

Marking Scheme

Code No:- 59/5/1

Section A			
Q1.	In your opinion, which one of the following ideologies is better and why the ideology followed by the Western alliance or that of the Eastern alliance ?		
A1.	If a student supports the western alliance --The ideology of western alliance followed the idea of democracy and free economy. If a student supports the Eastern alliance -- It was inspired by the idea of socialism,idea of egalitarian society and state control.	1M	B-I p-18
Q2.	Which of the following statements about Non-Aligned Movement during 1970s does not match with its ideology ? (a) The organisation was against racial discrimination. (b) It worked for economic independence of small countries. (c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. (d) Its member countries did not join any military alliance. OR Which among the following statements about Cold War is false ? (a) It led to the outbreak of another world war. (b) It was an ideological war between the two super powers. (c) It was a competition between the US and the Soviet alliances. (d) It triggered an arms race among countries of rival alliances.		
A2.	(c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. OR (c) It led to the outbreak of another World War.	1M	B-I p-10 B-Ip-7
Q3.	What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA? OR What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm'?		
A3.	The use of word 'America' signifies the US hegemony when it solely refers to USA. OR A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq to release Kuwait. The defeat of Iraq came to be known as First Gulf War and UN operation was called 'Operation Desert Storm'.	1 M 1 M	B-I p-32 B-I P-33/34
Q4.	How is Global North different from Global South? Explain.		
A4.	The rich and developed countries of the First World are referred to as the 'global north' and developing countries of the Third World are called 'Global South'.	1M	B-I p-120
Q5.	"The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party." Support the statement by giving one appropriate argument.		
A5.	The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from	1M	B-2

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	within her own party as she had to deal with the "Syndicate"--a group of powerful and influential leaders, within the Congress.		p-92
	SECTION B		
Q6.	How did the Russian government deal with the two republics that had violent succession movements ?		
A6.	The Russian government dealt with Chechnya and Dagestan with indiscriminate military bombing to suppress the violent successionist movements.	2M	B-1 P-26
Q7.	Identify four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation state. OR Identify the two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962.		
A7.	Four common symbols that make European Union look like a nation state: (a) Flag (b) anthem (c) founding date (d) currency OR The two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962. (i) Arunachal Pradesh(NEFA) (ii) Aksai Chin region of Ladakh	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =$ 2M $1 \times 2 =$ 2M	B-I p-52 B-II p-72
Q8.	Why has the period of Indian politics in the 1950s been described as the 'Congress system'? Give any two reasons. OR Bharatiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. Validate the statement by giving two relevant arguments.		
A8.	The period of Indian politics in the 1950s has been described as the "Congress system"- (i) In the Second and Third General Elections, Congress maintained its position by winning 3/4 th of seats in the Lok Sabha. (ii) None of the opposition parties could win even 1/10 th of the number of seats won by the Congress. (iii) Except for Kerala, Congress controlled the national and all the state governments. Any Two Points OR Bhartiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes- Two Arguments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. • It believed that India could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian cultural and tradition. • It called for reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat. 	$1 \times 2 =$ 2M $1 \times 2 =$ 2M	B-II P-32 B-2 P-39

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It agitated to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India. (Or any other relevant point)(Any two points) 		
Q9.	<p>Why did the villagers of Orissa protest against setting up of industries ? OR Highlight any two features of the system of mixed economy in India.</p>		
A9.	<p>The villagers of Orissa protested against setting up of industries because :</p> <p>(i) People were facing displacement by the proposed POSCO-India steel Plant.</p> <p>(ii) They said the plant should not be set up at the cost of their lives and livelihood.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Two features of the system of mixed economy in India:-</p> <p>(i) Much of the agriculture,trade and industry were left in private hands.</p> <p>(ii) The state controlled key heavy industries,provided industrial infrastructure,regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.</p>	<p>1x2=2</p> <p>1x2=2</p>	<p>B-II p-47</p> <p>B-II p-56</p>
Q10.	<p>Assess any two factors that were responsible for Indira Gandhi's popularity after the mid-term elections of 1971.</p>		
A10.	<p>Two factors responsible for Indira Gandhi's popularity after 1971:-</p> <p>(i) Her leadership in the Indo-Pak War over East Pakistan,led to the establishment of Bangladesh.</p> <p>(ii) Her party swept through all state assembly elections in 1972.</p> <p>(iii) She was seen as a protector of poor and undeprivileged and a nationalist leader .</p> <p align="right">(Any two of the above points)</p>	<p>1x2= 2M</p>	<p>B-II p-98</p>
SECTION – C			
Q11.	<p>Why did the Soviet Union collapse in spite of Gorbachev's accurate diagnosis of the problem and his attempt to implement reforms ? Explain any four reasons.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Why did most of the institutions of the Soviet system need reforms during late 1970s ? Explain any four reasons.</p>		
A11.	<p>The Reasons</p> <p>(i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions.</p> <p>(ii) Economic stagnation</p>	<p>1x4= 4M</p>	<p>B-I P-20,21</p>

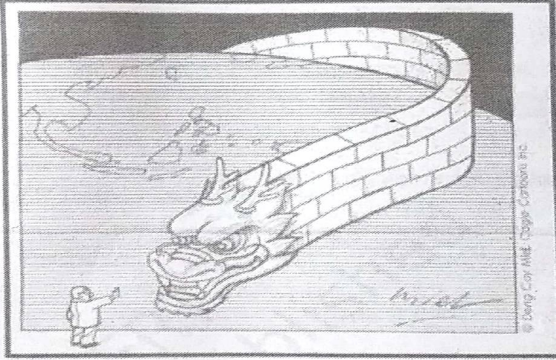
Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	<p>(iii) Use of resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. (iv) Unaccountability of Communist Party. (v) Stifling administration and rampant corruption. Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any four point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Most of the institutions of the Soviet system needed reforms during late 1970's because --</p> <p>(i) One party system of the Soviet Union was not accountable to the people. (ii) Soviet Union lagged behind the West in the technology, infrastructure. (iii) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan weakened the system. (iv) Russian domination made people from other regions feel neglected and suppressed (Any other relevant point)</p>	1x4= 4M	B-I P-18,19
Q12.	Describe US hegemony as a hard power, with the help of any two examples.		
A12.	<p>US hegemony as Hard Power :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America Military dominance today is both absolute and relative. It can reach any point on the planet accurately and no other power can match US capabilities. • US today spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined. • There is also a qualitative gap, a technological chasm that no other power can at present conceivably span. <p>Examples :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Iraqi Freedom • Operation Enduring Freedom • Operation Infinite Reach • Operation Desert Storm/First Gulf War <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2x2= 4M	B-I p-39 B-I P-37,36, 34
Q13.	Explain the interplay of military and democracy in Pakistan from 1947 till 2001.		
A13.	<p>Interplay of military and democracy in Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1956, General Ayub Khan took over the administration in Pakistan and soon got himself elected. • Due to dissatisfaction of people, General Yahya Khan took over the rule. • After separation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh, an elected government under 'Zulfikar Ali Bhutto' came to power in Pakistan. • In 1977 General Zia-Ul-Haq came to power. • 1982 onwards elected government under Benazir Bhutto was established. • In 1999, again General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister 	4M	B-I P-68,69

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>An ambitious developmental project was launched in the Narmada valley of central India in early eighties. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flow across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. SardarSarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two of the most important and biggest, multi-purpose dams planned under the project. Narmada BachaoAnadolan, a movement to save Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country.</p> <p>(i) Name the ambitious project launched in the Narmada valley.</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two concerns raised by the activists of NarmadaBachaoAndolan against this project.</p> <p>(iii) Since its inception, why did the Narmada BachaoAndolan link itsoppositions to this project with other larger issues ?</p>		
A19	<p>(i) SardarSarovarProject/Narmada Sagar Project</p> <p>(ii) Concerns raised by the activists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people • loss of their means of livelihood • cultural and depletion of ecological resources <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Narmada BachaoAndolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues because -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social cost of the developmental projects must be calculated • Efficacy of the model of development and what constituted public interest in a democracy 	1+2+ 2=5M	B-II p-140 B-II P- 140,141
Q20	<p>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(i) The given picture refers to which country ? Name the continent</p>		

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

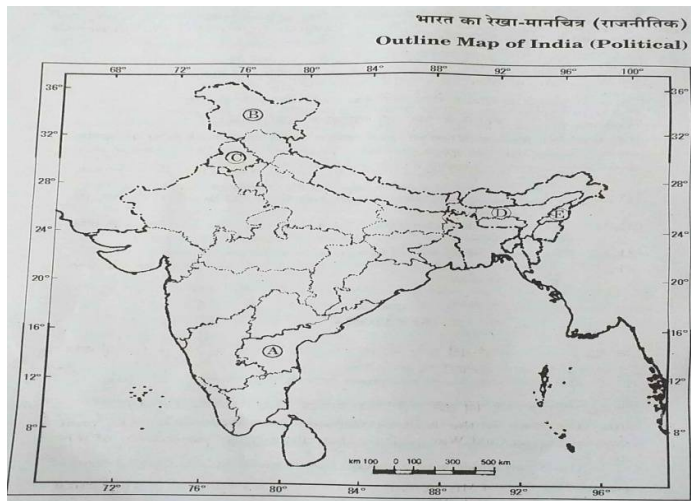
Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	<p>where it is located.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two symbols in this picture which help in the identification of the country ?</p> <p>(iii) What do these two symbols depict?</p> <p>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>(20.1) Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ?</p> <p>(20.2) What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ?</p> <p>(20.3) Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?</p>																				
A20	<p>(i) China, Asia</p> <p>(ii) Dragon and Great Wall of China</p> <p>(iii) The two symbols depict the China's economic rise.</p> <p>Answers for the visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>20.1 Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to China. The complete name of this country is People's Republic of China.</p> <p>20.2 Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisation -- agriculture, industry, Science and Technology and military. Deng Xiaoping announced Open Door Policy and economic reforms in China</p> <p>Note :</p> <p>20.3 <u>Those who have attempted this question should be given 2 marks irrespective of the answer.</u></p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I p-59																		
Q21	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Concerned Alphabet</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(i)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(ii)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(iii)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(iv)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(v)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)				
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Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

- (i) The State associated with Anti-Arrack Movement.
- (ii) The State which saw movement for separate national existence.
- (iii) The State where the Bodo and Karbi communities live.
- (iv) The State where Longowal Accord was signed.
- (v) The State which has a special status given by the Constitution of India.



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

- (21.1) Name the State which is associated with Anti-Arrack Movement.
- (21.2) Which State saw movement for separate national existence in the North-east ?
- (21.3) Which North-eastern State is associated with Bodo and Karbi communities?
- (21.4) Name the State where Longowal Accord was signed.
- (21.5) Identify a northern State which has special status under Article 370.

A21	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	1x5=5M	B-II p-161,162,163,138,155
	(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh		
	(ii)	E	Nagaland		
	(iii)	D	Assam		
	(iv)	C	Punjab		
	(v)	B	Jammu & Kashmir		
For the visually impaired candidates : 21.1 Andhra Pradesh 21.2 Nagaland 21.3 Assam 21.4 Punjab				1x5=	

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	21.5 Jammu and Kashmir	5M	
	SECTION – E		
Q22.	<p>What is meant by the logic of 'deterrence' as followed by the rival alliances during Cold War period ? Describe any two advantages of this logic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the 'Cuban Missile Crisis', which was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.</p>		
A22.	<p><u>Logic of deterrence</u> In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one or the other side as the winner. Even if one them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. This is called the logic of deterrence.</p> <p>Two advantages</p> <p>(i) The Cold War inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers remained cold and not hot or shooting war.</p> <p>(ii) The two superpowers and the countries in Rival blocs were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors. They understood the risks in fighting wars.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The leaders of USSR were worried that the USA would invade communist- ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro. ● Cuba was area of USSR. Nikita Khrushchev, leader of USSR, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. He placed Russian missiles in Cuba . ● US was under fire from a close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR ● John F. Kennedy was reluctant to do anything that would lead to full scale nuclear war. ● Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept Soviet ships heading to Cuba . ● A clash seemed eminent .But both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back. <p>This Cuban Missile crisis came to be known as high point of Cold War.</p>	<p>2+4= 6M</p> <p>6M</p>	<p>B-I p-4</p> <p>B-I p-2</p>
Q23	State any three arguments in support of India's candidature to the UN Security Council. Specify any three factors that obstruct permanent membership status for India.		

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	OR Describe any three reforms which may improve the structure, process and the jurisdiction of the United Nations.		
A23.	<p>Three arguments in support of India's permanent membership:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Second most populous country in the world (ii) World's largest democracy (iii) India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN. (iv) India's economic emergence on the world stage. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>Three factors that obstruct permanent membership status for India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India's troubled relationship with Pakistan (ii) Some countries are concerned about India's nuclear weapon capabilities. (iii) If India is included, then other emerging power will have to be accommodated such as Brazil, Germany, etc. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The reforms to improve the structure, process and the jurisdiction of UNO are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Increase the number of new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council . (ii) Abolish the Veto power (iii) In 2005, steps were taken to make UN more relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Building Commission • Human Rights Council • Millennium development goals • Condemnation of terrorism • Creation of a democracyFund <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	3+3=6M	B-I p-93,94
Q24	<p>How did the interim government prevent possible division of India into small principalities immediately after independence in 1947 ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why were the demands for creation of separate states on linguistic lines initially not accepted by the Indian Government ? What were the effects of this decision ?</p>		
A24.	<p>The interim government prevented the possible division of India into small principalities after 1947-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly and diplomatically, and brought them into Indian Union. (ii) The government was guided by three considerations – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of princely states wanted to become a part of Indian Union. 	6M	B-2 P-16

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government was flexible in giving autonomy to some regions to accommodate plurality and demands of region. • Partition had brought in demarcation of territory integration and consolidation of territorial boundaries of nation <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The demands for creation of separate states on linguistic lines was not accepted by the Indian government initially-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. • It would draw attention away from social and economic challenge faced by India. • The memory of partition was fresh. <p><u>Effects of the decision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of national leadership was challenged by local leaders and people. • Protests began in Telugu speaking areas of old Madras province, which included present Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. • Vishalandhra Movement demanded separate Andhra to consist of Telugu speaking areas of Madras province. • Congress leader PottiSriramulu went on a fast which resulted in his death after 56 days. It caused unrest and violence in Andhra region. Finally Prime Minister announced the formation of Andhra state in 1952. • Andhra struggle spurt demand for separate States on linguistic lines . • Central government appointed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953. 	3+3= 6M	B-2 P-19
Q25.	<p>Analyse three positive and three negative consequences of the Green Revolution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"The Second Five Year Plan stressed upon rapid industrialization and aimed for quick structural transformation of the nation." Justify the statement with the help of illustrations.</p>		
A25.	<p>Three positive consequences of Green Revolution</p> <p>(i) More resources were put in those areas which already had irrigation facilities.</p> <p>(ii) The rich farmers benefitted.</p> <p>(iii) High yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation was provided at highly subsidized rates.</p> <p>(iv) India became self sufficient in food grain production.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>Three negative consequences of Green Revolution</p>	3+3= 6M	B-II p-60

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	<p>(i) The growth in production was mainly in the production of wheat (ii) It increased polarization between classes and regions. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became prosperous. (iii) The stark contrast between poor peasants and landlords led to leftwing organizations to organise the poor peasants. (iv) Green revolution gave rise to the middle peasant sections and farmers with medium size holdings, who benefitted and emerged politically influential.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Second Five Year plan stressed upon rapid industrialisation for quick structural transformation of nation. It reflected the socialist pattern of society. So substantial tariffs were imposed on import to protect domestic industries. It encouraged public and private industries to grow. Electricity, Railways, Steel, Machineries, Communication developed under Public Sector.</p>	6M	B-2 P-53
Q26	<p>"The Indo-China war of 1962 dented India's image at home and abroad." Do you agree with the statement ? Justify your answer with any three arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If you are given a chance to make some changes in India's foreign policy keeping into mind our national interests, suggest any three such changes.</p>		
A26	<p>I agree with this statement --</p> <p>(i) India had to approach America and Great Britain for military assistance (ii) Soviet Union remained neutral (iii) This induced a sense of national humiliation (iv) Defence Minister had to resign for lack of preparedness. (v) Top Army Commandos were either retired or resigned. (vi) A no-confidence motion was moved against Congress. (vii) Congress lost some important by- elections to Lok Sabha</p> <p>In case of disagreement with the statement, student needs to give relevant points of justification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps to be taken</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure India is given permanent membership of the UNO 2. Agrarian sector to be developed in order to give impetus to export of food grains. 3. Ensuring safe and proper use of nuclear energy for peaceful purpose and at the same time making India a world power 	2x3= 6M	B-2 P-72
		2x3= 6M	B-2 P-78, 79

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1

	(Any other relevant point given by the student)		
Q27	<p>The road to peace in Punjab was not an easy one. Evaluate the efforts made in this direction from 1984 to 1997.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"In the midst of competition and conflicts, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha elections in 2004." Validate the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		
A27	<p>Evaluate efforts to restore peace in Punjab 1984 -1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1984 the new Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akalileaders . • 1985 Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, President of Akali Dal, known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord. • It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab . • A separate Commission would resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. • A Tribunal would be set up to decide sharing of Ravi, Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. • Compensation and better treatment for people affected by militancy in Punjab. • Withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab . <p style="text-align: center;">(Answer to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Consensus among parties</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on new economic policies. 2. Acceptance of political and social claims of backward castes. 3. Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country. 4. Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological position and political alliances without ideological agreement-coalition politics has shifted to focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. <p>(Explanation of above any three arguments)</p>	6M	B-2 P-161
		2x3=6 M	B-2 P-190, 192