

MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/2/3

<p>Q1.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Name anyone international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.</p> <p>(i) Amnety International (ii) Human Rights watch (iii) United Nations commission for human Rights (Any one)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Military conflict with neighboring countries (ii) Internal conflicts (iii) Security of borders or Any other relevant answer (Any one)</p>	<p>1 M</p> <p>1 M</p>	<p>p-95</p> <p>P-104</p>
<p>Q2.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Explain the term Hegemony</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan</p> <p>Hegemony is the military domination Economic power, political clout/influence and cultural Superiority</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Objective of Marshal Plan was to provide financial aid to west European states to revive Europe's economy ,post second World war scenario.</p>	<p>1M</p> <p>1 M</p>	<p>p-37</p> <p>p-52</p>
<p>Q3.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Which one of the following statements is 'not correct' about the 'Non-aligned Movement' ?</p> <p>(i) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.</p> <p>(ii) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.</p> <p>(iii) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.</p> <p>(iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.</p> <p>India was praised for signing the treaty of Friendship with the USSR to strengthen NAM</p>	<p>1M</p>	<p>p-12</p>
<p>Q4.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Evaluate the impact of the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines on the other states of India.</p> <p>It spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Pg 21</p>
<p>Q5.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Highlight the factor which compelled the various fish workers' organizations at the local level to come together on a national level platform.</p> <p>Fisheries being a state subject the fish workers were mostly mobilized at</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Pg 136</p>

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	the regional level, but with the coming of policies of economic liberalization these organisations were compelled to come together on a national level platform.		
	SECTION – B		
Q6.	What did the Soviet Union do to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence? OR Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.		
Ans	It is used its influence in Eastern Europe backed by the very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region to ensure that Eastern half of Europe remains within its influence. OR USSR followed the policy of socialism one party rule that is communism USA capitalism and liberal democracy.		
Q7.	Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. OR Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.	1X2=2	p-91
Ans	(i) Rigid attitude of the Syndicate. (ii) Presidential candidate was announced by the Syndicate without consulting the Prime minister, Indira Gandhi. (iii) Syndicate assumed PM Indira Gandhi as puppet in their hand which provoked her to revolt. (Any other reason) OR Lessons of 1975 Emergency (i) Denial of fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India. (ii) People value freedom of press. (iii) People disapprove the excesses committed by state authorities. (Any other relevant point)	1X2=2	p-5
Q8.	Equal representation to women has been granted in local level institutions in India but not in state and national legislatures. In your opinion, what is the main reason behind this failure?		
Ans	(i) Lack of consensus among different political parties. (ii) lack of political will any other relevant answer. (Any one)	2	
Q9.	Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.	½X4=2	p-118

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Ans	<p>Column 'A'</p> <p>(a) Chipko Movement</p> <p>(b) Dalit Panthers</p> <p>(c) Anti-Arrack Movement</p> <p>(d) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan</p>	<p>Column 'B'</p> <p>(i) Right to Information</p> <p>(ii) Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste</p> <p>(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources</p>		
	a	(iv)		
	b	(iii)		
	c	(ii)		
	d	(i)		
Q10.	<p>What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?</p>		1X2=2M	p-66
Ans	<p>(i) It could have aligned with any Super Power along with other newly independent countries.</p> <p>(ii) India would not have emerged as leader of newly independent countries.</p> <p>(iii) It could not have an independent Foreign policy.</p> <p>(iv) Cold war could have become more intense. (Any two)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) India refused to sign NPT as it considered the treaty discriminatory.</p> <p>(ii) India needed to counter the nuclear threat of the neighboring countries (Any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>		1X2=2M	p-04
SECTION – C				
Q11.	<p>Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe any four actors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence</p>			
Ans	<p>Pt. Nehru was an influential leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He advocated and followed the policy of Non alignment. • He was for preserving the sovereignty of India. • He was for the economic development hence required help from both the blocs. • He was against to join any alliance. 		4	Pg 67

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	<p>Evaluate as a whole</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Policy of Non alignment (to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Afro Asian unity</p> <p>(iii) Conflict with Pakistan and China</p> <p>(iv) India is support to the UN initiatives</p> <p>(v) Constitutional commitment to maintain and promote international peace</p> <p>(vi) Panchsheel</p> <p>Any other point</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 67 - 72
Q12.	Analyse the four major global changes that have taken place after the Cold War leading to the necessity of reforms to make the U.N work better.		
Ans	<p>(i) Emergence of US as sole superpower leading to unipolar world.</p> <p>(ii) Emergence of new independent countries part of USSR.</p> <p>(iii) Functioning of Security Council which has only five permanent members with Veto power.</p> <p>(iv) Emerging of China as a great power</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	2X2=4	Pg 87 – 88
Q13.	With the help of any four examples, explain India's stand on environmental issues.		
Ans	<p>(i) India signed and ratified Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.</p> <p>(ii) India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission list with the developed countries and they should own this responsibilities.</p> <p>(iii) Indian government is participating in global efforts related to environment through a number of programs.</p> <p>(iv) For example</p> <p>(a) India's national auto fuel policy has been adopted.</p> <p>(b) The energy conservation Act was passed in 2001.</p> <p>(c) Electricity act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>(d) The Government of India is keen to launch a National Mission on Beat Diesel</p> <p>Any other relevant points</p> <p align="right">(any four examples)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 126
Q14.	Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.		
Ans	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.</p> <p>(i) EU is the world's biggest economy.</p>	1X4=4	Pg 53

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	<p>(ii) Its share of World trade is three times larger than that of USA (iii) It also functions as an important block in WTO (iv) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council. (v) It has its own flag, anthem and currency.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured majority but government dominated by West Pakistan did not convene the assembly. (ii) Arrest of Sheikh Mujib provoked violent protests. (iii) Thousands of people were killed by Pakistan Army which led to migration of millions of Bengalis to India. (iv) India supported the demand of people of East Pakistan</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	<p align="center">2X2=4</p>	<p align="center">Pg 71</p>
<p>Q15.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Assess the role of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan in India politics.</p> <p>Role of JP Narayan</p> <p>(i) He always remained away from power politics. (ii) He demanded in the dismissal of Congress government in Bihar in 1974. (iii) He called for a total revolution in the social economic and political sphere to establish true democracy. (iv) He led the opposition movement against the miss rule of Indira Gandhi in 1975. (v) He had been an active socialist leader and freedom fighter</p> <p align="right">(Any Four Points)</p>		
<p>Q16.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.</p> <p>Features of Ideology</p> <p>(i) Government should be less involved in controlling the economy. (ii) Prosperity comes only through individual freedom. (iii) It was against the centralized planning nationalization and public sector. (iv) It was against the policy of NAM. (v) It was in favour of having good relations with US.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Changes in the ideology of the Communist Party from 1920 to 1952 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1920, the Communist Party drew inspiration from Bolshevik revolution in Russia. • During second World war Communist Party supported British whereas earlier they worked from within the fold of Indian National 	<p align="center">1X4=4</p> <p align="center">1X4=4</p>	<p align="center">Pg 41</p> <p align="center">Pg 37</p>

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	<p>Congress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Independence , initially Communist Party encouraged violent uprisings but later abandoned the path of violence. • The single united Communist Party faced major split in 1964 due to ideological rift between leaders following soviet and Chinese ideology. <p>Any other point (Assess as a whole)</p>		
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by national security ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.</p> <p>(i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?</p> <p>(ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?</p> <p>(iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.</p> <p>(i) Security is absence of threats.</p> <p>(ii) Under traditional security, the greatest threat to a country is from military war, attack on sovereignty and threat to lives of the citizens.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>a) To have a strong army equipped with weapons</p> <p>b) To raise the cost of the war so that the rival party may not dare.</p>		
Ans		<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>1+2+2 =5</p> <p>1</p>	Pg 101

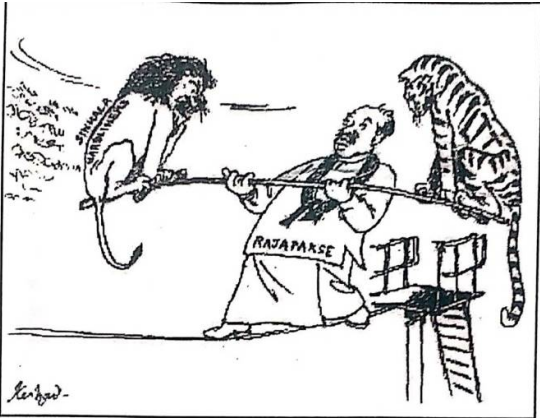
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	<p>c) Negotiations for peaceful solution Any other method</p> <p align="right">Any two</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Composition of Security Council has been static due to rigid attitude of the five permanent members(Big powers)</p> <p>(ii) a) It doesn't represent Africa ,South America and even doesn't adequately represent Asia . b) a large population of the world is not represented.It makes Security Council non-democratic in character Any other relevant point (any two)</p> <p>(iii) a) India wants their representation in the security council as permanent member b) favours its expansion to adequately represent present realities of the world ie more developing countries. Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	<p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
<p>Q18.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by government subsidy ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ?</p> <p>(iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.</p> <p>(i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period.</p> <p>(ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty.</p>	<p>1</p>	

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<p>Ans</p>	<p>(iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.</p> <p>(i) Economic help provided to a particular group of consumer in the form of reduced rate of the commodity or reduced rate of interest or rent as compared to prevailing market rate .</p> <p>(ii) a) People have to pay more for goods and services which reduces their affordability. b) Cost of tools, implements machines, fertilizers increase consequently. The people are not able to purchase the required items for their livelihood . Any other</p> <p>(iii) candidate may support or oppose policy of privatization. Their answer sheet should be supported by two suitable arguments</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) India ,Egypt ,Yugoslavia (Any two)</p> <p>(ii) a) Cheap cost effective Technology should be provided to LOCs. b) Rapid industrialization of LOC be supported by developed countries. c) Spreading education and providing employment opportunities. (any two)</p> <p>(iii) Sustained Development → is a long lasting environment friendly development which doesn't harm the interest of the future generations.</p>	<p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>2</p>	
<p>Q19.</p>	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>(i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.</p> <p>(ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.</p> <p>(iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?</p> 	<p>1</p>	<p>Pg 73</p>

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<p>Ans</p>	<p>(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam.</p> <p>(ii) It was a difficult task to balance Sinhalese and Tamil group both .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka followed the policy of majoritarianism and Tamil felt neglected. • It was just a skill to keep the balance. (Evaluate as a whole) <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of ethnic conflict Sri Lanka successfully controlled the rate of growth of population. • Had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product GDP. • Could liberalise the economy. • Maintained the democratic system. <p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY :</u></p> <p>(20.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.</p>	<p align="center">2</p> <p align="center">2X1=2</p> <p align="center">1+2+2=5</p>	
<p>Ans</p>	<p>(20.1) Sinhalese and Tamils</p> <p>(21.2) The principle of equality has not been adopted in Sri Lanka as it is majoritarianism.</p> <p>(21.3) Control of population</p>	<p align="center">1+2+2=5</p>	
<p>Q20.</p>	<p>Thus began an era of multi-party system ... ,Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre,</p> <p>(i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.</p>	<p align="center">1</p> <p align="center">2</p> <p align="center">1X2=2</p>	
<p>Ans</p>	<p>(i) BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party)</p> <p>(ii) Main problem was to satisfy the different factions and parties in the coalition- which made the government weak and always ready to compromise.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional parties get an opportunity to be in power. • Regional aspirations get fulfilled. • Get an experience of the government at the union level 		

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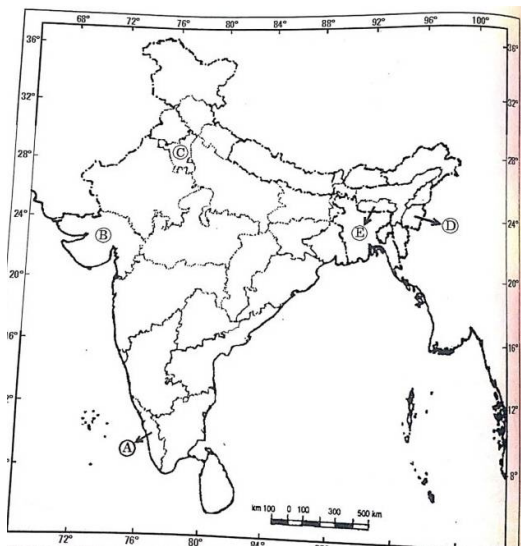
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(any two)

Q21. 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 :

i)The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
(ii)The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
(iii)The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.
(iv)The State formed in 1966.
(v)The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul.'

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



Ans

- (i) D – Manipur**
- (ii) E – Meghalaya**
- (iii) A - Kerala**
- (iv) C – Haryana**
- (v) B – Gujarat**

VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY

1X5=5

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<p>Ans</p>	<p>(21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started ?</p> <p>(21.2) Name any one State which was created in 1966.</p> <p>(21.3) Which two States were benefitted the most by the Green Revolution?</p> <p>(21.4) Name the State where the Communist Party of India formed its government in 1957.</p> <p>(21.5) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of Independence ?</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>21.3 UP and Punjab /Haryana</p> <p>21.4 Kerala</p> <p>21.5 565</p>	<p>1X5=5</p>	
SECTION – E			
<p>Q22.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe any four factors that necessitated reforms in most of the institutions of the Soviet Union.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>What is meant by Cold War? When did it start? Describe briefly the formation of Western and the Eastern alliances and its consequences.</p> <p>(i) Bureaucratic system had become authoritarian making life difficult for citizens.</p> <p>(ii) Right control over on institutional by Communist Party was an accountable to the people.</p> <p>(iii) Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected.</p> <p>(iv) Soviet Union left behind the west in the Technology.</p> <p>(v) Wages continue to grow but the productivity and Technology Phelps considerably.</p> <p>Any other factors (Any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Cold war is a situation in which there is tension rivalry preparation for war but no direct conflict war takes palce.</p> <p>(ii) Cold war started between USA and USSR after Second World War and enable with the disintegration of USSR.</p> <p>Candidates main right after Second World War after Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>(iii) Western Alliance is the alliance of Western European countries it was formalized into an organisation .NATO which came into</p>	<p>1.5X4 = 6</p> <p>1.5 X 2=3</p>	

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	<p>existence in 1949, Association of 12 States.</p> <p>(iv) Eastern Alliance was an Alliance of East European countries led by Soviet Union and known as Warsaw pact which was formed to counter NATO.</p>		
Q23.	<p>Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree with this justification ?</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Simage of Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalisation of banks.</p> <p>(iii) Abolitiontion of privy purses.</p> <p>(iv) 'Garibi hatao' programmes/ slogan</p> <p>(v) Early elections led to sympathy quotes for injustice done to Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(vi) Defeat of official candidate for the post of President.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Frequently recourse to agitations. Protests and collective actions were adversely affecting the life of common people.</p> <p>(ii) Extra parliamentary politics was targeting the government for selfish motives .</p> <p>(iii) Movement launched by the opposition was distracting the government from routine and administrative work</p> <p>(iv) It was affecting the development of the country</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any four)</p>	<p>4x1.5=6</p> <p>4x1.5=6</p>	<p>Pg 93</p> <p>Pg 113</p>
Q24.	<p>Suggest any three methods of agitation, to highlight your problems and demands, which do not disturb the routine life of the people.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Suggest any three methods to accomodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.</p>		
Ans	<p>Candidates are expected to suggest some measures based on the real life experience mark should be given for original thinking for example</p> <p>(i) Procession can be held on holidays</p> <p>(ii) Silent Dharnas and protests can be held at the designated places.</p> <p>(iii) Government should also provide all the facilities to the protesters and also the place to have sit in dharnas</p>		Unit 8

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	<p>(iv) Banners /Hoardings /play cards should be used instead of slogan mongering.</p> <p>(v) different types of protest can be used as ringing Bell for a fixed period on the house tops or whistle blowing at a fixed time for a fixed duration</p> <p>(vi) Dharnas in small groups all over the state/ country can be at the other method.</p> <p>(vii) Any other innovative method that doesn't disturb the daily life of the citizens</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Use of media to raise the demands and plead for the regional aspirations debates/ video talks /articles in the magazines /new items /literature can be used.</p> <p>(ii) Regional parties and leaders can advocate the aspirations and seek the cooperation of other leaders</p> <p>(iii) Union government should not neglect the regional aspirations and participate in all the debates and talks and put forward the government and thinking</p> <p>(iv) All demands and aspiration should be constitutional an unconstitutional demands should be avoided</p> <p align="right">Any other innovative method (Any three)</p>		
<p>Q25.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe the emergence of opposition parties and the role played by them during the first phase of democratic politics in free India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe any three features of the second Five year Plan. Also mention the problems faced during its implementation.</p> <p>(i) After independence there was effective opposition in the Indian politics but a number of political parties participating in the electoral process that established multi party democracy with one party Congress party dominance.</p> <p>(ii) The Communist Party of India and socialist party working even before the Independence.</p> <p>(iii) Parties like Bharatiya Jana Sangh and Swatantra party came into existence during the period of first general election and were against the ideology of Congress.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Rapid industrialisation huge investments were made to industrial sectors stressed on heavy industries.</p> <p>(ii) Second Five year plan was designed to achieve quick structural transformation.</p> <p>(iii) It declared socialist pattern of society as its goal.</p> <p><u>Problems faced in its implementation</u></p> <p>(i) India was technologically backward so industrialisation prove to be very costly.</p> <p>(ii) Due to heavy investment on Industries agricultural sector was</p>	<p>3</p> <p>+1.5X2=6</p> <p>1X3=3</p>	

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	<p>differentiated responsibilities .</p> <p>On analysis it seems that this principle is justified and acceptable to one and all(Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the IT professionals got jobs in the Silicon Valley of US and other Nations.• Quality of life and health enhanced in India.• Traditional cultural was affected .Local Markets and small shopkeepers were also affected.• More FDI came to India.• GDP growth rate has increased <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	<p>4X1.5 = 6</p>	<p>Pg 144</p>
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