

Marking Scheme

Code No:-59/5/3

Section A			
Q1.	"When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons, a full-fledged war is unlikely." What is the logic behind this statement ?	1M	B-I P-4
A1.	Logic of deterrence		
Q2.	What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA? OR What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm'?		
A2.	The use of word 'America' signifies the US hegemony when it solely refers to USA. OR A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq to release Kuwait. The defeat of Iraq came to be known as First Gulf War and UN operation was called 'Operation Desert Storm'.	1 M 1 M	B-I p-32 B-I P-33/34
Q3.	"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.		
A3.	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
Q4.	Explain the real danger posed by the Ozone hole.		
A4.	The real danger is posed to ecosystem and human health.	1M	
Q5.	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.		
A5.	(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
Q6.	How did the decline in the value of Ruble, the Russian currency, affect the people of Russia and their country?		
A6.	(i) Due to decline in the value of Ruble, the rate of inflation was so high that the people lost all their savings. (ii) Russia started to import food due to disintegration of collective Farm System.	1+1= 2M	B-I p-25

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	<p style="text-align: center;">state governments.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any Two Points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Bhartiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes- Two Arguments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. • It believed that India could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian cultural and tradition. • It called for reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat. • It agitated to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India. <p style="text-align: center;">(Or any other relevant point)(Any two points)</p>	1x2= 2M	B-2 P-39
Q10.	How far do you agree with the statement that what Indira Gandhi had done in 1971 – 72 was not a revival of the old Congress Party but she re-invented her party?		
A10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Congress party was reinvented by Indira Gandhi. It could not accommodate all kinds of opinions and interests. • This party depended more on some social groups: the poor, the women, the dalits etc. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	2M	B-II p-99
	SECTION - C		
Q11.	Assess any four consequences of the national emergency imposed in the year 1975 in India.		
	OR		
	Evaluate the emergence of Janata Party as people’s alternative to Congress Party in the elections of 1977.		
A11.	<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 (v) Banning of RSS and Jamait-e-Islami <p>(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. 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</p>	1X4= 4M	B-II P-112, 113
		4M	B-II p-118, 119

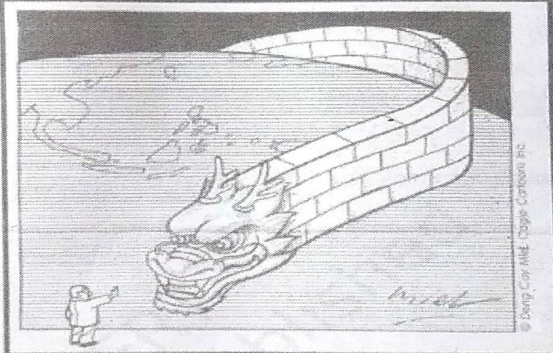
Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	<p>democracy In 1977, since independence the Congress Party was defeated and Janata Party won 295 seats.</p>		
Q12.	Describe the US hegemony as a structural power, with the help of any two examples.		
A12.	<p>US hegemony as a structural power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role played by the US in providing global public goods. • The economic preponderance of the US is inseparable from its structural power which shape the world economy in particular way. <p>The examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sea-lanes communication</u>: US Navy plays important role in this. • <u>Internet</u> : Internet relies on a global network of satellites ,most of which are owned by the US government. 	<p>2+2= 4M</p>	<p>B-I p-39,40</p>
Q13.	Explain any two areas of major conflict between India and Pakistan after partition.		
A13.	<p>(i) Kashmir Issue:-Wars between India and Pakistan in 1947-48 and 1965 failed to settle the matter and resulted in the division of the province into POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir) and the Indian province of Jammu& Kashmir.</p> <p>(ii) Conflict over acquisition of arms:- The Arms race between the two countries assumed a new character with both states started acquiring nuclear weapons and missiles.</p> <p>(Any other relevant area)</p>	<p>2x2= 4M</p>	<p>B-I p-74</p>
Q14.	<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>		
A14.	<p>The Reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) One party system of the Soviet Union was not accountable to the people. (ii) Soviet Union lagged behind the West in the technology, 	<p>1x4= 4M</p>	<p>B-I P-20,21</p>
		<p>1x4= 4M</p>	<p>B-1 P-18,19</p>

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

SECTION-D			
Q17.	<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 Anadolan, 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>		
A17.	<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-I p-140 p-140, 141
Q18.	<p>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	<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. 18:</p> <p>(18.1) Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ?</p> <p>(18.2) What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ?</p> <p>(18.3) Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?</p>		
A18.	<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>18.1 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>18.2 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>18.3 <u>Those who have attempted this question should be given 2 marks irrespective of the answer.</u></p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I p-59
Q19.	<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 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</p>		

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

Q20	<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> <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 Lal Bahadur Shastri 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>		
A20	<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>	2+1+ 2=5M	B-II P-83, 84

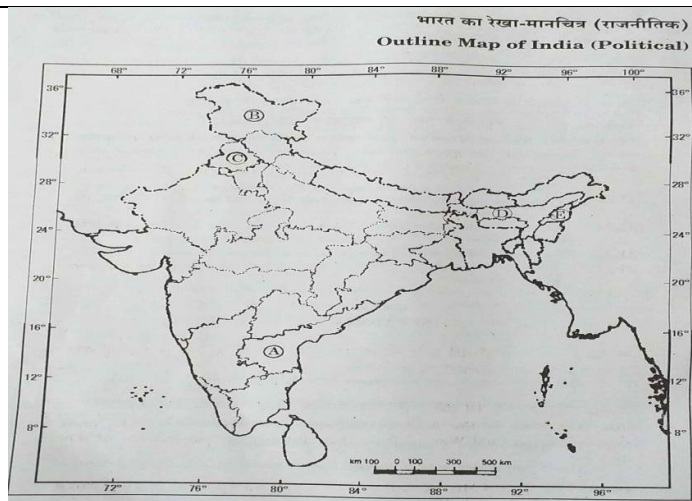
Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	<p>(iii) (a) Failed Monsoons, drought and serious food crisis. (b) 1965 Indo-Pak War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Morarji Desai (ii) (a) Abolition of Privy Purse (b) Nationalisation of banks (Any other relevant point) (iii) (a) Indira Gandhi chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party. (b) She adopted a Ten Point Programme in May 1967 i.e social control of banks public distribution of food grains, etc.</p>	<p>1+2+ 2=5M</p>	<p>P-84, 85, 92, 93</p>																		
Q21	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Concerned Alphabet</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(i)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(ii)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(iii)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(iv)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(v)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The State associated with Anti-Drunk 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 Longjald Accord was signed. (v) The State which has a special status given by the Constitution of India.</p>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)				
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Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3



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

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

A21	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	1x5=5 M	B-II p- 161,162, 163,138, 155
	(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh		
	(ii)	E	Nagaland		
	(iii)	D	Assam		
	(iv)	C	Punjab		
	(v)	B	Jammu & Kashmir		
<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>				1x5=5 M	
SECTION -E					
Q22.	<p>Describe the three core values and enduring ideas of non-alignment which remain relevant even after the Cold War has ended.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>				

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US is the single largest contributor to the UN. - The UN is physically located within the US territory - US enjoys the Veto power <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Composition of UN Security Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members in the Security Council. - The non-permanent members serve for a period of two years - The non-permanent members are elected for General Assembly and represent all continents of the world - The main privileges of the five permanent members are permanency and the Veto power if the Veto power <p>If the Veto power is withdrawn from its permanent members, there is the danger that the great power would lose interest in the world body. Without their support and involvement the world body would be ineffective</p>	4+2= 6M	
Q24.	<p>The road to peace in Punjab was not an easy one. Evaluate the efforts made in this direction from 1984 to 1997.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"In the midst of competition and conflicts, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha elections in 2004." Validate the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		
A24.	<p>Evaluate efforts to restore peace in Punjab 1984 -1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1984 the new Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders . • 1985 Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, President of Akali Dal, known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord. • It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab . • A separate Commission would resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. • A Tribunal would be set up to decide sharing of Ravi, Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. • Compensation and better treatment for people affected by militancy in Punjab. • Withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab . <p>(Answer to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Consensus among parties</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on new economic policies. 	6M	B-2 P-161
		2x3= 6M	B-2 P-190, 192

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 caused unrest and violence in Andhra region. Finally Prime Minister announced the formation of Andhra state in 1952. • Andhra struggle spurt demand for separate States on linguistic lines . Central government appointed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953. 		
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>(i) The growth in production was mainly in the production of wheat</p> <p>(ii) It increased polarization between classes and regions. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became prosperous.</p> <p>(iii) The stark contrast between poor peasants and landlords led to leftwing organizations to organise the poor peasants.</p> <p>(iv) Green revolution gave rise to the middle peasant sections and farmers with medium size holdings, who benefitted and emerged politically influential.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Second Five Year plan stressed upon rapid industrialisation for quick structural transformation of nation. It reflected the socialist pattern of society. So substantial tariffs were imposed on import to protect domestic industries. It encouraged public and private industries to grow. Electricity, Railways, Steel, Machineries, Communication developed under Public Sector.</p>	<p>3+3= 6M</p>	<p>B-II p-60</p>
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>		

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :03 Code No:-59/5/3

	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.		
A27	<p>I agree with this statement --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>In case of disagreement with the statement, student needs to give relevant points of justification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps to be taken</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure India is given permanent membership of the UNO 2. Agrarian sector to be developed in order to give impetus to export of food grains. 3. Ensuring safe and proper use of nuclear energy for peaceful purpose and at the same time making India a world power <p>(Any other relevant point given by the student)</p>	<p>2x3= 6M</p>	<p>B-2 P-72</p>
		<p>2x3= 6M</p>	<p>B-2 P-78, 79</p>