

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2020 (COMPARTMENT)
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
SET – 2 CODE NO 59/C/2

SECTION – A		
Q1.	Name any two alliances made by USA in Asia. OR Write the full form of USSR and CIS.	
Ans	(i) South East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) (ii) Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) OR USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics CIS – Commonwealth of Independent States.	2x½=1 2x½=1
Q2.	In 1987, why did India send the 'Indian Peace Keeping Force' (IPKF) to Sri Lanka?	
Ans	Under the accord with Sri Lanka, India sent peace keeping force to stabilize the relations between Sri Lankan government and Tamils.	1
Q3.	The privatization of agriculture in China led to (A) retardation of growth in rural industry. (b) lowering the personal savings. (c) a remarkable rise in rural incomes. (D) a phenomenal rise in foreign trade.	
Ans	(c) Remarkable rise in rural income	1
Q4.	In the context of the world economy, cite any two examples of public goods.	
Ans	i) Sea Lanes of communication (SLOCs) ii) Roads	2x ½=1
Q5.	Identify the country that was neither a member of NATO nor of the Warsaw Pact. (a) France (b) Poland (c) Sweden (d) Spain	
Ans	(c) Sweden	1
Q6.	Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way: “ In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two independent countries called _____ and _____	
Ans	Czech and Slovakia	2 X ½ = 1



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Q7.	Why is ‘Warsaw Pact’ also called the ‘Eastern Alliance’?	
Ans	Because most of the European countries joined the Soviet camp, so the Warsaw Pact, is also called as Eastern Alliance. Warsaw pact was the military bloc under the leadership of USSR.	1
Q8.	Besides economic and technological power, which other power is very important to maintain Balance of Power?	
Ans	The other required power is the military power.	1
Q9.	In February 1967, results of the general elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies jolted the Congress Party. Analyse the major factor responsible for the above setback called the ‘Political Earthquake’.	
Ans	i. Heightened popular discontent ii. Polarisation of Political forces happened iii. Congress faced the elections for the first time without Nehru (any one)	1
Q10.	Highlight the main objective of the 20 Year Treaty of Peace and Friendship’ signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971	
Ans	i. To counter the US-Pakistan-China axis ii. It assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack (ANY ONE)	1
Q11.	The paramilitary force of which Princely State of India was known as Razakars?	
Ans	Hyderabad	1
Q12.	Show with the help of one example that Jawaharlal Nehru made efforts for Asian unity	
Ans	Nehru has been an ardent advocate of Asian Unity. Under his leadership India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947.	1
Q13.	After independence, why were our leaders not ready to reorganize States on the basis of language in spite of the fact that Congress had already recognised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states?	
Ans	Circumstances changed after independence and partition ; so there was a fear that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to destruction and disintegration.	1
Q14.	Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is true? (A) It has reduced the rivalry between countries.	

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	(B) It has reduced the importance of the United Nations. (C) It has enhanced the choices for consumers. (D) It has reduced the spread of deadly diseases	
Ans	(C) It has enhanced the choices for consumers	1
Q15.	Which countries are known as the 'Third World'?	
Ans	Poor and the developing countries are known as third world	1
Q16.	Soon after the Lok Sabha elections of 1971, which international event added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi?	
Ans	Formation of Bangladesh, a new country	1
Q17.	Fill in the blanks to make it a correct and meaningful statement. Lok Sabha elections in 1989 led to the defeat of _____ Party and an era of _____ Governments began in India.	
Ans	(i)Congress party (ii)Coalition	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q18.	Which one of the following statements is not true for "Anti-Drunk Movement ? (A)It was a movement against alcoholism. (B) It was a movement against domestic violence (C) It was a movement to get justice for poor landless farmers. (D) It was a movement for gender equality.	
Ans	(C) –It was a movement to get justice for poor landless farmers	1
Q19.	Correct the following statement and rewrite it: "The supporters of the 'Naxalite Movement used force to snatch land from the poor and the landless to give it to the rich land owners."	
Ans	The supporters of Naxalite movement used force to snatch land from the rich landowners to give it to the poor and landless.	1
Q20	"Excesses were made during the Emergency imposed in 1975. Support the statement with any two examples of such excesses.	
Ans..	i. Forced family planning programme ii. Imprisonment of thousands of people without trial	1/2+1/2=1
SECTION -B		
Q21	Highlight any two features of the Soviet System which made it a social	

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	welfare system.											
Ans..	<p>(i) The Soviet system ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens.</p> <p>(ii) The Soviet System subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child-care and other welfare schemes.</p> <p>(iii) There was no unemployment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	2 x1 = 2										
Q22.	<p>Match the following facts under Column A with those in Column B in a meaningful way:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Column A</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Column B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) General Assembly</td> <td>(i) Veto Power</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Security Council</td> <td>(ii) An International Organisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) UNICEF</td> <td>(iii) An organ of the United Nations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) League of Nations</td> <td>(iv) An agency of the United Nations</td> </tr> </table>	Column A	Column B	(a) General Assembly	(i) Veto Power	(b) Security Council	(ii) An International Organisation	(c) UNICEF	(iii) An organ of the United Nations	(d) League of Nations	(iv) An agency of the United Nations	
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Ans..	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(a)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">iii</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td>i</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>iv</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>ii</td> </tr> </table>	(a)	iii	(b)	i	(c)	iv	(d)	ii	4x1/2=2		
(a)	iii											
(b)	i											
(c)	iv											
(d)	ii											
Q23.	Describe any two factors responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.											
Ans..	<p>Factors responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969:</p> <p>(i) Differences between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate</p> <p>(ii) Nomination of N. Sanjeev Reddy as official candidate for the post of President of India in 1969, which was against the wishes of Indira Gandhi. She supported V.V.Giri as an independent candidate for the post of President of India.</p> <p>(iii) Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the old Congress leaders .</p> <p>(iv) The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi was visible as she did not follow the whip of the party.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	2 x1 = 2										
	SECTION -C											
Q24.	<p>Describe any two strengths of 'ASEAN Way' as an instrument of development in the region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two strengths of the European Union as an organisation of mutual cooperation and development.</p>											
Ans..	i. ASEAN way is a policy that is against confrontation	2x2=4										

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	<p>ii. it encourages negotiations over conflicts iii. it has agreement to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation and non-interference iv. it carried out coordination of security and foreign policy v. it is more of an economic association meant for development (any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Strengths of European Union</p> <p>I. The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005. II. The establishment of OEEC in 1948 was to channelize aid to west European states. III. Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar IV. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States V. Two of its members UK and France are the permanent members of Security Council. (any two)</p>	2 x2=4
Q25.	Explain any two outcomes of the First Five Year Plan.	
Ans..	<p>Outcomes of the First Five Year Plan:</p> <p>(i) Land Reforms as the key to the country's development. (ii) People's saving did rise in the first phase of FFYP. (iii) High allocations were made for large scale projects like Bhakra Dam. (any two)</p>	2x2=4
Q26.	Analyse any two issues of conflict between India and China before 1962.	
Ans..	<p>(i) The boundary dispute between India and China. (ii) Occupation of some parts of NEFA and Aksai Chin by China. (iii) Political asylum given to Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Refugee. (iv) Tibet issue Or any other issue (any two)</p>	2x2 = 4
Q27.	Analyse any four provisions of the Punjab Accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985.	
Ans..	<p>Provisions of the Punjab Accord:</p> <p>(i) Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab. (ii) To appoint a separate Commission to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. (iii) To set up a tribunal to settle down the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.</p>	



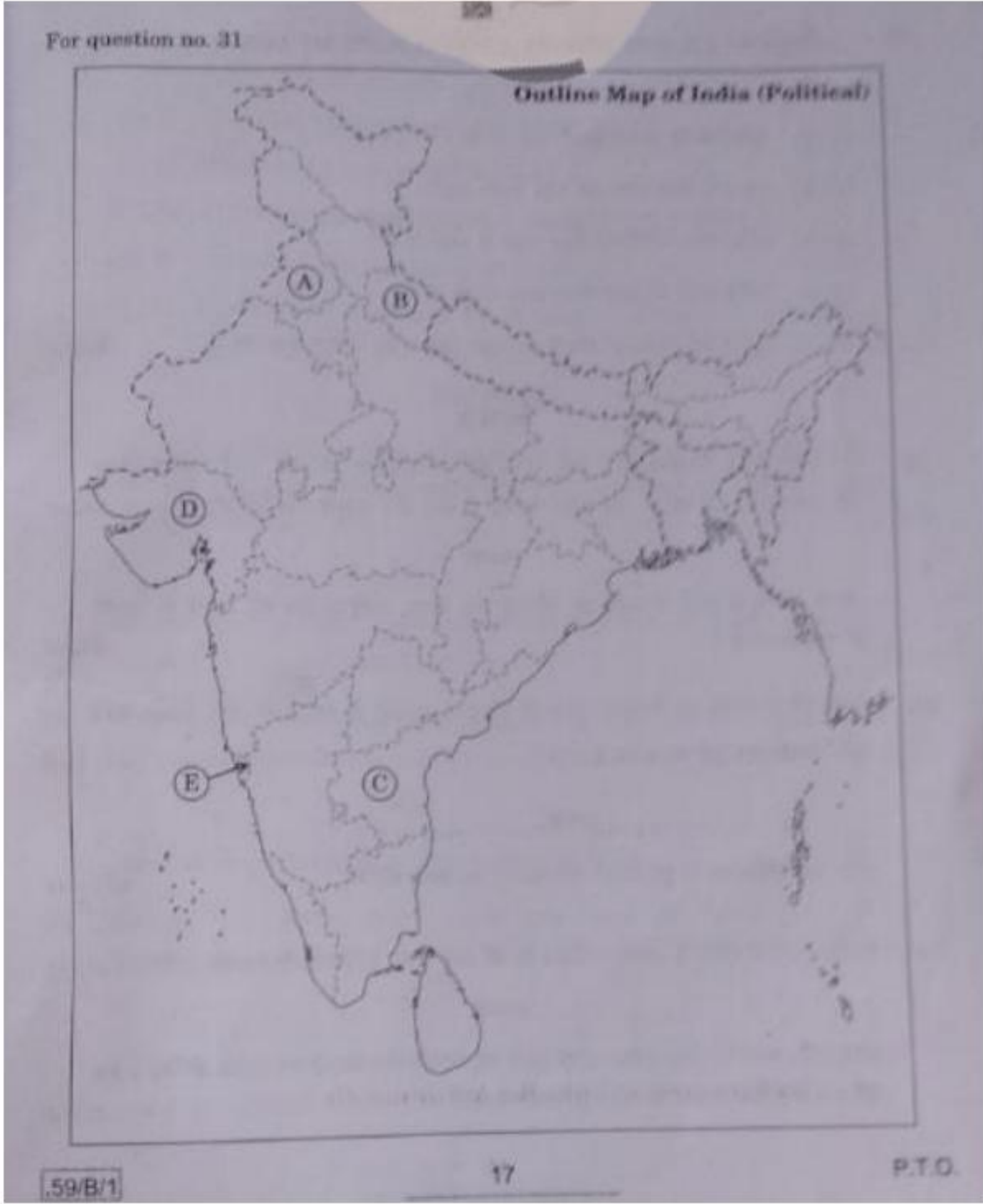
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	<p>(iv) Compensation will be provided to those who have suffered due to violence or police action.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	4x1=4
	SECTION -D	
Q28.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of States, Human security and State security should be and often are the same thing. But secure States do not automatically mean secure peoples. Protecting citizens from foreign attack may be a necessary condition for the security of individuals, but it is certainly not a sufficient one. Indeed, during the last 100 years, more people have been killed by their own governments than by foreign armies.</p> <p>(a)What is the primary goal of human security ?</p> <p>(b)Show with the help of an example that the law and order problem in a country may become a threat to Human Security,</p> <p>(c) Why is it more important to protect people than to protect States?</p>	
Ans..	<p>i. The primary goal of human security is- the protection of individuals</p> <p>ii. Law and order problem may lead to civil war and violence may erupt. Take the case of Sri Lanka where LTTE problem became a threat to human security.</p> <p>iii.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of people is more important than the protection of states because the primary goal of human security is protection of individuals • Besides we cannot imagine a state without its people • It is also possible that even in a secure and safe state, people may not be safe and protected so their protection is more important. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	1+2+2=5
Q29.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The makers of India's Constitution trusted that all political parties would basically abide by the democratic norms. Even during the Emergency, when the government would use extraordinary powers, its use would be within the norms of the rule of law. This expectation led to the wide and open-ended powers given to the government in times of Emergency.</p> <p>(a) By what name was the body of India's Constitution-makers known as ?</p> <p>(b)Explain any two democratic norms which all political parties of India</p>	

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	<p>should abide by.</p> <p>(c) Highlight any two extraordinary powers given to the Indian Government during Emergency.</p>	
Ans..	<p>i. Constituent Assembly</p> <p>ii. Basic democratic norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of expression- to oppose the government in power • Civil liberties of the citizens • Freedom of press • Safety and security of the people <p>(any other relevant point)</p> <p>(any two)</p> <p>iii. a. Civil rights can be suspended b. Freedom of press can be suspended c. Preventive detention can be made by the government</p> <p>(or any other relevant extra ordinary power) (any two)</p>	1+2+2=5
Q30.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(i) As shown in the cartoon, 'Musharraf in tie' and 'Musharraf in cap' represent which two official posts in Pakistan ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the meaning of the second equation in the context of Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) Explain the message conveyed by this cartoon regarding the politics in Pakistan.</p>	
Ans.	<p>i) Musharraf in tie represents – the President of Pakistan Musharraf in cap represents – the General of Pakistan Army</p> <p>ii. Army general of Pakistan is powerful and enjoys the real powers on the other hand if the President tries to exert – he cannot affect the powers of the army chief.</p> <p>iii. In Pakistan General of the army is so powerful that even a President is zero before the general. But if the General is also the President, his power gets doubled.</p>	1+2+2=5

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	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30.</p> <p>(30.1) Name any two elected Prime Ministers of Pakistan,</p> <p>(30.2) Explain any two reasons for Pakistan's failure to build a stable democracy.</p> <p>(30.3) Explain any two factors responsible for East Pakistan's break-away from Pakistan in 1971.</p>	
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>30.1 Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto Or Nawaz Sharif (or any other name) (any two)</p> <p>30.2 Reasons-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to dominance and interference of Pakistan Army, most of the time taking over the charge of Pakistan rule. • Fundamentalists of Islam also have dominated the Pakistani politics • Constant rivalry between India and Pakistan • Promotion of terrorism by Pakistan (or any other relevant point) (any two) <p>30.3 a) Sheikh Mujib of Awami League had won majority of seats for the whole Pakistan and should have been invested for the post of Prime Minister but it was not accepted. Sheikh Mujib was arrested and imprisoned. b) People of Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) were against the imposition of Urdu and also were against the biased nature of Pakistan administration. So, they revolted and Bangladesh came into existence.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q31.</p>	<p>For question no. 31</p>  <p>In the given political outline map of India , five states have been marked as A,B,C,D and E. Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer books along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following</p>	

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format:				
	Sr. No. of the concerned State	Concerned Alphabet in the Map	Name of the State	
	i			
	ii			
	iii			
	iv			
	v			
	<p>(i) The state where the Sardar Sarovar Project is situated.</p> <p>(ii) The state which was liberated from the occupancy of Portugal in 1961.</p> <p>(iii) The state where Chipko movement started .</p> <p>(iv) The state associated with Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord.</p> <p>(v) The state associated with the 'Anti –Arrack Movement'.</p>			
Ans..	Sr. No. of the concerned State	Concerned Alphabet in the Map	Name of the State	5 x1=5
	i	D	Gujrat	
	ii	E	Goa	
	iii	B	Uttarakhand	
	iv	A	Punjab	
	v	C	Andhra Pradesh	
Q31	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 31.</p> <p>(31.1) Name the separatist leader of Nagaland.</p> <p>(31.2) Which State was created in 1963?</p> <p>(31.3) The Narmada Sagar Project is located in which state?</p> <p>(31.4) In which state was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated ?</p> <p>(31.5) From which State was the movement of Right to information started ?</p>			
Ans	<p>For visually impaired candidates:-</p> <p>31.1 Angami Zapu Phizo</p> <p>31.2 Nagaland</p> <p>31.3 Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>31.4 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>31.5 Rajasthan</p>			5 x1=5
SECTION -E				
Q32.	<p>Describe any four issues that compelled global politics to think about environmental concerns.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Decribe any four effects of globalization on India.</p>			



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	<p>powers should have helped to reduce the possibilities of disintegration.</p> <p>v. Reforms should have been made earlier. Steps taken by Gorbachev were correct but timing was not appropriate. It should have been done earlier. (any three)</p>	
Q34.	<p>Explain any two key controversies related to the development in India after independence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</p>	
Ans..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture versus Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Many thought the Second Five Year Plan lacked an agrarian strategy for development. (ii) Thrust on industry caused agriculture and rural India to suffer. (iii) Gandhian economists emphasise on rural industrialisation. (iv) Emphasis on Industries led to prosperity in urban and industrial section at the expense of the farmers and the rural population. (v) Those who supported industrialisation thought that without a drastic increase in industrial production, there could be no escape from the cycle of poverty. (vi) In spite of spending more money on agriculture, the massive problem of rural poverty could not be solved. So, more emphasis should be laid on the industrialization. Or any other relevant point. (any three) • Public versus Private sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India did not follow any of the two known path of development i.e. private or public sector. (ii) Capital model of development was not accepted because in this case of development was entirely left in the private sector. (iii) Socialist model was also not fully adopted because it abolished private property. (iv) Under public sector, all the production was controlled by the state. (v) India adopted a combination of both the model called as mixed economy. For example much of the agricultural trade and industry were left to the private sector whereas the state controlled heavy industries. (vi) The idea of mixed economy also faced criticism on the following grounds : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Private sector lacked stimulus to grow. b) The enlarged public sector produced powerful vested interests. c) Too much state control led to inefficiency and corruption. <p style="text-align: right;">(any three)</p>	

