

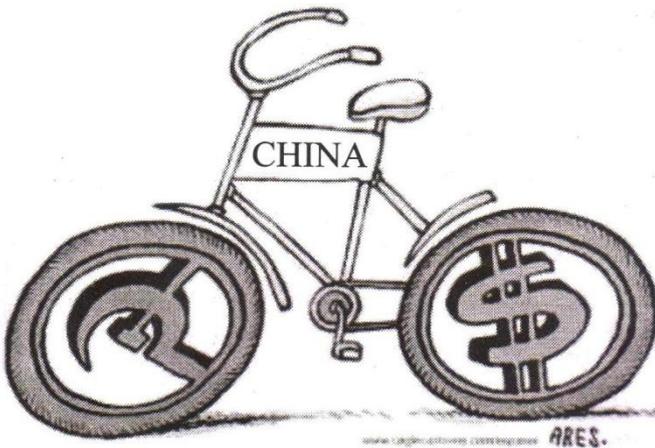
ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2015
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/2/1

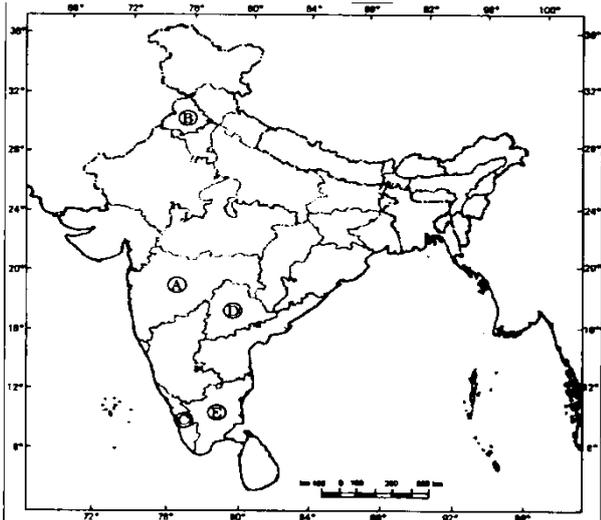
Q-1.	How is 'bandwagon' strategy beneficial within the hegemonic system?	
Ans.	It is suggested by some that instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefit by operating within the hegemonic system. That is why the 'bandwagon' strategy is beneficial within the hegemonic system.	1
Q-2.	Why is the period from 1989 to 2014 called an era of coalition governments in India?	
Ans.	This period was called so because since 1989 to 2014, there was a long phase of coalition politics as no one political party got a simple majority in the Lok Sabha (not more than half of the total seats)	1
Q-3.	Justify the abolition of Privy Purpose for bringing about economic equality.	
Ans.	Hereditary privileges i.e. Privy Purses were not consonant with the principles of equality and social and economic justice as laid down in the constitution of India. So, their abolition is quite justified.	1
Q-4.	Why should popular moments not be discouraged?	
Ans.	<u>Reasons for Not Discouraging Popular Movements</u> (i) Popular movements come up to rectify some problems in functioning of party politics and are a part of democratic politics. (ii) They represent social groups whose grievances were not redressed within the realm of electoral politics. (iii) They ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. (iv) They reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts and dissatisfaction of these groups from democracy. (v) They have broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy. Or any other relevant point. <div style="text-align: right;">(Any one point)</div>	1
Q-5.	How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from communism to Capitalism?	
Ans.	It was considered to be the best way because privatisation of state owned assets, replacement of collective farms by private agriculture, introduction of free trade and Foreign Direct Investments etc. had to be introduced in place of the features of communist economy.	1
Q-6.	Mention any four political parties of India which participated in the first three general elections.	
Ans.	Political Parties of India which participated in the first general elections. (i) Indian National Congress (ii) Communist Party of India (iii) Socialist Party	1

	(iv) Peoples Democratic Front (PDF) (v) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (v) Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha (Any four Parties)	4 x ½ = 2
Q-7.	Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.	
Ans.	<u>Measure to protect surroundings from pollution</u> (i) Follow National Auto Fuel Policy (ii) Use of Renewable sources of energy should be encouraged (iii) Awareness about global warming should be spread Or Any other relevant point. (Any two measures)	2x1=2
Q-8.	The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically?	
Ans.	(i) Economically, they want a return to self-reliance. (ii) Protectionism in certain areas of the economy.	2x1=2
Q-9.	Why did the one-party system, represented by the Communist Party, become a source of dissent and dissatisfaction among the Soviet people?	
Ans.	<u>Reasons</u> (i) Lack of democracy & absence of freedom of speech. (ii) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian. (iii) Strict control over all institutions. (iv) Technology became outdated and productivity reduced. (Any two reasons)	2x1=2
Q-10.	Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.	
Ans.	<u>Adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons</u> Countries spend more and more on nuclear weapons, therefore economy suffers and it becomes hard to implement welfare schemes, develop basic infrastructure spread education and health related awareness.	1
Q-11.	Describe the economic and political influence of the European Union on other countries.	
Ans.	<u>The Economic and Political Influence</u> (i) European Union is the world's biggest economy. (ii) Its currency, the Euro can counter the dominance of the US dollar. (iii) The EU share of world trade is three time larger than that of the US. (iv) The EU also functions as an important bloc in International economic organizations. Or Any other relevant point.	4x1=4
Q-12.	Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China.	
Ans.	<u>Issues of conflict between India and China</u> (i) China annexed Tibet in 1950. (ii) Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. (iii) Boundary dispute between India & China. (iv) China occupied the Aksai-chin area which was an integral part of India. Or Any other relevant point.	4x1=4

Q-13. Ans.	<p>Explain any two components of India's security strategy.</p> <p><u>Components of India's security strategy</u> (i) Strengthening its military capabilities. (ii) Strengthening international norms. (iii) Gearing up towards meeting security challenges within the country. (iv) Developing its economy in a way that the citizens of India are lifted out of poverty, misery & huge economic inequalities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2x2=4
Q-14. Ans.	<p>Highlight any two negative outcomes of the coalition governments.</p> <p>Negative Outcomes of the Coalition Governments (i) Many partners of the Coalition opposed the new policies being introduced by the government. (ii) Role of regional parties in the governance is mostly in favour of their own states. (iii) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions. (iv) Political alliances without ideological agreement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points to be explained)</p>	2x2=4
Q-15. Ans.	<p>How far do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy?</p> <p>(i) Movements help into rectifying problems in the functioning of party politics and should be seen as integral part of our democratic politics. (ii) Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. (iii) Popular movements suggest new forms of active participation and broaden the idea of participation in democracy. (iv) Movements raised legitimate demands of the people and involve large scale participation of the citizens.</p>	4x1=4
Q-16. Ans.	<p>Justify the constitution of States Recognition Commission under the circumstance prevailing at the time.</p> <p>(i) At that time the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian state. (ii) The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. (iii) Since we believe in unity in diversity, our National Movement had rejected division as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation or state. (iv) It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced. (v) It is nearly 60 years since the reorganization of states on linguistic basis, it has changed the very nature of our democratic policies. (vi) Formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. The commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four arguments)</p>	4x1=4
Q-17.	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>The United State dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities of... The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives..... the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on the earth.</p> <p>(i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War.</p> <p>(ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers.</p> <p>(iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The two new powers were the United States of America and the USSR.</p> <p>(ii) The outcomes were that the world was divided into two camps, the capitalist world led by USA and the Communist countries led by the USSR. This also led to the 'cold war' situation.</p> <p>(iii) The new superpowers could influence events anywhere on earth through the countries that were under their sphere of influence. The military alliances of NATO and Warsaw Pact had countries that were under the protection of their respective super powers. Besides, these countries could use the smaller countries as bases to launch an attack or to fulfill their interests.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-18.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development : the liberal – capitalist model as in much of Europe and the U.S. and the socialist model as in the U.S.S.R. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development.</p> <p>(i) Differentiate between the two models of modern development under consideration before independent India.</p> <p>(ii) Which model of development did India adopt and why?</p> <p>(iii) Why did very few Indian leaders support the capitalist model?</p> <p>(i) The two models of development were the Liberal capitalist model based on free trade, private enterprise and ownership. The other model was the socialist model based on public ownership of enterprise and capital and state controlled economy.</p> <p>(ii) India adopted the socialist model as most leaders in India wanted the state to play a role in the development of the country, rebuild the economy and bring about social justice. The leadership was not in favour of the capitalist model where the state had a minimalist role. This model was considered to be most-suitable to bring about economic and social equality.</p> <p>(iii) Indian leaders were clear that the government of free India had to rebuild the economy, remove poverty and bring about social and economic justice. This could be done only if the state was a welfare state rather than a minimalist capitalist state. That is why they were against the narrowly defined commercial functions of the capitalist state.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-19.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Indira Gandhi had emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity.</p>	

	<p>This was also the period when party competition became bitter and polarized. This period also witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution. The Congress party took the position that this stand of the Court was against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy. The Congress also alleged that the Court was a conservative institution and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-poor welfare programmes. The parties opposed to the Congress felt that politics was becoming too personalized and that governmental authority was being converted into personal authority.</p> <p>(i) Which two achievements of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister made her a towering leader with tremendous popularity?</p> <p>(ii) Identify any one initiative of the government which was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight the pro-poor welfare programme which the Congress wanted to implement.</p> <p>Ans. (i) (a) The slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' and the programmes that followed it made her popular among women, Dalits of Adivasis and minorities, she won the elections in 1971.</p> <p>(b) also the Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the 1971 establishment of Bangladesh made Indira Gandhi a towering leaders.</p> <p>(ii) The initiative of the government opposed by the Supreme court was :</p> <p>(a) The parliament abridged the Fundamental Rights which the judiciary declared as unconstitutional.</p> <p>(b) The parliament curtailed the Right to Property by making an Amendment. This also was declared null and void.</p> <p>(c) The parliament amended the constitution saying the parliament can abridge Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles of state policy. This too, was not approved by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Slogan of Garibi Hatao.</p> <p>(b) Growth of the public sector.</p> <p>(c) Imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property.</p> <p>(d) Removal of disparities in income and opportunity.</p> <p>(e) Abolition of princely privileges. (Privy Purse)</p>	2+1+2=5
Q-20.	<p>Study the Cartoon given below and answer the following questions:</p>  <p>20.1. Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China.?</p>	

<p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>20.2. What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent?</p> <p>20.3. What message does the cartoon convey?</p> <p>20.1 – The symbol of the bicycle has been used to represent China because China is the largest user of bicycles in the world.</p> <p>20.2 – (a) The symbol in the front wheel is the hammer and sickle which is the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. The symbol in the rear wheel represents the dollar, the currency of the capitalist world.</p> <p>(b) The first symbol represents the socialist or Communist ideology and the second represents the Capitalist ideology.</p> <p>20.3 The cartoon conveys the change in China’s orientation and how its economy is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. It is also an indication on the duality in China i.e. Communist government and capitalist economy.</p> <p>Or any relevant answer.</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.20.</i></p> <p>20.1. Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China.</p> <p>20.2. Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.</p> <p>20.1 – The economic policy of the U.S is capitalist in nature. China started as a Communist economy but is now tending towards a capitalist one.</p> <p>20.2 – <u>Negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy:</u></p> <p>(i) Everybody has not benefited from the reforms.</p> <p>(ii) Unemployment has risen in China.</p> <p>(iii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as it was in Europe of eighteenth and nineteenth century.</p> <p>(iv) Environmental degradation and corruption have increased.</p> <p>(v) Increasing economic inequality between Urban and rural, coastal and inland provinces.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>2+3=5</p>
<p>Q-21.</p>	<p>In the outline political map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them With the help of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.</p> 	

	<p>(i) The 29th State of India, Telangana. (ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in 1959. (iii) The State to which used to be called the madras State earlier. (iv) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged. (v) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of free India.</p>	
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) (D) Telangana (ii) (A) Maharashtra (iii) (E) Tamil Nadu (iv) (C) Kerala (v) (B) Punjab</p>	
	<p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.21.</i></p> <p>21.1. What role did the opposition parties play in the Lok Sabha upto 1960 ? 21.2. Why did some Congressmen leave the Congress and form the Swatantra Party? 21.3. How was the Jana Sangh different from other parties in terms of ideology?</p>	
<p>Ans.</p>	<p><u>For Visually impaired candidates only</u></p> <p>21.1 – (a) The opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. (b) They offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party. (c) They kept the ruling party under check. (d) They kept the political alternative alive. (Any two of the above)</p> <p>21.2 – The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nagpur resolution of the Congress which called for Land ceilings, take over of food grain trade by the state and adoption of cooperative farming. Some Congressmen stood out from others in terms of their position on economic issues and floated a new party.</p> <p>21.3 – The Jana Singh was different in terms of ideology and programmes. Some congressIt emphasized on the idea of one country one culture, one nation and believed that the country could become modern, strong and progressive on the basis of Indian customs and traditions.</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
		<p>2+2+1=5</p>

Q-22.	What is meant by non-party movements? Describe the main features of such movements.	
Ans.	<p><u>Non-Party Movements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many politically active groups lost faith in existing democratic institutions and electoral politics. They chose to step outside party politics and engage in mass mobilization for registering their protest. Because of the voluntary nature of their social work, many of these organizations came to be known as voluntary organizations or voluntary sector organizations. They believed in politics and want to participate in it but not through political parties. Hence, the movements organised by them are called, 'Non-party movements'. • Their features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They remain outside party politics. (ii) They do not contest elections. (iii) They continue to work in rural and urban areas. (iv) Of late, many of them are funded by external agencies including international service agencies. (v) Ideals of local initiatives is weakened by the availability of external funds on a large scale to these organizations. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	2+4=6
OR		
Ans.	<p>Describe the development of Assam Movement from 1979 onwards. State the main provision of the agreement made with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1979, the All Assam students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement, this was against illegal migrations, against domination of Bengalis and other outsiders. It was against faulty voters' list also. The movement demanded that all outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back. This movement had mobilized support from all sections of Assamese people and involved led to some tragic and violent incidents too. • According to the agreement with Rajiv Gandhi, the foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after the Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported. 	4+2=6
Q-23.	Describe any three features of the Soviet system.	
Ans.	<p><u>Features of Soviet System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Soviet System was based on the ideals of socialism as opposed to Capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society. (ii) Primacy was given to the state and the institution of the party. The only party allowed to exist was the Communist Party. (iii) Economy was planned and controlled by the state. (iv) It had a domestic, consumer industry that produced everything from pin to cars. (v) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens, subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child-care and other welfare schemes. (vi) No unemployment existed. (vii) State ownership of land and production. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	3x2=6

	OR	
	<p>What circumstance compelled the super-powers to have military alliances with smaller countries? Describe.</p>	
Ans.	<p>The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <p>(i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals (ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. (iii) Location from where they could spy on each other. (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses. (v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	3x2=6
Q-24.	<p>Explain any three factors responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in the elections of 1971.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Factors responsible for Mrs. Indira Gandhi's dramatic win in 1971.</p> <p>(i) The grand alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Congress had something which its opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. (ii) Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme i.e. 'Indira Hatao (Remove Indira)', in contrast captured in the famous slogan: 'Garibi Hatao'. (iii) Through Garibi Hatao, she tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged especially among landless labourers, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth. This was part of her political strategy.</p>	3x2=6
	OR	
	<p>Explain any three reasons for the defeat of Congress Party in the 1977 elections.</p>	
Ans.	<p><u>Reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977</u></p> <p>(i) The excesses committed during the emergency i.e. misuse of police and administrative power, role of certain people who had no official position, denial of civil liberties, arrest of political workers and restrictions on the press. (ii) The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the Emergency. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of 'Save Democracy'. People's verdict was against the excesses of emergency. (iii) The opposition parties came together and formed a new party, the Janta Party and accepted the leadership of Jayprakash Narayan. The public opinion was against the congress. Jayprakash Narayan became the symbol of restoration of democracy. Also, the formation of the Janata Party ensured that the non-Congress votes would not be divided and the going would be tough for the Congress.</p>	3x2=6
Q-25.	<p>"It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.". Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Yes, it is important for India to improve its relationship with the U.S. because of</p>	

	<p>the following reasons:</p> <p>(i) After the collapse of the USSR, the world has become uni polar with the US as the sole superpower.</p> <p>(ii) Also, we need to keep in mind the technical dimension and the role of Indian American diaspora.</p> <p>(a) U.S absorbs about 65% of India’s total exports in the software sector.</p> <p>(b) 300,000 Indians works in the Silicon valley.</p> <p>(c) 35% of technical staff of Boeing is of Indian Origen.</p> <p>(d) 15% of all high-tech start-ups are by Indian Americans.</p> <p>(iii) Both countries are natural allies being the largest and oldest democracies. Opposition would be futile in the long run.</p> <p>(iv) India needs to develop a proper relationship with the U.S in this phase of global hegemony.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p> <p>Note: in case, a candidates writes 'No', he/she should give suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian Countries.</p> <p><u>The role and limitation of SAARC</u></p> <p>(i) SAARC is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.</p> <p>(ii) Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC members have signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) Agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.</p> <p><u>Limitations</u></p> <p>(i) SAFTA can usher in a chapter of peace and cooperation, but some of our neighbours fear this a way for India to invade their markets and interfere in their politics through commercial ventures.</p> <p>(ii) Also, another limitations is that some people in India think that SAFTA is not worth as we have bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri-Lanka.</p> <p>(iii) One great limitation is the rather strained relationship between India and Pakistan.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3x2=6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3+3=6</p>
<p>Q-26.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Assess the importance of international organizations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.</p> <p><u>Relevance of International Organisations</u></p> <p>(i) In a unipolar world in which the U.S is dominant, the UN served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions on various issues.</p> <p>(ii) The U.S also realizes that the U.N is an organization as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflicts and social and economic developments.</p> <p>(iii) The UN provides an arena for the rest of the world in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies.</p> <p>(iv) The UN may be an imperfect body, but without it, the world would be worse off.</p> <p>(v) Due to growing inter dependence, it is hard to imagine a world without an organization like the UN.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3x2=6</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.</p> <p>Ans. India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. As far as poverty, terrorism and epidemics are concerned, its approach should be:</p> <p>(i) To overcome poverty, India needs to develop its economy so that the lives of vast mass of citizens improve. Huge amount of inequalities should not be allowed to exist. Harmful impact of globalization should be countered by the positive role of the state.</p> <p>(ii) To prevent epidemics proper living conditions, sanitation, clean drinking water, enforcement of Swachh Bharat, proper immunization and education of the people should be there. We need to improve our public health system and work with all stake holders.</p> <p>(iii) To counter terrorism we have to form a firm military strategy, intelligence including cyber intelligence. Yet at the same time our democracy should have space for dialogue and negotiation to deal with groups like Maoists, insurgents etc.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p>	3x2=6
<p>Q-27.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The impact of globalization on India</u> (i) India has opened up its markets, from a protective economy. Now it has opened upto foreign investment and privatisation. (ii) It has had positive as well as negative impact on India. Popular consumer items, international brands etc. are available. (iii) This has had an impact on life style and on culture e.g. Macdonalds, clothes, opening of call centres etc. (iv) This has led to deregulation of many commodities like oil, and adverse impact on our farmers. (Or any other relevant point) • <u>How india has impacted globalisation</u> (i) India and other developing countries e.g. BRICS have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO. (ii) India is one of the fastest growing economy along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also. (iii) With its vast English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing in India of call centres etc. (Or any other relevant point) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the concept of “Common but differentiated responsibilities” with the help of examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a difference in approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South feel that much of the ecological degradation of the world is the 	3+3=6

	<p>product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio declaration of 1992 and is called ‘Common but differentiated responsibilities’.• China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement settling targets for industrialized countries to cut the green house gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principals of the UNFCCC.	6
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