

**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**  
**59/2/1**

<b>Q-1.</b>	What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	The collapse of communism followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and the IMF is known as Shock Therapy.	
<b>Q-2.</b>	Why was ASEAN established ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	To accelerate the economic growth and through that 'social progress and cultural development' of South East Asian Nations.	
<b>Q-3.</b>	How far are the visa policies of developed countries justified with respect to the movement of people ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Their Visa policies not only carefully guard their borders but also ensure that the citizens of other country cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.	
<b>Q-4.</b>	What does modernization mean to the developing and underdeveloped countries ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Modernisation for developing and underdeveloped countries means the growth, material progress and scientific rationality.	
<b>Q-5.</b>	How far was the Government of India justified in passing the 'Muslim Women Act, 1986' that nullified the Supreme Court's judgement in favour of Shah Bano ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Students are free to give their answer with facts and logic.. Like – It was not a welcome step as many Muslim organisations, women associations and intellectuals opposed this action of the government and considered this step as an unnecessary concession to appease the Muslims.	
<b>Q-6.</b>	Mention the two ideologies which were involved in a major conflict during the Cold War era.	<b>2x1=2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Capitalism (ii) Communism/ socialism.	
<b>Q-7.</b>	Why did the people of two provinces of British India not know at all, even on the day of independence in 1947, whether they were a part of India or Pakistan ? also, mention the names of the provinces.	<b>1+1=2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Because the decision about the two states i.e. Punjab and Bengal could not be taken by the midnight of 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> of August, 1947. Hence people of these two states did not know about their fate. - Punjab and Bengal.	

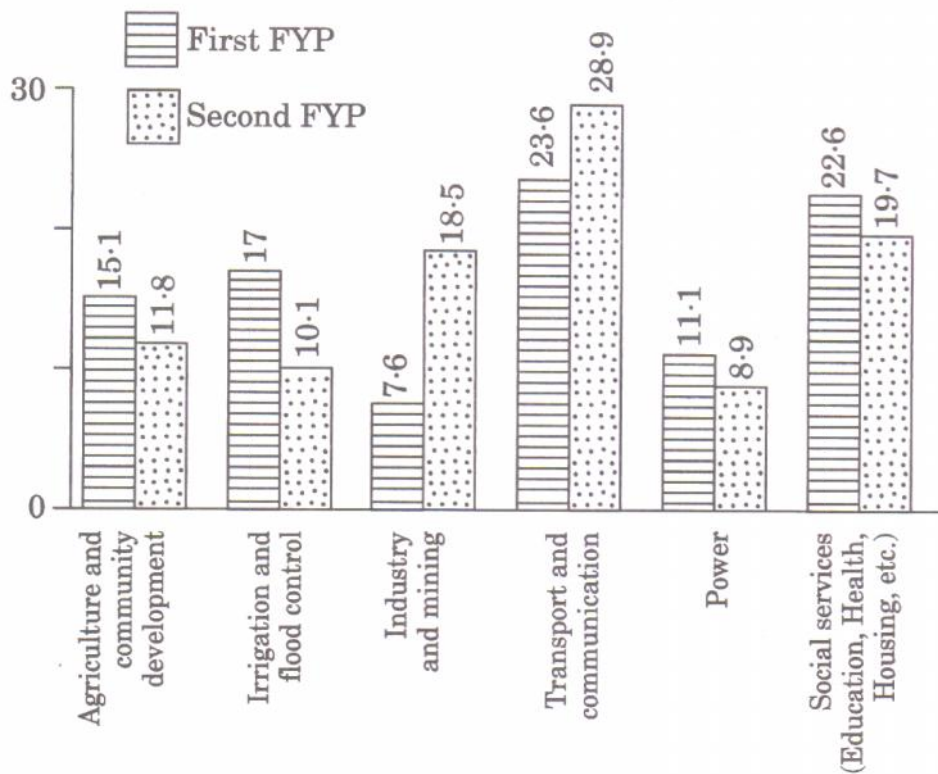
<p><b>Q-8.</b></p>	<p>Match the personalities given below in column 'A' with the statements/ facts given in column 'B' to make them meaningful :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="312 215 1342 651"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="312 215 826 255">Column 'A'</th> <th data-bbox="826 215 1342 255">Column 'B'</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 255 826 371">(a) K. Kamaraj</td> <td data-bbox="826 255 1342 371">(i) First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 371 826 452">(b) V.V. Giri</td> <td data-bbox="826 371 1342 452">(ii) Introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 452 826 568">(c) Karpoori Thakur</td> <td data-bbox="826 452 1342 568">(iii) Contested and won Presidential election as an independent candidate</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 568 826 651">(d) Morarji Desai</td> <td data-bbox="826 568 1342 651">(iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(a) – ii  (b) – iii  (c) – iv  (d) – i</p>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) K. Kamaraj	(i) First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party	(b) V.V. Giri	(ii) Introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools	(c) Karpoori Thakur	(iii) Contested and won Presidential election as an independent candidate	(d) Morarji Desai	(iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language	<p><b>4x1/2=2</b></p>
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<p><b>Q-9.</b></p>	<p>How far do you agree that the plural and secular culture of Jammu and Kashmir is still largely intact ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Candidates are free to write their answer in favour or against the statement with appropriate argument and facts.  For example – Plural and secular culture of J &amp; K is still intact as most of the Hindu pilgrimages are supported by the Muslims –  or It is not intact as most of the Hindus were forced to leave the valley due to the fear of terrorists and the separatists.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>										
<p><b>Q-10.</b></p>	<p>Give any two examples to prove that the constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>The Constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative –  For example :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of many new states</li> <li>• More than 100 Amendments in the constitutions to fulfil the aspiration and needs of the people and different regions.</li> <li>• Even the Fundamental Rights have undergone a change. (for example) The Right to Property is no more a Fundamental Right.</li> <li>• Regional aspirations are accommodated at the state level as well as at the central level (any two).</li> </ul>	<p><b>2x1=2</b></p>										
<p><b>Q-11.</b></p>	<p>State any four major steps taken by the Chinese leadership to end its political and economic isolation.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(a) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972.  (b) Chinese premier Zhou Enlai proposed the modernisation in agriculture,</p>											

	<p>industry, science and technology and military in 1973</p> <p>(c) In 1978, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms.</p> <p>(d) China has established special economic zones (SEZs), where foreign investors could set up their enterprises.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	
<b>Q-12.</b>	Distinguish between migrants and refugees. Why are both of them considered a new source of threat to security ?	<b>2+2=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Migrants are those who leave their home country for a better life, especially for better economic opportunities.</p> <p>Refugees are there who are compelled to leave their home country due to situation of war, natural disaster or political persecution.</p> <p>Both of them are considered a new source of threat to security because –</p> <p>(a) Both are burden on the economy</p> <p>(b) The problem of law and order arise</p> <p>(c) Both create international political frictions</p>	
<b>Q-13.</b>	Why is technology considered to be a critical element of globalization ? Explain.	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Without technology – improved means of communication and transport – globalization would have not been possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventions like telephone, internet and smart phone have reduced the physical distances and brought us closer.</li> <li>- The flow of ideas, people, capital and commodities have also helped the process of globalization.</li> <li>- Means of transport such as aeroplanes, fast moving trains and bullet trains have also reduced the physical gap between people.</li> <li>- So technology is the important and critical element of globalization.</li> </ul>	
<b>Q-14.</b>	Highlight the four major difficulties faced by both India and Pakistan due to the process of partition in 1947.	<b>4x1=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.</p> <p>(ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.</p> <p>(iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>(iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	
<b>Q-15.</b>	Right from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group, how did Congress evolve as a social and ideological coalition ?	<b>4</b>

<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(a) Congress evolved from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century.</p> <p>(b) It has transformed into a mass political party and subsequently dominated the political system of India.</p> <p>(c) It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.</p> <p>(d) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the political thought.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	
<b>Q-16.</b>	<p>Highlight any two lessons which we have learnt from the National Emergency imposed during the 1970s.</p>	<b>2+2=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Lessons learnt from emergency –</p> <p>(1) It is very difficult to do away with democracy in India. It has become the part and parcel of our daily life and without democracy one is not able to lead a normal life.</p> <p>(2) Freedom of Press is also very dear to people and no body should try to snatch it.</p> <p>(3) Everybody became more aware about the fundamental rights and their importance.</p> <p>(4) Weakness of the Constitution became evident and those weaknesses were plugged.</p> <p>(5) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	
<b>Q-17.</b>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>Since the cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.</p> <p>The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.</p> <p>(i) Name the two rival alliances.</p> <p>(ii) Why were huge stocks of arms considered to be necessary to prevent war ?</p> <p>(iii) How could war occur in spite of restraints ?</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) USA led Western alliance (NATO) USSR led Eastern alliance (WARSAW PACT)</p> <p>(ii) Huge stocks of arms could create a fear for huge loss of property and mass destruction.</p> <p>(iii) Due to provocation by any one member of the alliance or due to any misunderstanding between the rival factions.</p>	
<b>Q-18.</b>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>In spite of the ongoing conflicts in this country of South Asia, it has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>

	<p>development. This country was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy and it has had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war. Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.</p> <p>(i) Which country has been referred to in this passage ?  (ii) Identify the two most important achievements of the country referred to in this passage.  (iii) What was the nature of the civil war and the internal conflicts of this country ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(i) Sri Lanka  (ii)  (a) Sri Lanka has achieved considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development.  (b) It has successfully controlled the growth rate of its population.  (iii)  (i) The ethnic conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalas.  (ii) LTTE was at war against Sri Lankan army.</p>	
<p><b>Q-19.</b></p>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups.</p> <p>(i) What form of agitation did the protests against the dam take ?  (ii) Why have benefits like flood and drought control been called as subsidiary benefits ?  (iii) Since 245 villages were expected to get submerged, how far is the construction of the dams justified ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(i) It was a popular non-political movement.  (ii) Flood and drought control were considered subsidiary benefits because the main benefits were the availability of drinking water, water for irrigation, increase in generation of electricity and agricultural production.  (iii) See the original.</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>
<p><b>Q-20.</b></p>	<p>Study the bar graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it :</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>

### Allocations in the First and Second Five Year Plans (in %)



#### Major heads of development

Ans.

- (i) Identify the major head from the above graph which has been allocated the maximum funds under the Second Five Year Plan.
  - (ii) Which area was allocated the minimum funds under the First Five Year Plan and why ?
  - (iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects ?
- (i) Transport and communication.
  - (ii) Industry and mining ; the First Five Year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
  - (iii) In the First Five Year Plan allocation under the head of Agriculture and community development as well as Irrigation and flood control was more than any other head. It shows that more emphasis was laid on agriculture and related subjects.

Note :

The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates only**, In lieu of Question No.20 :

- (20.1) What is meant by decentralized planning ?
- (20.2) Mention any two advantages of public sector.
- (20.3) Highlight any two benefits of the mixed economy adopted by India.

Ans.

- (i) When the planning for development is done at different level, it is called decentralized planning.
- (ii)
  - (a) Investment could be made in heavy industries, which required huge capital.
  - (b) Public sector could establish the production units in different areas as per the need of development for those areas.

1+2+2=5

- (c) To balance the development of different regions.
- (iii)
- It allowed both the sectors to work for heavy and small industries.
  - It was a democratic approach.
  - Private sector also found its role and growth.
- (Any two)

**Q-21.** In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown by (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table in your answer-book :

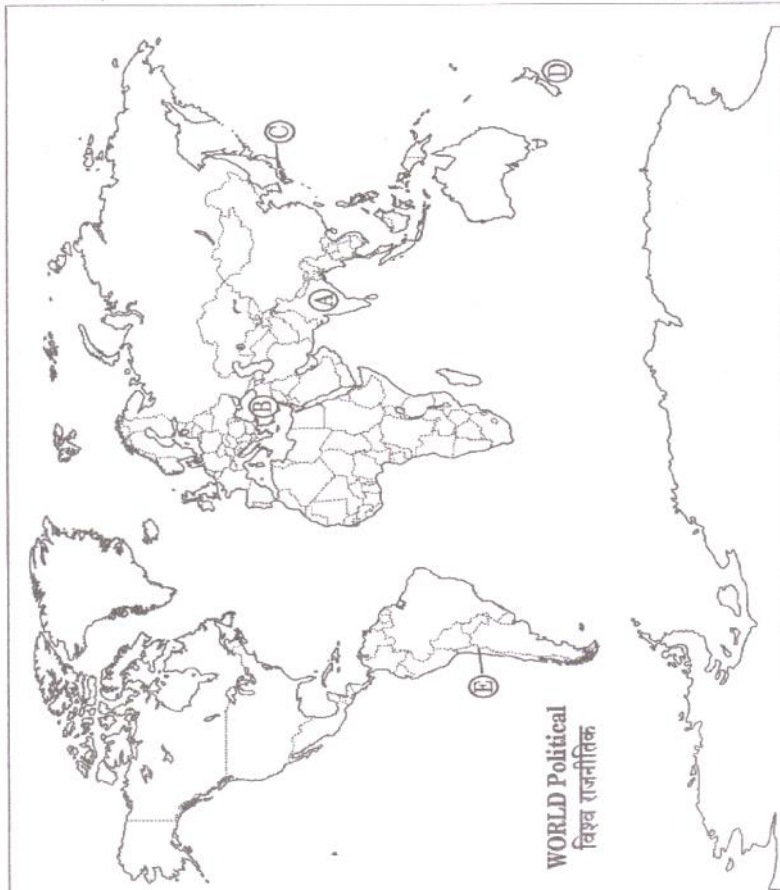
**5x1=5**

Sr. no. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) This island country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians.
- (ii) The country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in 1987.
- (iii) This country is facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphrates river.
- (iv) About ten lakh Mapuche indigenous people live in this country.
- (v) Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribes.

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21





<b>Ans.</b>	Sr. No. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country									
	(i)	D	New Zealand									
	(ii)	C	Japan									
	(iii)	B	Turkey									
	(iv)	E	Chile									
	(v)	A	India									
<b>Note :</b>	The following questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates only</b> , in lieu of Question No.21 :			<b>1+2+2=5</b>								
	<p>(21.1) Who are called indigenous people ?</p> <p>(21.2) Name any two tribes of indigenous people and the countries where they live.</p> <p>(21.3) What is the main demand of the indigenous people all over the world ?</p>											
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) According to the U.N. indigenous people comprise of the descendants of the people who inhabited the present territory of a country before others came to occupy them.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Tribals</u></th> <th><u>Country</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mapuche</td> <td>Chile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polynesia</td> <td>Australia/ New Zealand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melanesian</td> <td>Australia/ New Zealand</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Or any other</p> <p>(iii) Their main demand is for the admission of indigenous people in the world community as equals.</p>			<u>Tribals</u>	<u>Country</u>	Mapuche	Chile	Polynesia	Australia/ New Zealand	Melanesian	Australia/ New Zealand	
<u>Tribals</u>	<u>Country</u>											
Mapuche	Chile											
Polynesia	Australia/ New Zealand											
Melanesian	Australia/ New Zealand											
<b>Q-22.</b>	How were the smaller states helpful to the Super Powers as their allies during the Cold War ? Explain.			<b>6</b>								
	<b>OR</b>											
	Highlight any six negative features of the Soviet System in the erstwhile USSR.			<b>6x1=6</b>								
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) They are helpful in providing vital resources such as oil and minerals.</p> <p>(ii) They provide territories from where the Superpowers can launch their weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) They provide locations from where they could spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support, in that many small allies together could help and pay for the military expenses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Negative features of the soviet system :</p> <p>(i) More importance was given to the state and communist party.</p>											

	<p>(ii) No other political party or the opposition party was allowed under the system.</p> <p>(iii) The system was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.</p> <p>(iv) It lacks of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech.</p> <p>(v) Most of the institutions of Soviet State needed reforms.</p> <p>(vi) The Party refused to recognize the urge of people from different republics.</p> <p>(vii) Rivalry with the U.S. proved to be over expensive. Or Any other negative feature (Any six)</p>	
<b>Q-23.</b>	<p>Assess the U.S. hegemony as a soft power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Assess any three major factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><u>The U.S. hegemony as a Soft Power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.S. hegemony in the world today is based not only on its military power and economic power but also on its cultural dominance.</li> <li>• America is the most powerful country in the world and can manage to win the consent of various countries.</li> <li>• People in other countries get so used to hegemony that we hardly notice it. America is the most powerful culture on the earth.</li> <li>• A pair of blue jeans from the U.S. has become a common wear now. A few years back, it was considered a dream in the Soviet Union to wear a pair of jeans. It depicts the strength of US as a soft power.</li> <li>• During the cold war period, the two Super Powers were great rivals in hard power, but as a soft power, the U.S. has always excelled. Or any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Factor's responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy</u></p> <p>(i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology and military.</p> <p>(iii) Economic reforms and open door policy was adopted.</p> <p>(iv) Privatisation of agriculture and industry.</p> <p>(v) Establishing of SEZs. Or any other relevant point</p>	<b>3x2=6</b>
<b>Q-24.</b>	<p>Describe the two basic kinds of reforms on which almost everyone agrees that they must be introduced in the U.N. after the Cold War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is meant by traditional notion of external security ? Describe any two components of this type of security.</p>	<b>2x3=6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Two basic kinds of reforms on which almost every one agreed to introduce in the U.N. after the cold war were –</p>	<b>2+2+2=6</b>

	<p>(i) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes; reform in the working of UN Security Council, number of permanent and Non-permanent members, to increase the number of members of Security council</p> <p>(ii) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organization. Organisation should play a greater and effective role in peace and security missions, to work for development and work for health, education, environment, population control, human rights, gender and social justice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Traditional notion of external security is related to danger of military threats for another country components of external security –</p> <p>(i) Self defence (ii) Preventing war (iii) Balance of power</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two to be explained)</p>	
<p><b>Q-25.</b></p>	<p>Evaluate India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964 under Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>How did the political leadership of India affect its foreign policy ? Explain with the help of examples from India.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> India's foreign policy under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was very successful and beneficial for the country. The policy of -</p> <p>(i) Non-alignment (ii) To remain equidistant from both the super powers (iii) Panchsheel (iv) Afro – Asian unity</p> <p>Was welcome – but in 1962 when China attacked the borders of India – it was felt that the foreign policy of India failed and the country was in a critical condition. Every body was critical of the foreign policy but if we look at the holistic aspect of policy – it did help the country to progress and to have benefits from both the super powers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>India's foreign policy earned the consent of most of the leaders belonging to different political parties. No major shift in the foreign policy of India is evident. The policy adopted by Pt. Nehru was retained by Shastri ji &amp; Indira Gandhi except that the India started to enrich its stock of weapons and worked to safeguards its borders. Even the leaders of Janta party like Atal Bihari Vajpayee also continued to toe the same line. Good and peaceful relations with the neighbours is the main point of this policy which is still respected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Having independent Foreign policy and not joining any power bloc is still respected.</li> <li>- Friendship with Russia (USSR) is still given importance even by BJP leaders.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>6</b></p>

	<p><b>Q-26.</b> Analyse the circumstances which are said to be responsible for the imposition of Emergency in India on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975. In your opinion, how far was this imposition justified ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Examine the significant changes that India underwent after the Lok Sabha elections of 1967.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Circumstances responsible for imposition of emergency in 1975 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Bangladesh war had put heavy economic burden on the economy of India.</li> <li>(ii) Rising prices of the essential commodities.</li> <li>(iii) Gujrat and Bihar movements and leadership of the Jai ParkashNarain.</li> <li>(iv) Railway strike</li> <li>(v) Growing unrest among the ordinary people.</li> <li>(vi) Any other</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p>The candidate may write in favour of emergency or against the emergency. Bothview points should be given marks on the basis of logic and arguments given by the candidates.</p> <p>For example one may write that imposition of emergency was not justified – as these type of agitations are expected in a democracy. Basically it was a move to remain in power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Significant changes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sharp rise in military expenditure.</li> <li>(ii) Failure of monsoons led to price rise.</li> <li>(iii) Congress party faced a debacle in many a states.</li> <li>(iv) Regional parties started to come in the fore front.</li> <li>(v) Opposition parties joined hands to form a front against Congress.</li> <li>(vi) Congress split in two parts.</li> <li>(vii) Indira Gandhi became the sole leader of the Congress party which advocated ‘GaribiHatao’ and took some socialist measures.</li> <li>(viii) Congress party underwent a change and the leader became more important than the ideology.</li> <li>(ix) Any other</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	<p><b>4x1/2=6</b></p> <p><b>6x1=6</b></p>
<p><b>Q-27</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is meant by ‘Era of Coalition’ in India ? What circumstances led to this change and how ?</p> <p><u>Advantages of the Democratic Approach :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It allows political expression to the regional aspirations and does not look</li> </ul>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>2+4=6</b></p>

upon it as anti-national.

- (ii) It allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity.
- (iii) Regional aspirations get strengthened.
- (iv) This also helps the regional issues to get recognition and importance in decision making.
- (v) Some time the regional aspirations may overshadow the national interest, but it is good for the unity and development.
- (vi) In spite of differences this leads to unity in diversity

**OR**

#### Era of Coalitions

After 1989, the emergence of several political parties was in such a way that no single party secured a clean majority in the Lok Sabha and therefore the era of coalition govt. started at the centre.

This change came due to the following reasons –

- (i) In the election in 1989 the ruling party 'Congress party' was defeated. But no party got the majority of seats to form the Govt.
  - (ii) The Congress Party decided to sit in the opposition.
  - (iii) The National Front an alliance of Janta Party decided to form the Govt. with help of two important parties i.e. BJP and the Left Front.
  - (iv) Although the BJP and the Left Front did not join the Govt., they supported the National Front led by V.P. Singh from outside.
- Or any other relevant answer.

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING SCHEME - 2017**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**59/2/2**

<b>Q-1.</b>	What does modernization mean to the developing and underdeveloped countries ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Modernisation for developing and underdeveloped countries means the growth, material progress and scientific rationality.	
<b>Q-2.</b>	What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	The collapse of communism followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and the IMF is known as Shock Therapy.	
<b>Q-3.</b>	Give any two examples of new job opportunities available to Indian women as a result of globalization.	<b>2x1/2=1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Job opportunities related to Information Technology (ii) Jobs in the communication sector (iii) Jobs in Multi National Companies (MNC's) Or any other relevant opportunity.	
<b>Q-4.</b>	How far was the Government of India justified in passing the 'Muslim Women Act, 1986' that nullified the Supreme Court's judgement in favour of Shah Bano ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Students are free to give their answer with facts and logic.. Like – It was not a welcome step as many Muslim organisations, women associations and intellectuals opposed this action of the government and considered this step as an unnecessary concession to appease the Muslims.	
<b>Q-5.</b>	Why was ASEAN established ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	To accelerate the economic growth and through that 'social progress and cultural development' of South East Asian Nations.	
<b>Q-6.</b>	Give any two examples to prove that the constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative.	<b>2x1=2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	The Constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative – For example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of many new states</li> <li>• More than 100 Amendments in the constitutions to fulfil the aspiration and needs of the people and different regions.</li> <li>• Even the Fundamental Rights have undergone a change. (for example) The Right to Property is no more a Fundamental Right.</li> <li>• Regional aspirations are accommodated at the state level as well as at the central level (any two).</li> </ul>	

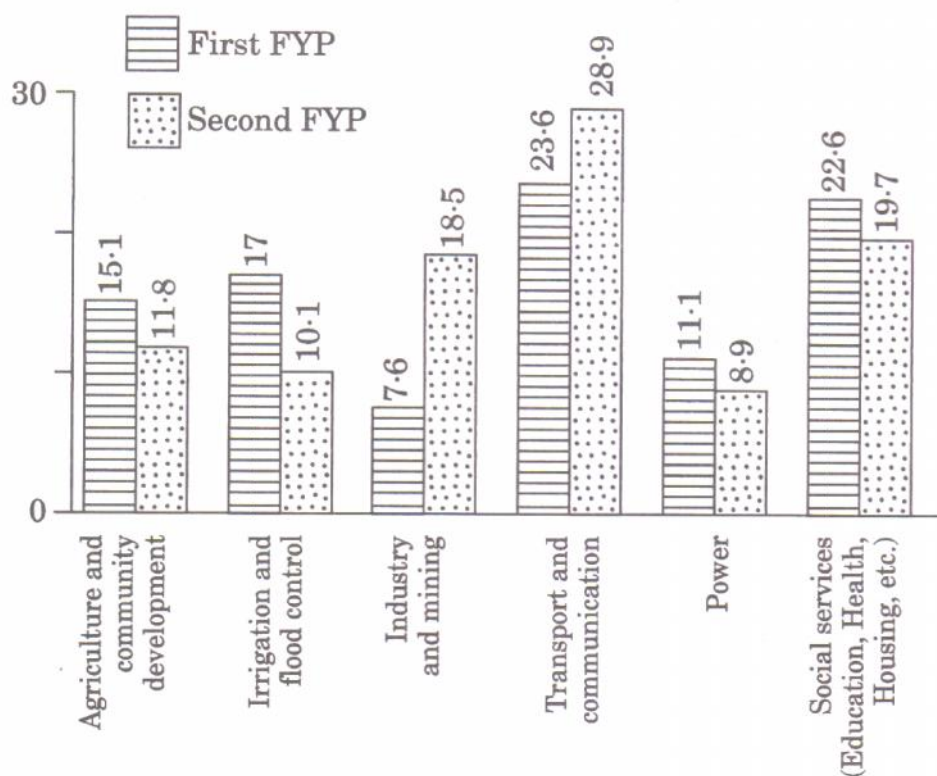
<p><b>Q-7.</b></p>	<p>Match the personalities given below in column 'A' with the statements/ facts given in column 'B' to make them meaningful :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="309 253 1321 730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="309 253 815 293">Column 'A'</th> <th data-bbox="815 253 1321 293">Column 'B'</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 293 815 412">(a) K. Kamaraj</td> <td data-bbox="815 293 1321 412">(i) First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 412 815 495">(b) V.V. Giri</td> <td data-bbox="815 412 1321 495">(ii) Introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 495 815 651">(c) Karpoori Thakur</td> <td data-bbox="815 495 1321 651">(iii) Contested and won Presidential election as an independent candidate</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 651 815 730">(d) Morarji Desai</td> <td data-bbox="815 651 1321 730">(iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(a) – ii  (b) – iii  (c) – iv  (d) – i</p>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) K. Kamaraj	(i) First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party	(b) V.V. Giri	(ii) Introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools	(c) Karpoori Thakur	(iii) Contested and won Presidential election as an independent candidate	(d) Morarji Desai	(iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language	<p><b>4x1/2=2</b></p>
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(d) Morarji Desai	(iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language											
<p><b>Q-8.</b></p>	<p>Mention the two ideologies which were involved in a major conflict during the Cold War era.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(i) Capitalism  (ii) Communism/ socialism.</p>	<p><b>2x1=2</b></p>										
<p><b>Q-9.</b></p>	<p>Why did the people of two provinces of British India not know at all, even on the day of independence in 1947, whether they were a part of India or Pakistan ? also, mention the names of the provinces.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Because the decision about the two states i.e. Punjab and Bengal could not be taken by the midnight of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1947. Hence people of these two states did not know about their fate.</p> <p>- Punjab and Bengal.</p>	<p><b>1+1=2</b></p>										
<p><b>Q-10.</b></p>	<p>How far do you agree that the plural and secular culture of Jammu and Kashmir is still largely intact ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Candidates are free to write their answer in favour or against the statement with appropriate argument and facts.  For example – Plural and secular culture of J &amp; K is still intact as most of the Hindu pilgrimages are supported by the Muslims –  or It is not intact as most of the Hindus were forced to leave the valley due to the fear of terrorists and the separatists.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>										
<p><b>Q-11.</b></p>	<p>Describe any four significant changes in the Indo-China relations that have taken place since the end of Cold War.</p> <p>(i) India – China relations now have a strategic as well as an economic</p>	<p><b>4x1=4</b></p>										

<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>dimension.</p> <p>(ii) Both the countries view themselves as rising powers in global politics and both would like to play a major role in the Asian economy and politics.</p> <p>(iii) Increasing bilateral trade between India and China has developed a more positive perspective to each other.</p> <p>(iv) At global level, India and China have adopted similar policies in international economic institutions like the World Trade Organisation (WTO).</p> <p>Or Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	
<p><b>Q-12.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>Describe any four functions of the World Bank.</p> <p>(i) It works for human development (especially education and health).</p> <p>(ii) It works for agriculture and rural development (irrigation, rural services).</p> <p>(iii) It works for environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations).</p> <p>(iv) It works for good governance (anti-corruption, development of legal institutions).</p> <p>(v) It provides loans and grants to the member-countries for developmental projects.</p> <p>Or Any other relevant function.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p><b>4x1=4</b></p>
<p><b>Q-13.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>How has globalization created an intense division of opinion all over the world ? Explain.</p> <p>Globalisation has divided the public opinion about different social, economic and political aspects – such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some people feel globalization as an attack on their culture whereas some other take it as development of a homogeneous culture.</li> <li>• Some take it as an attack on the sovereignty but others take it as opening of the political activities.</li> <li>• Some take it as creator of the new job whereas some other feel as loss of traditional jobs due to technological advancement.</li> <li>• Safety nets under globalization are insufficient. The impact of globalization is uneven on different societies and countries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>Q-14.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>Highlight any two lessons which we have learnt from the National Emergency imposed during the 1970s.</p> <p>Lessons learnt from emergency –</p> <p>(1) It is very difficult to do away with democracy in India. It has become the part and parcel of our daily life and without democracy one is not able to lead a normal life.</p> <p>(2) Freedom of Press is also very dear to people and no body should try to snatch it.</p> <p>(3) Everybody became more aware about the fundamental rights and their importance.</p> <p>(4) Weakness of the Constitution became evident and those weaknesses</p>	<p><b>2+2=4</b></p>



	<p>were plugged.</p> <p>(5) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	
<b>Q-15.</b>	<p>Right from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group, how did Congress evolve as a social and ideological coalition ?</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(a) Congress evolved from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century.</p> <p>(b) It has transformed into a mass political party and subsequently dominated the political system of India.</p> <p>(c) It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.</p> <p>(d) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the political thought.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	
<b>Q-16.</b>	<p>Highlight the four major difficulties faced by both India and Pakistan due to the process of partition in 1947.</p>	<b>4x1=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.</p> <p>(ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.</p> <p>(iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>(iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	
<b>Q-17.</b>	<p>Study the bar graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it :</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>

### Allocations in the First and Second Five Year Plans (in %)



#### Major heads of development

Ans.

- (i) Identify the major head from the above graph which has been allocated the maximum funds under the Second Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Which area was allocated the minimum funds under the First Five Year Plan and why ?
- (iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects ?
- (i) Transport and communication.
- (ii) Industry and mining ; the First Five Year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
- (iii) In the First Five Year Plan allocation under the head of Agriculture and community development as well as Irrigation and flood control was more than any other head. It shows that more emphasis was laid on agriculture and related subjects.

Note :

The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates only**, In lieu of Question No.20 :

1+2+2=5

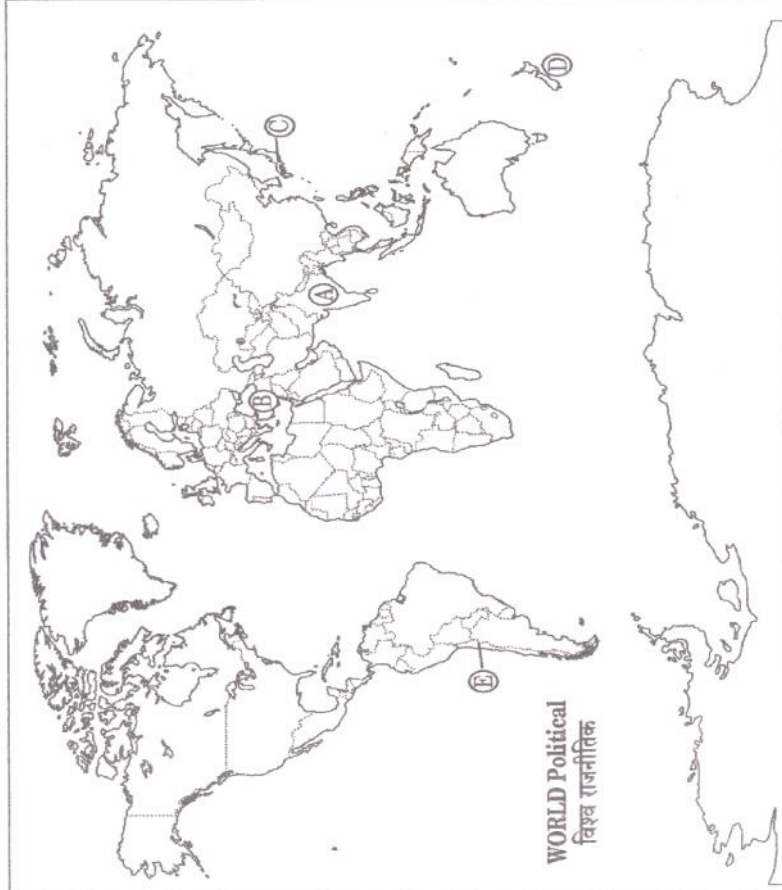
- (20.1) What is meant by decentralized planning ?
- (20.2) Mention any two advantages of public sector.
- (20.3) Highlight any two benefits of the mixed economy adopted by India.

Ans.

- (i) When the planning for development is done at different level, it is called decentralized planning.
- (ii)
- Investment could be made in heavy industries, which required huge capital.
  - Public sector could establish the production units in different areas as per the need of development for those areas.

	<p>(c) To balance the development of different regions.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It allowed both the sectors to work for heavy and small industries.</li> <li>• It was a democratic approach.</li> <li>• Private sector also found its role and growth.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	
<b>Q-18.</b>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups.</p> <p>(i) What form of agitation did the protests against the dam take ?</p> <p>(ii) Why have benefits like flood and drought control been called as subsidiary benefits ?</p> <p>(iii) Since 245 villages were expected to get submerged, how far is the construction of the dams justified ?</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) It was a popular non-political movement.</p> <p>(ii) Flood and drought control were considered subsidiary benefits because the main benefits were the availability of drinking water, water for irrigation, increase in generation of electricity and agricultural production.</p> <p>(iii) See the original.</p>	
<b>Q-19.</b>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>In spite of the ongoing conflicts in this country of South Asia, it has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. This country was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy and it has had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war. Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.</p> <p>(i) Which country has been referred to in this passage ?</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two most important achievements of the country referred to in this passage.</p> <p>(iii) What was the nature of the civil war and the internal conflicts of this country ?</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) Sri Lanka</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(a) Sri Lanka has achieved considerable economic growth and recorded</p>	

	<p>high levels of human development.</p> <p>(b) It has successfully controlled the growth rate of its population.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>(i) The ethnic conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhallas.</p> <p>(ii) LTTE was at war against Sri Lankan army.</p>																			
<b>Q-20.</b>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>Since the cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.</p> <p>The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.</p> <p>(i) Name the two rival alliances.</p> <p>(ii) Why were huge stocks of arms considered to be necessary to prevent war ?</p> <p>(iii) How could war occur in spite of restraints ?</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>																		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) USA led Western alliance (NATO) USSR led Eastern alliance (WARSAW PACT)</p> <p>(ii) Huge stocks of arms could create a fear for huge loss of property and mass destruction.</p> <p>(iii) Due to provocation by any one member of the alliance or due to any misunderstanding between the rival factions.</p>																			
<b>Q-21.</b>	<p>In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown by (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table I n your answer-book :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="309 1346 1326 1630"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th>Related Alphabet</th> <th>Name of the country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) This island country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians.</p> <p>(ii) The country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in 1987.</p> <p>(iii) This country is facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphrates river.</p> <p>(iv) About ten lakh Mapuche indigenous people live in this country.</p> <p>(v) Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribes.</p>	Sr. no. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)			<b>5x1=5</b>
Sr. no. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country																		
(i)																				
(ii)																				
(iii)																				
(iv)																				
(v)																				



Ans.

Sr. No. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country
(i)	D	New Zealand
(ii)	C	Japan
(iii)	B	Turkey
(iv)	E	Chile
(v)	A	India

**Note :**

The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates only**, in lieu of Question No.21 :

**1+2+2=5**

(21.1) Who are called indigenous people ?

(21.2) Name any two tribes of indigenous people and the countries where they live.

(21.3) What is the main demand of the indigenous people all over the world ?

Ans.

- (i) According to the U.N. indigenous people comprise of the descendants of the people who inhabited the present territory of a country before others came to occupy them.
- (ii)

<u>Tribals</u>	<u>Country</u>
Mapuche	Chile
Polynesia	Australia/ New Zealand

	Melanesian	Australia/ New Zealand	
	<p>Or any other</p> <p>(iii) Their main demand is for the admission of indigenous people in the world community as equals.</p>		
<b>Q-22</b>	<p>Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is meant by 'Era of Coalition' in India ? What circumstances led to this change and how ?</p>		<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><u>Advantages of the Democratic Approach :</u></p> <p>(i) It allows political expression to the regional aspirations and does not look upon it as anti-national.</p> <p>(ii) It allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity.</p> <p>(iii) Regional aspirations get strengthened.</p> <p>(iv) This also helps the regional issues to get recognition and importance in decision making.</p> <p>(v) Some time the regional aspirations may overshadow the national interest, but it is good for the unity and development.</p> <p>(vi) In spite of differences this leads to unity in diversity</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Era of Coalitions</u></p> <p>After 1989, the emergence of several political parties was in such a way that no single party secured a clean majority in the Lok Sabha and therefore the era of coalition govt. started at the centre.</p> <p>This change came due to the following reasons –</p> <p>(i) In the election in 1989 the ruling party 'Congress party' was defeated. But no party got the majority of seats to form the Govt.</p> <p>(ii) The Congress Party decided to sit in the opposition.</p> <p>(iii) The National Front an alliance of Janta Party decided to form the Govt. with help of two important parties i.e. BJP and the Left Front.</p> <p>(iv) Although the BJP and the Left Front did not join the Govt., they supported the National Front led by V.P. Singh from outside.</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>		<b>2+4=6</b>
<b>Q-23.</b>	<p>Examine the sequence of events related to Nepal's transition to democracy up to 2006.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Analyse any three major factors responsible for evolving the European Union (E.U.) from an economic union to a political one.</p>		<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.</li> </ul>		<b>3x2=6</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democratic governments had a short and troubled career.</li> <li>• The Maoist's influence led to a violent conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the armed forces of the King.</li> <li>• For some time, there was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.</li> <li>• In 2002, the King abolished the Parliament and dismissed the government.</li> <li>• It ended even the partial democracy in Nepal.</li> <li>• In April 2006, there were massive, country wide, pro-democracy protests.</li> <li>• As a result, the King was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in April 2002.</li> <li>• Non violent movement for democracy led by SPA. On examining the above sequence of events , it is established that the King had to accept the popular demand of democracy.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The EU has started to act more as a nation state.</li> <li>(ii) It has its own flag, anthem, founding date, and currency.</li> <li>(iii) It also has some foreign and security policy in dealing with other nations.</li> <li>(iv) Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the US allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China.</li> <li>(v) All the factors stated above disclose that EU developed itself as a political organization than as an economic one.</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	
<p><b>Q-24.</b></p>	<p>Describe the composition of the U.N. Security council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to the permanent members and the non-permanent members of the Security Council ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Describe any three broad components of India's security strategy.</p>	<p><b>3+3=6</b></p> <p><b>3x2=6</b></p>
<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p><u>Composition of the UNSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has 15 members in all. Out of which, five are permanent members that never change. These are the US, the UK, Russia, France and China. There are 10 non-permanent members who are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years only.</li> </ul> <p><u>Difference in the privileges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Permanent Members : Firstly they are permanent ; secondary they enjoy the right to Veto for any resolution being considered in the UNSC.</li> <li>(ii) Non-permanent members are elected only for two years, They have the right to vote, but without any Veto power. They cannot be selected immediately after the tenure is over. Therefore they can serve only a two years term at a time and not two consecutive terms.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	

	<p>(i) Strengthening its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours – Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999; and China in 1962.</p> <p>(ii) To strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.</p> <p>(iii) Meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as the Nagaland, Mizoram, the Punjab and Kashmir among others have, from time to time, sought to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system.</p> <p>(iv) Attempt to develop its economy to alienate poverty, misery and huge economic inequalities. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain any three)</p>	
<b>Q-25.</b>	<p>Analyse the circumstances which are said to be responsible for the imposition of Emergency in India on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975. In your opinion, how far was this imposition justified ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Examine the significant changes that India underwent after the Lok Sabha elections of 1967.</p>	<b>4x1/2=6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Circumstances responsible for imposition of emergency in 1975 –</p> <p>(i) Bangladesh war had put heavy economic burden on the economy of India.</p> <p>(ii) Rising prices of the essential commodities.</p> <p>(iii) Gujrat and Bihar movements and leadership of the Jai ParkashNarain.</p> <p>(iv) Railway strike</p> <p>(v) Growing unrest among the ordinary people.</p> <p>(vi) Any other</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p>The candidate may write in favour of emergency or against the emergency. Both view points should be given marks on the basis of logic and arguments given by the candidates.</p> <p>For example one may write that imposition of emergency was not justified – as these type of agitations are expected in a democracy. Basically it was a move to remain in power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Significant changes –</p> <p>(i) Sharp rise in military expenditure.</p> <p>(ii) Failure of monsoons led to price rise.</p> <p>(iii) Congress party faced a debacle in many a states.</p> <p>(iv) Regional parties started to come in the fore front.</p> <p>(v) Opposition parties joined hands to form a front against Congress.</p> <p>(vi) Congress split in two parts.</p> <p>(vii) Indira Gandhi became the sole leader of the Congress party which advocated 'GaribiHatao' and took some socialist measures.</p> <p>(viii) Congress party underwent a change and the leader became more</p>	<b>6x1=6</b>



	<p>important than the ideology.</p> <p>(ix) Any other</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	
<b>Q-26.</b>	<p>Evaluate India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964 under Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>How did the political leadership of India affect its foreign policy ? Explain with the help of examples from India.</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>India's foreign policy under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was very successful and beneficial for the country. The policy of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Non-alignment</li> <li>(ii) To remain equidistant from both the super powers</li> <li>(iii) Panchsheel</li> <li>(iv) Afro – Asian unity</li> </ul> <p>Was welcome – but in 1962 when China attacked the borders of India – it was felt that the foreign policy of India failed and the country was in a critical condition. Every body was critical of the foreign policy but if we look at the holistic aspect of policy – it did help the country to progress and to have benefits from both the super powers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>India's foreign policy earned the consent of most of the leaders belonging to different political parties. No major shift in the foreign policy of India is evident. The policy adopted by Pt. Nehru was retained by Shastri ji &amp; Indira Gandhi except that the India started to enrich its stock of weapons and worked to safeguards its borders. Even the leaders of Janta party like Atal Bihari Vajpayee also continued to toe the same line. Good and peaceful relations with the neighbours is the main point of this policy which is still respected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Having independent Foreign policy and not joining any power bloc is still respected.</li> <li>- Friendship with Russia (USSR) is still given importance even by BJP leaders.</li> </ul>	<b>6</b>
<b>Q-27.</b>	<p>How were the smaller states helpful to the Super Powers as their allies during the Cold War ? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Highlight any six negative features of the Soviet System in the erstwhile USSR.</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) They are helpful in providing vital resources such as oil and minerals.</li> <li>(ii) They provide territories from where the Superpowers can launch their weapons and troops.</li> <li>(iii) They provide locations from where they could spy on each other.</li> <li>(iv) Economic support, in that many small allies together could help and pay for the military expenses.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	<b>6x1=6</b>

**OR**

Negative features of the soviet system :

- (i) More importance was given to the state and communist party.
  - (ii) No other political party or the opposition party was allowed under the system.
  - (iii) The system was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.
  - (iv) It lacks of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech.
  - (v) Most of the institutions of Soviet State needed reforms.
  - (vi) The Party refused to recognize the urge of people from different republics.
  - (vii) Rivalry with the U.S. proved to be over expensive.
- Or Any other negative feature (Any six)

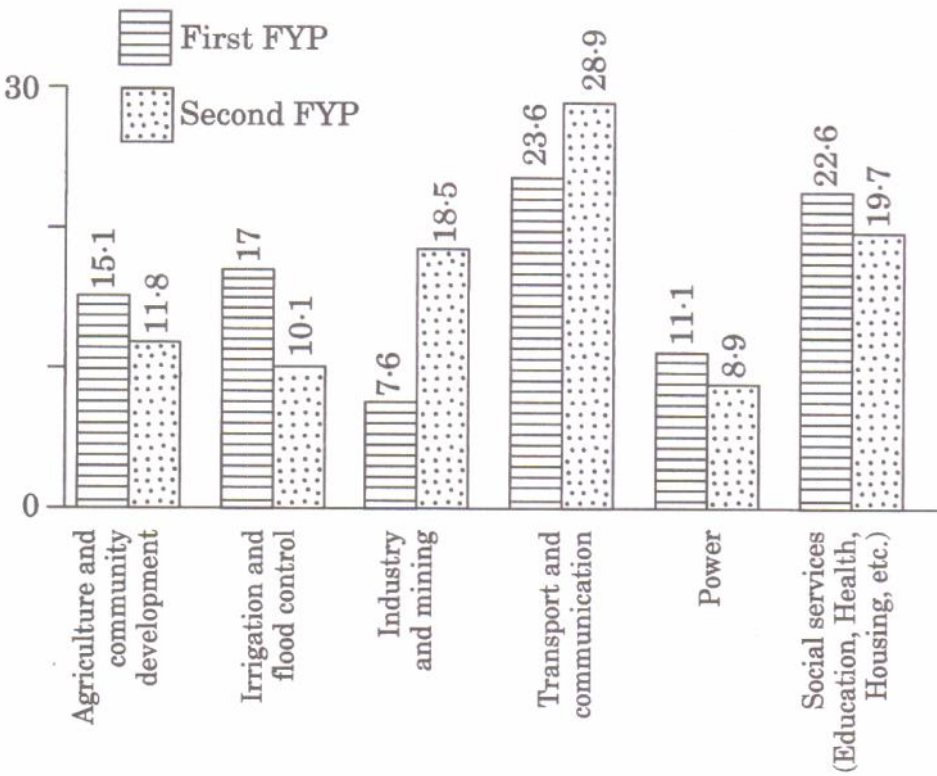
**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING SCHEME - 2017**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**59/2/3**

<b>Q-1.</b>	How far was the Government of India justified in passing the 'Muslim Women Act, 1986' that nullified the Supreme Court's judgement in favour of Shah Bano ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Students are free to give their answer with facts and logic.. Like – It was not a welcome step as many Muslim organisations, women associations and intellectuals opposed this action of the government and considered this step as an unnecessary concession to appease the Muslims.	
<b>Q-2.</b>	What does modernization mean to the developing and underdeveloped countries ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Modernisation for developing and underdeveloped countries means the growth, material progress and scientific rationality.	
<b>Q-3.</b>	How does globalization fulfil the requirement of quality as well as affordability ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Due to globalization, big industrial countries are providing different quality items at reasonable rates, such as toys from China, cars from Japan and other products. In this way requirement of quality and affordability is fulfilled.	
<b>Q-4.</b>	Why was ASEAN established ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	To accelerate the economic growth and through that 'social progress and cultural development' of South East Asian Nations.	
<b>Q-5.</b>	What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ?	<b>1</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	The collapse of communism followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and the IMF is known as Shock Therapy.	
<b>Q-6.</b>	How far do you agree that the plural and secular culture of Jammu and Kashmir is still largely intact ?	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Candidates are free to write their answer in favour or against the statement with appropriate argument and facts. For example – Plural and secular culture of J & K is still intact as most of the Hindu pilgrimages are supported by the Muslims – or It is not intact as most of the Hindus were forced to leave the valley due to the fear of terrorists and the separatists.	
<b>Q-7.</b>	Why did the people of two provinces of British India not know at all, even on the day of independence in 1947, whether they were a part of India or Pakistan ? also, mention the names of the provinces.	<b>1+1=2</b>

<b>Ans.</b>	Because the decision about the two states i.e. Punjab and Bengal could not be taken by the midnight of 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> of August, 1947. Hence people of these two states did not know about their fate. - Punjab and Bengal.											
<b>Q-8.</b>	Mention the two ideologies which were involved in a major conflict during the Cold War era.	<b>2x1=2</b>										
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Capitalism (ii) Communism/ socialism.											
<b>Q-9.</b>	Give any two examples to prove that the constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative.	<b>2x1=2</b>										
<b>Ans.</b>	The Constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative – For example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of many new states</li> <li>• More than 100 Amendments in the constitutions to fulfil the aspiration and needs of the people and different regions.</li> <li>• Even the Fundamental Rights have undergone a change. (for example) The Right to Property is no more a Fundamental Right.</li> <li>• Regional aspirations are accommodated at the state level as well as at the central level (any two).</li> </ul>											
<b>Q-10.</b>	Match the personalities given below in column 'A' with the statements/ facts given in column 'B' to make them meaningful :	<b>4x1/2=2</b>										
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<b>Ans.</b>	(a) – ii (b) – iii (c) – iv (d) – i											
<b>Q-11.</b>	Describe any four factors which deprived the common man in China to reap the benefits of dramatic improvement in the Chinese economy.	<b>4x1=4</b>										
<b>Ans.</b>	Factors which deprived the common man in China to reap the benefits of											

	<p>dramatic improvement in Chinese economy -</p> <p>(i) State control on the sources of production and distribution. (State controlled economy).</p> <p>(ii) Female employment and working conditions are not good.</p> <p>(iii) Corruption has increased in the system.</p> <p>(iv) Residents of coastal and inland provinces are not getting their share in the benefits of reforms.</p> <p>Or Any other factor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	
<b>Q-12.</b>	What does IMF stand for ? Write its main function. What is the role of top ten member-nations of IMF ?	<b>1+1+2=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMF stands for International Monetary Fund.</li> <li>• It is an international organization that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the global level.</li> <li>• The top ten countries have more than 52% votes. They are members of G-8. So, they dominate the working of IMF.</li> </ul>	
<b>Q-13.</b>	Why is globalization being criticized strongly all over the world ? Explain any four reasons.	<b>4x1=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><u>Criticism of Globalisation :</u></p> <p>(i) Globalisation makes the rich, richer and the poor poorer.</p> <p>(ii) Weakening of the state leads to the reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.</p> <p>(iii) Economically, it becomes difficult for the states to become self reliant.</p> <p>(iv) Many countries feel that their traditional culture is getting adversely affected.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	
<b>Q-14.</b>	Right from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group, how did Congress evolve as a social and ideological coalition ?	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(a) Congress evolved from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century.</p> <p>(b) It has transformed into a mass political party and subsequently dominated the political system of India.</p> <p>(c) It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.</p> <p>(d) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the political thought.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	
<b>Q-15.</b>	Highlight any two lessons which we have learnt from the National Emergency imposed during the 1970s.	<b>2+2=4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Lessons learnt from emergency –</p> <p>(1) It is very difficult to do away with democracy in India. It has become the</p>	

	<p>part and parcel of our daily life and without democracy one is not able to lead a normal life.</p> <p>(2) Freedom of Press is also very dear to people and no body should try to snatch it.</p> <p>(3) Everybody became more aware about the fundamental rights and their importance.</p> <p>(4) Weakness of the Constitution became evident and those weaknesses were plugged.</p> <p>(5) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	
<p><b>Q-16.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>Highlight the four major difficulties faced by both India and Pakistan due to the process of partition in 1947.</p> <p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.</p> <p>(ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.</p> <p>(iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>(iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p><b>4x1=4</b></p>
<p><b>Q-17.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups.</p> <p>(i) What form of agitation did the protests against the dam take ?</p> <p>(ii) Why have benefits like flood and drought control been called as subsidiary benefits ?</p> <p>(iii) Since 245 villages were expected to get submerged, how far is the construction of the dams justified ?</p> <p>(i) It was a popular non-political movement.</p> <p>(ii) Flood and drought control were considered subsidiary benefits because the main benefits were the availability of drinking water, water for irrigation, increase in generation of electricity and agricultural production.</p> <p>(iii) See the original.</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>

<p><b>Q-18.</b></p>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>Since the cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.</p> <p>The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.</p> <p>(i) Name the two rival alliances.</p> <p>(ii) Why were huge stocks of arms considered to be necessary to prevent war ?</p> <p>(iii) How could war occur in spite of restraints ?</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>																					
<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>(i) USA led Western alliance (NATO) USSR led Eastern alliance (WARSAW PACT)</p> <p>(ii) Huge stocks of arms could create a fear for huge loss of property and mass destruction.</p> <p>(iii) Due to provocation by any one member of the alliance or due to any misunderstanding between the rival factions.</p>																						
<p><b>Q-19.</b></p>	<p>Study the bar graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it :</p> <p><b>Allocations in the First and Second Five Year Plans (in %)</b></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="327 1075 1268 1848"> <thead> <tr> <th>Major head of development</th> <th>First FYP (%)</th> <th>Second FYP (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture and community development</td> <td>15.1</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irrigation and flood control</td> <td>17</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry and mining</td> <td>7.6</td> <td>18.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport and communication</td> <td>23.6</td> <td>28.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td>11.1</td> <td>8.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social services (Education, Health, Housing, etc.)</td> <td>22.6</td> <td>19.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Major heads of development</b></p> <p>(i) Identify the major head from the above graph which has been allocated the maximum funds under the Second Five Year Plan.</p> <p>(ii) Which area was allocated the minimum funds under the First Five Year Plan and why ?</p> <p>(iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects ?</p>	Major head of development	First FYP (%)	Second FYP (%)	Agriculture and community development	15.1	11.8	Irrigation and flood control	17	10.1	Industry and mining	7.6	18.5	Transport and communication	23.6	28.9	Power	11.1	8.9	Social services (Education, Health, Housing, etc.)	22.6	19.7	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>
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<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) Transport and communication.</p> <p>(ii) Industry and mining ; the First Five Year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.</p> <p>(iii) In the First Five Year Plan allocation under the head of Agriculture and community development as well as Irrigation and flood control was more than any other head. It shows that more emphasis was laid on agriculture and related subjects.</p>	
<b>Note :</b>	<p>The following questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates only</b>, In lieu of Question No.20 :</p> <p>(20.1) What is meant by decentralized planning ?</p> <p>(20.2) Mention any two advantages of public sector.</p> <p>(20.3) Highlight any two benefits of the mixed economy adopted by India.</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) When the planning for development is done at different level, it is called decentralized planning.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Investment could be made in heavy industries, which required huge capital.</li> <li>(b) Public sector could establish the production units in different areas as per the need of development for those areas.</li> <li>(c) To balance the development of different regions.</li> </ul> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It allowed both the sectors to work for heavy and small industries.</li> <li>• It was a democratic approach.</li> <li>• Private sector also found its role and growth.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>Q-20.</b>	<p>Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow :</p> <p>In spite of the ongoing conflicts in this country of South Asia, it has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. This country was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy and it has had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war. Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.</p> <p>(i) Which country has been referred to in this passage ?</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two most important achievements of the country referred to in this passage.</p> <p>(iii) What was the nature of the civil war and the internal conflicts of this country ?</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) Sri Lanka</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Sri Lanka has achieved considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development.</li> <li>(b) It has successfully controlled the growth rate of its population.</li> </ul> <p>(iii)</p>	



- (i) The ethnic conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhallas.
- (ii) LTTE was at war against Sri Lankan army.

**Q-21.**

In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown by (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table I in your answer-book :

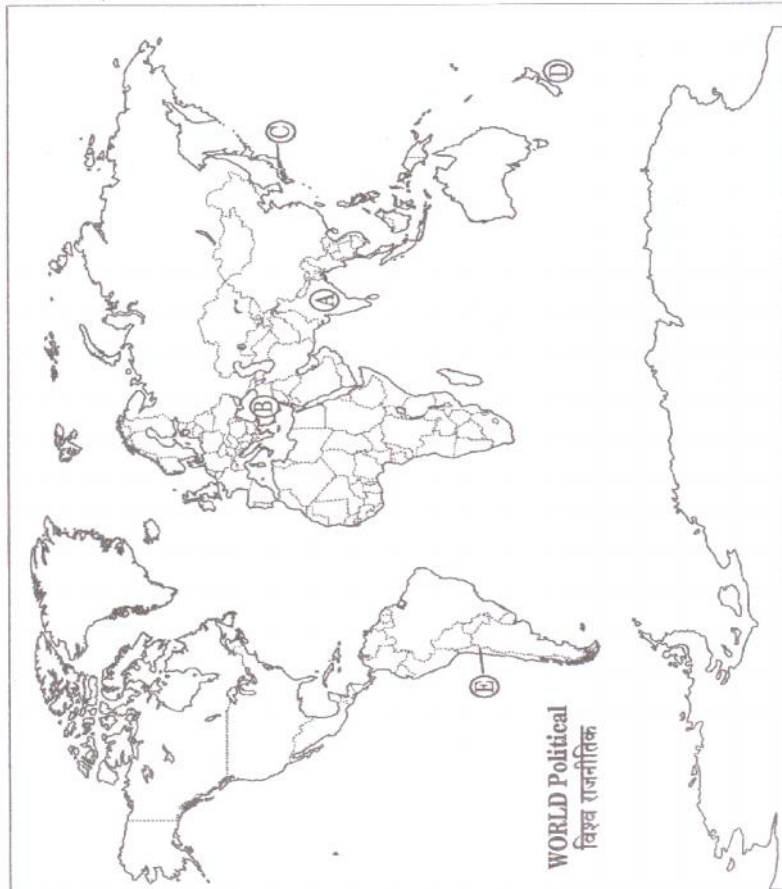
**5x1=5**

Sr. no. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) This island country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians.
- (ii) The country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in 1987.
- (iii) This country is facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphrates river.
- (iv) About ten lakh Mapuche indigenous people live in this country.
- (v) Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribes.

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21



**Ans.**

Sr. No. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country

	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>D</td> <td>New Zealand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Japan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Turkey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>E</td> <td>Chile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>A</td> <td>India</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(i)	D	New Zealand	(ii)	C	Japan	(iii)	B	Turkey	(iv)	E	Chile	(v)	A	India	
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(v)	A	India															
<b>Note :</b>	<p>The following questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates only</b>, in lieu of Question No.21 :</p> <p>(21.1) Who are called indigenous people ?</p> <p>(21.2) Name any two tribes of indigenous people and the countries where they live.</p> <p>(21.3) What is the main demand of the indigenous people all over the world ?</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>															
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) According to the U.N. indigenous people comprise of the descendants of the people who inhabited the present territory of a country before others came to occupy them.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Tribals</u></th> <th><u>Country</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mapuche</td> <td>Chile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polynesia</td> <td>Australia/ New Zealand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melanesian</td> <td>Australia/ New Zealand</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Or any other</p> <p>(iii) Their main demand is for the admission of indigenous people in the world community as equals.</p>	<u>Tribals</u>	<u>Country</u>	Mapuche	Chile	Polynesia	Australia/ New Zealand	Melanesian	Australia/ New Zealand								
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<b>Q-22.</b>	<p>Analyse the circumstances which are said to be responsible for the imposition of Emergency in India on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975. In your opinion, how far was this imposition justified ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Examine the significant changes that India underwent after the Lok Sabha elections of 1967.</p>	<b>4x1/2=6</b>															
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Circumstances responsible for imposition of emergency in 1975 –</p> <p>(i) Bangladesh war had put heavy economic burden on the economy of India.</p> <p>(ii) Rising prices of the essential commodities.</p> <p>(iii) Gujrat and Bihar movements and leadership of the Jai ParkashNarain.</p> <p>(iv) Railway strike</p> <p>(v) Growing unrest among the ordinary people.</p> <p>(vi) Any other</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p>The candidate may write in favour of emergency or against the emergency. Both view points should be given marks on the basis of logic and arguments given by the candidates.</p> <p>For example one may write that imposition of emergency was not justified – as these type of agitations are expected in a democracy. Basically it was a</p>	<b>6x1=6</b>															

	<p>move to remain in power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Significant changes –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sharp rise in military expenditure.</li> <li>(ii) Failure of monsoons led to price rise.</li> <li>(iii) Congress party faced a debacle in many a states.</li> <li>(iv) Regional parties started to come in the fore front.</li> <li>(v) Opposition parties joined hands to form a front against Congress.</li> <li>(vi) Congress split in two parts.</li> <li>(vii) Indira Gandhi became the sole leader of the Congress party which advocated ‘GaribiHatao’ and took some socialist measures.</li> <li>(viii) Congress party underwent a change and the leader became more important than the ideology.</li> <li>(ix) Any other</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	
<p><b>Q-23.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>Assess the efforts made by the Government of India in solving the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Analyse the U.S. hegemony as a structural power.</p> <p>Efforts made by Government of India to solve the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Govt. of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan Government to resolve the ethnic problem.</li> <li>(ii) In 1987, the Indian government got directly involved in the issue.</li> <li>(iii) India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamils.</li> <li>(iv) The Indian Army got into a fight with the Tamils. The Sri Lankan military also did not like it.</li> <li>(v) This act of Indian Government was considered as an interference into the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.</li> <li>(vi) In 1989 the Indian Peace Keeping Force was pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining any objective.</li> </ol> <p>All these efforts of India proved to be futile Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>The U.S. hegemony as a structural power.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hegemony as a structural power is reflected in the role played by the US in providing global public goods.</li> <li>• Means of transport and roads are the examples of public goods.</li> <li>• Free trade in an open world economy would not be possible without open Sea – Lanes of Communication (SLOCs).</li> <li>• It is the naval power of the U.S. that underwrites the law of the sea.</li> <li>• Internet is the direct outcome of U.S. military research project that began in 1950. Even today, the U.S. dominates in the field.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.S. also accounts for 15% of the world trade.</li> <li>• A classic example of the structural power of the U.S. in the academic degree called MBA.</li> </ul> <p>All these points establish the US hegemony as a structural power. No doubt US has the hegemony in this field.</p>	
<b>Q-24.</b>	<p>List any six steps which should be taken to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context as decided by the heads of all the member-states in September 2005.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Describe any three new sources of threat under the non-traditional concept of security, giving examples for each.</p>	<b>6x1=6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><u>Steps that should be taken :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Creation of a peace building commission.</li> <li>(ii) Acceptance of responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities.</li> <li>(iii) Establishment of a Human Rights Council.</li> <li>(iv) Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.</li> <li>(v) Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.</li> <li>(vi) Creation of a Democracy Fund.</li> <li>(vii) An agreement to windup the Trusteeship Council.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>New Source of Threat</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Terrorism</li> <li>(ii) Violation of Human Rights</li> <li>(iii) Global Poverty</li> <li>(iv) Migration and Refugees</li> <li>(v) Health Epidemics</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be described)</p>	<b>3x2=6</b>
<b>Q-25.</b>	<p>Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is meant by 'Era of Coalition' in India ? What circumstances led to this change and how ?</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><u>Advantages of the Democratic Approach :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It allows political expression to the regional aspirations and does not look upon it as anti-national.</li> <li>(ii) It allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity.</li> <li>(iii) Regional aspirations get strengthened.</li> <li>(iv) This also helps the regional issues to get recognition and importance in</li> </ol>	<b>2+4=6</b>

	<p>decision making.</p> <p>(v) Some time the regional aspirations may overshadow the national interest, but it is good for the unity and development.</p> <p>(vi) In spite of differences this leads to unity in diversity</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Era of Coalitions</u></p> <p>After 1989, the emergence of several political parties was in such a way that no single party secured a clean majority in the Lok Sabha and therefore the era of coalition govt. started at the centre.</p> <p>This change came due to the following reasons –</p> <p>(i) In the election in 1989 the ruling party ‘Congress party’ was defeated. But no party got the majority of seats to form the Govt.</p> <p>(ii) The Congress Party decided to sit in the opposition.</p> <p>(iii) The National Front an alliance of Janta Party decided to form the Govt. with help of two important parties i.e. BJP and the Left Front.</p> <p>(iv) Although the BJP and the Left Front did not join the Govt., they supported the National Front led by V.P. Singh from outside.</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	
<p><b>Q-26.</b></p>	<p>Evaluate India’s Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964 under Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>How did the political leadership of India affect its foreign policy ? Explain with the help of examples from India.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> India’s foreign policy under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was very successful and beneficial for the country. The policy of -</p> <p>(i) Non-alignment</p> <p>(ii) To remain equidistant from both the super powers</p> <p>(iii) Panchsheel</p> <p>(iv) Afro – Asian unity</p> <p>Was welcome – but in 1962 when China attacked the borders of India – it was felt that the foreign policy of India failed and the country was in a critical condition. Every body was critical of the foreign policy but if we look at the holistic aspect of policy – it did help the country to progress and to have benefits from both the super powers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>India’s foreign policy earned the consent of most of the leaders belonging to different political parties. No major shift in the foreign policy of India is evident. The policy adopted by Pt. Nehru was retained by Shastri ji &amp; Indira Gandhi except that the India started to enrich its stock of weapons and worked to safeguard its borders. Even the leaders of Janta party like Atal Bihari Vajpayee also continued to toe the same line. Good and peaceful relations with the neighbours is the main point of this policy which is still respected.</p> <p>- Having independent Foreign policy and not joining any power bloc is still respected.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>6</b></p>

	- Friendship with Russia (USSR) is still given importance even by BJP leaders.	
<b>Q-27.</b>	How were the smaller states helpful to the Super Powers as their allies during the Cold War ? Explain.	<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
	Highlight any six negative features of the Soviet System in the erstwhile USSR.	<b>6x1=6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) They are helpful in providing vital resources such as oil and minerals.</p> <p>(ii) They provide territories from where the Superpowers can launch their weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) They provide locations from where they could spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support, in that many small allies together could help and pay for the military expenses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Negative features of the soviet system :</p> <p>(i) More importance was given to the state and communist party.</p> <p>(ii) No other political party or the opposition party was allowed under the system.</p> <p>(iii) The system was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.</p> <p>(iv) It lacks of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech.</p> <p>(v) Most of the institutions of Soviet State needed reforms.</p> <p>(vi) The Party refused to recognize the urge of people from different republics.</p> <p>(vii) Rivalry with the U.S. proved to be over expensive.</p> <p>Or Any other negative feature (Any six)</p>	