

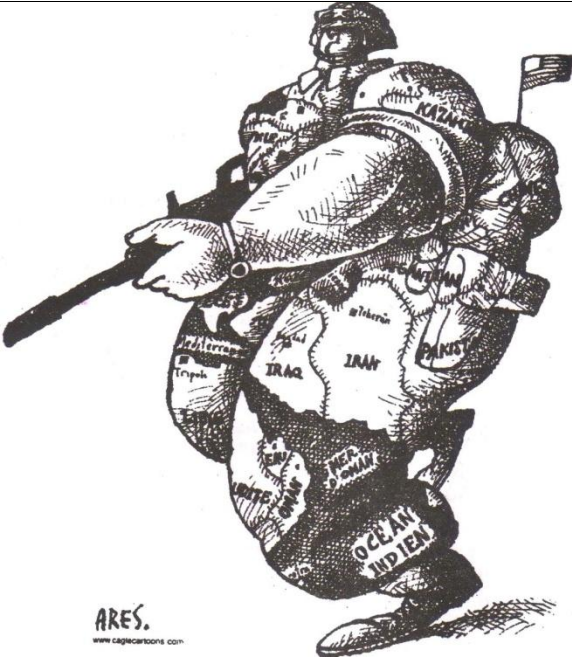
ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2015
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/2

Q-1.	Why was the Warsaw Pact also called the 'Eastern Alliance'?	
Ans.	Most countries of the Eastern Europe had joined the alliance led by USSR-i.e. the Warsaw pact- hence it is also known Eastern Alliance.	1
Q-2.	What was 'Operation Enduring Freedom'?	
Ans.	Operation enduring freedom was launched by the US against all those suspected to be behind the attack on World Trade Tower.	1
Q-3.	Why were the seven small state created in North-East India?	
Ans.	i) They were created for economic development of the region. ii) Due to socio-cultural issues. iii) Due to popular demand of the people. (Or any other relevant point)	(Any one) 1
Q-4.	Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in elections?	
Ans.	i) The positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty) ii) Indira Gandhi focused on growth of public sector iii) Abolition of princely privileges (Or any other relevant factor)	(Any one) 1
Q-5.	Name the three social and political regions of the Northern most State of India.	
Ans.	Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh	1
Q-6.	How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?	
Ans.	The Sino-Indian conflict created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India which was in opposition. It got divided into Communist Party of India (Marxist) which was Pro-Russia and CPI which was Pro-China	2
Q-7.	How did the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India?	
Ans.	i) Dominance of Congress Party in India was different from the dominance of one party in countries like Cuba, China & Mexico. ii) Even being a dominant party, free, fair and regular elections were held and voice of the opposition was heard with respect. iii) Even in the first general elections there was government of CPI in Kerela which was not destabilized by the Congress Party in power at the Centre. iv) Multi-party system was established as many new political parties emerged. v) Congress worked as social and ideological coalition which is also known as a	

	rainbow like coalition representing India's diversity which helped in establishing democratic set-up. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2x1=2
Q-8.	What is meant by the Cuban Missile Crisis?	
Ans.	The leaders of the USSR were apprehensive that the USA would attack Communist ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro. Hence, the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuban to face any eventuality caused by a possible attack by USA. This led to a situation which is known as Cuban Missile Crisis.	2
Q-9.	“Welfare State is getting replaced by market.” Analyse the reason for this change.	
Ans.	Welfare state is being replaced by increasing trend of globalisation. i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity. ii) Concept of state sovereignty is getting affected. iii) It withdraws many welfare functions from the government (Or any other relevant point) <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2x1=2
Q-10.	Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.	
Ans.	The Candidate may suggest any relevant and logical measure such as: i) More plantation ii) Auto fuel policy iii) To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries. iv) Use of renewable energy v) Ban on polluting vehicles. (Or any other relevant point) <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2
Q-11.	Describe any two major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy. Objectives of Nehru's foreign Policy	
Ans.	(i) To preserve the hard earned sovereignty of India (ii) To protect territorial integrity (iii) To promote rapid economic development (Or any other relevant objective) <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	4
Q-12.	Describe the era of multi-party system in India after 1989	
Ans.	In India after 1989, almost all the governments were coalition governments which represented inclusion of multiparties in the government In 1989 – National Front supported by BJP and Left Front In 1990—Section of NF led by Samajwadi Janta Party supported by congress In 1991- Congress was supported by AIADMK and some regional parties In 1996-BJP formed a government with the help of many regional parties In 1996- United Front emerged and formed the government with the support of Congress party In 1998-99- NDA was formed which was a combination of about 25 political parties. This coalition formed the NDA government In 2004- UPA was another alliance of various National and regional parties	

	(Any three examples are enough) The above process shows that multiparty system of India changed its character and started to polarize around two major National parties i.e. Indian National Congress and Bhartiya Janta Party	4x1=4
Q-13.	Explain the economic and military influence of the European Union.	
Ans.	<p>Economic Influence</p> <p>(i) EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 in 2005, slightly larger than that of the USA</p> <p>(ii) Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar</p> <p>(iii) Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the US.</p> <p>Military Influence</p> <p>(i) The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world</p> <p>(ii) Its total spending on defence is second after that of the US</p> <p>(iii) Two members of the EU have large arsenal of nuclear warheads</p> <p>(iv) It is the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	4
Q-14.	Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why?	
Ans.	<p>At the time of independence, there were two models of modern development before India</p> <p>(i) Liberal-Capitalist model which was prevalent in Europe and the US.</p> <p>(ii) Socialist model which was prevalent in the USSR.</p> <p>The socialist Model of development was chosen because many in India were deeply impressed by this model. These included not only the leaders of communist parties but also of socialist leaders and the Congress Party.</p> <p>This model was considered to be most useful for the welfare and upliftment of all the categories of people in India</p>	2+2=4
Q-15.	Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement.	
Ans.	<p><u>Positive Aspects of Chipko Movement</u></p> <p>(i) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised.</p> <p>(ii) This movement demanded that the forest related contracts should be given only to the local communities to have effective control over natural resources like land, water, forest etc.</p> <p>(iii) The movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantee of minimum wages.</p> <p>(iv) Active participation of women was very positive aspect of this movement.</p> <p>(Or any other positive aspect)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points be explained)</p>	4
Q-16.	Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N.	
Ans.	<p>Candidates may keep in mind the reforms as suggested by the General Assembly Resolution. However, these reforms could not be implemented due to various difficulties which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) As regards the veto power of permanent members, the Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.</p> <p>(ii) Disputes regarding representation on the basis of terms of economic development.</p>	

	<p>(iii) Permanent member are unlikely to agree to any reform, which reduces their clout of power or interest in the world body.</p> <p>(iv) It lacks equitable representation.</p> <p>(Or any other suggestions regarding the reforms)</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	2x2=4
Q-17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.</p> <p>(i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War? (ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries. (iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.</p>	
Ans.	<p>(i) Because actual weapons are not being used and there is a constant fear of war, it's not war but the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations hence called 'Cold War'.</p> <p>(ii) U.S.A led NATO. U.S.S.R led Warshaw Pact</p> <p>(iii) U.S. led alliance has adopted capitalism and Liberal democracy where as U.S.S.R led bloc was propogating socialism/communism and mainly the one party system.</p>	1+2+2=5
Q-18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiation with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.</p> <p>(i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government? (ii) Why did Muslim league oppose the Indian National Congress? (iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.</p>	
Ans.	<p>(i) The government of free India working before the General elections has been termed as the Interim Government.</p> <p>(ii) The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the princely states should be free to adopt any course they liked.</p> <p>(iii) Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union whether by negotiation or by force.</p>	1+2+2=5
Q-19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The new Congress had something that its big opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one</p>	

	<p>common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.</p> <p>(i) Which Congress is being referred to as 'the New Congress'?</p> <p>(ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.</p> <p>(iii) How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance'?</p> <p>Ans. (i) The Congress led by Indira Gandhi after the split in Congress in 1969.</p> <p>(ii) (a) Nationalisation of Banks (b) Abolition of Privy Purse (c) Land reforms (Or any other relevant step)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) All the major parties i.e. SSP, PSP, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Swantra Party and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal came together to form an alliance against the New Congress. To call this alliance of opposition parties as a Grand Alliance is justified because all the major parties were included in this alliance.</p>	1+2+2=5
Q-20.	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: center;">ARES. www.cagcartoons.com</p> </div> <p>Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which country is represented by this mighty soldier?</p> <p>(ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier?</p> <p>(iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?</p> <p>Ans. (i) U.S.A (ii) Because the U.S had invaded all these countries and showed hegemony and supremacy of power. (iii) It gives the message that the U.S is a Superpower and has the might to push its interests in any part of the world.</p> <p>Note : This question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q.No.20.</p>	2+1+2=5

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions :</p> <p>20.1. What was the stand taken by the United Nations on the Iraq invasion? 20.2. Why did the U.S.A. attack on Iraq? 20.3. How far is the invasion on Iraq justified?</p> <p>20.1. – U.N refused to give its mandate to the invasion on Iraq. 20.2 – To prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destructions. (WMD) 20.3 – The invasion on Iraq was nothing but a show of American hegemony and hard power as no evidence of weapons of Mass Destruction has been unearthed in Iraq.</p>	<p>2+1+2=5</p>
<p>Q-21.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<div data-bbox="491 517 1161 1211" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>In the outline political map of India given above, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.</p> <p>(i) The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged. (ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad. (iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged. (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-67. (v) The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.</p> <p>(i) (D) (Tamil Nadu) (ii) (E) (Kerala) (iii) (B) (Uttar Pradesh) (iv) (A) (Bihar) (v) (C) (Gujrat)</p> <p>Note : This question is for the <u>visually impaired candidates</u> in lieu of Q.No.21.</p> <p>Answer the following questions :</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>21.1. How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence? 21.2 When was the State Recognition Commission appointed and what was its major recommendation? 21.3 Name the four States which were earlier a part of Assam State.</p> <p>21.1 - 565 21.2 - 1953 Its major recommendation was that as far as possible, the boundaries of the State should reflect the boundaries of different languages. 21.3 – Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-22.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.</p> <p><u>Three factors responsible for the US hegemony in world Policies</u></p> <p>(i) <u>The U.S. Hegemony as a Hard Power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most important factor for the overwhelming superiority of US power is its superiority of its military power. • American military dominance is both absolute and relative. In absolute terms, the US has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately, lethally and in real time. While its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the dangers of war. • No other power can remotely match US military might. It spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined. • The military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending, but on the qualitative gap, that no other power can match. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p>(ii) <u>The US Hegemony as a structural power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hegemony in this second sense is in the role played by the US in providing global public goods – such as the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) • The naval power of the hegemony is another reason for its structural power. • The internet is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950. • There is not a single sector of the world economy in which an American firm does not feature in the “top three” lists. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p>(iii) <u>The U.S Hegemony as a soft power</u> The predominance of the US in the world today is based not only on its military power and economic powers, but also on its cultural presence.</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. • America is the most powerful culture on earth. The cool pair of blue jeans is an example of it. • The influence of Macdonalds and the KFC is also very visible. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.</p> <p>Ans. • <u>Positive Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh</u> Relations between India and Bangladesh are based on the moral support given by India during the freedom struggle of Bangladesh. India had to bear the influx of more than 80 lakh refugees. But the rapid change of governments and assassination of Mujib impacted the strong relations between the two. But still some positive aspects do exist: (i) Bangladesh is a part of 'Look East Policy'. (ii) On disaster management and environmental issues the two states have been cooperating regularly. (iii) A few differences have been resolved amicably. (iv) Both sides are trying to identify the common threats and areas of cooperation. (v) Any other relevant aspect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p> <p>• <u>Negative Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh</u> (i) Illegal migration of Bangladesh in the states of India. (ii) Dispute over sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters. (iii) Islamic fundamentalist groups are against having good relations with India. (iv) Bangladesh government have felt Indian government as a regional bully.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant aspect)</p>	3+3=6
<p>Q-23.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Describe any three reasons for the superpower to have military alliances with smaller countries during the Cold War Period.</p> <p>Reasons for the super powers to have military alliances with smaller countries during the Cold War period</p> <p>(i) For the procurement of vital resources such as oil and mineral. (ii) Availability of territory from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. (iii) To use location from where they could spy on each other. (iv) Economic support which many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet System and the effects of these reforms on the U.S.S.R.</p> <p>Role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet system . Gorbachev initiated</p> <p>(i) The policies of economic and political reforms - Perestroika (restructuring) (ii) Glasnost-(Openness) (iii) To stop the arms race with the US (iv) The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Eastern Europe</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	3x2=6

	<p>Effects of the Reforms on the USSR</p> <p>(i) Gorbachev promised to reform the economy – catch-up with the West –yet Soviet union collapsed</p> <p>(ii) The communist party members felt that their power and privileges were eroding.</p> <p>(iii) His reforms gave rise to nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including (Russia and the Baltic Republics – Estonia , Latvia and Lithuania)</p> <p>(iv) Even the ordinary people felt alienated from the central Asians and from each other and felt they were paying too high a price to stay with in the Soviet Union</p>	3+3=6
Q-24.	Define the ‘Indigenous People’ and highlight any two threats to their survival.	
Ans.	<p>Indigenous People</p> <p>The UN defined indigenous populations comprising of the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcome them.</p> <p>Threats to their Survival</p> <p>(i) The indigenous people in the world demand to be treated as equal . They appeal to governments to come to terms with the continuing existence of indigenous nations as enduring communities with an identity of their own .</p> <p>(ii) The loss of land which also means the loss of an economic resource base is the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people</p> <p>(iii) Although they enjoy a constitutional protection in political representation, they have not got much of the benefits of development in the country. They have paid a huge cost for development , since they are the single largest group among the people displaced by various developmental projects since independence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the positive impacts of globalization on the present day world.</p>	2+4=6
Ans.	<p><u>Positive impacts of Globalisation on the present day world.</u></p> <p>(i) It has increased the opportunities for employment to a large number of people in the world.</p> <p>(ii) It provides an opportunity for flow of ideas moving from one part of the world to another.</p> <p>(iii) Capital can soon be transferred to any part of the world to the people in need.</p> <p>(iv) Commodities can reach from any part of the world to the other or to countries in need- eg: during famines, floods, tsunami etc.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	6
Q-25.	Analyse any three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975.	
Ans.	<p>The Lessons:</p> <p>(i) Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. Defeat of Indira</p>	

	<p>Gandhi in 1977 election supports the above fact. (ii) Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in constitution that have been rectified. It could not have been misused if there had not been ambiguities. (iii) Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy. (iv) No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interest of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three lessons)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three major factors which led the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.</p> <p>Ans. <u>Major factors responsible for popularity of Indira Gandhi</u> (i) The popular slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. (ii) Nationalisation of Banks. (iii) Abolition of Privy Purse. (iv) Land reform laws and Land Ceiling Act (v) Boldness and strong decisions taken by Indira Gandhi.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3x2=6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x2=6</p>
<p>Q-26.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.</p> <p><u>Six criteria for the new membership of Security Council are as follows:</u> (i) A major economic power. (ii) A major military power. (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget. (iv) A big nation in terms of its population. (v) A nation that respects democracy and Human Rights. (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.</p> <p>• Security means 'freedom from threats' or any other definition. • <u>Four different components of India's strategy are:</u> (i) <u>The first component</u> is strengthening its own military capabilities because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours i.e. Pakistan & China. (ii) <u>The second component</u> has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security. (iii) <u>The Third component</u> is towards meeting security challenges within the country such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. (iv) <u>The fourth component</u> has been an attempt to develop its economy and to bring the citizens out of poverty and economic inequalities.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">6x1=6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2+4=6</p>
<p>Q-27.</p>	<p>Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Candidates are free to give own logical arguments for making demands on behalf of farmers. (Weightage should be given for logical presentation of the demands). These demands may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Free electricity for agriculture (ii) Minimum Support Price for the agricultural produce should be enhanced. (iii) Agricultural insurance for all the farmers. (iv) No ban on movement of agricultural products from one state to other states. <p>(Or any other justified demand)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be supported with arguments)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Candidates are free to express their view point, it may be either yes or no but the answer should be supported with appropriate arguments. Weightage should be given for originality and logic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate writes “yes” then the answer may include the following points or any other relevant point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) People have given absolute majority to one party i.e. B.J.P. (ii) People were fed up with the previous experience of coalition governments. (iii) Regional parties like S.P., B.S.P, DMK etc. have been wiped out. (iv) Many important decision could not be taken due to varying interests of coalition parties. • If a candidate writes “No” then the answer may include the following points or any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional parties still have relevance and they are ruling in different states. (ii) Congress and B.J.P both are trying continuously to woo the regional parties in their favour. (iii) The present government still depends and needs the support of different regional parties to get the bills passed in the Parliament. (iv) At present, the Congress party is trying to unite the opposition parties/ regional parties against the ruling party with the purpose to regain power. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points in each case)</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>