

Central Board of School Education

Marking Scheme 2016

[Official]

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2016
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/2/1

Q 1.	Gorbachev did not promise to reform which one of the following? (a) To loosen the administrative system. (b) To catch up with the west. (c) To reform the economy. (d) To maintain a strict control over the government.	1
Ans.	(d) To maintain a strict control over the government.	
Q 2.	What does 'ASEAN Way' imply?	1
Ans.	ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.	
Q 3.	"The loss of land means the loss of an economic resource base." Interpret the statement from the indigenous people's point of view.	1
Ans.	Indigenous people all-over the world occupied land where they originated from. All their requirements are fulfilled from the resources available from land and forest. Therefore, the loss of land meant loss of economic resources for the Indigenous people.	
Q 4.	Inspite of following a policy of Non-alignment, why did India sign 20 year Treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971?	1
Ans.	Non-alignment means not joining any super power but it does not ban a country from being prepared for its own defence. Therefore, India signed the treaty with the Soviet Union in order to counter the US-Pakistan-China Axis. This treaty assured India of Soviet support, if the country faced any attack.	
Q 5.	Why is Anti-Arrack Movement called an altogether different kind of mobilization in the rural areas?	1
Ans.	Anti-Arrack Movement was called different kind because it was a spontaneous mobilization of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol.	
Q 6.	Mention any two reasons for the emergence of a Cold War situation after the Second World War.	2 × 1 = 2
Ans.	(i) Emergence of US and USSR as two super power rivals. (ii) Inspite of provocation and rivalry, neither side wanted to risk war as no political gain would justify destruction of their societies. Hence, the result was the emergence of cold war.	
Q 7.	Analyse the circumstances that compelled the Communist Party of India to go for a split in 1964.	2
Ans.	The split in Communist Party of India occurred in 1964 due to ideological differences between the Soviet Union and China. Some Indian Communists supported the Soviet Union and some supported China.	

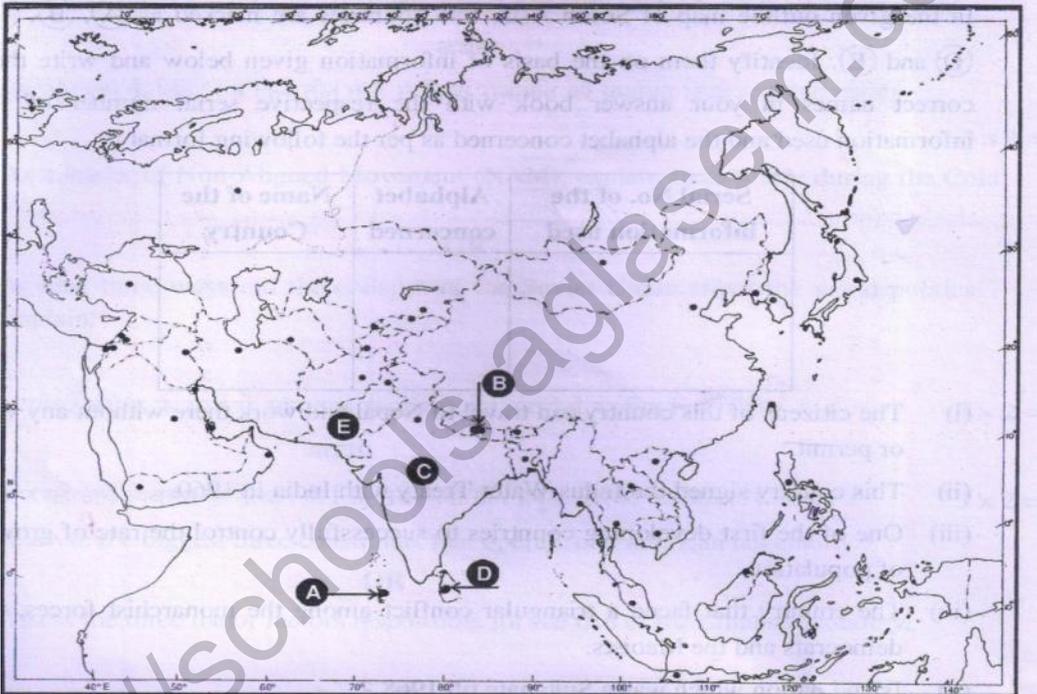
<p>Q 8.</p>	<p>Match the following in a meaningful way:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">(A)</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">(B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(Nature of regional aspirations)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(States)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.</td> <td>(i) Mizoram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Linguistic identity and tension with centre.</td> <td>(ii) Jharkhand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Regional imbalance leading to demand for statehood.</td> <td>(iii) Punjab</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Secessionist demands on account of tribal identity.</td> <td>(iv) Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> </table>	(A)	(B)	(Nature of regional aspirations)	(States)	(a) Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.	(i) Mizoram	(b) Linguistic identity and tension with centre.	(ii) Jharkhand	(c) Regional imbalance leading to demand for statehood.	(iii) Punjab	(d) Secessionist demands on account of tribal identity.	(iv) Tamil Nadu	<p>4×½ = 2</p>
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<p>Q 9.</p>	<p>Assess the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord as a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab.</p>	<p>2</p>												
<p>Ans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was an important step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab. The main issues were Chandigarh, border dispute between Haryana and Punjab and river water. • Further negotiations were held. • Peace was not restored immediately and violence continued. • Politically it fragmented the Akali Dal. 	<p>1+1=2</p>												
<p>Q 10.</p>	<p>Why is it said that the story of Nagaland is similar to that of Mizoram ?</p>	<p>1+1=2</p>												
<p>Ans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story of Nagaland is similar to Mizoram except that it started much earlier and has not had a happy ending. Angami Zaphu Phizo led struggle by a section of Nagas and declared independence from India in 1951. After violent insurgency a section of Nagas signed an agreement with Government of India. But the rebels refused to accept it. The problem continued till the recent past. • In the case of Mizoram, the Accord of 1986 proved a turning point in history. Today Mizoram is most peaceful in the region and has made great progress in literacy and development. 	<p>1+1=2</p>												
<p>Q 11.</p>	<p>Describe any four long term implications of the conflict of 1962 between India and China.</p>	<p>4 × 1 = 4</p>												
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Long term implications of the conflict of 1962.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Diplomatic relations downgraded 1976. (ii) After that relations began to improve. (iii) With the change in political leadership in China Mid to late 1970's, contentious issues were put off while improving relations. (iv) A series of talks to resolves the border issue was infiltrated in 1981. <p style="text-align: right;">(Or any other relevant point)</p>	<p>4 × 1 = 4</p>												
<p>Q 12.</p>	<p>What does IAEA stand for? When was it established? Mention its two major objectives.</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p>												
<p>Ans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAEA stands for International Atomic Energy Agency. • It was established in 1957. • Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It seeks to promote peaceful use of nuclear energy. (ii) It seeks to prevent its use for military purpose. 	<p>1+1+2=4</p>												

Q 13.	Highlight any four environmental concerns which fall within the scope of contemporary world politics.	$4 \times 1 = 4$
Ans.	Environmental concerns: (i) Throughout the world cultivable area is reducing and losing its fertility. (ii) There is no access to safe water and sanitation in most of the developing countries. (iii) Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's Stratosphere (ozone layer).	
Q 14.	How did the methods of voting in India go on changing from time to time till day? Explain.	4
Ans.	Change in method of voting: (i) Starting from the first general elections, a box for each candidate was used with his name and symbol. The ballot paper used to be blank. (ii) After the first two elections the method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates and the voter was required to put a stamp on the name of the candidate of his choice. (iii) Toward the end of 1990's the Election Commission started using EVM. (iv) By 2004 the entire country had shifted to EVM.	
Q 15.	Examine the circumstances responsible for reducing the salience of State-led economic development in India.	4
Ans.	(i) The Indian economy grew at a sluggish per annum rate of 3% to 3.5%. (ii) Inefficiency and corruption in some public sector enterprises. (iii) Not-so-positive role of the bureaucracy in economic development. (iv) The public opinion in the country lost the faith it initially placed in these institutions.	
Q 16.	What led to the downfall of the Janata Government and holding of fresh Lok Sabha elections in January, 1980 ? Explain the circumstances.	4
Ans.	Causes for the downfall of Janata Government (i) Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. (ii) Failed to bring about fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress. (iii) Split in Janata Party and fall of government led by Morarji Desai due to loss of majority. (iv) Charan Singh government made with Congress Party support also fell. Hence fresh Lok Sabha election took place in 1980.	
Q 17.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China. Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. Since India is an oil importing nation, India is important to Russia and has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crises. India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Cooperation with these republics includes partnership and investment in	$1+1+1+2=5$

	<p>oilfields. Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space industry also.</p> <p>(i) How did Russia help India on Kashmir issue? (ii) How do good relations with Russia help India to balance its relations with China? (iii) In what way did Russia help the space industry of India? (iv) How did India and Russia get benefitted from each other ? Give on example from each side.</p> <p>Ans. (i) In the United Nations Security Council, Russia came to India's rescue and used Veto Power many times. (ii) Supply of arms and hardware to Indian army, assistance in space industry and nuclear energy plans have strengthened India's position and enabled India to have balanced relationship with China. (iii) Russia helped space industry of India by giving cryogenic rocket. (iv) (a) India is a large market for Russian arms, military hardware, crude oil etc. (b) India has benefitted from Russian Veto Power in UN Security Council on the issue of Kashmir.</p>	
<p>Q 18.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: Resistance to globalization in India has come from different quarters. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalization voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum. Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests against the entry of multinational. The patenting of certain plants like <i>Neem</i> by American and European firms has also generated considerable opposition.</p> <p>(i) Name any two left wing political parties of India. (ii) Why did the unions of workers and the farmers organize protests against the Entry of multinationals ? (iii) How did the patenting of the <i>Neem</i> tree by the Americans generate opposition in India ?</p> <p>(i) (a) Communist Party of India (b) Communist Party of India (Marxists) (ii) The protests were organized to check the entry of MNCs because they represent global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Globalisation is against self reliance and protectionism. (iii) <i>Neem</i> tree is originally an Indian plant. It's reference is found in our ancient literature. It is one of the most useful Indian medicinal plant. Therefore, its patenting is an encroachment on the rights of Indians.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q 19.</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Just as both internal and external factors guide the behavior of an individual or a family, both domestic and international environment influence the foreign policy of a nation. The developing countries lack the required resources to effectively advocate their concerns in the international system. So, they pursue more modest goals than the advanced states. They focus more on peace and development in their own neighbourhood. Moreover, their economic and security dependence on the more powerful states occasionally influences their foreign policy. In the period immediately after the Second World War, many developing nations chose</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>

	<p>to support the foreign policy preferences of the powerful countries, who were giving them aid or credits. This resulted in the division of countries of the world into two clear camps.</p> <p>(i) Give one example each of the domestic as well as international environment that has influenced the foreign policy of India.</p> <p>(ii) Why do the developing countries focus more on peace and development in their own neighbourhood?</p> <p>(iii) Mention the two super blocs the world was divided into.</p>	
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) For a newly independent country like India it was essential to maintain our sovereignty, so we wanted to be free from any foreign influence. We decided to include the principle of Non-alignment in our foreign policy to maintain the friendly relations with neighbouring countries, panchsheel was inducted with the aim of co-existence and friendly relation.</p> <p>(ii) Peace and development in neighbourhood accelerates the rate of economic growth besides the money saved from defence expenditure can be transferred to welfare activities.</p> <p>(iii) Both the power blocs US and USSR.</p>	
<p>Q 20.</p>	 <p>Study the above newspaper illustration carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>(i) Identify the main issue that sparked off the agitation.</p> <p>(ii) What did the National Front Government decide in favour of or against the issue ?</p> <p>(iii) How did the coalition partners in the National Front react to this decision ?</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) Mandal Commission Report sparked off the agitation.</p> <p>(ii) National Front Government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission pertaining to shaping of politics of backward classes.</p> <p>(iii) Coalition partners of National Front-BJP and Left Front, supported the recommendations of Mandal Commission as they had a strong rural base among some sections of OBC.</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question No. 20.</p> <p>20.1 What was the rationale behind giving adequate representation to Other Backward Classes?</p> <p>20.2 Why was the Mandal Commission setup?</p> <p>20.3 Who was the Prime Minister of the National Front Government?</p> <p>20.1 – The rationale behind giving adequate representation to other backward classes was to provide educational and social development that were provided to SCs and STs. This created a space for non-Congress parties, who got support from these communities.</p> <p>20.2 – Mandal Commission was set up to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommend ways of identifying these backward classes.</p> <p>20.3 – V.P. Singh</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>
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<p>Q 21.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	 <p>In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries are marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) AND (E). Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with the respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="303 1646 1340 1836"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial No. of the information used</th> <th>Alphabet concerned</th> <th>Name of the Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The citizens of this country can travel to Nepal and work there without any visa or permit.</p> <p>(ii) This country signed the Indus Water Treaty with India in 1960.</p> <p>(iii) One of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population.</p> <p>(iv) The country that faced a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.</p> <p>(v) Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968 ?</p>	Serial No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the Country				<p>5×1=5</p>
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<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) Bhutan (ii) Sinhala (iii) Bangladesh (iv) India (v) Nepal</p>																			
<p>Q 22.</p>	<p>As a leader of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), explain India's role during the Cold War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics? Explain.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>3×2=6</p>																		
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>India's Role during the Cold War-</p> <p>(i) India took particular care in staying away from the two alliances. (ii) India raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries from becoming part of these alliances. (iii) India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries. (iv) Indian leaders and diplomats were often used to communicate and mediate. (v) India chose to involve other members of the NAM in this mission. (vi) India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the US and USSR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>																			
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>Collapse of Soviet Union affected world politics -</p> <p>(i) It meant the end of Cold War confrontations ending the ideological dispute. (ii) The world will become either unipolar or multipolar. (iii) The emergence of many new countries with independent aspirations and choices. (To be explained)</p>																			
<p>Q 23.</p>	<p>Analyse the biggest three constraints that operate on American hegemony.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the three major factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.</p>	<p>3×2=6</p> <p>3×2=6</p>																		

<p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Constraints on American hegemony (i) Institution Architecture of the American State. (ii) Open nature of American society. (iii) North Atlantic Treaty organization. (Explanation of these points)</p> <p>(i) China has been the fastest growing economy. (ii) Biggest population in the world. (iii) Land reforms and the resources have also promoted Chinese economy. (iv) The Soviet model, along with Soviet aid and advise, aimed at creating state-owned heavy industries from the capital accumulated from agriculture sector. (v) China decided to substitute exports by domestic goods. (or any other relevant factor)</p>	
<p>Q 24.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>List the principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe migration and health epidemics as the new sources of threat to the non-traditional notion of security.</p> <p>Principal organs of the UN- (i) General Assembly (ii) Economic And Social Council. (iii) Security Council. (iv) International Court of Justice. (v) Trusteeship Council. (vi) Secretariat. (Students need to explain functions of any two.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>New Sources of threat-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration – Poverty in south has led to large scale migration to seek a better life into North. This has created political friction in the international field. It took place in two ways – People who voluntarily left the country were called migrants and the other way was refugees who left home because of war, natural disasters or political persecution. • Health Epidemics – Such as HIV-AIDS bird flu etc. like due the migration of the people due to business, tourism and military operation. • In 2003, an estimated in crore people were influenced with HIV-AIDS World Wide emerged as a threat, they are Ebola, virus and hepatitis etc. 	<p>2+4=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>
<p>Q 25.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Distinguish between the approach of Interim Government of India and the Muslim League regarding the possible division of India. Examine the considerations that guided the Indian Government to solve the problem of Princely States.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the circumstances which led to a severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country in 1960s. Which state of India suffered the most and how? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The interim government took a firm stand against the possible division of India into principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed this view and wanted that states should be free to adopt any course they like. (ii) There were three considerations that guided the Indian government to solve the problem of princely states.</p>	<p>3+3=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>

	<p>(i) The people of most princely states clearly wanted to become part of union.</p> <p>(ii) The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.</p> <p>(iii) The territorial's boundaries assumed supreme importance keeping in mind the integration and consolidation of the country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans. Circumstances that led to food crises-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1965 and 1967, reverse drought occurred in many parts of india. • This was the period when country faced war. • Foreign exchange crises was also there. • All this resulted in severe food crises. <p>It was in Bihar that the food crises was most accurately felt. When the food grain production was very less.</p>	
Q 26.	<p>Analyse the factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi which led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the developments which were the root cause of the confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India in 1970s.</p>	6
Ans.	<p>Factional Rivalry between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Congress, Indira Gandhi had to deal with the 'syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress. Syndicate wanted to dominate after they managed to make her the Prime Minister. • Indira Gandhi faced two challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) She needed to build her independence from the syndicate. (ii) She needed to work to regain the ground the Congress had lost in the 1967 elections. • The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and the Congress came in the open in 1969 at the time of Presidential election in 1969. Neelem Sanjeeva Reddy was the official Congress candidate but V.V. Giri, an independent candidate, was supported by Indira Gandhi. <p>The victory V.V. Giri paved the way for the formal split in the Congress in 1969.</p>	6
Ans.	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Confrontation between Union Government and Judiciary in 1970s</p> <p>Three constitutional issues-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can Parliament abridge Fundamental Rights? Supreme Court said it cannot. • Can Parliament curtail the Right to Property by making amendment? The court said that Parliament cannot amend the constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed. • Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles. <p>Supreme Court rejected this provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This caused crises in relations between the government and the judiciary. • In 1978 Chief Justice of India has appointed by violating the seniority criterion by appointing A.N. Roy and ignoring seniority of three judges. • Climax came when the High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election, invalid. 	

Q 27.	<p>Describe the growth of non-party movements in India. Why did many voluntary organizations choose to remain outside party politics?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe historical developments related to Sikkim's merger with India as its 22nd State.</p>	3+3=6 6
Ans.	<p>Growth of Non-Party Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many sections of society became disillusioned with the function of Political Parties, failure of the Janata experiment, political instability, economic policies of state, persistence of poverty and inequality – caste, rural – urban gulf, motivated people for these non-party movement – without any assistance from Political Parties. • Many voluntary organization chose to remain outside party, politics and engage in mobilization for protesting – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They lost faith in existing demarcate institutions and electoral politics. (ii) Marginalised sections – Dalits and Adivasis, were organized by students and young political activists. (iii) Middle class young activists launched service organization and constructive programmes among rural poor. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
Ans.	<p>Sikkims merger with India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of Independence, Sikkim's was a 'protectorate' of India and not a fully sovereign country. • It was not a part of India. Sikkim's defence and relations were looked after by India. The power of internal administration was with Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. • The first democratic election in Sikkim was held in 1974. Sikkim Congress swept the elections. • Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution in 1975 asking for integration with India. • It was followed by referendum, that stamped popular approval. • Indian Parliament immediately accepted it. • Sikkim became 22nd state of Indian Union. <p>Chogyal did not accept the merger but it enjoyed popular support.</p>	