

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARCH, 2017
MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Expected Answers / Value Points

General Instructions:

- 1. Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR EVERY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.**
- 2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms. But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definitions / points / answers are given by the candidate.**
- 3. Wherever only a “Specific” number of examples / factors / reasons / value points have been asked in a question, the credit / award should be given only for the required number of best attempted answers.**
- 4. There should be no effort at “moderation” of the marks by the evaluators. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.**
- 5. Some of the questions relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions are to be evaluated carefully, so that the candidate’s understanding / analytical ability be judged**
- 6. The Head–Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the marking scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no insignificant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.**
- 7. Separate marking scheme for all the three sets have been given.**

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME - 2017
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/1

Q 1.	State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship	1
Ans.	<p>Special feature of India – Soviet Friendship:</p> <p>(i) Russia is important for India’s nuclear energy requirement and space industry</p> <p>(ii) The Indian military gets most of the hardware from Russia</p> <p>(iii) India-USSR 20 years treaty of friendship.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other special features</p>	
Q 2.	<p>Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S.?</p> <p>Operation Desert Storm</p> <p>Computer War</p> <p>Operation Enduring Freedom</p> <p>Videogame war</p>	1
Ans.	<p>Operation Enduring Freedom</p>	
Q 3.	<p>Give any one example to show that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.</p>	1
Ans.	<p>Many events happening in one part of the world do affect the other parts of the world as -</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Bird flu</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">any other health epidemic</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Major economic events</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tsunami</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant example</p>	
Q 4.	<p>What has been the ideology of left parties in India ?</p>	1
Ans.	<p>Left parties in India believe in the ideology of Marxism, Socialism, Maoism, Egalitarian Society, State-ownership, pro-poor programmes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any relevant answer may be accepted</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p>	

Q 5.	How far is the demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs justified.	1										
Ans.	<p>All others beyond SCs, STs, and OBCs, who deserve to benefit from the policy of reservation must be considered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>There should be no reservation and everybody should be considered equal. Or any other relevant answer</p>											
Q 6.	Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms ?	2x1=2										
Ans.	<p>(i) Limited Test Ban Treaty (ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Or any other relevant Treaty</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>											
Q 7.	Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national moment which have been fulfilled after independence.	2x1=2										
Ans.	<p>The goals were :</p> <p>(i) Ideas of democracy / freedom / equality and secularism (ii) The upliftment of the socially backward and disadvantaged groups (Social Justice)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant example.</p>											
Q 8.	<p>Match the following leaders in list- A with the suitable statements in List-B</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">List –A</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">List -B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(a)Lal Bahadur Shastri India(Marxist-Leninist)</td> <td style="border: none;">(i)Founder of communist party of</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(b) C. Natarjan Annadurai</td> <td style="border: none;">(ii) Founder of D.M.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(c) CharuMajumdar 1952 till his death in 1986</td> <td style="border: none;">(iii) A member of parliament from</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(d) Jagiwan Ram Kisan</td> <td style="border: none;">(iv) Coined the famous slogan ‘ Jai</td> </tr> </table>	List –A	List -B	(a)Lal Bahadur Shastri India(Marxist-Leninist)	(i)Founder of communist party of	(b) C. Natarjan Annadurai	(ii) Founder of D.M.K.	(c) CharuMajumdar 1952 till his death in 1986	(iii) A member of parliament from	(d) Jagiwan Ram Kisan	(iv) Coined the famous slogan ‘ Jai	4x ½ =2
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Ans.	<p>(a) ----- (iv) (b) ----- (ii) (c) ----- (i) (d) ----- (iii)</p>											

Q 9.	In your opinion, was Anandpur Sahib Resolution a plea for strengthening federalism or plea for separate Sikh nation.	2
Ans.	<p>The candidate may agree that it strengthened federalism because it redefined the center-state relations and fulfilled the aspirations of the Sikhs to some extent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The candidate may disagree by mentioning it that it was a plea for demand of a separate Sikh Nation.</p>	
Q 10.	Assess the role of democratic negotiations in responding to regional aspirations.	2
Ans.	<p>Democratic negotiations have played a constructive role in addressing regional aspirations example Punjab Accord, Assam Accord, Rajiv Gandhi- Laldenga Accord (Mizoram Accord)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any relevant contemporary example</p>	
Q 11.	Describe the four major objectives of ASEAN Economic Community.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Objectives of ASEAN Economic Community</p> <p>(i) To create a common market and production base within the ASEAN States.</p> <p>(ii) To provide social and economic aid</p> <p>(iii) To improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism</p> <p>(iv) To create a Free Trade Area.</p>	
Q 12.	What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security Policy? State its advantages.	2+2=4
Ans.	<p>An alliance is a coalition of States that coordinate their actions to deter or to defend against military attack. Most alliances are in writing.</p> <p><u>ADVANTAGES</u></p> <p>(i) Alliances are formed to increase the effective power relative to another country or alliance.</p> <p>(ii) They are based on national interest.</p>	
Q 13.	Highlight any four negative consequences of globalization for the people of India.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Negative Consequences of Globalisation</p> <p>(i) Leads to loss for the farmers if the expensive seeds from MNC's fail their</p>	

	<p>crops.</p> <p>(ii) Fear of loss of livelihood for the small retailers.</p> <p>(iii) Tough competition for Indian MNC's from foreign MNC's</p> <p>(iv) Fear of erosion of Indian Culture by foreign influence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR any other relevant point.</p>	
Q14.	Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India .	4
Ans.	<p>Circumstance that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India :</p> <p>(i) Standstill agreement with the Nizam.</p> <p>(ii) Peasants revolt against the oppressive rule of the Nizam, also supported by women.</p> <p>(iii) The Communists and Congress were in the forefront of the movement.</p> <p>(iv) Nizam responded by unleashing paramilitary forces.</p> <p>(v) Communal atrocities by Razakars.</p> <p>(vi) Indian government's military action and Hyderabad's accession to India.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four relevant points)</p>	
Q. 15.	How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till day ? Explain the reasons also.	4
Ans.	<p>Changing method of voting in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the first general election in 1952, there was a box with the name of the candidate and his/her election symbol. Each voter was given a blank ballot paper to be dropped into the box of the candidate of his or her choice. - After the first two elections this method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates. The voter was required to put the stamp on the name of the candidate of his/her choice. This was to be placed inside a box common for all. This system continued for years. - Towards the end of 1990's the Election Commission started using the EVM's or Electronic Voting Machines. Now this is used all over India. 	
Q 16.	Analyse any four factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government in 1979.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government</p> <p>(i) The Janta Party could not keep together due to internal conflict.</p> <p>(ii) It lacked direction and leadership</p> <p>(iii) It lacked a common programme</p> <p>(iv) It could not bring a fundamental change in policies followed by the Congress Party.</p> <p>(v) The Janta Party split and the government fell</p>	

	Any other relevant factors.	
<p>Q 17.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. This, the cold war-inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers- remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers.</p> <p>(i) Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only ? (ii) Why can't nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive? (iii) Explain the logic of 'deterrence'.</p> <p>(i) The intense rivalry remained a cold war because each of the two super powers knew that they would not be able to save themselves,inspite of the use of nuclear weapons as they both possessed the capability of destroying each other. (ii) It could never be decisive as each power had ample stock of nuclear weapons. Even after getting destroyed they could cause destruction and then no body would be victories. (iii) Inspite of having the capacity to retaliate against an attack, they could not afford to initiate war. This is called the logic of 'deterrence'.</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>
<p>Q 18.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy or any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.</p> <p>(i) Assess the popularity of representative democracy. (ii) Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>

Ans.	<p>(iii) How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries.</p> <p>(i) Representative democracy has gained popularity due to widespread support in the five big countries, where ordinary citizens – rich and poor, belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.</p> <p>(ii) The reason for widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia is that it suits their country and gives the hope of fulfilling their aspirations.</p> <p>(iii) I do not agree with this view as the examples of India and Sri Lanka are a proof of the success of democracy. Other countries also have successful democracies.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p>	
Q 19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together or people with similar problems similar demands and similar expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.</p> <p>(i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement.</p> <p>(ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion democracy rather than causing disruptions?</p> <p>(iii) What is relationship between the movements and the democratize institutions?</p>	1+2+2=5
Ans.	<p>(i) Right of Information or Right to Rehabilitisation. (or any other example)</p> <p>(ii) Social movements bring together people with similar demands and expectations. They make them aware of their rights, hence contribute to democracy. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(iii) Every democratic institutions has certain functions to perform. It is through the movements that the aspirations of the people come to the forefront and are given priority. Hence there is a deep relationship between movements and democratic institutions.</p>	
Q 20.	Study the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :	1+2+2=5



Ans

- (i) Identify that name and leader shown on the right in the cartoon
- (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler?
- (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of princely states?

- (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (ii) Cartoon shows that the princely rulers oppressed and exploited the people.
- (iii) Sardar Patel was extremely successful in solving the issue of the princely states merger / accession with India.

Note : the following question is for visually impaired candidate only in lieu of Q.No. 20 :

Answer the following questions:

- (20.1) Name the Deputy Prime Minister in first Council of Ministers under Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (20.2) Before signing the instrument of accession with the Indian government, what assurance was given to the Maharaja of Manipur?
- (20.3) Which session of the people in Hyderabad rose against the Nizam and why?

Ans.

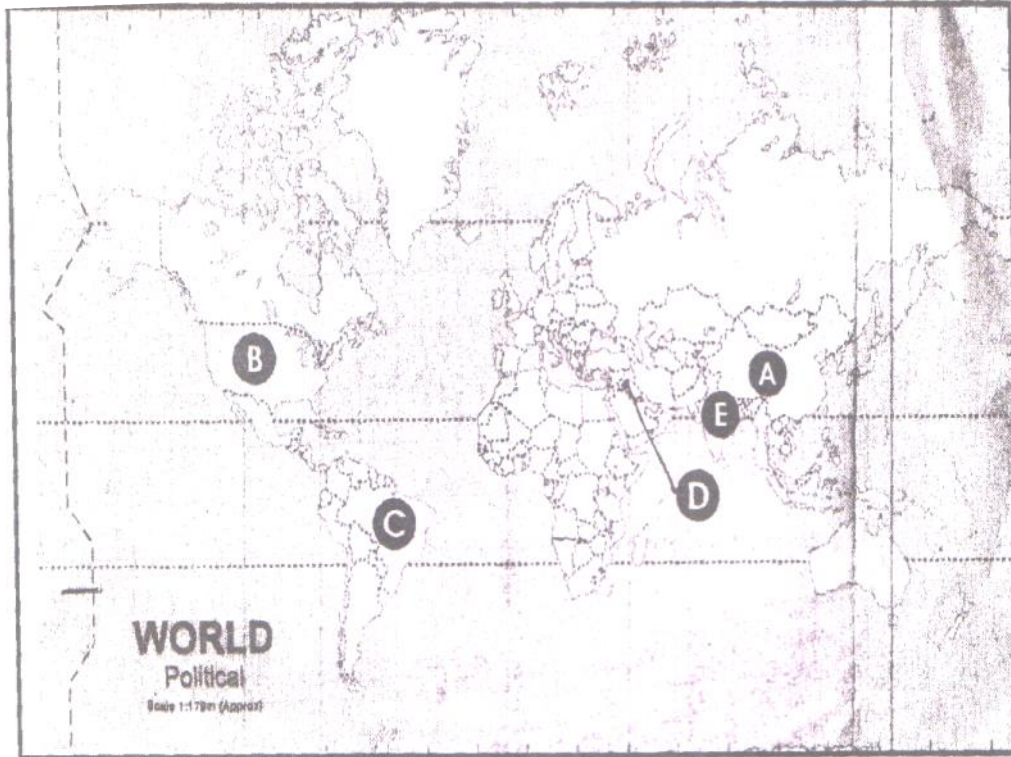
For Visually impaired

- (20.1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- (20.2) Maharaja was assured that the internal autonomy of Manipur will be maintained.
- (20.3) The peasants and farmers of Telangana revolted against the Nizam due to

his oppressive policies.

Q 21.

5x1=5



In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A,B,C,D,E . identify these countries on the basis of 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 following format

Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The country where 'Earth Summit was held in June 1992
- (ii) A leading contributor to green house gas emissions
- (iii) A country known for its anti-dam pro-river movements
- (iv) A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="354 317 1289 594"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="354 317 626 396">Serial No. of the Information used</th> <th data-bbox="626 317 959 396">Alphabet Concerned</th> <th data-bbox="959 317 1289 396">Name of the Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 396 626 436">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="626 396 959 436">C</td> <td data-bbox="959 396 1289 436">Brazil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 436 626 476">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="626 436 959 476">B</td> <td data-bbox="959 436 1289 476">USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 476 626 516">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="626 476 959 516">E</td> <td data-bbox="959 476 1289 516">India</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 516 626 556">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="626 516 959 556">A</td> <td data-bbox="959 516 1289 556">China</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 556 626 594">(v)</td> <td data-bbox="626 556 959 594">D</td> <td data-bbox="959 556 1289 594">Iraq</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note : the following question is for the visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.No.21</p> <p>Answer the following questions :</p> <p>21.1 Name the country where “Montreal Protocol’ was signed in 1987.</p> <p>21.2 Name the country where Kyoto protocol’ was agreed upon in 1997</p> <p>21.3 Which country mainly advocated the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries</p> <p>21.4 Which country from North America is known for its forest movements</p> <p>21.5 Mention the South American country which is facing enormous pressure due to deforestation.</p> <p>Ans. 21.1 Canada 21.2 Japan 21.3 India 21.4 Mexico 21.5 Brazil</p>	Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country	(i)	C	Brazil	(ii)	B	USA	(iii)	E	India	(iv)	A	China	(v)	D	Iraq	
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<p>Q 22.</p>	<p>How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned movement during the Cold War period ? Explain .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate? Explain any six reasons.</p> <p>Ans. India’s Crucial role in Non-aligned Movement–</p> <p>(i) India took care to stay away from the two alliances.</p> <p>(ii) It raised a voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances.</p> <p>(iii) India favoured active intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.</p>	<p>6x1=6</p>																		

	<p>(iv) Indian leaders and diplomats played an important role in reducing differences between the two alliances.</p> <p>(v) India communicated and mediated to reduce tensions.</p> <p>(vi) India involved other members of NAM in this mission.</p> <p>(vii) India tried to activate those regional and international organisations that were not a part of alliances.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Disintegration Soviet Union</u></p> <p>(i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions.</p> <p>(ii) Economic stagnation.</p> <p>(iii) Soviet resources were mainly used to maintain its nuclear and military arsenals.</p> <p>(iv) Awareness among Soviet people about the economic advancement of the West.</p> <p>(v) Stagnation in political and administrative fields.</p> <p>(vi) The Communist Party was not answerable to the people.</p> <p>(vii) Ordinary people were alienated from the government.</p> <p>(viii) Poor administration, rampant corruption, inability to correct mistakes.</p> <p>(ix) Lack of openness and centralisation of authority.</p> <p>(x) Government lost popular backing</p> <p>(xi) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within the Soviet republics.</p> <p>(xii) Gorbachov's rule in reforming the economy and other reforms.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any six reasons)</p>	
Q 23.	<p>The bedrock of contemporary U.S. Power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three major factors responsible for evolving the European Union from an economic union to a political one.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>(i) The U.S. today has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately.</p> <p>(ii) No other power in the world can match the capability of the U.S. qualitatively or quantitatively.</p> <p>(iii) The U.S. today spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Major Factors</p> <p>(i) The European Union has its own flag, anthem founding date and currency.</p> <p>(ii) The E.U. has tried to expand the areas of cooperation.</p>	3x2=6

	<p>(iii) Many new countries especially from the erstwhile Soviet bloc have joined the E.U.</p> <p>(iv) The E.U. has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.</p> <p>(v) It has some form of common security policy in dealing with other nations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three of the above or any other relevant factor</p>	
Q 24.	<p>Describe any three challenging global issues that can only be dealt with when everyone works together</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is meant by traditional notion of internal and external security/</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p><u>The various challenges that require collective global action are:</u></p> <p>(i) Diseases/epidemics (Bird Flu, Ebola virus etc.)</p> <p>(ii) Global Warming</p> <p>(iii) Terrorism</p> <p>(iv) Global Poverty</p> <p>(v) Human Rights Violations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Candidates to explain any three of the above or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Internal Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is related to security within the country, i.e. internal law and order. - Internal security is essential to face any external challenges. - After World War II internal security was almost assured in most of the developed world. <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point</p> <p>2. External Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threat of war or military attack by another country. - A country can prevent the attack, defend or surrender. - Create a balance of power. - Alliance building. <p style="text-align: center;">Candidates has to explain any three of the above points</p>	3+3=6
Q 25.	<p>Analyze the impact on Sino-Indian Relations since 1962 onwards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How far has india been successful in conducting is foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts. Explain with the help of examples.</p>	6
Ans.	<p>Sino-Indian Relations since 1962</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took more than a decade for India-China to resume normal relations. • Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the first top leader (the Foreign Minister) to visit China in 1979. • Later, Rajiv Gandhi, them PM also visited China in 1988. 	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since then, the emphasis is more on improving relations and trade with China. • Bilateral agreements have been signed on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology. • Talks to resolve the boundary questions have continued without interruption and military-to-military cooperation is increasing. • Indian and Chinese leaders and officials visit Beijing and New Delhi with greater frequency. • Increasing transport & communication links/opening of border posts/adoption of similar policies in international economic institutions like WTO is helping to establish a more positive relationship. • China was seen as contributing to the buildup of Pakistan’s nuclear programme. • China’s military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to India’s interest in South Asia. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>There were many international developments at the time India attained independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India was also the Foreign Minister. He played an important role in the formulation and implementation of India’s foreign policy. • Nehru wished to achieve our national goals through the policy of NAM. • India’s foreign policy favoured the dream of a peaceful world. • It advocated the policy of NAM to reduce cold war tensions. • India provided human resources to United Nations Peace Keeping Force. • India did not join Super Power blocs. • 1956, India protested against British action on the issue of Suez Canal. • India did not take an independent stand in case of USSR mission on Hungary. • Pakistan’s alliance with US and India’s leaning towards USSR, were the main points in deciding our foreign relations. • India has always stood for Non-alignment and world peace. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six)</p>	
Q 26.	<p>Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress system after the party’s split in 1969.</p>	6
Ans.	<p>Causes of confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary.</p> <p>(i) Constitutional issue about the amendment to the Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>(ii) Can the Parliament curtail the Right to Property by amending the</p>	6

	<p>constitution?</p> <p>(iii) The Parliament amended and abridged the Fundamental Rights to implement DPSPs. But the Judiciary did not agree to this.</p> <p>(iv) It is in the Keshvananda Bharti Case when the Judiciary asserted that the basic features of the constitution cannot be amended even by the Parliament.</p> <p>(v) Filling up the vacancy of the Chief Justice of India by not appointing the senior most judge.</p> <p>(vi) The climax of the confrontation was the ruling of the Allahabad High Court declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant development OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialists credentials, Ten point programme, Nationalisation of Banks, Nationalisation of General Insurance, Pro-poor programmes. • Land Reforms, Land Ceiling Act. • GaribiHatao – Positive programme. • Abolition of Privy Purse. • Generation of a support base among the disadvantaged, landless Labourers, dalits, adivasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth. • Results of the General Elections 1971 – Congress Victory. • Victory in the Indo-Pak War 1971 – Indira Gandhi seen as the protector of the poor & the underprivileged but also as a strong nationalist leader. • Sweeping through State Assembly Elections in 1972 by the Congress. • With two successive election victories, one at the Center and the other at the State level, the dominance of the Congress was restored. • Indira Gandhi had reinvented the party – It relied on the popularity of a supreme leader. It had a weak organizational structure and did not have many factions. She restored the Congress by changing the nature of the Congress itself. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six points)</p>	
Q 27.	<p>Describe the external and internal disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three major developments that left a long lasting impact on the politics of India after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.</p>	<p>3x2=6</p> <p>3x2=6</p>
Ans.	<p><u>External Dispute</u></p> <p>(i) Pakistan's claim on Kashmir.</p> <p>(ii) Pakistan has illegally occupied part of Kashmir known as Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and calls it Azad Kashmir, which is part of India.</p> <p>(iii) Training camps for militants in POK and support to militancy within J&K.</p> <p><u>Internal Dispute</u></p>	

<p>(i) Status of Kashmir within the Indian Union.</p> <p>(ii) Special status of J&K under Article.370</p> <p>(iii) Two views :</p> <p>(a) People outside J&K believe that Article 370 does not allow full integration of the state with India.</p> <p>(b) Within J&K people believe that the demand for plebisite has not been fulfilled, special status has been eroded, democracy not properly institutionalized as in the rest of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) End of Congress System.</p> <p>(ii) Rise of OBC politics – Mandal Issues.</p> <p>(iii) Demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992.</p> <p>(iv) Rise of the BJP.</p> <p>(v) Beginning of the Coalition Era / alliance politics.</p> <p>(vi) Rise of regional parties as they played a role in the formation of coalitions at the Union Government level.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three of the above points)</p>	
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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME - 2017
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/2

Q 1.	How far is the demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs justified.	1
Ans.	All others beyond SCs, STs, and OBCs, who deserve to benefit from the policy of reservation must be considered. OR There should be no reservation and everybody should be considered equal. Or any other relevant answer	
Q 2.	What has been the ideology of left parties in India ?	1
Ans.	Left parties in India believe in the ideology of Marxism, Socialism, Maoism, Egalitarian Society, State-ownership, pro-poor programmes. Or any relevant answer may be accepted (any one)	
Q 3.	How far do you agree with the statement that cultural globalization is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the entire globe?	1
Ans.	Yes, cultural globalization does lead to cultural homogenization which affects all countries as it causes shrinking of the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the entire globe.	
Q 4.	Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S.? Operation Desert Storm Computer War Operation Enduring Freedom Videogame war	1
Ans.	Operation Enduring Freedom	
Q 5.	State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship	1
Ans.	Special feature of India – Soviet Friendship: (i) Russia is important for India’s nuclear energy requirement and space industry (ii) The Indian military gets most of the hardware from Russia (iii) India-USSR 20 years treaty of friendship. (any one)	

	Or any other special features											
Q 6.	Assess the role of democratic negotiations in responding to regional aspirations.	2										
Ans.	Democratic negotiations have played a constructive role in addressing regional aspirations example Punjab Accord, Assam Accord, Rajiv Gandhi - Laldenga Accord (Mizoram Accord) Or any relevant contemporary example											
Q 7.	In your opinion, was Anandpur Sahib Resolution a plea for strengthening federalism or plea for separate Sikh nation.	2										
Ans.	The candidate may agree that it strengthened federalism because it redefined the center-state relations and fulfilled the aspirations of the Sikhs to some extent. OR The candidate may disagree by mentioning it that it was a plea for demand of a separate Sikh Nation.											
Q 8.	Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms ?	2x1=2										
Ans.	(i) Limited Test Ban Treaty (ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Or any other relevant Treaty (any two)											
Q 9.	Match the following leaders in list- A with the suitable statements in List-B	4x ½ =2										
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">List –A</td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">List -B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a)Lal Bahadur Shastri India (Marxist-Leninist)</td> <td>(i) Founder of communist party of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) C. Natarjan Annadurai</td> <td>(ii) Founder of D.M.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Charu Majumdar</td> <td>(iii) A member of parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Jagiwan Ram</td> <td>(iv) Coined the famous slogan ‘ Jai Kisan</td> </tr> </table>	List –A	List -B	(a)Lal Bahadur Shastri India (Marxist-Leninist)	(i) Founder of communist party of	(b) C. Natarjan Annadurai	(ii) Founder of D.M.K.	(c) Charu Majumdar	(iii) A member of parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986	(d) Jagiwan Ram	(iv) Coined the famous slogan ‘ Jai Kisan	
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Ans.	(a) ----- (iv)											

	<p>(b) ----- (ii) (c) ----- (i) (d) ----- (iii)</p>	
Q 10.	Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national moment which have been fulfilled after independence.	2x1=2
Ans.	<p>The goals were :</p> <p>(i) Ideas of democracy / freedom / equality and secularism (ii) The upliftment of the socially backward and disadvantaged groups (Social Justice)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant example.</p>	
Q 11.	In which four ways did the new economic policies of China benefit its economy?	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>(i) It helped Chinese economy to break from stagnation. (ii) Privatization of agriculture lead to a rise in agricultural production and rural income. (iii) High personal savings in the rural economy boosted the rural industries. (iv) The creation of Special Economic Zones led to a phenomenal rise in foreign trade. (v) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant point</p>	
Q 12.	What is Veto Power? Which member nations of the U.N. Security Council enjoy this special power and why?	2+2=4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All members of the U.N. Security Council has one vote which they use while taking decisions. But five permanent members of the Security Council can vote in a negative manner so that even if all members vote for a particular decision, any permanent members negative vote can stall the decision. This negative vote is called the VETO. • Members who have the Veto Power are : (i) U.S.A (ii) Russia, (iii) U.K. (iv) France (v) China • The Veto Power was given to them because as the victors of World Was II, they would bring about stability in the world. Also it was done so that the great power may not lose interest in the world body. 	
Q 13.	How does globalization result in erosion of state capacity? Explain.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>The Welfare State is now giving way to a more minionalist state that performs certain core functions only. Many of the earlier welfare functions are being withdrawn. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that determines the economic and</p>	

	social priorities. Or any other relevant point	
Q 14.	Analyse any four factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government in 1979.	4x1=4
Ans.	Factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government (i) The Janta Party could not keep together due to internal conflict. (ii) It lacked direction and leadership (iii) It lacked a common programme (iv) It could not bring a fundamental change in policies followed by the Congress Party. (v) The Janta Party split and the government fell Any other relevant factors.	
Q 15.	Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India .	4
Ans.	Circumstance that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India : (i) Standstill agreement with the Nizam. (ii) Peasants revolt against the oppressive rule of the Nizam, also supported by women. (iii) The Communists and Congress were in the forefront of the movement. (iv) Nizam responded by unleashing paramilitary forces. (v) Communal atrocities by Razakars. (vi) Indian government's military action and Hyderabad's accession to India. (any four relevant points)	
Q. 16.	How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till day ? Explain the reasons also.	4
Ans.	Changing method of voting in India - In the first general election in 1952, there was a box with the name of the candidate and his/her election symbol. Each voter was given a blank ballot paper to be dropped into the box of the candidate of his or her choice. - After the first two elections this method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates. The voter was required to put the stamp on the name of the candidate of his/her choice. This was to be placed inside a box common for all. This system continued for years. - Towards the end of 1990's the Election Commission started using the EVM's or Electronic Voting Machines. Now this is used all over India.	
Q 17.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies	1+2+2=5

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together or people with similar problems similar demands and similar expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.</p> <p>(i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement.</p> <p>(ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion democracy rather than causing disruptions?</p> <p>(iii) What is relationship between the movements and the democratize institutions?</p> <p>(i) Right of Information or Right to Rehabilitationalisation. (or any other example)</p> <p>(ii) Social movements bring together people with similar demands and expectations. They make them aware of their rights, hence contribute to democracy. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(iii) Every democratic institutions has certain functions to perform. It is through the movements that the aspirations of the people come to the forefront and are given priority. Hence there is a deep relationship between movements and democratic institutions.</p>	
<p>Q 18.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. This, the cold war-inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers- remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers.</p> <p>(i) Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only ?</p> <p>(ii) Why can't nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive?</p> <p>(iii) Explain the logic of 'deterrence'.</p> <p>(i) The intense rivalry remained a cold war because each of the two super powers knew that they would not be able to save themselves, inspite of the</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>

	<p>use of nuclear weapons as they both possessed the capability of destroying each other.</p> <p>(ii) It could never be decisive as each power had ample stock of nuclear weapons. Even after getting destroyed they could cause destruction and then no body would be victories.</p> <p>(iii) Inspite of having the capacity to retaliate against an attack, they could not afford to initiate war. This is called the logic of 'deterrence'.</p>	
Q 19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy or any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.</p> <p>(i) Assess the popularity of representative democracy.</p> <p>(ii) Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia.</p> <p>(iii) How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries.</p>	1+2+2=5
Ans.	<p>(i) Representative democracy has gained popularity due to widespread support in the five big countries, where ordinary citizens – rich and poor, belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.</p> <p>(ii) The reason for widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia is that it suits their country and gives the hope of fulfilling their aspirations.</p> <p>(iii) I do not agree with this view as the examples of India and Sri Lanka are a proof of the success of democracy. Other countries also have successful democracies.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p>	
Q 20.	<p>Study the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p>	1+2+2=5



- (i) Identify that name and leader shown on the right in the cartoon
- (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler?
- (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of princely states?
- (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (ii) Cartoon shows that the princely rulers oppressed and exploited the people.
- (iii) Sardar Patel was extremely successful in solving the issue of the princely states merger / accession with India.

Ans

Note : the following question is for visually impaired candidate only in lieu of Q.No. 20 :

Answer the following questions:

(20.1) Name the Deputy Prime Minister in first Council of Ministers under Jawaharlal Nehru.

(20.2) Before signing the instrument of accession with the Indian government, what assurance was given to the Maharaja of Manipur?

(20.3) Which section of the people in Hyderabad rose against the Nizam and why?

For Visually impaired

Ans.

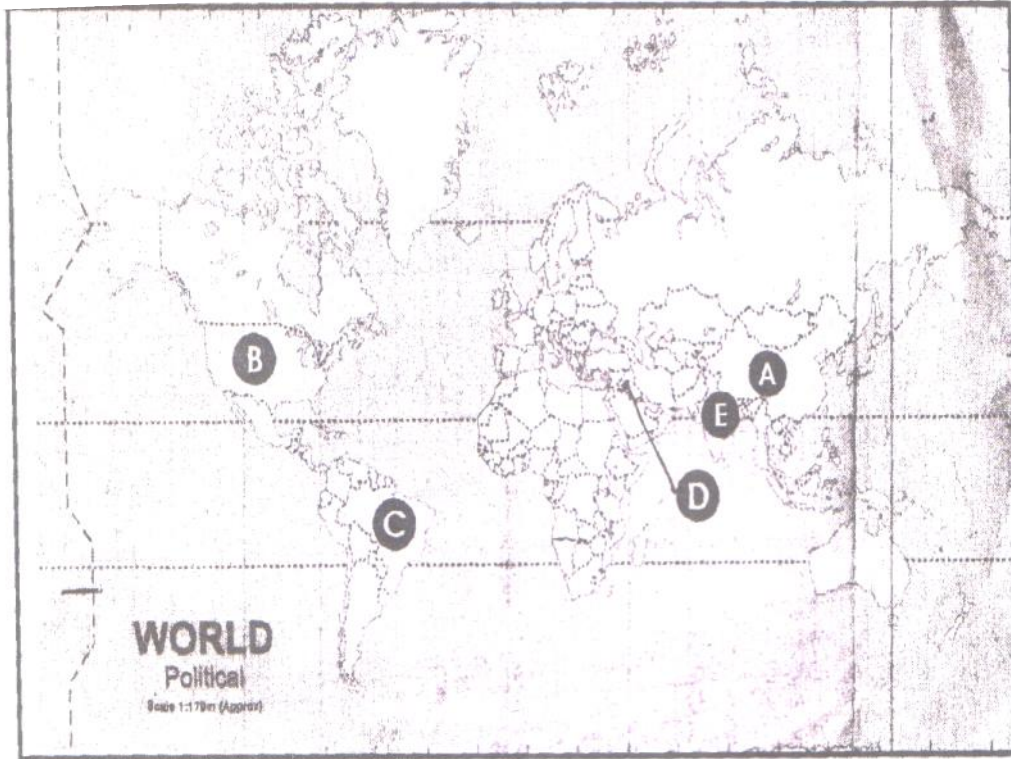
(20.1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

(20.2) Maharaja was assured that the internal autonomy of Manipur will be maintained.

(20.3) The peasants and farmers of Telangana revolted against the Nizam due to his oppressive policies.

Q 21.

5x1=5



In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A,B,C,D,E . identify these countries on the basis of 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 following format

Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The country where 'Earth Summit was held in June 1992
- (ii) A leading contributor to green house gas emissions
- (iii) A country known for its anti-dam pro-river movements
- (iv) A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.
- (v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world

<p>Ans.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="354 247 1289 525"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="354 247 626 327">Serial No. of the Information used</th> <th data-bbox="626 247 959 327">Alphabet Concerned</th> <th data-bbox="959 247 1289 327">Name of the Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 327 626 369">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="626 327 959 369">C</td> <td data-bbox="959 327 1289 369">Brazil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 369 626 411">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="626 369 959 411">B</td> <td data-bbox="959 369 1289 411">USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 411 626 453">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="626 411 959 453">E</td> <td data-bbox="959 411 1289 453">India</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 453 626 495">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="626 453 959 495">A</td> <td data-bbox="959 453 1289 495">China</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 495 626 525">(v)</td> <td data-bbox="626 495 959 525">D</td> <td data-bbox="959 495 1289 525">Iraq</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="295 569 1349 638">Note : the following question is for the visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.No.21</p> <p data-bbox="295 667 721 699">Answer the following questions :</p> <p data-bbox="295 707 1211 739">21.1 Name the country where “Montreal Protocol’ was signed in 1987.</p> <p data-bbox="295 745 1239 777">21.2 Name the country where Kyoto protocol’ was agreed upon in 1997</p> <p data-bbox="295 785 1349 854">21.3 Which country mainly advocated the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries</p> <p data-bbox="295 863 1281 894">21.4 Which country from North America is known for its forest movements</p> <p data-bbox="295 903 1349 972">21.5 Mention the South American country which is facing enormous pressure due to deforestation.</p>	Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country	(i)	C	Brazil	(ii)	B	USA	(iii)	E	India	(iv)	A	China	(v)	D	Iraq	
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(iv)	A	China																		
(v)	D	Iraq																		
<p>Ans.</p>	<p data-bbox="295 1058 487 1241">21.1 Canada 21.2 Japan 21.3 India 21.4 Mexico 21.5 Brazil</p>																			
<p>Q 22.</p>	<p data-bbox="295 1291 1349 1360">Describe the external and internal disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial.</p> <p data-bbox="802 1369 841 1400" style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p data-bbox="295 1409 1349 1478">Describe any three major developments that left a long lasting impact on the politics of India after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.</p>	<p data-bbox="1409 1291 1490 1323">3x2=6</p> <p data-bbox="1409 1409 1490 1440">3x2=6</p>																		
<p>Ans.</p>	<p data-bbox="295 1524 509 1556"><u>External Dispute</u></p> <p data-bbox="295 1564 1349 1709">(i) Pakistan’s claim on Kashmir. (ii) Pakistan has illegally occupied part of Kashmir known as Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and calls it Azad Kashmir, which is part of India. (iii) Training camps for militants in POK and support to militancy within J&K.</p> <p data-bbox="295 1717 509 1749"><u>Internal Dispute</u></p> <p data-bbox="295 1757 1349 1900">(i) Status of Kashmir within the Indian Union. (ii) Special status of J&K under Article.370 (iii) Two views : (a) People outside J&K believe that Article 370 does not allow full</p>																			

	<p>integration of the state with India.</p> <p>(b) Within J&K people believe that the demand for plebisite has not been fulfilled, special status has been eroded, democracy not properly institutionalized as in the rest of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant point OR</p> <p>(i) End of Congress System. (ii) Rise of OBC politics – Mandal Issues. (iii) Demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992. (iv) Rise of the BJP. (v) Beginning of the Coalition Era / alliance politics. (vi) Rise of regional parties as they played a role in the formation of coalitions at the Union Government level.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three of the above points)</p>	
Q 23.	<p>Analyse the biggest three constraints that operate on American hegemony.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine any three major areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>Constraints on America Hegemony</p> <p>(i) The Institutional architecture of the America state based on the system of division of power. (ii) Open Nature of America society – A relatively free press & mass media help to shape domestic public opinion. (iii) NATO is the only organization that possibly moderate the exercise of America Power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Issue of conflict between India & Pakistan</p> <p>(i) The issue of Jammu & Kashmir. (ii) Arms Race between the two countries. (iii) Militancy and Terrorism (iv) Shaving of River Water. (v) Disagreement over demarcation live in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch. (vi) Control over Siachen Glacier.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other point of conflict. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	3x2=6
Q 24.	<p>Describe the three main complaints related to the U.N. Security Council which were reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe various aspects of human security as well as global security.</p>	3x2=6

<p>Ans.</p>	<p><u>Main Complaints related to the UN Security Council.</u></p> <p>(i) The security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.</p> <p>(ii) Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.</p> <p>(iii) It lacks equitable representation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Human Security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. • The primary goal here is the protection of individuals. • According to the <u>narrow concept</u>, human security forces on violent threats to • Individuals. • Under the <u>broad concept</u> of human security the threat agenda should include hunger disease and natural disasters • In the <u>broadest formulation</u>, the human security agenda also encompasses economic security and threats to human dignity. It stresses 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'. <p style="text-align: right;">(any three points to be given)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Global Security</u></p> <p>This is related to global warming international terrorism and health epidemic like AIDS, bird flu, environmental degradation.</p> <p>They are to be solved collectively. Explain with example.</p>	<p>3+3=6</p>
<p>Q 25.</p>	<p>Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress system after the party's split in 1969.</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Causes of confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary.</p> <p>(i) Constitutional issue about the amendment to the Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>(ii) Can the Parliament curtail the Right to Property by amending the constitution?</p> <p>(iii) The Parliament amended and abridged the Fundamental Rights to implement DPSPs. But the Judiciary did not agree to this.</p> <p>(iv) It is in the Keshvananda Bharti Case when the Judiciary asserted that the basic features of the constitution cannot be amended even by the Parliament.</p> <p>(v) Filling up the vacancy of the Chief Justice of India by not appointing the senior most judge.</p> <p>(vi) The climax of the confrontation was the ruling of the Allahabad High Court</p>	<p>6</p>

	<p>declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant development OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialists credentials, Ten point programme, Nationalisation of Banks, Nationalisation of General Insurance, Pro-poor programmes. • Land Reforms, Land Ceiling Act. • Garibi Hatao – Positive programme. • Abolition of Privy Purse. • Generation of a support base among the disadvantaged, landless Labourers, dalits, adivasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth. • Results of the General Elections 1971 – Congress Victory. • Victory in the Indo-Pak War 1971 – Indira Gandhi seen as the protector of the poor & the underprivileged but also as a strong nationalist leader. • Sweeping through State Assembly Elections in 1972 by the Congress. • With two successive election victories, one at the Center and the other at the State level, the dominance of the Congress was restored. • Indira Gandhi had reinvented the party – It relied on the popularity of a supreme leader. It had a weak organizational structure and did not have many factions. She restored the Congress by changing the nature of the Congress itself. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six points)</p>	
Q 26.	<p>Analyze the impact on Sino-Indian Relations since 1962 onwards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How far has india been successful in conducting is foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts. Explain with the help of examples.</p>	6
Ans.	<p>Sino-Indian Relations since 1962</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took more than a decade for India-China to resume normal relations. • Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the first top leader (the Foreign Minister) to visit China in 1979. • Later, Rajiv Gandhi, them PM also visited China in 1988. • Since then, the emphasis is more on improving relations and trade with China. • Bilateral agreements have been signed on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology. • Talks to resolve the boundary questions have continued without interruption and military-to-military cooperation is increasing. • Indian and Chinese leaders and officials visit Beijing and New Delhi with greater frequency. • Increasing transport & communication links/opening of border posts/adoption of similar policies in international economic institutions like WTO is helping to establish a more positive relationship. • China was seen as contributing to the buildup of Pakistan's nuclear 	6

	<p>programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to India's interest in South Asia. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>There were many international developments at the time India attained independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India was also the Foreign Minister. He played an important role in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. Nehru wished to achieve our national goals through the policy of NAM. India's foreign policy favoured the dream of a peaceful world. It advocated the policy of NAM to reduce cold war tensions. India provided human resources to United Nations Peace Keeping Force. India did not join Super Power blocs. 1956, India protested against British action on the issue of Suez Canal. India did not take an independent stand in case of USSR mission on Hungary. Pakistan's alliance with US and India's leaning towards USSR, were the main points in deciding our foreign relations. India has always stood for Non-alignment and world peace. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six)</p>	
Q 27.	<p>How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned movement during the Cold War period ? Explain .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate? Explain any six reasons.</p> <p>Ans. India's Crucial role in Non-aligned Movement –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India took care to stay away from the two alliances. (ii) It raised a voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances. (iii) India favoured active intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries. (iv) Indian leaders and diplomats played an important role in reducing differences between the two alliances. (v) India communicated and mediated to reduce tensions. (vi) India involved other members of NAM in this mission. (vii) India tried to activate those regional and international organisations that were not a part of alliances. <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Disintegration Soviet Union</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions. 	6x1=6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(ii) Economic stagnation.(iii) Soviet resources were mainly used to maintain its nuclear and military arsenals.(iv) Awareness among Soviet people about the economic advancement of the West.(v) Stagnation in political and administrative fields.(vi) The Communist Party was not answerable to the people.(vii) Ordinary people were alienated from the government.(viii) Poor administration, rampant corruption, inability to correct mistakes.(ix) Lack of openness and centralisation of authority.(x) Government lost popular backing(xi) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within the Soviet republics.(xii) Gorbachov's rule in reforming the economy and other reforms. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six reasons)</p>	
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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME - 2017
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/3

Q 1.	What has been the ideology of left parties in India ?	1
Ans.	Left parties in India believe in the ideology of Marxism, Socialism, Maoism, Egalitarian Society, State-ownership, pro-poor programmes. Or any relevant answer may be accepted (any one)	
Q 2.	How far is the demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs justified.	1
Ans.	All others beyond SCs, STs, and OBCs, who deserve to benefit from the policy of reservation must be considered. OR There should be no reservation and everybody should be considered equal. Or any other relevant answer	
Q 3.	Distinguish between cultural homogenization and cultural heterogenization.	1
Ans.	Cultural homogenization leads to the rise of a uniform culture where as Cultural Heterogenization leads to each culture becoming more distinct and different.	
Q 4.	State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship	1
Ans.	Special feature of India – Soviet Friendship: (i) Russia is important for India’s nuclear energy requirement and space industry (ii) The Indian military gets most of the hardware from Russia (iii) India-USSR 20 years treaty of friendship. (any one) Or any other special features	
Q 5.	Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S.? Operation Desert Storm Computer War Operation Enduring Freedom Videogame war	1
Ans.	Operation Enduring Freedom	

<p>Q 6.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>In your opinion, was Anandpur Sahib Resolution a plea for strengthening federalism or plea for separate Sikh nation.</p> <p>The candidate may agree that it strengthened federalism because it redefined the center-state relations and fulfilled the aspirations of the Sikhs to some extent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The candidate may disagree by mentioning it that it was a plea for demand of a separate Sikh Nation.</p>	<p>2</p>										
<p>Q 7.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Match the following leaders in list- A with the suitable statements in List-B</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">List –A</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">List -B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a)Lal Bahadur Shastri</td> <td>(i) Founder of communist party of India(Marxist-Leninist)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) C. Natarjan Annadurai</td> <td>(ii) Founder of D.M.K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Charu Majumdar</td> <td>(iii) A member of parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Jagiwan Ram</td> <td>(iv) Coined the famous slogan ‘ Jai Kisan</td> </tr> </table> <p>(a) ----- (iv) (b) ----- (ii) (c) ----- (i) (d) ----- (iii)</p>	List –A	List -B	(a)Lal Bahadur Shastri	(i) Founder of communist party of India(Marxist-Leninist)	(b) C. Natarjan Annadurai	(ii) Founder of D.M.K.	(c) Charu Majumdar	(iii) A member of parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986	(d) Jagiwan Ram	(iv) Coined the famous slogan ‘ Jai Kisan	<p>4x ½ =2</p>
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<p>Q 8.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national moment which have been fulfilled after independence.</p> <p>The goals were :</p> <p>(i) Ideas of democracy / freedom / equality and secularism (ii) The upliftment of the socially backward and disadvantaged groups (Social Justice)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant example.</p>	<p>2x1=2</p>										
<p>Q 9.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Assess the role of democratic negotiations in responding to regional aspirations.</p> <p>Democratic negotiations have played a constructive role in addressing regional aspirations example Punjab Accord, Assam Accord, Rajiv Gandhi - Laldenga Accord (Mizoram Accord)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any relevant contemporary example</p>	<p>2</p>										

Q 10.	Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms ?	2x1=2
Ans.	(i) Limited Test Ban Treaty (ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Or any other relevant Treaty (any two)	
Q 11.	Mention any four negative consequence on the people of China inspite of improvement in the Chinese economy.	4x1=4
Ans.	Negative Consequences of the Chinese economy on Chinese people. (i) Rise in unemployment. (ii) Poor working conditions and unemployment of women. (iii) Increase in environmental degradation. (iv) Increase in Corruption. (v) Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents and coastal and inland provinces. (Any four points)	
Q 12.	Why do some countries question India's inclusion as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council? Explain.	4x1=4
Ans.	Many countries including Pakistan oppose India's inclusion as permanent member of the UNSC. (i) They are concerned about India's nuclear weapon capabilities. (ii) Some countries feel that problems with Pakistan would make India ineffective as a permanent member. (iii) Other emerging powers also want to be accommodate like Brazil, Germany, Japan etc. (iv) Claims by some countries of Africa and South America are more deserving than India's claim as they the two continents have no representation in the present structure.	
Q 13.	How has state capacity received a boost as a consequence of globalization? Explain.	4x1=4
Ans.	<u>Factors responsible for boasting State Capacity.</u> (i) Enhanced capacity of state to collect information about its citizens due to technology (ii) The capacity of the state to rule has improved better. (iii) Technology has enabled the states to perform better. (iv) Availability of information, investment, assistance an cooperation enhances the capacity of state.	
Q. 14.	How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till	4

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>day ? Explain the reasons also.</p> <p>Changing method of voting in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the first general election in 1952, there was a box with the name of the candidate and his/her election symbol. Each voter was given a blank ballot paper to be dropped into the box of the candidate of his or her choice. - After the first two elections this method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates. The voter was required to put the stamp on the name of the candidate of his/her choice. This was to be placed inside a box common for all. This system continued for years. - Towards the end of 1990's the Election Commission started using the EVM's or Electronic Voting Machines. Now this is used all over India. 	
<p>Q 15.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Analyse any four factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government in 1979.</p> <p>Factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Janta Party could not keep together due to internal conflict. (ii) It lacked direction and leadership (iii) It lacked a common programme (iv) It could not bring a fundamental change in policies followed by the Congress Party. (v) The Janta Party split and the government fell <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant factors.</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>
<p>Q 16.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India .</p> <p>Circumstance that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Standstill agreement with the Nizam. (ii) Peasants revolt against the oppressive rule of the Nizam, also supported by women. (iii) The Communists and Congress were in the forefront of the movement. (iv) Nizam responded by unleashing paramilitary forces. (v) Communal atrocities by Razakars. (vi) Indian government's military action and Hyderabad's accession to India. <p style="text-align: right;">(any four relevant points)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q 17.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy or any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.</p> <p>(i) Assess the popularity of representative democracy. (ii) Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia. (iii) How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries.</p> <p>(i) Representative democracy has gained popularity due to widespread support in the five big countries, where ordinary citizens – rich and poor, belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. (ii) The reason for widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia is that it suits their country and gives the hope of fulfilling their aspirations. (iii) I do not agree with this view as the examples of India and Sri Lanka are a proof of the success of democracy. Other countries also have successful democracies.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p>	
<p>Q 18.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together or people with similar problems similar demands and similar expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.</p> <p>(i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement. (ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion democracy rather than causing disruptions? (iii) What is relationship between the movements and the democratize institutions?</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>

Ans.	<p>(i) Right of Information or Right to Rehabilitalisation. (or any other example)</p> <p>(ii) Social movements bring together people with similar demands and expectations. They make them aware of their rights, hence contribute to democracy. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(iii) Every democratic institutions has certain functions to perform. It is through the movements that the aspirations of the people come to the forefront and are given priority. Hence there is a deep relationship between movements and democratic institutions.</p>	
Q 19.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. This, the cold war-inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers- remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers.</p> <p>(i) Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only ? (ii) Why can't nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive? (iii) Explain the logic of 'deterrence'.</p>	2+2+1=5
Ans.	<p>(i) The intense rivalry remained a cold war because each of the two super powers knew that they would not be able to save themselves, inspite of the use of nuclear weapons as they both possessed the capability of destroying each other.</p> <p>(ii) It could never be decisive as each power had ample stock of nuclear weapons. Even after getting destroyed they could cause destruction and then no body would be victories.</p> <p>(iii) Inspite of having the capacity to retaliate against an attack, they could not afford to initiate war. This is called the logic of 'deterrence'.</p>	
Q 20.	Study the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :	1+2+2=5



- (i) Identify that name and leader shown on the right in the cartoon
- (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler?
- (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of princely states?

Ans

- (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (ii) Cartoon shows that the princely rulers oppressed and exploited the people.
- (iii) Sardar Patel was extremely successful in solving the issue of the princely states merger / accession with India.

Note : the following question is for visually impaired candidate only in lieu of Q.No. 20 :

Answer the following questions:

- (20.1) Name the Deputy Prime Minister in first Council of Ministers under Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (20.2) Before signing the instrument of accession with the Indian government, what assurance was given to the Maharaja of Manipur?
- (20.3) Which session of the people in Hyderabad rose against the Nizam and why?

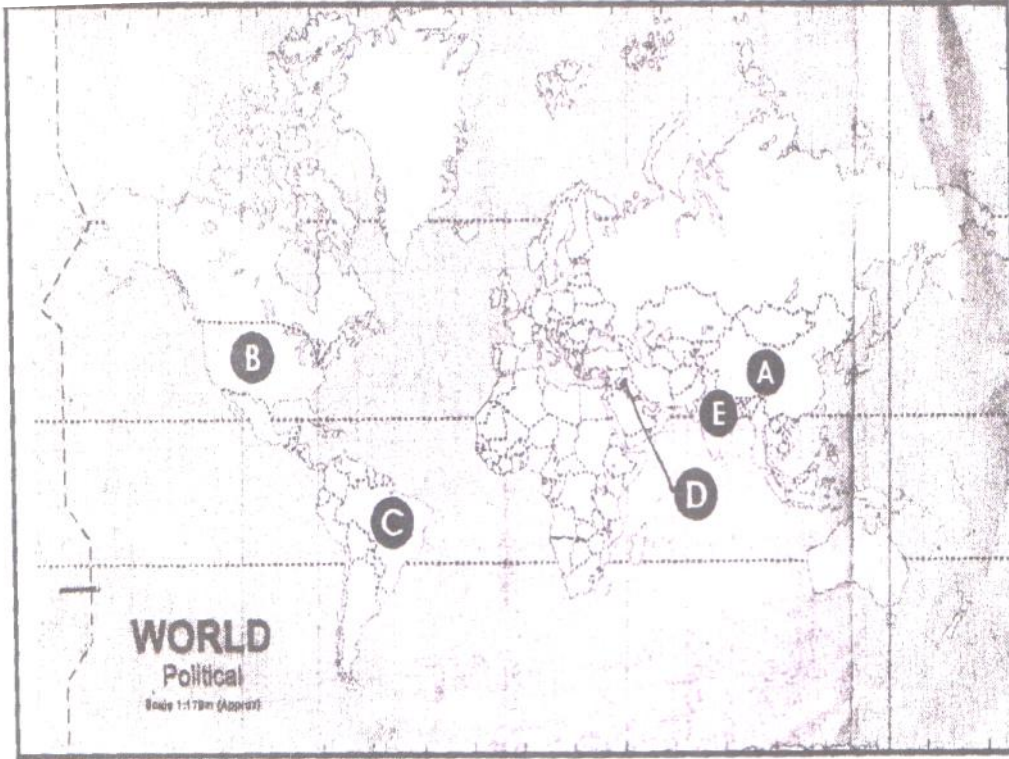
Ans.

For Visually impaired

- (20.1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- (20.2) Maharaja was assured that the internal autonomy of Manipur will be maintained.
- (20.3) The peasants and farmers of Telangana revolted against the Nizam due to his oppressive policies.

Q 21.

5x1=5



In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A,B,C,D,E . identify these countries on the basis of 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 following format

Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The country where 'Earth Summit was held in June 1992
- (ii) A leading contributor to green house gas emissions
- (iii) A country known for its anti-dam pro-river movements
- (iv) A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.
- (v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world

<p>Ans.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="354 268 1289 546"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="354 268 626 348">Serial No. of the Information used</th> <th data-bbox="626 268 959 348">Alphabet Concerned</th> <th data-bbox="959 268 1289 348">Name of the Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 348 626 386">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="626 348 959 386">C</td> <td data-bbox="959 348 1289 386">Brazil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 386 626 424">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="626 386 959 424">B</td> <td data-bbox="959 386 1289 424">USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 424 626 462">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="626 424 959 462">E</td> <td data-bbox="959 424 1289 462">India</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 462 626 499">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="626 462 959 499">A</td> <td data-bbox="959 462 1289 499">China</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 499 626 546">(v)</td> <td data-bbox="626 499 959 546">D</td> <td data-bbox="959 499 1289 546">Iraq</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="295 590 1349 657">Note : the following question is for the visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.No.21</p> <p data-bbox="295 688 721 720">Answer the following questions :</p> <p data-bbox="295 728 1211 760">21.1 Name the country where “Montreal Protocol’ was signed in 1987.</p> <p data-bbox="295 768 1239 800">21.2 Name the country where Kyoto protocol’ was agreed upon in 1997</p> <p data-bbox="295 808 1349 875">21.3 Which country mainly advocated the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries</p> <p data-bbox="295 884 1281 915">21.4 Which country from North America is known for its forest movements</p> <p data-bbox="295 924 1349 991">21.5 Mention the South American country which is facing enormous pressure due to deforestation.</p>	Serial No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country	(i)	C	Brazil	(ii)	B	USA	(iii)	E	India	(iv)	A	China	(v)	D	Iraq	
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<p>Ans.</p>	<p data-bbox="295 1041 487 1224">21.1 Canada 21.2 Japan 21.3 India 21.4 Mexico 21.5 Brazil</p>																			
<p>Q 22.</p>	<p data-bbox="295 1272 1349 1339">Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India.</p> <p data-bbox="802 1352 841 1383">OR</p> <p data-bbox="295 1392 1349 1459">Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress system after the party’s split in 1969.</p>	<p data-bbox="1471 1272 1495 1304">6</p>																		
<p>Ans.</p>	<p data-bbox="295 1507 1349 1843">Causes of confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary. (i) Constitutional issue about the amendment to the Fundamental Rights. (ii) Can the Parliament curtail the Right to Property by amending the constitution? (iii) The Parliament amended and abridged the Fundamental Rights to implement DPSPs. But the Judiciary did not agree to this. (iv) It is in the Keshvananda Bharti Case when the Judiciary asserted that the basic features of the constitution cannot be amended even by the Parliament.</p>	<p data-bbox="1471 1470 1495 1501">6</p>																		

	<p>(v) Filling up the vacancy of the Chief Justice of India by not appointing the senior most judge.</p> <p>(vi) The climax of the confrontation was the ruling of the Allahabad High Court declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant development OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialists credentials, Ten point programme, Nationalisation of Banks, Nationalisation of General Insurance, Pro-poor programmes. • Land Reforms, Land Ceiling Act. • Garibi Hatao – Positive programme. • Abolition of Privy Purse. • Generation of a support base among the disadvantaged, landless Labourers, dalits, adivasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth. • Results of the General Elections 1971 – Congress Victory. • Victory in the Indo-Pak War 1971 – Indira Gandhi seen as the protector of the poor & the underprivileged but also as a strong nationalist leader. • Sweeping through State Assembly Elections in 1972 by the Congress. • With two successive election victories, one at the Center and the other at the State level, the dominance of the Congress was restored. • Indira Gandhi had reinvented the party – It relied on the popularity of a supreme leader. It had a weak organizational structure and did not have many factions. She restored the Congress by changing the nature of the Congress itself. <p style="text-align: right;">(any six points)</p>	
<p>Q 23.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Analyse any three different views within India about the type of relationship India should have with the U.S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the differences in relationship between India and Bangladesh.</p> <p>Different views about Indo-US relations</p> <p>(i) India should maintain its aloofness from Washington and increase its own national power.</p> <p>(ii) India should adopt a strategy to take advantage of U.S hegemony.</p> <p>(iii) India should take a lead in forming a coalition of developing countries.</p> <p>(iv) The complexity of Indo-US relations requires India to develop an appropriate mix of foreign policy to deal with US.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differences in relationship between India and Bangladesh</p> <p>(i) Sharing of Ganga and Bhahamputra river waters</p> <p>(ii) Illegal immigration of Bangladeshi's to India.</p>	<p>3x2=6</p> <p>3x2=6</p>

	<p>(iii) Bangladesh's support to anti-Indian Islamic fundamental groups.</p> <p>(iv) Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to north-eastern India.</p> <p>(v) Bangladesh's refusal to export natural gas to India.</p> <p>(vi) Bangladesh refusal to allow Myanmar to supply gas to India through its territory.</p> <p>(vii) Bangladesh governments have felt that the Indian Government behaves like regional bully over the sharing of river water and encouraged rebellion in the Chittangong Hill tracts, trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p>	
Q 24.	<p>Describe the three new criteria that have been propose for new permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe health epidemics as the new source of threat under the non-traditional sources of threat to security.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>The proposed criteria for new Permanent members the U.N. Security council.</p> <p>(i) A major economic power.</p> <p>(ii) A major military power.</p> <p>(iii) A substantial contributor to the U.N. budget.</p> <p>(iv) A big nation in terms of population.</p> <p>(v) A nation that respects democracy</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point (any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Health Epidemics as a new source of threat</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemics like HIV, AIDS, Bird Flu and Severe acute respiratory syndrome have spread rapidly. • In 2003 an estimated 4 crore people were infected with HIV AIDS. • Other new and poorly understood diseases such as ebola virus, hanta virus, and hepatitis C have emerged. • Epidemics among animals have also major economic effects e.g. mad cow disease, bird flu, swine flu etc. <p style="text-align: right;">(any other relevant point)</p>	3+3=6
Q 25.	<p>Describe the external and internal disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial.</p>	3x2=6

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three major developments that left a longlasting impact on the politics of India after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.</p> <p>Ans. <u>External Dispute</u></p> <p>(i) Pakistan’s claim on Kashmir. (ii) Pakistan has illegally occupied part of Kashmir known as Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and calls it Azad Kashmir, which is part of India. (iii) Training camps for militants in POK and support to militancy within J&K.</p> <p><u>Internal Dispute</u></p> <p>(i) Status of Kashmir within the Indian Union. (ii) Special status of J&K under Article.370 (iii) Two views: (a) People outside J&K believe that Article 370 does not allow full integration of the state with India. (b) Within J&K people believe that the demand for plebisite has not been fulfilled, special status has been eroded, democracy not properly institutionalized as in the rest of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) End of Congress System. (ii) Rise of OBC politics – Mandal Issues. (iii) Demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992. (iv) Rise of the BJP. (v) Beginning of the Coalition Era / alliance politics. (vi) Rise of regional parties as they played a role in the formation of coalitions at the Union Government level.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three of the above points)</p>	3x2=6
Q 26.	<p>How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned movement during the Cold War period ? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate? Explain any six reasons.</p> <p>Ans. India’s Crucial role in Non-aligned Movement –</p> <p>(i) India took care to stay away from the two alliances. (ii) It raised a voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances. (iii) India favoured active intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries. (iv) Indian leaders and diplomats played an important role in reducing</p>	6x1=6

	<p>differences between the two alliances.</p> <p>(v) India communicated and mediated to reduce tensions.</p> <p>(vi) India involved other members of NAM in this mission.</p> <p>(vii) India tried to activate those regional and international organisations that were not a part of alliances.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Disintegration Soviet Union</u></p> <p>(i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions.</p> <p>(ii) Economic stagnation.</p> <p>(iii) Soviet resources were mainly used to maintain its nuclear and military arsenals.</p> <p>(iv) Awareness among Soviet people about the economic advancement of the West.</p> <p>(v) Stagnation in political and administrative fields.</p> <p>(vi) The Communist Party was not answerable to the people.</p> <p>(vii) Ordinary people were alienated from the government.</p> <p>(viii) Poor administration, rampant corruption, inability to correct mistakes.</p> <p>(ix) Lack of openness and centralisation of authority.</p> <p>(x) Government lost popular backing</p> <p>(xi) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within the Soviet republics.</p> <p>(xii) Gorbachov's rule in reforming the economy and other reforms.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any six reasons)</p>	
Q 27.	<p>Analyze the impact on Sino-Indian Relations since 1962 onwards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How far has India been successful in conducting its foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts. Explain with the help of examples.</p>	6
Ans.	<p>Sino-Indian Relations since 1962</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took more than a decade for India-China to resume normal relations. • Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the first top leader (the Foreign Minister) to visit China in 1979. • Later, Rajiv Gandhi, then PM also visited China in 1988. • Since then, the emphasis is more on improving relations and trade with China. • Bilateral agreements have been signed on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology. • Talks to resolve the boundary questions have continued without interruption and military-to-military cooperation is increasing. • Indian and Chinese leaders and officials visit Beijing and New Delhi with greater frequency. • Increasing transport & communication links/opening of border 	6

posts/adoption of similar policies in international economic institutions like WTO is helping to establish a more positive relationship.

- China was seen as contributing to the buildup of Pakistan's nuclear programme.
- China's military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to India's interest in South Asia.

(any six points)

OR

There were many international developments at the time India attained independence.

- Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India was also the Foreign Minister. He played an important role in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy.
- Nehru wished to achieve our national goals through the policy of NAM.
- India's foreign policy favoured the dream of a peaceful world.
- It advocated the policy of NAM to reduce cold war tensions.
- India provided human resources to United Nations Peace Keeping Force.
- India did not join Super Power blocs.
- 1956, India protested against British action on the issue of Suez Canal.
- India did not take an independent stand in case of USSR mission on Hungary.
- Pakistan's alliance with US and India's leaning towards USSR, were the main points in deciding our foreign relations.
- India has always stood for Non-alignment and world peace.

(any six)