

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2013
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/1/3

Q 1	How many Permanent members and how many Non-permanent Members does the UN Security Council have?	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Ans.	In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non-permanent members	
Q 2	When was Constitution of India ready and signed by members of Constituent Assembly? When did it come into effect?	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Constitution was ready and signed on 26th November, 1949. • It came into effect on 26th January, 1950. 	
Q 3	After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, which two leaders of the Congress Party contested against one another to become leader of the Congress parliamentary party. ?	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Ans.	After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition between two leaders, They were- Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.	
Q 4	What is meant by “9/11” in the context of USA ?	1
Ans.	On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers hailing from a number of Arab countries took control of four American Commercial Aircrafts shortly after takeoff and flew them into important buildings in the US. This incident is known as ‘9/11’ in the context of US.	
Q 5	Name the popular movement which demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to any outsider ?	1
Ans.	The popular movement which demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to any outsider was- ‘Chipko Movement’.	
Q 6	What is meant by Privy Purse?	1
Ans.	The integration of Princely States was preceded by an assurance that the then rulers families would be allowed to retain private property and given a grant in hereditary or government allowances measured on the basis of extent, revenue and potential of the merging states.	
Q 7	What is the “Two nation Theory” advanced by the Muslim League?	1
Ans.	India consisted of not one but two ‘people’, Hindus and Muslims. And according to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan, and India should be made of	

	the Hindus' only. This was the 'Two Nation Theory' advanced by the Muslim League.	
Q 8.	Mention any one function of the World Bank	1
Ans.	<p>Functions of the World Bank</p> <p>(i) Human development</p> <p>(ii) Agriculture and rural education and health development</p> <p>(iii) Environment Protection</p> <p>(any one point)</p>	
Q 9.	Correct the following statement and rewrite: ASEAN stands for "Association of South East African Nation".	1
Ans.	ASEAN stands for ' Association of South East Asian Nation'.	
Q 10.	Mention any one point of agreement included in the Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord	1
Ans.	<p>Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord</p> <p>(i) Chandigarh will be transferred to Punjab</p> <p>(ii) State Commission would be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana</p> <p>(iii) A Tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi and Beas river waters.</p> <p>(any one point)</p>	
Q 11	Which four Princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union ?	4x1/ 2=2
Ans.	<p>Four Princely States of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyderabad • Manipur • Travancore • Bhopal 	
Q 12	Which are the two models of development? Which model of development was adopted by India?	1+1=2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two models of development :- (1) Liberal Capitalist model (2) Socialist Model • India followed the Socialist Model of planned economy. India adopted the Five Year Plans from the Soviet Model of development but both private and public sector co-existed <p>Therefore, it came to be known as 'mixed economy.' Agriculture trade and industry were in private hands. State controlled heavy industry, infrastructure etc.</p>	
Q 13	Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against	2x1=2

Ans.	West Pakistan ? Sources of resentment among people of Bangladesh against West Pakistan 1) Importance of Urdu language 2) Unfair treatment meted out to Bengali culture and language 3) Lopsided share in political power and administration (any two of the above points)	
Q 14.	What is India's policy of Non-alignment ?	2
Ans.	<u>India's policy of non-alignment:-</u> 1. Not to join either of the two camps, the US, the USSR during the cold war. 2. Taking independent stand on various international issues.	
Q 15.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission	2x1=2
Ans.	<u>Recommendations of the Mandal Commission:-</u> 1. To investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommended ways of identifying these backward classes. 2. The other recommendation of Mandal commission was pertaining to reservations for OBC in jobs in the Government and its undertakings.	
Q 16.	Why are international Organizations like the U N required ?	2
Ans.	International Organizations like The UN are required as they help in matters of war and peace. They also help countries cooperate to make better living conditions for us all	
Q 17.	Mention any two demands of the Bharatiya Kisan Union	2x1=2
Ans.	Demands of Bhartiya Kisan Union (i) Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat. (ii) Abolition of restrictions on interstate movement of farm produce (iii) Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable price. (iv) Waiving of repayment due on loans to farmers. (v) Provision of government pension for farmers. (any two)	
Q 18	Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar ?	1+1=2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two superpowers responsible for cold war were- The US and The USSR • World became unipolar in 1991. 	
Q 19.	What is meant by "Shock Therapy" ?	2
Ans.	The model of transition in Russia, central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the ' World Bank' and the IMF came to be	

	known as 'shock Therapy'.	
Q 20.	Explain the traditional concept of "Security"?	2
Ans.	The traditional concept of 'Security' is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and the danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.	
Q 21	Describe any two constraints on American Hegemony.	2x2=4
Ans.	<p><u>Two constraints on American Hegemony:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional architecture of the American State itself —A system of division of powers between the three branches of the Government places significant brakes upon the unrestrained exercise of American's military power by executive branch 2. Open nature of American society. 	
Q 22	Explain any two difference between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan	2+2=4
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The First Five year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector where as the Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. (2) The FYP focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development. The Second Five Year Plan declared that the "Socialist pattern of society" was its goal. The Government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect industries. 	
Q 23	Why is the 'Emergency' and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis? Explain	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a threat of internal disturbances. • The federal distribution of power remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union government. • Govt. gets the power to restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. • Emergency is seen as an extra-ordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	
Q 24.	Describe the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru to shape properly the Foreign policy of India	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nehru was his own foreign minister and exercised great influence on the formulation of and implementation of Indian foreign policy. • He emphasized on hard-earned sovereignty, protection of national integrity and promoted rapid economic development. • He emphasized on the policy of non-alignment • He supported freedom movements all over the world and wanted to maintain distance from the two rival camps 	

	of USA and USSR	
Q 25	Identify and any four new sources of threat to security. Explain them?	4x1=4
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration to seek a better life, better economic opportunity of the people has created international political frictions. 2. Health epidemics like HIV/AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. 3. Human Rights like Political rights, Freedom of speech and assembling, social rights being violated 4. Global poverty is another source of insecurity. 	
Q 26	Highlight any four features of 'ASEAN'.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Four features of ASEAN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development. (2) To promote regional peace and stability based on the Rule of Law and the UN Charter (3) ASEAN countries celebrated a non-formal non-conformist and co-operative way of interaction known as the ASEAN way- (4) In 2003, the ASEAN broadened its objective beyond the economic and social sphere by establishing the ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. 	
Q 27	Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the USSR	2x2=4
Ans.	<p><u>Causes of disintegration:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Soviet system became very bureaucratic resulting lack of democracy. 2. Although on papers, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted The USSR but Russia dominated everything and people from other regions left neglected and after suppressed 3. It lagged behind the west in technology and infrastructure and also in fulfilling the political or economic aspiration of citizens. 	
Q 28.	Explain any four reasons due to which globalization is resisted	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Why globalization is resisted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. • Weakening of the State leads to a reduction of the capacity of the State to protect the interest of its poor. • Economically, critics want a return to protectionism in certain areas of the economy. • Globalisation is also resisted because certain people are worried that the traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values. • 	

<p>Q-29</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Where and when was the organization 'Dalit Panthers' formed? Describe any three of its activities.</p> <p>Dalit Panther, a militant organization was formed in Maharashtra in 1972</p> <p>Activities of Dalit Panthers:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fighting against the perpetual caste based inequalities and material injustices. 2. Demand for effective implementation of reservations. 3. Demand for policies of social justice. 	<p>1+3=4</p>
<p>Q-30</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>In the given Political Outline map of Europe, four member countries of the European Union have been marked A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France. (b) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands. (c) Two new member of the European Union <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (d) Spain 2. (a) Germany 3. (c) Romania <p>(b) Irrespective of the answer even if or/ no answer One mark be awarded</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p>
<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Note: The following questions are for <u>Hind Candidates</u> only, in lieu of Question Number 30.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In which year was the European Union established? (b) Name the common currency of the European union. (c) Write the names of any two older member countries of the European Union. (d) Name any two new member countries of the European Union. <p>30.1- 1992</p> <p>30.2- Euro</p> <p>30.3- Ireland, U.K., Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Finland or any other relevant country. (any two)</p> <p>30.4- Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania etc. (any two)</p>	<p>4x1=4</p>
<p>Q-31</p>	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the eighties- militancy had erupted in Punjab; problems were persisting in the North-East; students in Assam</p>	<p>2+2+1+1=6</p>

	<p>were agitating; Kashmir Valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country ? (ii) What is meant by democratic negotiations ? (iii) Who was leading the agitation in Assam ? (iv) What steps were taken by the Government of India to respond to the regional aspiration ? <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many a times regional aspiration become a threat with unity when the agitation based on the meither go out of the control of the organisers or violence is resorted to as means to achieve the goal. 2. It means peaceful negotiation between the organisers of the movement and the union government/ state government within the constitutional frame work 3. All Assam Students Union (AASU) and Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) 4. Various accords were reached at from time to time. For example:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Rajiv Gandhi – AASU leaders in 1985. • Accord between Rajiv Gandhi and Lal Denga in 1986 (Mizoram). <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>	
<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below and answer the question that follow</p> <p>In fact, the BSP under Kanshi Ram's leadership was envisaged as an organization based on pragmatic politics. It derived confidence from the fact that the Bahujans (SCs, STs, OBCs and religious minorities) constituted the majority of the population and were a formidable political force on the strength of their numbers.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Which organization was formed by Kanshi Ram ? (ii) Give the full form of BSP ? (iii) Name any two religious minorities ? (v) Why are the Bahujans considered a formidable political force ? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The backward and minority classes Employees federation (BAMCEF). 2. Bahujan Samaj Party. 3. Muslims, Sikhs, Christian (any two) 4. (a) The Bahujans form the majority of the population (b) Political success of Dalit Votes in 1989 to 1991. Or any other relevant point 	<p>2+1+2+1=6</p>

Q 32	<p>Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Explain any three reasons.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>Reasons for superpowers to have military alliance with smaller countries</p> <p>For gaining access to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Vital resources, such as oil and minerals (ii) Territory from where superpowers could launch their weapons and troops (iii) locations from where they could spy on each other (iv) economic support so that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses. <p style="text-align: right;">(any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>	
Q	<p>Give any three examples to show that most of the former Soviet Republics were prone to conflicts and tensions.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Most of the former Soviet Republics are prone to conflicts e.g - In Russia two republics Chechnya and Dagestan have violent secessionist movements. The Russian Government used force that has led to many Human Rights violations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war for 10 years. • Separatist movements in Azerbaijan • Demand of independence from two provinces of Georgia • Fight over river waters leading to instability • Movements against existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia <p style="text-align: right;">(any three of the above)</p>	
Q 33	<p>Explain any three consequences of partition of British India in 1947.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p><u>Consequences of Partitions:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. Killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into communal zones. People were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, they went through immense sufferings. 2. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border, they were forced to change the religion and were forced into marriage. Writers, poets and film makers in India and Pakistan have expressed the ruthlessness of the killings and sufferings of the people. 3. It was a division of properties, liabilities and assets or a political division of the country and the administrative 	

<p>Q</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>apparatus. Or any other relevant point. (any three to be explained)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Explain the process and basis of the reorganization of States of Indian Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. • This struggle forced the central govt. into appointing a state reorganization commission in 1953 for redrawing of the boundaries of states. • The commission recommended boundaries should reflect different languages. • On the basis of its report, the state reorganization Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories. <p>(to be explained)</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Q-34</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>‘States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment.’ Analyse the statement giving suitable Examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The developing countries feel that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries. If they have caused more degradation, they must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now 2. More over developing countries are in process of industrialisation. So, this must be taken in account in the development application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is called common but differentiated responsibilities. 3. The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities. 4. The KYOTO Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. 5. Common property represents, common property for the groups. Members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use and the maintenance of a given resource. (any three points to be explained) <p>(or)</p>	<p>6</p>

<p>Q.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Analyses India's stand on environmental issues.</p> <p>India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of KYOTO Protocol. But the critics of the KYOTO Protocol pointed out that sooner or later, both India, China along with other developing countries, will be among the leading contributors to green house gas emission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the G8 meeting in June, 2005, India pointed out the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world • India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. • India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant point</p>	
<p>Q-35</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Q.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>'Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary?' Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p><u>Yes, the declaration of Emergency in 1975 was necessary</u></p> <p><u>Arguments:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal disturbances and agitations in the country by the opposition parties. 2. Extra parliamentary politics by the opposition parties targeting the government led to instability and distracted the administration from its Soutine task of ensuring development and governance. 3. Ever since the freedom movement, Indian politics had a history of popular struggles. So, the people thought it to be their right to protest. But the responsibility of controlling the situation depended upon the government. Therefore, it was essential to impose emergency. <p>Note:- If a candidate does not justify the imposition he/she should agree against imposing of emergency like undemocratic, atrocities, violation of FRS etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p> <p>Explain any three lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p><u>Lesson learnt from Emergency:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India 2. It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provisions in the constitution that have been rectified since, now 3. Emergency made every one more aware of the value of civil liberties. 	<p>3x2=6</p>

	<p>4. Inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.</p> <p>5. Implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the Police and the administration, these institutions could not function independently.</p> <p>(any three to be explained)</p>	
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