

MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/3/1

SECTION – A			
Q1.	Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively?		
	OR		
Ans	Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, whereas Eastern alliance represented socialism and communalism.		Pg 3
	OR		
	End of Bipolarity means end and disintegration of USSR.	1	Pg 17
Q2.	Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ?		
	(a) Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states.		
	(b) Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.		
	(c) Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries.		
	(d) Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN.		
Ans	Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.	1	Pg 37
Q3.	After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place?		
	OR		
Ans	Mention any two components of traditional security. Russia	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	Pg 86
	OR		
	(i) Balance of Power (ii) Alliance Building (iii) Military threat		Pg 101
	(Any two)		
Q4.	Identify and name the political party which emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation'.		
Ans	Bhartiya Jana Sangh	1	Pg 39
Q5.	Explain the term 'autonomy'.		
Ans	Autonomy is the freedom to take decision with special federal status.	1	Pg 155
SECTION B			
Q6.	Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war.		
	OR		
	Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.		
		2	Pg 4

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Ans	<p>Fear of Nuclear War</p> <p align="center">OR</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>		Pg 25										
Q7.	<p>Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries.</p>												
Ans	<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">OR</p> <p>(i) Advocacy of Asian Unity (ii) Freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime</p>	2	Pg 66 Pg 68										
Q8.	<p>If you are asked to highlight any two important demands for the welfare of the poor people of your locality, which two demands would you like to raise? Justify your demands with arguments.</p>												
Ans	<p>(i) Providing free education for poor children (ii) Free medical facilities to promote health</p>	2	Pg 133										
Q9.	<p>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in meaningful manner :</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Column 'A'</td> <td>Column 'B'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) Total Revolution</td> <td>(i) Ch. Charan Singh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India</td> <td>(ii) George Fernandes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Railway Strike of 1974</td> <td>(iii) Jagjivan Ram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Founder of Lok Dal</td> <td>(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan</td> </tr> </table>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) Total Revolution	(i) Ch. Charan Singh	(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India	(ii) George Fernandes	(c) Railway Strike of 1974	(iii) Jagjivan Ram	(d) Founder of Lok Dal	(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan		Pg 104 123 107 122
Column 'A'	Column 'B'												
(a) Total Revolution	(i) Ch. Charan Singh												
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Ans	<p>(a) – (iv) (b) – (iii) (c) – (ii) (d) – (i)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$											
Q10.	<p>Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal?</p>												

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Ans	<p>(i) Opportunities for OBC's in education and employment (ii) Power sharing by OBCs</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Bringing normalcy to Punjab (ii) Withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.</p>	1X2= 2	Pg 181
	SECTION – C		
Q11.	Explain the U.S. hegemony as a structural power with the help of four examples.		
Ans	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any four features of ASEAN.</p> <p>The hegemony of US as structural power:</p> <p>(i) Capacity of US to provide global public goods such as sea lanes(SLOCS) (ii) Internet is the direct result of US military research project (iii) Establishing first business school with the world (iv) Economic preponderance of the US</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>ASEAN</p> <p>(i) Accelerates economic growth (ii) Social programme and cultural development (iii) Promote regional peace (iv) Avoid territorial disputes</p>	1X4=4	Pg 40 Pg 56-57
Q12.	Justify India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council on any four grounds.		
Ans	<p>(i) India is a big nation in terms of its population (ii) India is a major economic power (iii) India is a major military power (iv) India respects democracy and human rights</p>	1x4	Pg 89
Q13.	Highlight any four economic effects of globalisation.		
Ans	<p>Economic effects :</p> <p>(i) Great flow of funds from one country to other (ii) Flow of people increased internationally due to jobs and tourism. (iii) Enhanced trade between states. (iv) Choice of people enhanced (v) Any other relevant effects</p>	1x4	Pg140
Q14.	Explain any two major differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.		

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<p>Ans</p>	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.</p> <p>(i) In the first FYP main thrust was on agriculture but in the second FYP thrust was on industrialization .</p> <p>(ii) First FYP was for slow speed of progress but the second was for hasty and quick structured transformation.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force • The peasantry in the Telangana region rose against him • The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront • The Nizam responded by unleashing a para military forces 	<p>2X2=4</p>	<p>Pg 53</p>
<p>Q15. Ans</p>	<p>State any four events that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.</p> <p>(i) Annexation of Tibet by China</p> <p>(ii) Political Asylum given to Dalai Lama by India.</p> <p>(iii) Border dispute between India and China.</p> <p>(iv) The Chinese invasion in 1962.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>1X4=4</p>	<p>Pg 61</p>
<p>Q16. Ans</p>	<p>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</p> <p>Excess during Emergency</p> <p>(i) Freedom of Press was curtailed.</p> <p>(ii) Forced family planning programme.</p> <p>(iii) Demotion of various settlements.</p> <p>(iv) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Jolted the Congress at the national and state level.</p> <p>(ii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies.</p> <p>(iii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states.</p> <p>(iv) Political earthquakes.</p>	<p>1x4=4</p>	<p>Pg 115</p> <p>Pg 88</p>

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	<p>(v) Rise of Regional parties. Any other relevant effect.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>		
	SECTION – D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>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</p> <p>(i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>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.</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>		
Ans.	<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 align="center">OR</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>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Pg 23</p> <p>Pg 11</p> <p>Pg 11</p>

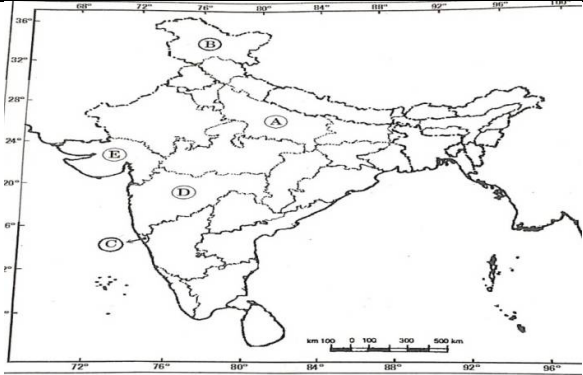
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	(iii) Some states were involved in war to prevent war between others and to maintain world peace.		Pg 11
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer following questions :</p> <p>The Indian security strategy is geared towards security 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,</p> <p>(i) The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Nagaland, Mizoram ,Punjab and Kashmir .</p> <p>(ii) 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>(iii) 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>	Pg 113
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....</p> <p>(i) Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.</p> <p>(ii) Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.</p> <p>(iii) Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where ? Give any one example.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible</p>		

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	<p>(ii) Message is direct opposition.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC provided platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Corporation through cultural and international participation.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>20.1 Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>20.2 Assess the relations between India and China after 1991.</p> <p>20.3 "Given the size and power of India, its neighbours are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions." Justify the statement with a suitable agreement.</p> <p>20.1 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p> <p>20.2 There has been cultural exchange friendly contacts between India and China Multilevel framework of bilateral relations.</p> <p>20.3 Given the size and power of India its neighbours are bound to be suspicious due to lack of progress of political relations thereby leading to security threat.</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">Pg 77</p> <p align="center">Pg 77</p>																		
<p>Q21.</p>	<p>In given outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A,B,C,D & 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="240 1163 1195 1503"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th> <th>Name of the state</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Maharashtra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>E</td> <td>Gujarat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Jammu & Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Goa</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	D	Maharashtra	(ii)	E	Gujarat	(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	B	Jammu & Kashmir	(v)	C	Goa	<p align="center">1X5 =5</p>	<p align="center">Pg 132</p> <p align="center">Pg 140</p> <p align="center">Pg 134</p> <p align="center">Pg 155</p> <p align="center">Pg 169</p>
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(v)	C	Goa																			

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<p>Ans</p>	<p><u>Areas of Corporation</u></p> <p>(i) Bangladesh is a part of India's look East policy. (ii) The Two States have corporated regularly on disaster management and environmental issues. (iii) Any other relevant point</p> <p><u>Disagreement</u></p> <p>(i) Sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters. (ii) Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) 'Open door 'policy and economic reforms. (ii) Privatization of agriculture in 1982. (iii) Privatization of industry. (iv) Elimination of trade barriers in special economic zone (SEZs)</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Pg 59</p>
<p>Q24.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>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.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.</p> <p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies. (ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes. (iii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in governance of the country. (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations.</p> <p align="right">(Any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</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. (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. (iii) Regional balance leads to India's development experience to avoid discrimination between state and poor or developed regional balance</p>	<p>3X2=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	<p>Pg 190-192</p> <p>Pg 168</p>

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	gives equal status to all regions and adopt equilateral society.		
Q25.	<p>"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.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>"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.</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> <p align="center">OR</p> <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>	2X3= 6	Pg 36- 38
Q26.	<p>As a student of Political Science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975 ?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Suggest any three steps that could have helped the Congress Party to avert a split in 1969.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) One lesson of emergency imposed in 1975 is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the Constitution internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(iii) Advice of the President must be taken by the Union Cabinet. Emergency made everyone aware of the value of civil liberties</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Cooperation and mutual understanding with trust of Syndicate groups</p>	2X3=6	Pg 117
			Pg 91-93

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	<p>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>		
<p>Q27.</p>	<p>Explain any four issues because of which globalisation is criticised all over the world.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any four environmental concerns that have become the issues of contemporary global politics.</p> <p>(i) Critics on the left argue that globalisation represents particular face of global capitalism that makes rich richer and poor poorer.</p> <p>(ii) Critics from political rights express their anxiety over political, economic and cultural effects in political terms their fear weakening of states.</p> <p>(iii) In economic terms they want a return to self reliance and protectionism at least in certain areas of economy .</p> <p>(iv) Culturally they are worried about harm to traditional culture and loss of age old values and ways.</p> <p>(v) Anti globalisation women are opposed to specific program of globalisation like imperialism.</p> <p align="right">(Any Four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Cultivable area is barely expanding and is losing fertility, grasslands, overgrazed water bodies suffering from extensive depletion thereby restricting food production.</p> <p>(ii) No access to safe water resulting in death of more than 3 million children every year.</p> <p>(iii) Loss of biodiversity continues due to destruction of Habitat in areas which are rich in species.</p> <p>(iv) Steady decline in total amount of Earth's stratosphere causing danger to health.</p> <p>(v) Pollution of coastal water and deterioration of quality of marine environment .</p> <p align="right">(Any Four)</p>	<p>1.5X4=6</p>	<p>Pg 145</p> <p>Pg 118</p>