



**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME – 2019**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**59/4/3**

	<p>(i) Britain was America's partner in the Iraq invasion.                  (ii) Many of the EU's newer members made up the US led 'coalition of the willing' whereas Germany and France opposed American policy.                  (iii) There is also a deep-seated 'Euroskepticism' in some parts of Europe about the EU's integrationist agenda.</p> <p align="right">(any one reason)</p>		p-54/l
<b>SECTION - B</b>			
<b>Q 6.</b>	<b>Who encouraged the coup that took place in 1991 in the Soviet Union and why?</b>		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners.</li> <li>• They were opposed to the reforms within the Communist Party.</li> </ul>	1 +1=2	p-19/l
<b>Q 7.</b>	<p><b>Analyse any two factors that led to the creation of Pakistan.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>"The idea of Pakistan might have appeared simple, but its creation presented many severe difficulties. Elucidate any two of them.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p><b>Factors that led to the creation of Pakistan-</b></p> <p>(i) Two-nation theory.                  (ii) Political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The major difficulties arose in the way of idea of Pakistan-</p> <p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.                  (ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.                  (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.                  (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 align="right">(any two)</p>	<p>1 x2=2</p> <p>1 x2=2</p>	<p>p-8/II</p> <p>P-8/II</p>
<b>Q 8.</b>	<p><b>"Free India was born in very difficult circumstances." Justify the statement with any two suitable arguments.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>"The Constitution framers of India ensured development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections." Validate the statement with any two suitable arguments.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p>India was born in very difficult circumstances-</p> <p>i) Freedom came with the partition of the country.                  ii) It was followed by unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement.</p>	1x2=2	p-3/II

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	(any two)																		
	<b>OR</b>																		
	(i) Constitution laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. (ii) The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals for all.		p-5/II																
<b>Q 9.</b>	<b>Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' :</b>																		
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Column 'A'</b></td> <td><b>Column 'B'</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) World War II</td> <td>(i) 1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Kuwait Invasion</td> <td>(ii) 1992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton</td> <td>(iii) 1941</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Pearl Harbour</td> <td>(iv) 1945</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>	(a) World War II	(i) 1990	(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992	(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941	(d) Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945								
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(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941																		
(d) Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945																		
	<b>OR</b>																		
	<b>Find the correct sequence of the following events :</b>																		
	(a) US invasion of Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom (b) Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Tanzania (c) Attack on North and South towers of the World Trade Organisation (d) Iraq's invasion on Kuwait																		
<b>Ans.</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>a) iv 1945</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) i 1990</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ii 1992</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) iii 1941</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>i) d</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) b</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) c</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) a</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a) iv 1945		b) i 1990		c) ii 1992		d) iii 1941		i) d		ii) b		iii) c		iv) a		4x½=2	
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<b>Q 10.</b>	<b>Why did the Janata Party make 1977 Lok Sabha Elections into a referendum on emergency?</b>																		
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Janata Party turned the experience of the Emergency into a Referendum. (ii) Highlighted the misuse of power by the Congress during emergency. Or any other relevant point	2	p-118/II																
<b>SECTION - C</b>																			
<b>Q11.</b>	<b>"The UN is an imperfect body but without it, the world would be worse off."</b> <b>Explain the statement.</b>																		
	<b>OR</b>																		
	<b>Why can the UN not serve as a balance against the US dominance ? Explain.</b>																		







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	<p>c) Government to ensure development of regions without disturbing balance.</p> <p>d) Demand of guarantees of minimum wage for landless forest workers.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p>iii) Achievements of this movement-</p> <p>a) Ban on felling of trees in the region for 15 years.</p> <p>b) Symbolised and encouraged similar movements.</p>	1+2+2=5	
<b>Q 18.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>While globalization is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today, we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.</b></p> <p><b>(i) How has technology aided globalization ?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. Justify the statement.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Give examples of any two events or happenings that have a global impact.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>Globalization affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalization as well.</b></p> <p><b>(i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural heterogenisation ? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) "Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system." Give three illustrations to prove the statement.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p>i) It led to increased flow of capital, idea, commodity and people. It led to global interconnection and interdependence.</p> <p>ii) It has dimensions / consequences: economic (increased trade among</p>		p-138



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	<p>b) India is trying to sign on FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>19.1 Association of South East Asian Nations</p> <p>19.2 It signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Singapore and Thailand. It is trying to sign FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>19.3</p> <p>(i) Established relations with the US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Declared four modernisations – Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military.</p> <p>(iii) Open Door policy</p> <p>(iv) Creation of Special Economic Zones</p> <p>(v) Joined World Trade Organisation in 2001.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	<p align="center">1+2+2=5</p>	<p align="center">P-55</p>
<p><b>Q20.</b></p>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. One reason is that there are differing viewpoints about the need to declare emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning. As the investigations by the Shah Commission after the Emergency found out, there were many 'excesses' committed during the Emergency. Finally, there are varying assessments of what the lessons of Emergency are for the practice of democracy in India.</b></p> <p><b>(i) How far do you agree with the fact that during Emergency, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning also ? Give any one example to support your answer.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Highlight any two lessons of Emergency which may be helpful for the practice of democracy in India.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>In the light of these events, the response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this Article, the government could declare a state of Emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. The government decided that a grave crisis had arisen which made the proclamation of a state of Emergency necessary. Technically speaking, this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an Emergency is declared.</b></p>		

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	<p><b>(i) Analyse the grave crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of Emergency in the country.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Identify the two special constitutional powers which the government gets once Emergency is proclaimed.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p>(i) State governments were dismissed &amp; their powers were shifted to the Central government besides opposition leaders were arrested and extensive use of preventive detention was made. Other examples - Ban on strikes and protests, Suspension on freedom of press. (any one example to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Lessons of Emergency</p> <p>(a) It is difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(b) Ambiguities regarding emergency have been rectified. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(c) People became aware of their rights.</p> <p>(d) Judiciary became active. (Any two)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Ans. i) Crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of emergency</p> <p>a) Gujarat and Bihar Movements</p> <p>b) Law and order situation.</p> <p>c) Conflict with judiciary.</p> <p>ii) a) All powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.</p> <p>b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights by the Central government.</p>	<p>3+2=5</p> <p>3+2=5</p>	<p>p-109/II</p> <p>p-113/II</p>
<b>Q 21.</b>	<p><b>In the given political outline map the India, five states have been marked as (A) , (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</b></p>		Q 21.

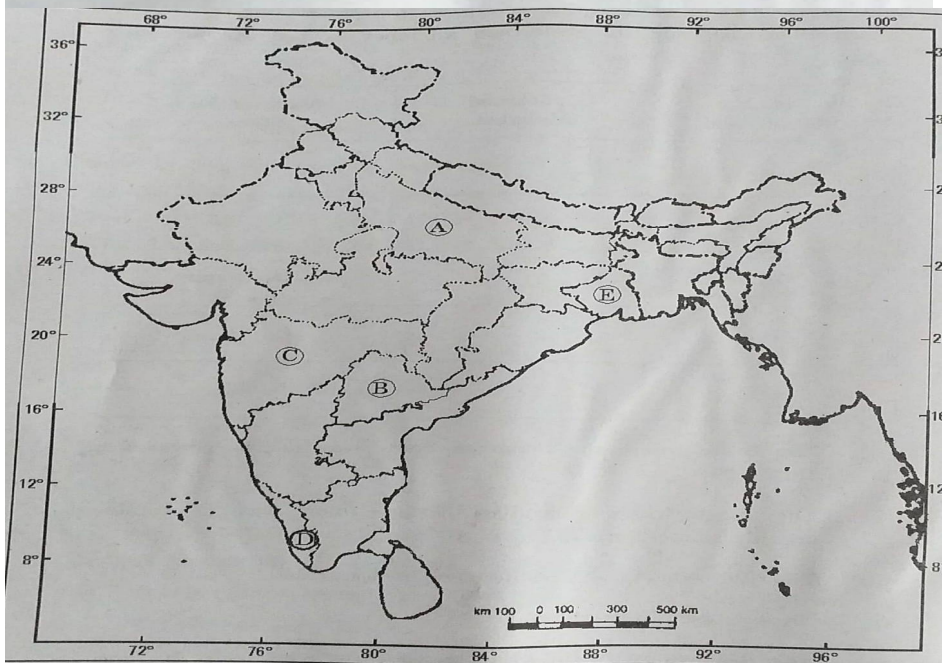
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Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 – 59.
- (ii) The State where Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers.
- (iii) The State where the Naxalite movement started.
- (iv) The youngest State of India.
- (v) The State where the Dalit Panthers were active.



**(21.1) Name the State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 - 59.**

**(21.2) Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which State ?**

**(21.3) In which State of India did the Naxalite Movement start?**

**(21.4) Which is the youngest State of India ?**

**(21.5) In which State of India**

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	<p><b>were the Dalit Panthers active ?</b></p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21:</p> <p><b>21.1 Name the state where the congree Party was not in power from 1957-59.</b></p> <p><b>21.2 Bhartiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which state.</b></p> <p><b>21.3 In which state of India did the Naxalite Movement start.</b></p> <p><b>21.4 Which is the youngest state of India.</b></p> <p><b>21.5 In which state of India were the dalit Panthers active.</b></p>																					
Ans.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No. of the information used</th> <th>Alphabet concerned</th> <th>Name of the country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Kerela</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>E</td> <td>West Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Telangana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Maharashtra</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country	(i)	D	Kerela	(ii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	E	West Bengal	(iv)	B	Telangana	(v)	C	Maharashtra		<p>1x5=5</p> <p>1x5=5</p>	Ans.
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(v)	C	Maharashtra																				
Q22.	<p><b>Highlight any three major consequences of 'Shock Therapy' in the post-Communist regimes.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain the formation and importance of NATO, Warsaw Pact and SEATO during the cold war period.</b></p>																					
Ans.	<p>Consequences of 'Shock Therapy.'</p> <p>(i) In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies at throw-away prices called as " the largest garage sale in history".</p> <p>(ii) The value of ruble declined dramatically and the inflation rate was so high that people lost their savings.</p> <p>(iii)The collective farm system disintegrated.</p> <p>(iv)The Russian old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed and the withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.</p>				p-25/1																	









