

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME – 2019

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Ans.	Tribals are considered as indigenous people in India.	1	p-132/l										
Q 5.	The practice of defection in Indian politics is many a times expressed as the policy of - 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'." Justify the statement.												
Ans.	Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties gave rise to the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' The expression originated in an amazing feat of floor crossing achieved by Gaya Lal, an MLA in Haryana, in 1967. He changed his party thrice in a fortnight.	1	p-91/ll										
SECTION - B													
Q 6.	Name the republic that succeeded Soviet Union after its disintegration. What was its position in the international domain ?												
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia • It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council. 	1 +1=2	p-20/l										
Q 7.	<p>Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' :</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Column 'A'</td> <td>Column 'B'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) World War II</td> <td>(i) 1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Kuwait Invasion</td> <td>(ii) 1992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton</td> <td>(iii) 1941</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Pearl Harbour</td> <td>(iv) 1945</td> </tr> </table> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Find the correct sequence of the following events :</p> <p>(a) US invasion of Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom (b) Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Tanzania (c) Attack on North and South towers of the World Trade Organisation (d) Iraq's invasion on Kuwait</p>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) World War II	(i) 1990	(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992	(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941	(d) Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945		
Column 'A'	Column 'B'												
(a) World War II	(i) 1990												
(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992												
(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941												
(d) Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945												
Ans.	<p>a) iv 1945 b) i 1990 c) ii 1992 d) iii 1941</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>i) d ii) b iii) c iv) a</p>	4x½=2											
Q 8.	"Free India was born in very difficult circumstances." Justify the statement with any two suitable arguments.												

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	<p>amendment ? The Court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed.</p> <p>iii) The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles. SC rejected the provisions also.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>		
SECTION - C			
Q 11.	<p>State any four reasons for which the superpowers needed smaller states as allies.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Mention two ways in which Non-alignment policy of India served its national interests. Also write any two basis on which this policy was criticized.</p>		
Ans.	<p>The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <p>(i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals</p> <p>(ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) Location from where they could spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</p> <p>(v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</p> <p align="right">(any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAM served India's interest - <p>(i) First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.</p> <p>(ii) Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis on which this policy was criticized- <p>(i) First, India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.</p> <p>(ii) Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures.</p>	<p align="center">1x4=4</p>	<p align="center">p-7/1</p> <p align="center">p-12/1</p>
Q 12.	Describe any four features of the US hegemony as a Soft power.		
Ans.	<p><u>The U.S Hegemony as a soft power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ideas of good life and personal success, most of the dreams of individuals and societies across the globe, are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 21st century America. 	<p align="center">1x4=4</p>	<p align="center">p-42/1</p>

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	<p>emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning. As the investigations by the Shah Commission after the Emergency found out, there were many 'excesses' committed during the Emergency. Finally, there are varying assessments of what the lessons of Emergency are for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p>(i) How far do you agree with the fact that during Emergency, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning also ? Give any one example to support your answer.</p> <p>(ii) Highlight any two lessons of Emergency which may be helpful for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>In the light of these events, the response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this Article, the government could declare a state of Emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. The government decided that a grave crisis had arisen which made the proclamation of a state of Emergency necessary. Technically speaking, this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an Emergency is declared.</p> <p>(i) Analyse the grave crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of Emergency in the country.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two special constitutional powers which the government gets once Emergency is proclaimed.</p>		
Ans17	<p>(i) State governments were dismissed & their powers were shifted to the Central government besides opposition leaders were arrested and extensive use of preventive detention was made. Other examples - Ban on strikes and protests, Suspension on freedom of press.</p> <p align="right">(any one example to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Lessons of Emergency</p> <p>(a) It is difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(b) Ambiguities regarding emergency have been rectified. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(c) People became aware of their rights.</p> <p>(d) Judiciary became active. (Any two)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	3+2=5	p-109/II

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	<p>Ans. i) Crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gujarat and Bihar Movements b) Law and order situation. c) Conflict with judiciary. <p>ii) a) All powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights by the Central government. 	3+2=5	p-113/II
<p>Q 18.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>While globalization is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today, we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.</p> <p>(i)How has technology aided globalization ?</p> <p>(ii)Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. Justify the statement.</p> <p>(iii) Give examples of any two events or happenings that have a global impact.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : Globalization affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalization as well.</p> <p>(i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural heterogenisation ? Explain.</p> <p>(ii) "Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system." Give three illustrations to prove the statement.</p>		
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>i) It led to increased flow of capital, idea, commodity and people. It led to global interconnection and interdependence.</p>		p-138

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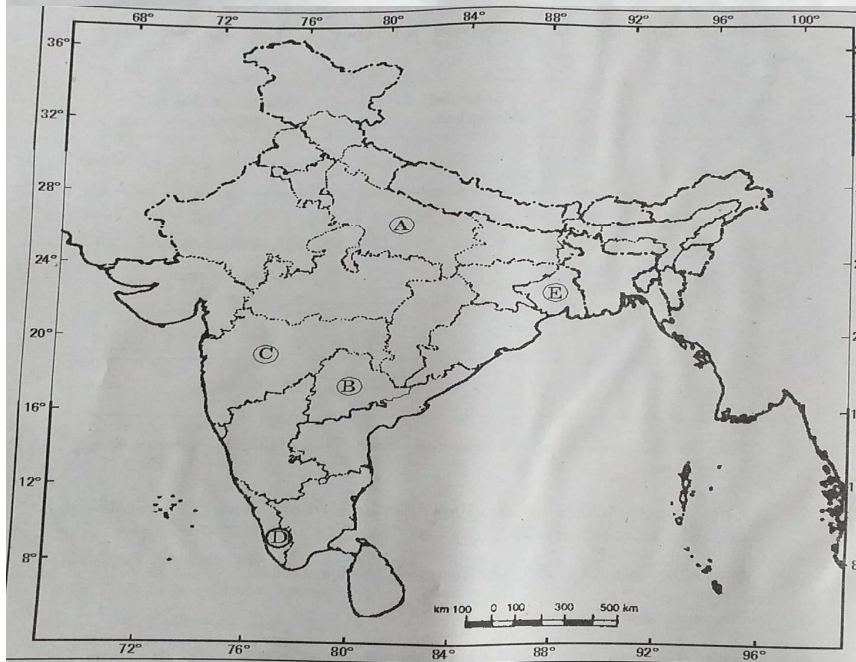
	(iv) Creation of Special Economic Zones (v) Joined World Trade Organisation in 2001.		
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(any two)

Q 21. In the given political outline map the India, five states have been marked as (A) , (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :

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

- (i) The State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 – 59.
- (ii) The State where Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers.
- (iii) The State where the Naxalite movement started.
- (iv) The youngest State of India.
- (v) The State where the Dalit Panthers were active.



(21.1) Name the State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 – 59.

(21.2) Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization offarmers in

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	<p>which State ?</p> <p>(21.3) In which State of India did the Naxalite Movement start?</p> <p>(21.4) Which is the youngest State of India ?</p> <p>(21.5) In which State of India were the Dalit Panthers active ?</p>																					
Ans.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No. of the information used</th> <th>Alphabet concerned</th> <th>Name of the country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Kerala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>E</td> <td>West Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Telangana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Maharashtra</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country	(i)	D	Kerala	(ii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	E	West Bengal	(iv)	B	Telangana	(v)	C	Maharashtra			1x5=5
Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country																				
(i)	D	Kerala																				
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	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21:</p> <p>20.1 Kerala 20.2 Uttar Pradesh 20.3 West Bengal 20.4 Telengana 20.5 Maharashtra</p>				1x5=5																	
Q22.	<p>Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, suddenly disintegrate ? Explain any six reasons.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any three reasons each for the 'arms race' as well as the 'arms control during the Cold War.</p>																					
Ans.	<p>Reasons responsible for Disintegration of U.S.S.R:</p> <p>i) Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economical institutions. ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to consumer shortages. iii) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining Nuclear and military arsenals. iv) Communist party was not accountable to the people. v) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology and the economic advancement of the West. vi) Corruption was rampant. vii) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense. viii) The system was unwilling to allow openness. ix) Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev.</p> <p align="right">(any six reasons)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Since the cold war did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, there were mutual suspicions between them. This led to an arm race.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Arms Race</u> : 				1x6=6	p-20/l																
					p-8/l																	

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	<p>merger with India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Manipur Congress was in favour of the merger unlike other political parties. • The Indian Government pressurised the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement without consulting the Legislative Assembly. 		
Q25.	<p>Describe any three outcomes of early initiatives for planned development in India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Elaborate any three arguments given by the critics against the mixed model of economy adopted by India.</p>		
Ans.	<p>Outcomes of planned development-</p> <p>(i) <u>Foundations for future economic development-</u></p> <p>a) Building of mega dams for irrigation and power generation.</p> <p>b) Heavy industries like steel plants, oil refineries, defence production</p> <p>c) Infrastructure for communication and transportation. (Any Two)</p> <p>(ii) <u>Land Reforms</u></p> <p>a) Abolition of Zamindari system</p> <p>b) Land consolidation for agriculture</p> <p>c) Distribution of land to landless farmers (Any Two)</p> <p>(iii) <u>Green Revolution</u></p> <p>a) Introduction of high yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and better irrigation at subsidised rates.</p> <p>b) Resulted in a boost in food production.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Arguments given by the critics against the mixed model of economy-</p> <p>(i) Did not provide enough space and stimulus to private sector to grow.</p> <p>(ii) System of licenses and permits led to corruption.</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on import did not allow domestic production to improve quality.</p> <p>(iv) Public sectors like education and healthcare were neglected.</p> <p>(v) It led to the creation of middle class who enjoyed privileges without accountability.</p> <p>(vi) Public sector was entrusted with more than it could handle, leading to inefficiency.</p> <p>(any other relevant point.)</p> <p align="right">(explain any three)</p>	<p>2x3=6</p> <p>2x3=6</p>	<p>p-57/II</p> <p>p-56/II</p>
Q26.	<p>Examine the efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro-Asian Unity.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962 in denting India's image at home and abroad, both.</p>		

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<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro – Asian unity:-</p> <p>(i) Under the leadership of Nehru India convened the Asian Relation Conference in March 1947.</p> <p>(ii) India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process.</p> <p>(iii) India was firmly opposed racism especially apartheid in South Africa.</p> <p>(iv) India made earnest efforts for the early realization of an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle.</p> <p>(v) The Afro – Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India’s engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations.</p> <p>(vi) The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962-</p> <p>(i) India had to approach America and Great Britain for military assistance.</p> <p>(ii) Soviet Union remained neutral.</p> <p>(iii) This induced a sense of national humiliation at international level. Or any other relevant point (Any Three)</p> <p>(i) Defence Minister had to resign for his lack of military preparedness.</p> <p>(ii) Top army commanders resigned or were retired.</p> <p>(iii) First time a no-confidence motion was moved against Congress.</p> <p>(iv) Congress lost some important by-elections to Lok Sabha. Or any other relevant point (Any Three)</p>	<p>1x6=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>	<p>p-68/II</p> <p>p-72/II</p>
<p>Q27.</p>	<p>Highlight any three provisions of Article 370 which provide a special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also examine the two opposite reactions provoked by this special status among the people.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three developments towards the end of 1980s that were to make a long lasting impact on the politics of India.</p>		
<p>Ans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Article 370- (i) Special status by Article 370-own constitution – greater autonomy compared to other states. (ii) All provisions of the Indian constitution not applicable to the state. (iii) Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the State agrees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status provoked two opposite reactions: (i) One section says Act 370 does not allow full integration of state. (ii) Kashmiris asks for more autonomy like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plebiscite - Greater State Autonomy - Institutionalisation of Democracy 	<p>3+3=6</p>	<p>p-155/II</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Political Developments towards the end of 1980s –</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the country.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u> The government adopted new economic policy in 1991 which was earlier started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first became visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence .</p> <p>(iv) The era of coalition government started from 1989. Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three)</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">p-159/II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2x3=6</p>
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