

**MARKING SCHEME**

**CODE NO 59/3/2**

<b>SECTION – A</b>			
<b>Q1.</b>	<b>After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place?</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Mention any two components of traditional security.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Russia  <b>OR</b> <b>(i)</b> Balance of Power <b>(ii)</b> Alliance Building <b>(iii)</b> Military threat  <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	<b>Pg 86</b>  <b>Pg 101</b>
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ?</b> <b>(a)</b> Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states. <b>(b)</b> Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power. <b>(c)</b> Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries. <b>(d)</b> Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN.		
<b>Ans</b>	Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 37</b>
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively ?</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>What does the end of bipolarity mean?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, whereas Eastern alliance represented socialism and communalism.  <b>OR</b> End of Bipolarity means end and disintegration of USSR.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 3</b>  <b>Pg 17</b>
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Identify the ideology of the Socialist Party which distinguished it both from the Congress as well as the Communists.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Ideology of Democratic Socialism	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 34</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Explain the term 'Plebiscite'.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Plebiscite is the direct vote of all members for the constitutional reforms.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 155</b>
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly</b>		

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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>independent countries.</b></p> <p>(i) Promote international peace and security                  (ii) Trust and honourable relations between Nations                  (iii) Settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Advocacy of Asian Unity                  (ii) Freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime</p>	<p align="center"><b>2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 66</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 68</b></p>										
<p><b>Q7.</b></p>	<p><b>Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal ?</b></p> <p>(i) Opportunities for OBC's in education and employment                  (ii) Power sharing by OBCs</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Bringing normalcy to Punjab                  (ii) Withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.</p>	<p align="center"><b>1X2= 2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 181</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 161</b></p>										
<p><b>Q8.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>How did the Anti-Arrack Movement become a part of women's movement in Andhra Pradesh ?</b></p> <p>Anti arrack movement largely touched upon Social. Economic and Political issues affecting women's life.</p>	<p align="center"><b>2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 138</b></p>										
<p><b>Q9.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner :</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Column 'A'</b></td> <td><b>Column 'B'</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) A Gandhian leader</td> <td>(i) 25 June, 1975</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Appointment of Shah Commission</td> <td>(ii) Charu Majumdar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Declaration of Emergency</td> <td>(iii) Morarji Desai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) A Communist Revolutionary</td> <td>(iv) Janata Party Government</td> </tr> </table> <p>(a) – (iii)                  (b) – (iv)                  (c) - (i)                  (d) - (ii)</p>	<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>	(a) A Gandhian leader	(i) 25 June, 1975	(b) Appointment of Shah Commission	(ii) Charu Majumdar	(c) Declaration of Emergency	(iii) Morarji Desai	(d) A Communist Revolutionary	(iv) Janata Party Government	<p align="center"><b>½ X4= 2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 138</b></p>
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(d) A Communist Revolutionary	(iv) Janata Party Government												
<p><b>Q10.</b></p>	<p><b>Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>												

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	<p><b>Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.</b></p> <p>Fear of Nuclear War</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.  (ii) Withdrawal of government subsidies led to Poverty  (iii) Privatisation led to new disparities.</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	2	Pg 4  Pg 25
	<b>SECTION – C</b>		
Q11.	<p><b>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</b></p> <p>Excesses during Emergency</p> <p>(i) Freedom of Press was curtailed.  (ii) Forced family planning programme.  (iii) Demotion of various settlements.  (iv) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed.  Any other relevant point</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Jolted the Congress at National and state level.  (ii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies.  (iii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states.  (iv) Political earthquakes.  (v) Rise of Regional parties.  Any other relevant effect.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	1x4=4	Pg 115  Pg 88
Q12.	<p><b>"Activities of the World Bank are focused on the developing countries." Justify the statement by naming any four activities of the World Bank which really help the developing countries.</b></p> <p>Activities of World bank</p> <p>(i) It works for human development (education , health)  (ii) Agriculture and rural development  (iii) Environmental protection  (iv) Infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration of electricity)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 89
Ans			

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<p><b>Q13.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Highlight any four cultural effects of globalisation.</b></p> <p>Cultural effects of globalisation:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It enlarges the choices of people around the globe</li> <li>(ii) Modify the culture without overwhelming the traditional</li> <li>(iii) It simply adds on to the food choices and clothing</li> <li>(iv) It leads to both homogenisation and heterogenisation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1X4=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg142-144</b></p>
<p><b>Q14.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Explain the U.S. hegemony as a structural power with the help of four examples.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any four features of ASEAN.</b></p> <p>The hegemony of US as structural power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Capacity of US to provide global public goods such as sea lanes(SLOCs)</li> <li>(ii) Internet is the direct result of US military research project</li> <li>(iii) Establishing first business school in the world</li> <li>(iv) Economic preponderance of the US</li> </ul> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>ASEAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Accelerates economic growth</li> <li>(ii) Social programme and cultural development</li> <li>(iii) Promote regional peace</li> <li>(iv) Avoid territorial disputes</li> </ul>	<p><b>1X4=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 40</b></p> <p><b>Pg 56-57</b></p>
<p><b>Q15.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Describe the efforts made by India and China to establish a more positive and sound relationship between the two most populous countries of the world after independence.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) India recognised the communist government to start a friendly note with China</li> <li>(ii) There was a joint enumeration of Panchsheel by the Prime minister of both countries.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point</p>	<p><b>1X4= 4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 68</b></p>
<p><b>Q16.</b></p>	<p><b>Explain any two major differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In the first FYP main thrust was on agriculture but in the second FYP thrust was on industrialization .</li> </ul>	<p><b>2X2=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 53</b></p>


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	<p><b>(ii)</b> First FYP was for slow speed of progress but the second was for hasty and quick structured transformation.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force</li> <li>• The peasantry in the Telangana region rose against him</li> <li>• The communist and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront</li> <li>• The nizam responded by unleashing a para military forces</li> </ul>		
	<b>SECTION - D</b>		
<b>Q17.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer following questions :</b></p> <p><b>The Indian security strategy is geared towards security challenges within the country. Several militant from time to time, have sought to break away from India, tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic system,</b></p> <p><b>(i) The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?</b></p> <p><b>(i)</b> Nagaland, Mizoram ,Punjab and Kashmir .</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> The demand of the military groups to break away from India is not justified as India is a country and land of Unity in diversity with varied culture promoting National Unity.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> The democratic political system allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate. Their grievances. They also share political power.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<b>Pg 113</b>
<b>Q18.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>It meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons ..... the end of confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace</b></p> <p><b>(i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?</b></p>		

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p><b>Non-alignment is also not neutrality. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war. Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons.</b></p> <p>(i) Define Non-alignment.</p> <p>(ii) Differentiate between non-alignment and neutrality.</p> <p>(iii) In spite of being non-aligned states, why were some states involved in war ? Give any one reason.</p> <p>(i) USA and USSR</p> <p>(ii) Arms race lead to accumulation of nuclear weapons and existence of military blocs</p> <p>(iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons was a threat to a global environment as their use would lead to climatic change and environmental destruction</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Non Alignment is a movement where in a group of States are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc</p> <p>(ii) Non Alignment refers to policy of supporting or not supporting any major power block whereas neutrality refers to a policy of being neutral and staying out of War.</p> <p>(iii) Some states were involved in war to prevent war between others and to maintain world peace.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg 23</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pg 11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pg 11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pg 11</p>
<p><b>Q 19.</b></p>	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>(ii) What message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan ?</p> <p>(iii) Assess the success of SAARC in improving the relations among its member states.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		



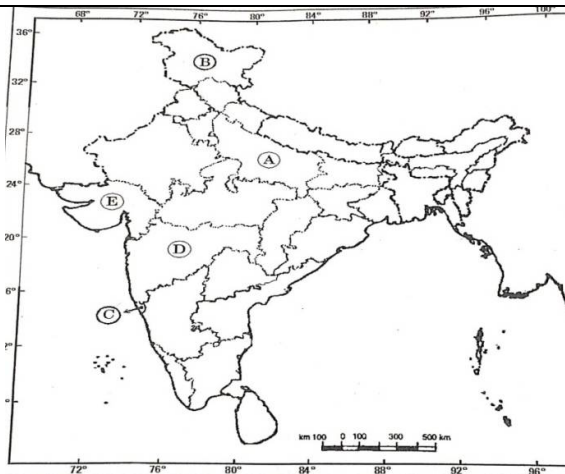
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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared, there were accepted as fair even by the losers. The experiment of Universal Adult Franchise proved the critics wrong</b></p> <p><b>(i) What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise ?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Explain any two reasons due to which it took about, six months to complete the first general elections in 1952.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) How did the elections hold in 1902 in India prove that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world?</b></p> <p><b>(i) Demand for separate state through protest particularly in Telugu speaking areas</b></p> <p><b>(ii) The need for postponement was felt because the fate of the princely states had not been decided and the memory of partition was still fresh.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Protests began in Telugu speaking areas including present day Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(i) Right to vote of all adult citizens, regardless of any income race or any discrimination.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Elections were competitive. There were on an average more than 4 candidates for each seat. More than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) In spite of all odds, the level of participation was encouraging.</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>1</b></p> <p align="center"><b>2</b></p> <p align="center"><b>2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 19</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 30</b></p>																		
<p><b>Q 21.</b></p>	<p>In given outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as a A ,B,C,D&amp; E . Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your the respective serial number of the information used and concerned alphabets as per the following format.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="272 1518 1149 1854"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Sr. No of the information used</b></th> <th><b>Concerned alphabet in the Map</b></th> <th><b>Name of the state</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>(i)</b></td> <td>D</td> <td>Maharashtra</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>(ii)</b></td> <td>E</td> <td>Gujarat</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>(iii)</b></td> <td>A</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>(iv)</b></td> <td>B</td> <td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>(v)</b></td> <td>C</td> <td>Goa</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Sr. No of the information used</b>	<b>Concerned alphabet in the Map</b>	<b>Name of the state</b>	<b>(i)</b>	D	Maharashtra	<b>(ii)</b>	E	Gujarat	<b>(iii)</b>	A	Uttar Pradesh	<b>(iv)</b>	B	Jammu & Kashmir	<b>(v)</b>	C	Goa	<p align="center"><b>1X5=5= 5</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 132</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 140</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 134</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 155</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 169</b></p>
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**For visually impaired Candidates**

**21.1 In which state is Sardar Sarovar Dam situated?**

**Name the state was liberated from Portuguese control in 1961.**

**21.3 Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National Front?**

**21.4 Which state has been given the special status under Article 370?**

**Which state is known for its Anti- Arrack Movement?**

21.1 Gujarat

21.2 Goa

21.3 Lal denga

21.4 Jammu & Kashmir

21.5 Andhra Pradesh

**SECTION – E**

**Q22.**

**As a student of political science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975 ?**

**OR**

**Suggest any three steps that could have helped the Congress Party to avert a split in 1969.**

- (i)** One lesson of emergency imposed in 1975 is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- (ii)** It brought out some ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the constitution. Internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion. Advice of president must be given for Union Cabinet Emergency made everyone aware of the value of civil liberties

**2X3=6**

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	<b>OR</b>		<b>Pg 91-93</b>
	<p>(i) Cooperation and mutual understanding with trust of Syndicate groups in congress party. This could have avoided sidelining the Syndicate group.</p> <p>(ii) Decisions on several big and popular policy measures would have been taken with the consensus opinion of all groups.</p> <p>(iii) Prevention of abolition of privy purse are the special privileges given to former princes.</p>		
<b>Q23.</b>	<p><b>Describe any two areas of cooperation and disagreement each between India and Nepal.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India - China relations. Describe any four such changes.</b></p> <p>Cooperation between India and Nepal</p> <p>(i) Citizens can travel and work without visas and passports</p> <p>(ii) There are common natural resources, interlocking water management, trade</p> <p>Differences</p> <p>(i) Maoists movement in Nepal led to insecurity</p> <p>(ii) Interferences in Internal affairs</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) China became India's largest trading partner and the two countries have extended their strategic and military relations</p> <p>(ii) Two countries cooperated on a range of international relations like trade and reform of the global financial order</p> <p>(iii) Establishment of military infrastructure along border areas.</p>	<b>1.5 X4=6</b>	<b>Pg 75-76</b>
<b>Q24.</b>	<p><b>"Dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India, had no negative effect on the democratic nature of Indian politics." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>"The model of mixed economy adopted by India was criticised openly from the left and the right." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) Congress party was in dominance because of People's Choice.</p> <p>(ii) It accommodated the Revolutionary and Pacifist conservatives and radicals and had space for differences.</p> <p>(iii) Congress party strengthened the democracy and welcomed the opposition.</p> <p>(iv) Regular elections were conducted and due respect to different Institutions was given</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p>	<b>2X3= 6</b>	<b>Pg 36-38</b>

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	<b>OR</b>		
	<p>(i) Critics argued that planners refused to provide private sector with enough space and stimulates to grow.</p> <p>(ii) Public sector produced enough hurdles for private capital by way of installing systems of licence and permit for investment.</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on import of goods.</p> <p>(iv) State did not spend any amount for public education and health care</p> <p align="right">(Any Three)</p>		<b>Pg 56-57</b>
<b>Q25.</b>	<p><b>Describe any three elements of consensus that appear to have emerged among most political parties in India in the midst of severe competition and many conflicts.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.</b></p> <p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in Governance of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations. (Any three)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Regional aspirations is very much a part of Democratic politics and the best way to respond is through domestic negotiations. For example in the eighties Militancy had erupted in Punjab, problems were there in Northeast, agitation in Assam. By students ,Kashmir Valley was on the boil. Government of India negotiated with the regional movements which led to reconciliation and reduced tensions from many regions.</p> <p>(ii) Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level to take decisions. Since regions together form the nation therefore there power sharing helps the nation to make important decisions.</p> <p>(iii) Regional balance leads to India's development experience to avoid discrimination between state and poor or developed regional balance gives equal status to all regions and adopt equilateral society.</p>	<b>3X2=6</b>	<b>Pg 190-192</b>  <b>Pg 168</b>
<b>Q26.</b>	<p><b>Analyse any four reasons that tempted the super powers to have relations with smaller states.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>		



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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Common but differentiated responsibilities mean that the developing countries shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. The countries acknowledge the responsibility in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technological and financial resources they command.</p> <p>The parties of the 1992 United Nations Framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) also agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of Greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries and per capita income emissions in developed countries are still relatively low. Therefore China, India and other developing countries are exempted from the requirement of Kyoto Protocol.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pg 123</b></p>
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