

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARCH, 2010
MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE(59/1/1, 59/1/2, 59/1/3)

Expected Answers/Value Points

General Instructions :

1. Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR EVERY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.
2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms. But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definitions/points/ answers are given by the candidate.
3. Wherever only /three or a "given" number of examples/factors/points are expected and first two/three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and need neither be examined nor any credit be given for the same.
4. There should be no effort at " moderation" of the marks by the evaluators. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.
5. Some of the questions relate to higher-order thinking ability. These questions have been indicated with an asterisk. These questions are to be evaluated carefully. So that, the candidate's understanding/analytical ability be judged
6. The Head –Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensue that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instruction given in the marking scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no insignificant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
7. Separate marking scheme for all the three sets has been given

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME 2010

Code No.59/1/1, 59/1/2, 59/1/3

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

59/1/1

Q 1. When did the era of U.S. Hegemony start? 1

Ans. In 1991/ after the end of the Cold War / Post Cold War era.

(any one)

Q 2. Highlight any two facts showing cordiality in the relationship between India and the United States. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans.

- Major importer of Indian goods.
- Many engineers technical staff and other people working in the U.S. are of Indian origin.
- Trade and cultural exchange.

Q 3. Write the full form of I.M.F. 1

Ans. The International Monetary Fund

Q 4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ban Ki Moon is the 8th UN _____. He is the citizen of _____

Ans. a) Secretary General b) South Korea

Q 5. When and by whom was the 'tryst with destiny' speech delivered? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru, on the night of 14-15 August, 1947 on the eve of India's independence.

(any one)

Q 6. In the first general election, how many seats did the Congress win? How many seats did the next largest party (CPI) win? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. Congress 364, Communist Party of India -16

(Even if a student writes the following answer credit should be given :-

- a) Congress got majority or maximum seats, he/she should be awarded.
- b) CPI got very few seats or was the second largest party.

Q 7. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called "political earthquake?" 1

Ans. The result of this election jolted the Congress at both the national and state level. Congress majority at the national level was reduced and it lost elections in many states too.

Q 8. Who was Charu Majumdar? 1

Ans. A communist revolutionary and leader of the Naxalbari uprising who participated in Tebhaga movement. He left the CPI and founded Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).

Q 9. What is meant by 'party based movements'? 1

Ans. All major political parties established their own trade unions for mobilizing their workers to participate in various movements and agitations and raised economic, political and social issues.

Q 10. Correct and rewrite the statement given below : $\frac{1}{2} + 1/2 = 1$

Ans. The "Right to Information Bill" was tabled in 2002 and received the Presidential assent in January, 2005.

- a) 2004 b) June, 2005

Q11. List any two consequence of 'Shock Therapy'. 1+1=2

Ans. In Russia the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed.
1) The value of Rouble- the Russian currency, declined.
2) The collective farm system disintegrated.

Q 12. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Highlight any two arguments in support of your answer. 1+1=2

Ans.

- 1) Dissatisfaction with system of governance.
- 2) Demand of autonomy of various soviet republics.
- 3) Demand for political & economic reforms.
- 4) Glasnost and Prestroika introduced by Gorbochov.
- 5) Prevalence of rampant corruption.

- 6) Soviet Union became economically stagnant.
(Any two of above points or any other relevant points)

Q 13. Mention any two steps taken by China to improve its economy.
2x1=2

- Ans. i) China substituted imports with domestic goods.
ii) Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.
iii) Established economic relations with U.S. and ended its isolations.
iv) Modernisation.
v) Open door policy of economic reforms.

(any two of the above points or any other relevant points)

Q 14. State any two objectives of the Human Rights Watch. 2x1=2

Ans. As an International NGO :

- i) It draws the global media's attention to human right abuses.
ii) It helps to establish International Criminal Courts.

Q 15. What is meant by the concept of "common but differentiated responsibility?"
2

Ans. The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of International Environmental Laws.

Q 16. Identify the concept out of liberty, equality, democracy and fraternity to which India was deeply committed during our freedom struggle.
2

Ans. Democracy was the 1st choice.
(with brief explanation about it).

Q 17. What is meant by 'Coalition'? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for the first time at the centre in India?
1+1=2

Ans. When many political parties join together to muster majority. They follow a Common Minimum Programme.
Coalition for the 1st time was adopted at the central level in 1977.

Q 18. What was Shimla Agreement? Name its signatories.

1+½+½= 2

Ans. In 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed to normalize relations between India and Pakistan. Its signatories were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto.

Q 19. List any two problems faced by the Government of India after 1971-72.

2x1 2

1. Bangladesh crisis put a heavy strain on Indian economy.
 2. Price rise and high inflation.
 3. U.S.A. stopped aid to India.
 4. Rise in oil prices.
- Any other relevant point.

(any two)

Q 20. Mention any two issues raised by the Dalit Panthers.

2x1=2

Ans.

- Opposition to caste based inequalities and material injustices inspite of constitutional provisions.
- Opposition to collective atrocities especially dishonour of dalit women.
- Demand for effective implementation of reservation and social justice.

Q 21. Why did the Super powers have military alliances with the small countries? State any four reasons for it.

4x1=4

Ans - The Super powers wanted to gain access to :

- (a) vital resources such as oil, minerals.
- (b) territory from where they could launch their weapons and troops.
- (c) locations for spying on each other.
- (d) economic support e.g. many small allies together could help pay the military cost.

Q 22. Why did India and China both view themselves as rising powers in global politics in spite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship .

4x1=4

Ans.

- Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China provided the impetus for an improvement in the relation with China.
- Agreements signed on cultural exchange and co-operation in science and technology .
- Indo Chinese trade has been growing .
- India and China have adopted almost similar policies at global level.
- Increasing transportation and communication help in establishing positive and sound relations.

Q 23. Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and co-operation be enhanced in the region ? 2+2=4

Ans. The candidates are expected to explain the geographical expansion of South Asia. Steps to be taken to enhance peace and co-operation in this area.

- i) South Asia usually includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India Maldivas, Nepal ,Pakistan and Srilanka (even Afghanistan).
- ii) Peace and co-operation can be enhanced in the region through organization like SAARC& SAFTA in political ,Social, economic and cultural spheres.
Any other relevant point.

(Any two)

Q24. Explain the role of emerging alternative centers of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economics.

Ans: Besides the super powers and later on the existence of the unipolar world, it became evident that alternative centres of political and economic powers were necessary to limit the American dominance. Hence European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia emerged as forces to recon with. EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC developed as alternative centres of power along with countries that built a more peaceful and co-operative regional order.

Q25. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect? 2+2=4

Ans. India signed and satisfied the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which was an international agreement for setting targets for industrial countries to cut this green house gas emissions in 2002. At the G-8 meeting in June, 2005. India pointed out that the per capita emission rate of the developing countries is a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

- India's auto fuel policy mandates clean fuel for vehicles.
- The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the rise of renewable energy.

- The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio diesel.
- India finds it necessary that developed countries with financial resources and clean technologies should meet their existing commitments under U.N. Framework Convention on climate change.
- It opines that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues, so that the regions voice carries greater weight.

Q26. What is meant by globalization? List any two forms of resistance to globalization.

2+2=4

Ans. Globalization is a concept that deals with the flow of various kinds of ideas capital, commodities and people from one country to another in search of better livelihood. It need not always have positive consequences, it may even have negative stance.

Two forms of Resistance :

- i) Economic globalization make the rich richer and poor poorer and hence weaken the economically weak countries.
- ii) The state is weakened which leads to reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of the poor.
- iii) Cultural critics are worried that the traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values.

Q 27. What is meant by opposition in a democratic system? Describe any two activities of the opposition during the first two parliaments of 1952 and 1957.

2+2=4

Ans. Although the opposition during this period could gain only a token representation, their presence playing a crucial role in :-

- Maintaining the democratic character of the system.
- Offering a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies of the Congress Party.
- Keeping the ruling party under check.
- Keeping democratic political alternatives alive.
- Preventing the prevailing system from turning anti-democratic.
- Grooming the future leaders who would play a crucial role in the shaping of the country.

(any two)

Q28. Explain any four characteristics of the Non-aligned Movement.

4x1=4

Ans. Characteristics of NAM:

- Independent stand on international issues rather than a pre-determined one.
 - Keeping aloof from military pacts.
 - Not to join the power blocks.
 - Promote rapid economic development.
 - Opposed to the use of force, favours abolition of nuclear weapons.
- Any other relevant point.

(Explain briefly any four)

Q 29. Match the names of the founders given below with the political parties they founded:-

Founders

Political Parties

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------|
| (a) C. Rajgopalachari | i) | Telugu Desham Party |
| (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya | ii) | Swatantra Party |
| (c) N.T. Rama Rao | iii) | Lok Dal |
| (d) Ch.Charan Singh | iv) | Bhartiya Jana Singh |

Ans.	C. Rajgopalachari	Swatantra Party
	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	Bhartiya Jana Singh
	N.T. Rama Rao	Telugu Desham
	Ch. Charan Singh	Lok Dal

Q 30. On the given political map of India, five states of tension from 1947 to 2006 have been marked as A,B,C,D and E .Identify any four states and write their names in your answer-book against A,B,C,D and E respectively.

1x4=4

Ans. Ans.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------------|
| A | Arunachal Pradesh | - | Itanagar |
| B | Mizoram | - | Aizawl |
| C | Punjab | - | Chandigarh |
| D | Andhra Pradesh | - | Hyderabad |
| E | Jharkhand | - | Ranchi |

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30, answer the following questions. Mention the names of any four states of tension from 1947 to 2006 and write their capitals also.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

Ans

For blind students

States	Capitals
1. Jammu – Kashmir	Srinagar
2. Punjab	Chandigarh
3. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
4. Tamil Nadu	Chennai

(or any other relevant state and its capital)

Q 31. Evaluate any six consequence of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 6x1=6

Or

Analyse any three points of criticism and any three core values and enduring ideas related to the Non-aligned Movement.

3+3=6

Ans. Consequence of disintegration of the former Soviet Union :

- End of the Cold War.
- Coming up of unipolar world.
- Dominance of U.S.
- Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.
- European Union strengthened itself.
- Some socialist nations/got divided.
- World bank+ IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.

Or

Ans. Three points of criticism:

- Non Aligned countries were not co-operating with each other.
 - Attitude of criticizing U.S. and U.S.S.R. at almost every summit.
 - No permanent office or organizational structures of NAM.
 - Economic stagnation in Third World countries.
- Any other relevant points.

(any three)

Three core values and enduring ideas :

- Establishment of New International Economic Order-NIEO.
- Can act as a strong platform against beginning of U.S. supremacy.
- Opposition to imperialism, colonialism and Apartheid.

Q 32. Assess any six steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. 6x1=6

Or

What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any four sources Threat to security. 2+4=6

Ans.

- To appoint a Peace Building Commission .
 - To establish a Human Rights Council.
 - Creation of a Democracy Fund.
 - Agreement to wind up Trusteeship Council.
 - To increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
 - Some countries want UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions.
- Any other relevant point.

Or

Ans. Security implies freedom from threat.

New threats to security

- (a) Terrorism, b) Violation of Human Rights,
(c) Global poverty, d) Health epidemics,
(e) Migrations.

(Any four)

Q 33. Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the following Questions.

'We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is basic fact which there be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilized manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers, 15 October, 1947

- a) In spite of Indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilized way ?
- b) Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as to all others in a democratic system ?
- c) If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged ?

2+2+2=6

Or

Explain any three challenges that India faced at the time of her independence.

3x2=6

Ans.

- a) Muslims are in large numbers and cannot go anywhere as India is their homeland.
- b) Because they are also citizens of India and should enjoy same rights and security as given to everyone in a democratic state.
- c) It will destroy the body politic unity and lead to an anarchic/conflicting situation.

Or

Three challenges

- (1) Integration of the territory of India.
- (2) Establishment of democracy and adoption of representative democracy.
- (3) To ensure the development and well being of the entire society emphasis on the principle of equality as well as special protection to socially disadvantaged groups.

(Brief explanation the above points)

Q 34. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967. Assess the verdict of the electorate based on the Election.

3+3=6

Or

Analyse any three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975. Did the government misuse its emergency powers? Give any three arguments in support of your answers.

3+3=6

Ans. This period prior to fourth general election of 1967 was one of the grave economic crisis due to :

- i) The failure of monsoon and widespread drought.

- ii) Decline in agricultural production.
 - iii) Serious food shortage.
 - iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.
 - v) Drop in industrial production and exports.
 - vi) Sharp rise in military expenditure due to the wars in 1962 with China and 1965 with Pakistan.
- Any other relevant point.

(any three of the above points be explained)

The electorate was unhappy and this was evident in :-

- i) Protests against price rise of essential commodities, food scarcity, growing unemployment.
- ii) Bandhs and hartals.
- iii) Government viewed this as a law and order problem with further increased the anger of the people.
- iv) Communist and Socialist parties launched struggles for greater equality i.e. armed agitations.

(Any three of the above points or any other relevant point)

Or

Three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975 :

- i) Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad high Court.
- ii) Opposition parties under Jayaprakash Narayan demanded Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.
- iv) They asked army, police and government employees not to obey orders.
- v) Mood of the country was against Congress.

Any other relevant point

(Any three of the above points)

Arguments in support of 'No' answer.

- i) Technically the government was within the provisions of special powers as granted by the Constitution.
- ii) Federal distribution of powers is suspended on the declaration of emergency and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of Union Government.

- iii) Emergency is an extra ordinary condition where democratic politics cannot function and hence special powers are granted to the Central Government.
- iv) Many people were happy with the law and order situation.
- v) Twenty Point programme adopted by the government.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

Arguments in favour of " Yes " answer

- i) Many people felt that emergency was unnecessary as people had the right to protest against the govt. in a democracy.
- ii) Most agitations were normally peaceful.
- iii) Government had enough power to deal with the agitations.
- iv) No need to use emergency powers as there was no threat to the unity and integrity of India.
- v) Many people said that Ms Gandhi misused the constitutional provision to save her personal power.

Any other relevant point)

(any three)

Q 35. From 1989 to 2004, there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any two such coalition governments.

3+3=6

Or

“ The end of eighties of 20th century witnessed developments which made a long lasting impact on Indian politics.” Assess any three such developments.

3x2=6

Ans. The candidate should briefly mention the nine coalition governments, some of them completing the 5 years term and some of them lasting for only 13 days . They may choose any two coalition governments and highlight their rise and fall and give suitable arguments.

Or

Ans. Candidates should explain any three developments:-

- 1) Defeat of Congress in the 1989 elections even though Congress got maximum seats, it chose to sit in opposition.
- 2) Many saw this as end of the “Congress System”.
- 3) Mandal issue which changed the nature of Indian politics.
- 4) End of party dominance era and the beginning of the coalition era.

(Any three of the above or any other relevant point should have been explained)

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME 2010

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

59/1/2

- Q1. Write the full form of I.M.F. 1.
- Ans. The International Monetary Fund.
- Q2. Approximately how many people were killed as a result of 9/11 attack on the world Trade Centre ? 1
- Ans. Nearly 3000, 3-5 thousand or even if the candidate writes in thousand he/she should be given full credit.
- Q3. When did the era of U.S. Hegemony start ? 1
- Ans. In 1991/ after the end of the cold war / Post cold war era.
(any one of above answer)
- Q4. What is meant by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ? 1
- Ans. The International Atomic Energy Agency seeks to promote the peacefulness of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.
- Q5. When and by whom was the 'tryst with destiny' speech delivered? 1
- Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru, on the night of 14-15 August,1947 on the eve of India's independence.
(any one)
- Q6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word
The _____ Commission of India was set up in January,1950.
- Ans. Election
- Q 7. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called ' political Earthquake'? 1
- Ans. The result of this election jolted the Congress at both the national and state level. Congress majority at the national level was

reduced and it lost elections in many states too.

Q8. Why did the senior Congress leaders support Indira Gandhi As Prime Minister of India in 1966?

1

Ans. They thought that since Indira Gandhi was inexperienced they would be able to influence her.

Q9. Correct and rewrite the statement given below:

The ' Right to Information' Bill was tabled in 2002 and received The Presidential assent in January,2005.

$\frac{1}{2} + 1/2 = 1$

Ans. The " Right to Information Bill " was tabled in 2002 and received the Presidential assent in January,2005.

a) 2004

b) June,2005.

Q10. What is meant by party based movements'?

1

Ans. All major political parties established their own trade unions for mobilizing their workers to participate in various movements and agitations and raised economic, political and social issues.

Q11. Which two republics of the Soviet Union have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration?

1+1=2

Ans. a) Chechnya b) Dagestan.

Q 12. Mention any two steps taken by China to improve its economy. 2x1=2

Ans.

- China substituted imports with domestic goods.
- Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.
- Established economic relations with U.S. and ended its isolations.
- Modernisations.
- Open door policy of economic reforms.

(any two of the above points or any other relevant points)

Q 13. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate ? Highlight any two arguments in support of your answer

Ans.

- Dissatisfaction with system of governance.

- Demand of autonomy of various soviet republics.
- Demand for political & economic reforms.
- Glasnost and Prestroika introduced by Gorbochov.
- Prevalence of rampant corruption .
- Soviet Union became economically stagnant.

(Any two of above points or any other relevant points)

Q 14. State any two objectives of the United Nations. 1+1=2

Ans.

- To prevent war and conflicts.
- To encourage cooperation among countries on various issues.

Q 15. Mention any two outcomes of the Rio Summit. 2x1=2

Ans.

- Rio Summit held conventions dealing with climate change and bio-diversity.
- Recommended a list of developmental practices called Agenda 21.
- Encouragement to Sustainable development.

Q16. Identify the concept out of liberty, equality, democracy and fraternity to which India was deeply committed during our freedom struggle.

2

Ans. Democracy was the 1st choice .

(with brief explanation about it).

Q 17. What was Shimla Aggrement? Name its signatories.

1+1/2 +1/2=2

Ans. In 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed to normalize relations between India and Pakistan. Its signatories were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto.

Q18. Mention any two issues raised by the Dalit Panthers. 2x1=2

Ans.

- Opposition to caste based inequalities and material injustices inspite of constitutional provisions.
- Opposition to collective atrocities especially dishonour of dalit women.
- Demand for effective implementation of reservation and social justice.

Q19. What is meant by President's rule in the States? 2

Ans. President's rule is declared by the President of India on the report and recommendation of the Governor that the state machinery cannot or is not working as per constitution of India.

Q20. What is meant by 'coalition'? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for the first time at the Centre in India?

Ans. When many political parties join together to muster majority. They follow a Common Minimum Programme. Coalition for the 1st time was adopted at the central level in 1977.

Q21. Why were most of the non-aligned countries categorized as 'Least Developed Countries (LDCs)? 4

Ans.

- Most of them were economically backward.
- They faced acute poverty.
- There was no sustained development.
- Most of them were dependent on the developed nations.

Q.22. What is meant by globalization? List any two forms of resistance to globalization. 2+2=4

Ans. Globalization is a concept that deals with the flow of various kinds of ideas capital, commodities and people from one country to another in search of better livelihood. It need not always have positive consequences, it may even have negative stance.

Two forms of Resistance :

- i) Economic globalization make the rich richer and poor poorer and hence weaken the economically weak countries.
- ii) The state is weakened which leads to reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of the poor.
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Q 23. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect? 2+2=4

Ans. India signed and satisfied the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which was an international agreement for setting targets for industrial countries to cut this

green house gas emissions in 2002. At the G-8 meeting in June, 2005. India pointed out that the per capita emission rate of the developing countries is a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

- India's auto fuel policy mandates clean fuel for vehicles.
- The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the rise of renewable energy.
- The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio diesel.
- India finds it necessary that developed countries with financial resources and clean technologies should meet their existing commitments under U.N. Framework Convention on climate change.
- It opines that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues, so that the regions voice carries greater weight.

Q24. What is meant by opposition in a democratic system? Describe any two activities of the opposition during the first two parliaments of 1952 and 1957. 2+2=4

Ans. Although the opposition during this period could gain only a token representation, their presence playing a crucial role in :-

- Maintaining the democratic character of the system.
- Offering a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies of the Congress Party.
- Keeping the ruling party under check.
- Keeping democratic political alternatives alive.
- Preventing the prevailing system from turning anti-democratic.
- Grooming the future leaders who would play a crucial role in the shaping of the country.

(any two)

Q25. Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies. 4

Ans. Besides the super powers and later on the existence of the unipolar world, it became evident that alternative centres of political and economic powers were necessary to limit the American dominance. Hence European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia emerged as forces to reckon with. EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC developed as alternative centres of power along with countries that built a more peaceful and co-operative regional order.

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Q26. Why did India and China both, view themselves as rising powers in global politics inspite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship. 4x1=4

Ans.

- Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China provided the impetus for an improvement in the relation with China.
- Agreements signed on cultural exchange and co-operation in science and technology.
- Indo Chinese trade has been growing.
- India and China have adopted almost similar policies at global level.
- Increasing transportation and communication help in establishing positive and sound relations.

Q27. Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and co-operation be enhanced in this region? 2+2=4

Ans. The candidates are expected to explain the geographical expansion of South Asia. Steps to be taken to enhance peace and co-operation in this area.

- South Asia usually includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India Maldivas, Nepal ,Pakistan and Srilanka (even Afganistan).
- Peace and co-operation can be enhanced in the region through organization like SAARC& SAFTA in political ,Social, economic and cultural spheres.

Any other relevant point.

(Any two)

Q28. What was Cuban Missile Crisis? Name the two world-leaders Who played a crucial role in it.

2+2=4

Ans. The leaders of USSR were afraid that U.S. might attack Cuba, which was an ally of USSR. Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba to a Soviet base and he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The U.S. responded by deciding to intercept any Russian ship going to Cuba. This would have led to a confrontation/clash and made the whole world nervous as the world came close for the first time to a nuclear war. The two leaders were :-
Nikita Khrushchev-USSR
John F.Kennedy-USA

Q29. Correct and rewrite the following sentences :

- Sikkim became the 25th State of the Indian Union.
- Meghalaya and Tripura became the Union Territories in 1972 .
- Nagaland became a State in 1973.
- Uttaranchal(now Uttarakhand) was created on the basis of Language.

4x1=4

Ans.

- Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.
- Meghalaya and Tripura became Union Territories in 1972.
- Nagaland became a State in 1963.
- Uttranchal(now Uttarakhand) was created on the basis of development.

Q30. On the given political map of India, five States of tension from 1947 to 2006 have been marked as A,B,C, D and E. Identify any four states and write their names in your Answer-Book against A,B,C,D and E respectively.

4x1=4

Ans. Ans.

A	Arunachal Pradesh	-	Itanagar
B	Mizoram	-	Aizawl
C	Punjab	-	Chandigarh
D	Andhra Pradesh	-	Hyderabad
E	Jharkhand	-	Ranchi

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30, answer the following questions. Mention the names of any four states of tension from 1947 to 2006 and write their capitals also.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

Ans

For blind students

	States	Capitals
1.	Jammu – Kashmir	Srinagar
2.	Punjab	Chandigarh
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

(or any other relevant state and its capital)

Q 31. Evaluate any six consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

6x1=6

or

Analyse any three points of criticism and any three core values and enduring ideas related to Non-Aligned Movement. 3+3=6

Ans. Consequence of disintegration of the former Soviet Union :

- End of the Cold War.
- Coming up of unipolar world.
- Dominance of U.S.
- Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.
- European Union strengthened itself.
- Some socialist nations/got divided.
- World bank+ IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.

Or

Ans. Three points of criticism:

- Non Aligned countries were not co-operating with each other.
 - Attitude of criticizing U.S. and U.S.S.R. at almost every summit.
 - No permanent office or organizational structures of NAM.
 - Economic stagnation in Third World countries.
- Any other relevant points.

(any three)

Three core values and enduring ideas :

- Establishment of New International Economic Order-NIEO.
- Can act as a strong platform against beginning of U.S. supremacy.
- Opposition to imperialism, colonialism and Apartheid.

Q 32. Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the following questions :

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilized manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it

Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers 15 October 1947.

- a) In spite of indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawaharlal wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilized way?
- b) Why this minority should be given the security and rights of on the same footing as to all others in a democratic system ?
- c) If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged?

2+2+2=6

Or

Explain any three challenges that India faced at the time of her independence.

Ans.

- a) Muslims are in large numbers and cannot go anywhere as India is their homeland.
- b) Because they are also citizens of India and should enjoy same rights and security as given to everyone in a democratic state.
- c) It will destroy the body politic unity and lead to an anarchic/conflicting situation.

Or

Three challenges

- (1) Integration of the territory of India.
- (2) Establishment of democracy and adoption of representative democracy.
- (3) To ensure the development and well being of the entire society emphasis on the principle of equality as well as special protection to socially disadvantaged groups.

(Brief explanation of the above points)

Q 33. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to the fourth general election of 1967. Assess the verdict of the electorate based on the election.

3+3=6

Or

Analyse any three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975. Did the government misuse its emergency powers? Give any three arguments in support of your answers.

3+3=6

Ans. This period prior to fourth general election of 1967 was one of the grave economic crisis due to :

- Due to failure of monsoon and widespread drought.
- Decline in agricultural production.
- Serious food shortage.
- Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.
- Drop in industrial production and exports.
- Sharp rise in military expenditure due to the wars in 1962 with China and 1965 with Pakistan.

Any other relevant point.

(any three of the above points be explained)

The electorate was unhappy and this was evident in :-

- Protests against price rise of essential commodities, food scarcity, growing unemployment
- Bandhs and hartals
- Government viewed this as a law and order problem with further increased the anger of the people
- Communist and Socialist parties launched struggles for greater equality i.e. armed agitations.

(Any three of the above points or any other relevant point)

Or

Three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975.

- Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad high Court.
- Opposition parties under Jayaprakash Narayan demanded Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.
- They asked army, police and government employees not to obey orders.
- Mood of the country was against Congress.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three of the above points)

Arguments in support of 'No' answer.

- Technically the government was within the provisions of special powers as granted by the Constitution.
- Federal distribution of powers is suspended on the declaration of emergency and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of Union Government.
- Emergency is an extra ordinary condition where democratic politics cannot function and hence special powers are granted to the Central Government.
- Many people were happy with the law and order situation.
- Twenty Point programme adopted by the government.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

Arguments in favour of " Yes " answer

- Many people felt that emergency was unnecessary as people had the right to protest against the govt. in a democracy.
- Most agitations were normally peaceful.
- Government had enough power to deal with the agitations.
- No need to use emergency powers as there was no threat to the unity and integrity of India.
- Many people said that Ms Gandhi misused the constitutional provision to save her personal power.
- Any other relevant point.

(any three)

Q 34. Assess any six steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. 6x1=6

Or

What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any four new sources of threat to security.

2+4=6

Ans.

- To appoint a Peace Building Commission .

- To establish a Human Rights Council.
 - Creation of a Democracy Fund.
 - Agreement to wind up Trusteeship Council.
 - To increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
 - Some countries want UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions.
- Any other relevant point.

Or

Ans. Security implies freedom from threat.

New threats to security :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Terrorism, | b) Violation of Human Rights, |
| (c) Global poverty, | d) Health epidemics, |
| (e) Migrations. | |

(Any four to be explained)

Q 35: "Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic Backwardness." Do you agree with this statement? Substantiate your answers with any three arguments. 3x2=6

Or

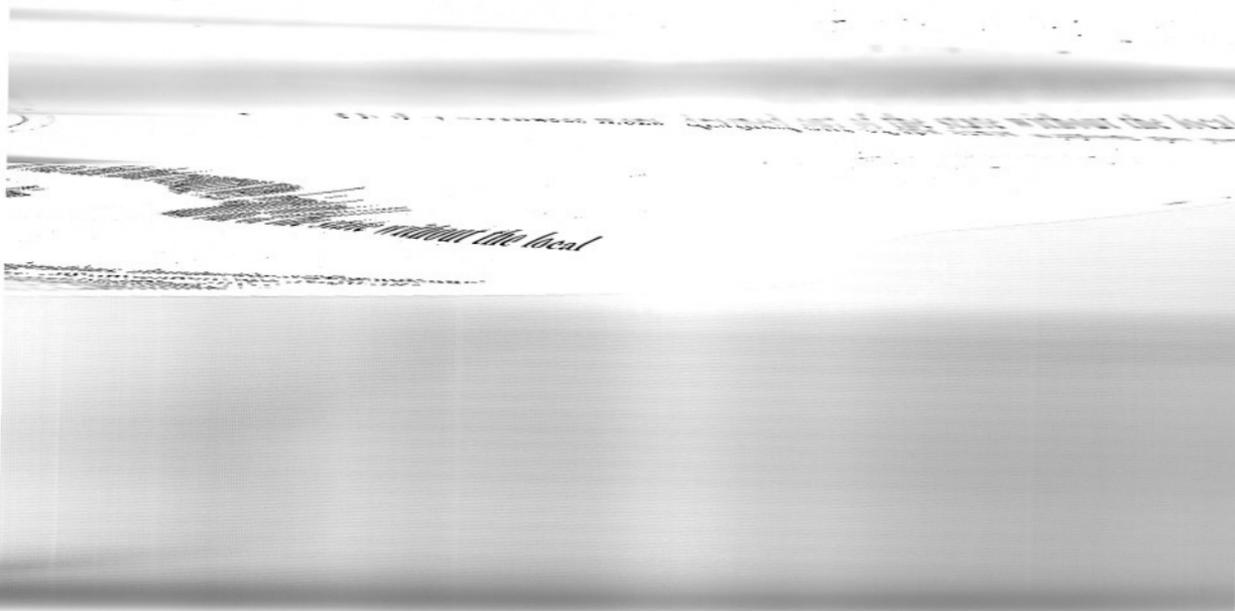
"In spite of serious difference between major national political parties, emergence of new consensus is being viewed with interest." In the light of this statement describe any three consensus. 3x2=6

Ans. It was a combination of both as :

Large scale migration into the North-East gave rise to a special kind of problem that pitted the "local" communities against people who were seen as outsiders or migrants. These outsiders either from India or abroad are seen as encroachers on scarce resources of land and employment.

The Assam movement is a movement against outsiders i.e the huge members of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh. It was felt that unless these foreign nationals are detected and deported they would reduce the local/indigenous assamese into a minority.

- There were economic issues like wide spread poverty and employment despite resources like oil, tea and coal.



without the local

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME 2010
Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

59/1/3

- Q 1. Write the full form of I.M.F. 1**
- Ans. The International Monetary Fund.**
- Q 2. What does the circle with golden stars on the European Union Flag stand for? 1**
- Ans. Stands for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe . It is a symbol of perfection, complements and unity.**
- Q 3. When and by whom was 'tryst with destiny' speech delivered. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$**
- Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru, on the night of 14-15 August, 1947 on the eve of India's independence.**
- (any one)**
- Q 4. When was the World Trade Organisation(W.T.O.) established? Name any country which used WTO to advance its own interest $\frac{1}{2}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} = 1$.**
- Ans. World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 as a successor to the general agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT).**
- Q 5. Why are the result of 1967 elections in India called 'political earthquake'? 1**
- Ans. The result of this election jolted the Congress at both the national and state level. Congress majority at the national level was reduced and it lost elections in many states too.**
- Q 6. What is meant by ' Instrument of Accession' ? 1**
- Ans. After 1947 most of the princely states agreed to become part of the Union of India. Their rulers had to sign an " Instrument of Accession" which was an agreement for joining Union of India.**
- Q 7.. When did the era of U.S. hegemony start? 1**

Ans. In 1991/ after the end of the cold war / Post cold war era.
(any one of above answer)

Q 8. Write the names of two successive President of India after the death of Dr. Zakhir Hussain . $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. (1) V.V. Giri (2) Dr.Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

Q 9. Correct and rewrite the statement given below :

The ' Right to Information' Bill was tabled in 2002 and received the Presidential assent in January 2005. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. The " Right to Information Bill " was tabled in 2002 and received the Presidential assent in January,2005.

a) 2004 b) June,2005.

Q 10. What is meant by 'Party based movements'? 1

Ans. All major political parties established their own trade unions for mobilizing their workers to participate in various movements and agitations and raised economic, political and social issues.

Q 11. Mention any two military features of the ' Cold war'. $1+1=2$

Ans. 1) Formation of Alliances, NATO & Warsaw Pact
2) Logic of deterrence.
3) The two super powers had to behave in a rational and responsible way
(Any two of the above points or any other relevant points)

Q 12. What was Shimla Agreement? Name its signatories. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

Ans. In 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed to normalize relations between India and Pakistan. Its signatories were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto.

Q 13. Mention any two steps taken by China to improve its economy. $2 \times 1 = 2$

Ans.

- China substituted imports with domestic goods.
- Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.

- Established economic relations with U.S. and ended its isolations Modernisations.
- Open door policy of economic reforms.

(any two of the above points) (or any other relevant points)

Q14. Highlight any two objectives of the Amnesty International.

1+1=2

- Ans. 1) It is an NGO that campaigns for protection of Human Rights all over the world.
 2) Promotes respect for Human Rights.
 3) Prepares and publishes reports on human rights.

Q 15. Explain the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous People.

1+1=2

- Ans. The loss of land, which also means the loss of economic resource base is the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people .

Q16. Identify the concept of liberty, equality, democracy and fraternity to which India was deeply committed during our freedom struggle. 2

- Ans. Democracy was the 1st choice .
 (with brief explanation about it).

Q 17. What is meant by 'Coalition'? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for the first time at the centre in India?

1+1=2

- Ans. When many political parties join together to muster majority. They follow a Common Minimum Programme.
 Coalition for the 1st time was adopted at the central level in 1977.

Q 18. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Highlight any two arguments in support of your answer. 1+1=2

- Ans.
- Dissatisfaction with system of governance.
 - Demand of autonomy of various soviet republics.
 - Demand for political & economic reforms.
 - Glasnost and Prestroika introduced by Gorbochov.
 - Prevalence of rampant corruption .
 - Soviet Union became economically stagnant.
- (Any two of above-points) (or any other relevant points)

Q 19. What was 'Shah Commission of Inquiry'? How did the government react to it? 1+1=2

Ans. In May 1977, the Janta Party government appointed a commission of inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah to inquire into several aspects of allegations of excesses of authority committed and action to be taken in the wake of emergency proclaimed on the 25th June, 1975.

The Government of India of India accepted the findings, observations and recommendations contained in two interim reports and the third and final report of the Shah Commission. The reports were also tabled into two house of the parliament.

Q 20. Mention any two issues raised by the Dalit Panthers. 2x1=2

- Ans.
1. Opposition to caste based inequalities and material injustices inspite of constitutional provisions.
 2. Opposition to collective atrocities especially dishonour of dalit women.
 3. Demand for effective implementation of reservation and social justice.

Q 21. Mention the names of any four countries which were neither the members of NATO nor of the Warsaw Pact. Write the capitals of these countries

8x½=4

Ans. a) Ireland b) Sweden c) Finland d) Austria e) Switzerland
Capitals: a) Dublin b) Stockholm c) Helsinki d) Viana e) Bern
(Any four of the above)

Q 22. Match the names of the founders given below with the political parties they founded : 4x1=4

Founders

Political Parties

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) C. Rajgopalachari | i) Telugu Desham Party |
| (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyay | ii) Swatantra Party |
| (c) N.T. Rama Rao | iii) Lok Dal |
| (d) Ch. Charan Singh | iv) Bhartiya Jana Sangh |

Ans.	C. Rajgopalachari	Swatantra Party
	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	Bhartiya Jana Singh
	N.T. Rama Rao	Telugu Desham
	Ch. Charan Singh	Lok Dal

Q23. What is meant by SAARC? How can peace and co-operation be enhanced through it ? 2+1+1=4

Ans. SAARC :- stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It is a major regional initiative of South Asian States for cooperation through multi-lateral means. Peace and co-operation can be enhanced by-

- multilateral cooperation.
- formation of free Trade Zone.
- as proposed by SAFTA.

(Any of the above points) (or any other relevant points)

Q 24. Explain any four characteristics of the Non-Aligned Movement. 4x1=4

Ans. Characteristics of NAM:

- Independent stand on international issues rather than a pre-determined one.
 - Keeping aloof from military pacts.
 - Not to join the power blocks.
 - Promote rapid economic development.
 - Opposed to the use of force, favours abolition of nuclear weapons.
- Any other relevant point.

(Explain briefly any four)

Q 25. What is meant by opposition in a democratic system? Describe any two activities of the opposition during the first two Parliaments of 1952 and 1957. 2+2=4

Ans. Although the opposition during this period could gain only a token representation, their presence playing a crucial role in :-

- Maintaining the democratic character of the system.
- Offering a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies of the Congress Party.
- Keeping the ruling party under check.
- Keeping democratic political alternatives alive.

- Preventing the prevailing system from turning anti-democratic.
- Grooming the future leaders who would play a crucial role in the shaping of the country.

(any two)

Q26. Explain any two political and economic consequences each of globalization. 2+2=4

Ans. Political Consequences :

- i) erosion of State capacity and ability to take decision.
- ii) welfare state giving way to minimalist state
- iii) It increased the capacity of the state to collect information as a result of better technology .

(any two of the above points or any other relevant points)

Economic consequences :-

- i) Increase in the role of international institutions like IMF and WTO in determining economic policies all over the world.
- ii) greater flows of commodities, capital , people and ideas among countries.
- iii) greater opportunities of investment.
- iv) benefits do not reach everybody equally.
- v) it led to some institutional safeguards as ' social safety nets'

(Any two points)

Q 27. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect? 2+2=4

Ans. India signed and satisfied the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which was an international agreement for setting targets for industrial countries to cut this green house gas emissions in 2002. At the G-8 meeting in June, 2005. India pointed out that the per capita emission rate of the developing countries is a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

- India's auto fuel policy mandates clean fuel for vehicles.
- The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the rise of renewable energy.
- The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio diesel .
- India finds it necessary that developed countries with financial resources and clean technologies should meet their existing commitments under U.N. Framework Convention on climate change .

- It opines that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues, so that the regions voice carries greater weight.

Q 28. Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economics.

4

Ans. Besides the super powers and later on the existence of the unipolar world, it became evident that alternative centres of political and economic powers were necessary to limit the American dominance. Hence European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia emerged as forces to reckon with. EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC developed as alternative centres of power along with countries that built a more peaceful and co-operative regional order.

Q 29. Why did India and China both, view themselves as rising powers in politics inspite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship.

4x1=4

Ans.

- Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China provided the impetus for an improvement in the relation with China.
- Agreements signed on cultural exchange and co-operation in science and technology.
- Indo-Chinese trade has been growing.
- India and China have adopted almost similar policies at global level.
- Increasing transportation and communication help in establishing positive and sound relations.

Q 30. On the given political map of India, five states of tension from 1947 to 2006 have been marked as A,B,C,D and E. Identify any four states and write their names in your Answer-Book against A,B,C,D and respectively.

4x1=4

Ans. Ans.

A Arunachal Pradesh

- B Mizoram
- C Punjab
- D Andhra Pradesh
- E Jharkhand

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30, answer the following questions. Mention the names of any four states of tension from 1947 to 2006 and write their capitals also. ½ x8=4

Ans

For blind students

States	Capitals
1. Jammu – Kashmir	Srinagar
2. Punjab	Chandigarh
3. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
4. Tamil Nadu	Chennai

(or any other relevant state and its capital)

Q 31. "Although India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries, yet the strongest relations are still between Russia and India." Write any three arguments to justify the statement.

3x2=6

Or

What was India's response to the 'Cold War'? Explain. 6

Ans. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of its foreign policy.

- i) There is trust and common interest among the two countries
- ii) Indian actors and Hindi film songs are heard all over Russia.
- iii) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world
- iv) More than 80 agreements have been signed between India and Russia as a part of the Indo-Russian strategic agreement of 2001
- v) India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies etc. and access to Central Asia

- vi) Russia benefits as India is the second largest arms market for Russia
- vi) Russia is importer for India 's nuclear energy plans and space industry.
- (Any three of the above points) (or any other relevant point.)

or

31. India's response to Cold War :

- i) It took care to stay away from the alliances.
- ii) Raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.
- iii) India tried to reduce differences between the alliances thus preventing the escalation of differences into a full scale war e.g. Korean war.
- v) India being a member of NAM tried to activate regional and international organizations.
- Any other relevant points
(any three of the above points)

Q 32. From 1989 to 2004 there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any two such coalition governments.

3+3=6

Or

“ The end of eighties of the 20th century witnesses developments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any two such coalition governments.

3+3=6

Ans. The candidate should briefly mention the nine coalition governments, some of them completing the 5 years term and some of them lasting for only 13 days . They may choose any two coalition governments and highlight their rise and fall and give suitable arguments.

Or

Ans. Candidates should explain any three developments:-

- Defeat of Congress in the 1989 elections even though Congress got maximum seats, it chose to sit in opposition.
- Many saw this as end of the “Congress System”.
- Mandal issue which changed the nature of Indian politics.
- End of party dominance era and the beginning of the coalition era.

(Any three of the above should be explained)

(or any other relevant point)

Q 33. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to the fourth general election of 1967. Assess the verdict of the electorate based on the election.

3+3=6

Or

Analyse any three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975. Did the government misuse its emergency powers? Give any three arguments in support of your answers.

3+3=6

Ans. This period prior to fourth general Election of 1967 was one of the grave economic crisis due to :

- Due to failure of monsoon and widespread drought.
- Decline in agricultural production.
- Serious food shortage.
- Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.
- Drop in industrial production and exports.
- Sharp rise in military expenditure due to the wars in 1962 with China and 1965 with Pakistan.

(Any other relevant point)

(any three of the above points be explained)

The electorate was unhappy and this was evident in :-

- Protests against price rise of essential commodities, food scarcity, growing unemployment
- Bandhs and hartals
- Government viewed this as a law and order problem which further increased the anger of the people.
- Communist and Socialist parties launched struggles for greater equality.

(Any three of the above points)

(or any other relevant point)

Or

Three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975

- Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad high Court.
- Opposition parties under Jayaprakash Narayan demanded Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.

- They asked army, police and government employees not to obey orders.
- Mood of the country was against Congress

Any other relevant point

(Any three of the above points to be explained)

Arguments in support of 'No' answer.

- Technically the government was within the provisions of special powers as granted by the Constitution.
- Federal distribution of powers is suspended on the declaration of emergency and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of Union Government.
- Emergency is an extra ordinary condition where democratic politics cannot function and hence special powers are granted to the Central Government.
- Many people were happy with the law and order situation
- Twenty Point programme adopted by the government.

Any other relevant point

(Any three)

Arguments in favour of " Yes " answer

- Many people felt that emergency was unnecessary as people had the right to protest against the govt. in a democracy.
 - Most agitations were normally peaceful.
 - Government had enough power to deal with the agitations.
 - No need to use emergency powers as there was no threat to the unity and integrity of India.
 - Many people said that Ms Gandhi misused the constitutional provision to save her personal power.
- Any other relevant point)
(Any three)

Q 34. Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the following questions:

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about

which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have a got to deal with this minority in a civilized manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers, 15 October, 1947

- In spite of indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawahar Lal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilized way ?
- Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as to all others in a democratic system
- If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged

2+2+2=6

Or

Explain any three challenges that India faced at the time of her independence

Ans.

- Muslims are in large numbers and cannot go anywhere as India is their homeland.
- Because they are also citizens of India and should enjoy same rights and security as given to others in a democratic state.
- It will destroy the body politic unity and lead to an anarchic/conflicting situation

Or

Three challenges

- Integration of the territory of India
- Establishment of democracy and adoption of representative democracy.

- To ensure the development and well being of the entire society emphasis on the principle of equality as well as special protection to socially disadvantaged groups .

(Brief explanation the above points)

Q 35. Assess any six steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. 6x1 =6

Or

What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any four sources of threat to security. 2+4=6

Ans.

- To appoint a Peace Building Commission .
- To establish a Human Rights Council.
- Creation of a Democracy Fund.
- Agreement to wind up Trusteeship Council.
- To increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- Some countries want UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions.
- any other relevant point

Or

Ans. Security implies freedom from threat
New threats to security –

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Terrorism | b) Violation of Human Rights |
| (c) Global poverty | d) Health epidemics |
| (e) Migrations | |

(Any four)