



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

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**59/4/2**

	<p>(ii) It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars.</p> <p>(iii) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.</p> <p>(iv) The government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.</p> <p>(v) There was no unemployment.</p> <p align="right">(any one example)</p>		p-18/l
<b>SECTION - B</b>			
<b>Q 6.</b>	<b>Mention any two reforms initiated by Gorbachev.</b>		
Ans.	<p>(i) Normalised relations with the West</p> <p>(ii) Democratised the Soviet System</p> <p>(iii) Stopped the arms race with the US</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	1 x 2=2	p-19/l
<b>Q 7.</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.</p> <p>ii) It was followed by Unprecedented violence and Trauma of displacement.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Constitution laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.</p> <p>(ii) The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals for all.</p>	1x2=2	p-3/ll  p-5/ll
<b>Q 8.</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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and</p>	1 x2=2	p-8/ll  P-8/ll

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	<p>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 align="right">(any two)</p>	1 x2=2											
<b>Q 9.</b>	<p><b>Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' :</b></p> <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> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Find the correct sequence of the following events :</b></p> <p>(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</p>	<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		
<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												
Ans.	<p>a) iv 1945          b) i 1990          c) ii 1992          d) iii 1941</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>i) d          ii) b          iii) c          iv) a</p>	4x½=2											
<b>Q 10.</b>	<b>Why were the Lok Sabha elections 1977 fought by the opposition on the slogan 'Safe Democracy'?</b>												
Ans.	<p>i) Opposition turned the experience of the Emergency into a Referendum.          ii) Highlighted the misuse of power by the Congress during emergency.</p>	1x2=2	p-118/II										
<b>SECTION - C</b>													
<b>Q 11.</b>	<p><b>Assess the economic situation of India before the general elections of 1967.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Why were the general elections of 1967 called as the political earthquake for Congress ? Examine any four reasons.</b></p>												



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	<b>OR</b>		
	<b>Mention two ways in which Non-alignment policy of India served its national interests. Also write any two basis on which this policy was criticized.</b>		
Ans.	<p>The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals</li> <li>(ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.</li> <li>(iii) Location from where they could spy on each other.</li> <li>(iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</li> <li>(v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any four)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAM served India's interest -</li> <li>(i) First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.</li> <li>(ii) Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.</li> <li>• The basis on which this policy was criticised-</li> <li>(i) First, India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.</li> <li>(ii) Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures.</li> </ul>	1x4=4	p-7/l
		2+2=4	p-12/l
<b>Q. 15.</b>	<b>What is meant by 'Global Commons' ? Give any two examples of Global Commons. Why is it very essential to save them.</b>		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• '<u>Global Commons</u>' Areas or regions of the world which are located outside the jurisdiction of any one state and therefore require common governance by the international community.</li> <li>• <u>Examples</u>- Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica , Ocean floor and Outer space. (any two)</li> <li>• <u>Reasons to save them</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) To maintain ecological balance</li> <li>ii) They are essential for scientific research for the present and future generations as well.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1+1+2=4	p-120/l
<b>Q16.</b>	<b>"The UN is an imperfect body but without it the world would be worse off." Explain the statement.</b>		



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	<p align="center"><b>only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</b></p> <p><b>20.1 What is the full form of ASEAN?</b></p> <p><b>20.2 Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.</b></p> <p><b>20.3 What did the Chinese do to break from their economic stagnation.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p>i) India's Look East Policy .</p> <p>ii) Significance of this policy:</p> <p>a) It led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations.</p> <p>b) India is interested in ASEAN but is facing stiff competition.</p> <p>iii) India's role in ASEAN-</p> <p>a) India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand.</p> <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>20.1 Association of South East Asian Nations</p> <p>20.2 It signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Singapore and Thailand. It is trying to sign FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>20.3</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>	1+2+2=5	p-57/1
Q 18.	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>The movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand when the forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools. However, the forest department allotted the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. This enraged the villagers and they protested against the move of the government. The struggle soon spread across many parts of the Uttarakhand region. Larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Identify the popular movement which is being referred to in the given passage. What was the novel aspect of this movement?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Which issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised in this movement?</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Highlight the achievements of this movement.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chipko Movement.</li> <li>• Participation of women in a large number.</li> </ul>		p-129

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	<p>ii) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Local people’s control over natural resources.</li> <li>b) Government to provide low cost materials to small industries.</li> <li>c) Government to ensure development of regions without disturbing balance.</li> <li>d) Demand of guarantees of minimum wage for landless forest workers.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p>iii) Achievements of this movement-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ban on felling of trees in the region for 15 years.</li> <li>b) Symbolised and encouraged similar movements.</li> </ul>	<p align="center">1+2+2=5</p>	
<p><b>Q 19.</b></p>	<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> 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.</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>		



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	<p>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.</p> <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>
Q 21.	<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.

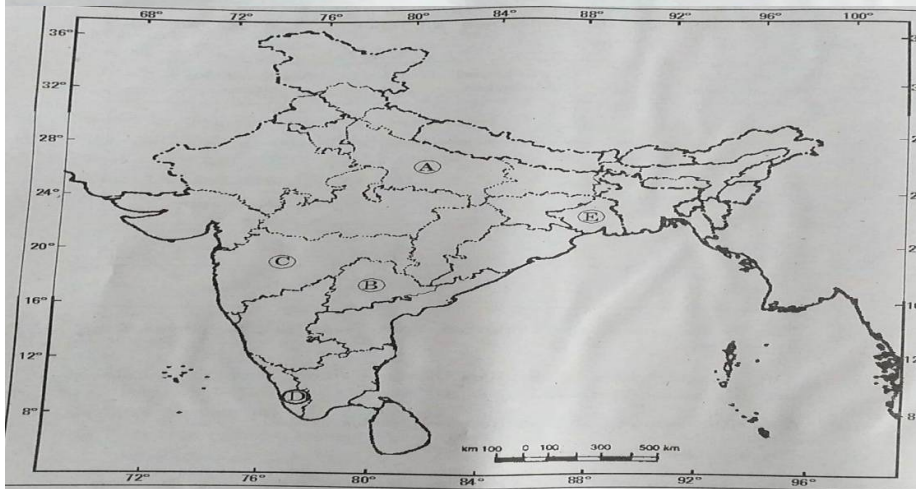
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Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (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 were the Dalit Panthers active ?

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

21.1 Name the state where the congree Party was not in power from 1957-59.

21.2 Bhartiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which state.

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	<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>Telengana</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	Telengana	(v)	C	Maharashtra			Ans.
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	<b>SECTION - E</b>																					
<b>Q22.</b>	<p><b>Highlight any three major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>How did the two Power Blocs of the world form their own alliances to become superpowers? Explain with the help of examples.</b></p>																					
Ans.	<p><b>Consequence of disintegration of the former Soviet Union :</b></p> <p>i) End of the Cold War.</p> <p>ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialists and capitalist countries.</p> <p>iii) Power relations in world politics changed.</p> <p>iv) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices.</p> <p>v) Coming up of unipolar world with dominance of U.S.</p> <p>vi) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.</p> <p>vii) European Union strengthened itself.</p> <p>viii) Some Socialist nations got divided.</p> <p>ix) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.</p> <p align="center">(Any three consequences should be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>			2x3=6	p-23/1																	
					p-5/1																	









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	<p>almost one-fifth of the World's Population.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> India is also the world's largest democracy.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> India has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.</p> <p><b>(iv)</b> Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.</p> <p><b>(v)</b> India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for membership.</p> <p><b>(vi)</b> India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(explain any three)</p>		
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