

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2015
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/3

Q-1.	Define 'Bipolarity'.	
Ans.	Division of the world into two power blocs led by U.S.A and U.S.S.R is called bipolarity.	1
Q-2.	What was the main objective of 'Operation Desert Storm' ?	
Ans.	The U.N. operation in Iraq was called "Operation Desert Storm" . In this operation a massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq.	1
Q-3.	Name the three social and political regions of the Northern most State of India.	
Ans.	Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh	1
Q-4.	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-5.	Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 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-6.	"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)	(Any two) 2x1=2
Q-7.	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 Pro-China	2
Q-8.	How did the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India?	

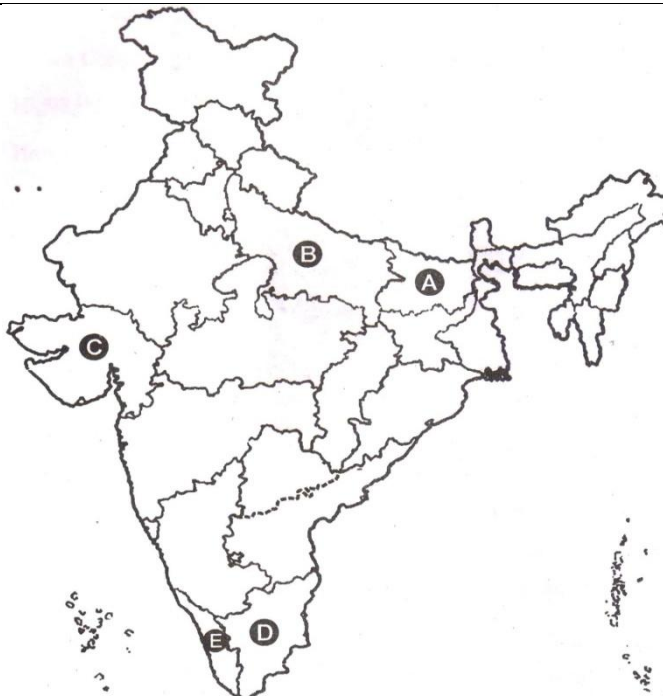
Ans.	<p>i) Dominance of Congress Party in India was different from the dominance of one party in countries like Cuba, China & Mexico.</p> <p>ii) Even being a dominant party, free fair and regular elections were held and voice of the opposition was heard with respect</p> <p>iii) Even in the first general elections there was government of CPI in Kerela which was not destabilized by the Congress Party in power at the Centre.</p> <p>iv) Multi-party system was established as many new political parties also emerged.</p> <p>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> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2
Q-9.	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 Cuba to face any eventuality caused by a possible attack by UAS. This led to a situation which is known as Cuba Missile Crisis.	2
Q-10.	Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.	
Ans.	<p>The Candidate may suggest any relevant and logical measure such as:</p> <p>i) More plantation</p> <p>ii) Auto fuel policy</p> <p>iii) To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries.</p> <p>iv) Use of renewable energy</p> <p>v) Ban on polluting vehicles.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2x1=2
Q-11.	Differentiate between the traditional and the non-traditional notions of security.	
Ans.	<p><u>Traditional Notions of Security</u></p> <p>In the traditional conception of security the greatest danger to a country is from military threats from outside. This may endanger to the core values of sovereignty independence and territorial integrity. Military action also endanger the lives of ordinary citizens.</p> <p>Traditional security also concerns with internal security. It may be threatened by civil war and internal separatist movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Non traditional notions of Security</u> <p>It includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Main proponents of non-traditional is not just the state but also individuals or communities or indeed all of human kind. Therefore it has been called 'human security' or 'global security'.</p> <p>In non-traditional notion threats may be such as terrorism human rights, global poverty and migration etc.</p>	2+2=4
Q-12.	When was the Mandal Commission set-up? Describe any two recommendations of this commission.	
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandal Commission was set up in 1978 by Janta Party Government. • <u>Its recommendations</u> <p>(i) 27% of seats in educational Institutions and government jobs for 'backward classes'.</p> <p>(ii) Land reforms</p> <p>(iii) To improve the conditions of the OBCs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+3=4

<p>Q-13.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Why does ASEAN still remain principally an economic association?</p> <p>ASEAN still remains principally an economic association because:</p> <p>(i) ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the E.U, the US and Japan.</p> <p>(ii) ASEAN economy is growing much faster than the E.U, the U.S and Japan.</p> <p>(iii) It's objective is to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states.</p> <p>(iv) It also wants to aid social and economic development in the region.</p> <p>(v) It also likes to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes.</p> <p>(vi) It has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, Labour and services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>
<p>Q-14.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Why did the movement for secession in the Mizo Hills area gain popular support? How was the problem resolved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The movement for secession in the Mizo Hills area gained popular support because some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and, therefore, did not belong to the Indian Union. The movement for secession gained popular support after the Assam government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills. • To resolve the problem, an agreement was signed by founder and leader of Mizo national front, Laldenga and the Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, in 1986. 	<p>2+2=4</p>
<p>Q-15.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.</p> <p><u>Merits:</u></p> <p>i) It increased the availability of food in the country due to rise in wheat and rice production.</p> <p>ii) Regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.</p> <p>iii) The farmers of medium size holdings were benefitted and they emerged as politically influential.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p><u>Demerits:</u></p> <p>i) It led to polarization between classes and regions.</p> <p>ii) Only the states like Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. became prosperous while others remained backward.</p> <p>iii) The poor farmers remained neglected.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	<p>2+2=4</p>
<p>Q-16.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Explain.</p> <p><u>India distanced itself from both the camps led by the US and USSR</u></p> <p>(i) To serve its national interests rather than the interests of the Super Powers.</p> <p>(ii) To upkeep the sovereignty of the nation and to take independent decisions.</p> <p>(iii) To follow and advocate the policy of Non-Alignment.</p> <p>Or any other relevant reason.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two reasons to be explained)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q-17.</p>	<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</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one 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>(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>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-18.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read carefully the passage given below 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?</p> <p>(ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.</p> <p>(iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.</p> <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>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-19.</p>	<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 negotiating 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?</p> <p>(ii) Why did Muslim league oppose the Indian National Congress?</p> <p>(iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) The government of free India working before the General elections has been termed as the Interim Government. (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. (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>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-20.</p>	<div data-bbox="304 439 884 1093" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which country is represented by this mighty soldier? (ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier? (iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>(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 <u>visually impaired candidates</u> in lieu of Q.No.20.</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>Ans..</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>2+1+2=5</p>

Q-21.



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.

- (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.

Ans.

- (i) (D) (Tamil Nadu)
- (ii) (E) (Kerala)
- (iii) (B) (Uttar Pradesh)
- (iv) (A) (Bihar)
- (v) (C) (Gujrat)

5x1=5

Note : This question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q.No.21.

Answer the following questions :

- 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.

Ans.

- 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

1+2+2=5

<p>Q-22.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Analyse any three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975.</p> <p>The Lessons: (i) Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. Defeat of Indira 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><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>3x2=6</p> <p>3x2=6</p>
<p>Q-23.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Describe the factors that make most of the former Soviet Republic prone to conflicts and threats.</p> <p><u>Factors that make most of the former Soviet republics prone to conflicts and threats</u> (i) There were internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people. (ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to severe shortages of consumer items and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system and do so openly. (iii) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. (iv) The development of its satellite states in eastern Europe and within the Soviet system (the five Central Asian republics in particular). This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with. (v) They could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the West. After years of being told that the Soviet system was better than Western capitalism, the reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock. (vi) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. (vii) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia. (viii) Nationalist urges and feelings were very much at work throughout the history of the Soviet Union given the size and diversity and its growing internal problems.</p>	

	<p>(ix) Ethnic and religions differences within the Central Asian republics coupled with economic backwardness. (Or any other relevant factor) (Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the role played by India in keeping the Non-Aligned Movement alive and relevant.</p> <p>Ans. <u>Role played by India in keeping the Non-Aligned Movement alive and relevant</u></p> <p>(i) India has always raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming of member of super power alliances. (ii) India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries. (iii) India tried to reduce the differences between the Super Powers. (iv) India tried to activate those regional and international organization, which were not a part of the alliances led by the US and USSR. (v) The Policy of Non-alignment is not a policy of fleeing away rather it is a positive role in the world affairs. (vi) Indian diplomats and leaders were often used to communicate and meditate between cold war rivals such as in the Korean war in the early 1950s. (Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 points to be explained)</p>	6
<p>Q-24.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics.</p> <p><u>Environmental concerns in global politics</u></p> <p>(i) Cultivated area in world is limited and there is less scope to expand it. It is also a matter of concern that a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility and are over-harvested. (ii) Issues related to access safe water and sanitation is very important. According to UNDP report 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation. (iii) For ecological balance natural forests are important environmental concerns in global politics. Ecological degradation may affect climate change and it may affect biodiversity on land. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the earth's stratosphere poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health. (v) The Coastal waters are becoming increasingly polluted largely due to land-based activities. It may cause deterioration in the quality of marine environment. (Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any three reasons for resistance to globalisation.</p> <p>Globalisation is a very contentions subject critics of globalization have many reason to resist it. <u>Reasons:</u> (i) Leftist argue that contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that expand the breach between the rich and the poor. (ii) The state is becoming weak and the capacity of the state for welfare of people is getting reduced.</p>	6x1=6
		3x2=6

	<p>(iii) Economically, critics want a return to self reliance and protectionism, especially in export-import and investment.</p> <p>(iv) Culturally, critics are worried that traditional culture i.e. music, dress and language etc. will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3x2=6
Q-25.	<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>	
Ans.	<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> <p>(i) Free electricity for agriculture</p> <p>(ii) Minimum Support Price for the agricultural produce should be enhanced.</p> <p>(iii) Agricultural insurance for all the farmers.</p> <p>(iv) No ban on movement of agricultural products from one state to other states.</p> <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>	3x2=6
Ans.	<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>	6
Q-26.	<p>Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.</p>	
Ans.	<p><u>Six criteria for the new membership of Security Council are as follows:</u></p> <p>(i) A major economic power.</p> <p>(ii) A major military power.</p>	

	<p>(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>6x1=6</p>
<p>Ans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>2+4=6</p>
<p>Q-27.</p>	<p>Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.</p>	
<p>Ans.</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></p> <p>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 	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>individuals and societies across the globe, are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 21st century America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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) BangleDesh government have felt Indian government as a regional bully. (Or any other relevant aspect) 	<p>3x2=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>
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