BKU was one of the most disciplined agitation. 	3x2=6

	<p>ii) BKU used traditional Caste Panchayats to bring them together on economic issues.</p> <p>iii) BKU use clan networks for generating funds and resources.</p> <p>iv) The demands raised by BKU were very dear to farmers and were readily accepted by the farmers.</p> <p>v) BKU kept itself a political and worked as a pressure group.</p> <p>vi) BKU used the pressure tactics and showed the strength and power of the farmers.</p> <p>vii) Any other valid point/ factor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional aspirations are very important part of democratic politics and expression of regional issues is a normal phenomenon.• Democratic negotiations are the best way to resolve the regional issues.• Regional matters can be resolved by power sharing within constitutional framework.• Regional balance and economic development decrease the feeling of regional discrimination. Therefore the problem of backwardness of regions should be addressed at a priority.• Constitutional provisions already incorporated in resolving regional issues. As the sixth schedule of the constitution allows different tribes complete autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws.• Federalism should be given respect in true sense.• Any other lesson. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	
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