

Marking Scheme

Code No:-59/5/2

Section A			
Q1.	In what sense did the Cold War manage to ensure human survival ?		
A1.	Cold War managed to ensure human survival with restraint, responsibility and rational thinking and avoiding the risk of another world war.	1M	B-I p-18
Q2.	"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.		
A2.	The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party as she had to deal with the "Syndicate"-- a group of powerful and influential leaders, within the Congress.	1M	B-2 p-92
Q3.	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.		
A3.	(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-I p-7
Q 4.	Why was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit?		
A 4.	United Nation Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro was called the Earth Summit because it advocated the Earth's resources against the backdrop of the rapidly growing world population.	1M	B-1 P-119
Q5.	What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA? OR What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm'?		
A5.	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	1 M	B-I p-32 B-I

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	in agriculture.		
Q9.	<p>Identify four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Identify the two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962.</p>		
A9.	<p>Four common symbols that make European Union look like a nation state: (a) Flag (b) anthem (c) founding date (d) currency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>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</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =$ 2M</p> <p>B-I p-52</p> <p>$1 \times 2 =$ 2M</p> <p>B-II p-72</p>	
Q10.	Analyse any two events from 1970 to 1972 that made Indira Gandhi a strong nationalist leader.		
A10.	<p>Two events were -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indo-Pak War which led to the establishment of Bangladesh (earlier East Pakistan) 2. The thumping victory of Congress Party under Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections. 	<p>1X2= 2M</p> <p>B-II P-98</p>	
SECTION C			
Q11.	<p>Elaborate upon any four components of traditional notion of security.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any four security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the end of the Second World War.</p>		
A11.	<p>Four components of traditional notion of security:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. (ii) In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices :to surrender, to prevent and to defend. Security policy is concerned with preventing war, called deterrence and limiting or ending was called defence . (iii) Traditional security policy has third component called balance of power. When countries are bigger and stronger. Governments are therefore, very sensitive to balance of power between their country and other countries . (iv) Alliance building -- an alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Four security challenges faced by newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the end of Second World War are -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries . (ii) They had to worry about internal military conflict . (iii) Many newly independent countries came to fear neighbours more 	<p>1x4= 4M</p> <p>B-I p- 101,102</p> <p>1x4= 4M</p> <p>B-I P-104</p>	

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	<p>than they feared US or Soviet Union. They quarreled over borders and territories .</p> <p>(iv) The new states worried about threats from separatist movements which wanted to form independent countries.</p>		
Q12.	Describe the US hegemony as a 'soft power' with the help of any two examples.		
A12.	<p>US hegemony as a soft power emerged with cultural preference -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ideas of good life, personal success, dreams of individuals and societies across the globe are churned out by practices prevailing in twentieth century America. 2. Blue Jeans emerged as a symbol of liberation for young men and women, who sometimes spent over a years salary to buy jeans from foreign tourists on black market. 	4M	B-I P-42
Q13.	Explain the various phases of Nepal's transition from monarchy to democracy.		
A13.	<p>Nepal's transition from monarchy to democracy -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal was a constitutional monarchy in the modern period, for many years. • Political parties and common people of Nepal wanted more open and responsive system of government. But the King, with the help of army, retained full control over the government. • The King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990 in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. However, democratic governments had a short and troubled career. • In 2002, the king abolished parliament. • In 2006, there were massive pro-democracy protests. This forced the king to restore the House of Representatives. <p>*Please note that if the student updates the information that a constitution for Nepal has been written, but all are not satisfied and the fact that Nepal is a republic now, may be accepted by the examiner.</p>	4M	B-1 P-71, 72
Q14.	<p>Assess any four consequences of the national emergency imposed in the year 1975 in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the emergence of Janata Party as people's alternative to Congress Party in the elections of 1977.</p>		
A.14	<p>The consequences of national emergency are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Press censorship (ii) Suspension of Fundamental Rights (iii) Extensive use of Preventive Detention (iv) 42nd Constitutional Amendment, which extended the duration of the legislatures from 5 to 6 years 	1X4= 4M	B-II P- 112,113

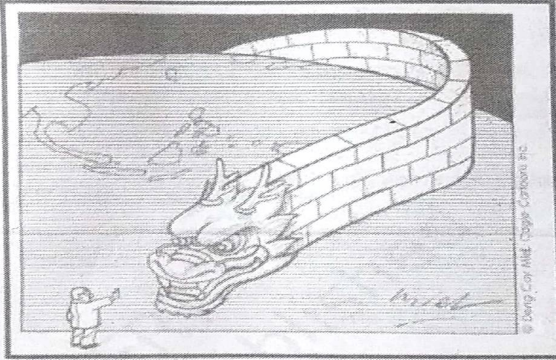
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	<p>(v) Banning of RSS and Jamait-e-Islami (Any other relevant argument)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The election of 1977 was the lesson to anti-democratic government and ended up strengthening the foundations of democracy in India. The Janata Party made 1977 election into a referendum on the Emergency .Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy In 1977, since independence the Congress Party was defeated and Janata Party won 295 seats.</p>	4M	B-II P-118, 119
Q15.	“Globalisation affects us in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think.” Justify the statement by giving examples.		
A15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform or global culture which in reality is the imposition of western culture on the world. • Popularity of burger or blue jeans is an example of the culture of politically and economically dominant society on a less powerful society. • McDonaldization of the world is actually seeking to buy into dominant American dream. • Globalisation leads to shrinking of rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. • The external influences reduce our choices but burger is not a substitute for Masala Dosa and does not pose a challenge. 	4M	B-I P-143
Q16.	<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 style="text-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>		
A16.	<p>The Reasons</p> <p>(i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions. (ii) Economic stagnation (iii) Use of resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. (iv) Unaccountability of Communist Party. (v) Stifling administration and rampant corruption.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point 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 unaccountable to the</p>	1X4= 4M	B-I P-20,21
		1X4= 4M	B-I P-18,19

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	<p>people.</p> <p>(ii) Soviet Union lagged behind the West in the technology, infrastructure.</p> <p>(iii) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan weakened the system.</p> <p>(iv) Russian domination made people from other regions, feel neglected and suppressed</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>		
<p>Q 17.</p>	<p>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p>  <p>(i) The given picture refers to which country ? Name the continent 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. 17:</p> <p>(17.1) Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ?</p> <p>(17.2) What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ?</p> <p>(17.3) Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?</p>		
<p>A 17.</p>	<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>17.1 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>17.2 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>1+2+ 2=5M</p>	<p>B-I P-59</p>

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	17.3 <u>Those who have attempted this question should be given 2 marks irrespective of the answer.</u>		
Q18.	<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. Sardar Sarovar 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 Bachao Andolan, 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 Narmada Bachao Andolan against this project.</p> <p>(iii) Since its inception, why did the Narmada Bachao Andolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues ?</p>		
A18.	<p>(i) Sardar Sarovar Project/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 Bachao Andolan 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
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The ease with which the succession after Nehru took place proved all the critics wrong. When Nehru passed away, K. Kamraj, the President of the Congress Party consulted party leaders and Congress Members of Parliament and found that there was a consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party and thus became the country's next Prime Minister. Shastri was a non-controversial leader from Uttar Pradesh who had been a Minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years. Nehru had come to depend a lot on him in his last years. He was known for his simplicity and his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(i) Which two fears of the critics were proved wrong by the easy succession after Nehru's demise ?</p>		

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	<p>(ii) Give any one example to prove that Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two major challenges which India faced during Shastri's Prime Ministership.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>While Indira Gandhi had been politically active for very long, she had served as a minister under LalBahadurShastri only for a short period. The senior Congress leaders may have supported Indira Gandhi in the belief that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to be dependent on them for support and guidance. Within a year of becoming Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi had to lead the party in the Lok Sabha election. Around this time, the economic situation in the country had further deteriorated, adding to her problems. Faced with these difficulties, she set out to gain control over the party and to demonstrate her leadership skills.</p> <p>(i) Which senior leader of the Congress Party contested for the post of Prime Ministerial candidate along with Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death in 1966 ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two policy initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to control the economic condition of the country at this time.</p> <p>(iii) How did Indira Gandhi assert her leadership skills and consolidate her position within the party after 1967 elections? Give any two examples.</p>		
A19.	<p>(i)The two fears were :</p> <p>(a) India too would not be able to manage a democratic succession.</p> <p>(b) If the New leadership would be able to handle the multiple crisis of 1960's</p> <p>(ii) Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from the position of Railway Minister, accepting moral responsibility for a major railway accident.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Failed Monsoons, drought and serious food crisis.</p> <p>(b) 1965 Indo-Pak War.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Morarji Desai</p> <p>(ii) (a) Abolition of Privy Purse</p> <p>(b)Nationalisation of banks</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) (a)Indira Gandhi chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party.</p> <p>(b)She adopted a ten point programme in May 1967 i.e social control of banks, public distribution of food grains, etc.</p>	<p>2+1+ 2=5M</p> <p>1+2+ 2= 5M</p>	<p>B-II P-83, 84</p> <p>B-II P- 84, 85, 92, 93</p>
Q20	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation, these issues will have political consequences in that sense. Most of them</p>		

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	<p>are such that no single government can address them fully, hence they have become a part of 'world politics'. Issues of environment and natural resources are political in another deeper sense.</p> <p>(i) Identify any two of the present day environmental concerns.</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, which two principles can be adopted to check environmental degradation ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two 'political' consequences of environmental issues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. One of the key conclusions was that there had been no meaningful progress with respect to transfer of new and additional financial resources and environmentally-sound technology on concessional terms to developing nations. India finds it necessary that developed countries take immediate measures to provide developing countries with financial resources and clean technologies to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(i) What is the full form of UNFCCC ?</p> <p>(ii) Highlight the existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(iii) Why do the developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms ?</p>		
A20	<p>(i) Two present day environmental concerns:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivable area is barely expanding, grasslands are overgrazed, and fisheries are over-harvested. • According to Human Development Report 2006, 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation. • Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. • Decline in the total amount of ozone in earth's stratosphere. • Coastal pollution is increasing. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(ii) Two principles that can be adopted to check environmental degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development-combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. • Responsibility of taking corrective action. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) Political consequences of environmental issues:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No single government can address environmental issues fully. Therefore they have to become part of world politics. • Various governments have taken steps to check environmental degradation but none have been completely successful. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I P- 118,119, 120

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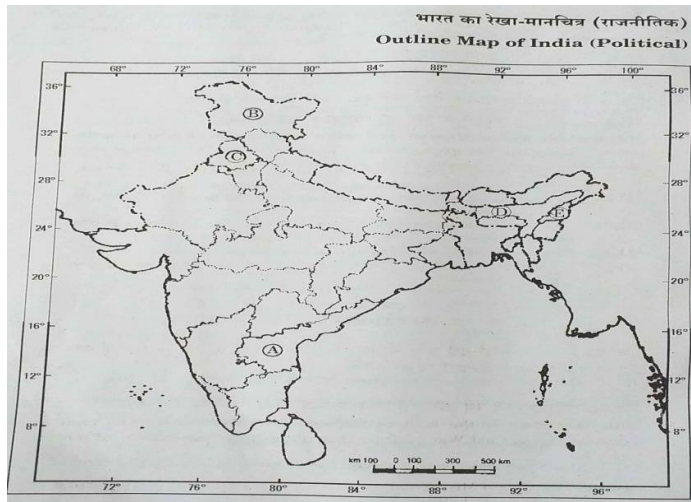
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	OR		
	(i) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ii) Existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC:- -Binding commitments on rapidly industrializing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. (iii) The developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I P-126

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:

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

- (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 :

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	<p>(21.1) Name the State which is associated with Anti-Drugs Movement.</p> <p>(21.2) Which State saw movement for separate national existence in the North-east ?</p> <p>(21.3) Which North-eastern State is associated with Bodo and Karbi communities?</p> <p>(21.4) Name the State where Longjald Accord was signed.</p> <p>(21.5) Identify a northern State which has special status under Article 370.</p>																				
A21	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Sr. No. of the information</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Concerned Alphabet</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">E</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Nagaland</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Assam</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Punjab</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(v)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jammu & Kashmir</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For the visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>21.1 Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>21.2 Nagaland</p> <p>21.3 Assam</p> <p>21.4 Punjab</p> <p>21.5 Jammu and Kashmir</p>	Sr. No. of the information	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh	(ii)	E	Nagaland	(iii)	D	Assam	(iv)	C	Punjab	(v)	B	Jammu & Kashmir	1x5=5 M	B-II P- 161,162, 163,138, 155
Sr. No. of the information	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State																			
(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh																			
(ii)	E	Nagaland																			
(iii)	D	Assam																			
(iv)	C	Punjab																			
(v)	B	Jammu & Kashmir																			
SECTION E																					
Q22.	<p>What is Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) ? Who founded this movement and when ? Describe the role played by NAM in preventing war between the super powers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why was the New International Economic Order established ? Which four reforms were proposed by UNCTAD to reform the global trading system?</p>																				
A22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-aligned Movement is staying out of alliances by the newly independent countries. Non-aligned movement was founded in 1961 • Non-aligned Movement was founded by - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India - Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Yugoslavia - Josip Broz Tito 3. Egypt - Gamal Abdel Nasser 4. Indonesia - Sukarno 5. Ghana - Kwama Nkrumah • <u>Role of NAM</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAM played a crucial role in mediating between two Koreas. - It worked for reducing difference between alliances to prevent differences that might escalate to war. - NAM activated regional and international organization, which were not a part of US or USSR led alliances. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	1+2+ 3= 6M	B-I P- 10, 11																		

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	OR		
	<p>New International Economic Order was established to ensure economic development of the newly independent countries which were categorised as the Least Developed Countries</p> <p><u>Four reforms proposed by UNCTAD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give LCDs control over their natural resources, so far exploited by the developed Western Countries. ● Obtain access to Western markets so that the LCDs could sell their products and therefore make their trade more beneficial for the poorer countries. ● Reduce the cost of technology taken from the Western countries ● Provide the LCDs with a greater role in International Economic Institutions. 	2+4= 6M	B-I P-69
Q23.	<p>Mention any six steps which should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any four grounds on which India has supported the restructuring of the UN.</p>		
A 23.	<p>Six steps to make the UN more relevant in the changing context:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a Peace Building Commission 2. Acceptance of the responsibility of the International Community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities. 3. Establishment of a Human Rights Council. 4. Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals 5. Condemnation of terrorism in all forms and manifestations. 6. Creation of Democracy Fund 7. An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council <p>(any six of the above)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Four grounds on which India has supported the restructuring of the UN -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in a changing world. ● India supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among States. ● India believes that development should be central to the UN's agenda as its vital precondition for the maintenance of International peace and security. ● One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has largely remained static. India argues that an expanded Security Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1X6= 6M	B-I P-91
		1½x4 = 6M	B-I P-93

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	<p>Union.</p> <p>(ii) The government was guided by three considerations –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of princely states wanted to become a part of Indian Union. • 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 Potti Sriramulu went on a fast which resulted in his death after 56 days. It cost 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 . <p>Central government appointed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953.</p>	<p>3+3= 6M</p>	<p>B-II P-19</p>
Q26	<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>		
A26.	<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>	<p>3+3= 6M</p>	<p>B-II p-60</p>

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	<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, 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 in public sector.</p>	6M	B-II P-53
Q27	<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>		
A27	<p>I agree with this statement. Justification --</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 justify with relevant points of justification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Steps to be taken 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 (Any other relevant point given by the student)</p>	2x3=6 M	B-II P-72
		2x3= 6M	B-II P-78, 79