

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING SCHEME-2020(COMPARTMENT)**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
**SET:1 CODE NO 59/C/1**

| <b>SECTION -A</b> |   |                                  |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Q1.</b>        | <b>Write the full name of the two Superpower countries whose rivalry was the main cause of the Cold war.</b><br><br><b>OR</b><br><b>Write the full form of SEATO.</b>   |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | United States of America/ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics<br><br><b>OR</b><br>Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation   | ( 1/2 + 1/2)<br><br>( 1/2 + 1/2) |
| <b>Q2.</b>        | <b>Why is “Warsaw Pact’ also called the ‘Eastern Alliance’?</b>   |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | 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.  | <b>1</b>                         |
| <b>Q3.</b>        | <b>Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way:</b><br>“ In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two independent countries called _____ and _____.  |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | Czech and Slovakia  | <b>2 X 1/2 = 1</b>               |
| <b>Q4.</b>        | <b>Identify the country that was neither a member of NATO nor of the Warsaw Pact.</b><br><b>(a) France</b><br><b>(b) Poland</b><br><b>(c) Sweden</b><br><b>(d) Spain</b>  |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | (c) Sweden  | <b>1</b>                         |
| <b>Q5.</b>        | <b>In the context of the world economy, cite any two examples of public goods.</b>  |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | i) Sea Lanes of communication (SLOCs)<br>ii) Roads  | <b>2x 1/2=1</b>                  |
| <b>Q6.</b>        | <b>The privatization of agriculture in China led to</b><br><b>(A) retardation of growth in rural industry.</b><br><b>(B) lowering the personal savings.</b><br><b>(C) a remarkable rise in rural incomes.</b><br><b>(D) a phenomenal rise in foreign trade.</b> |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | (c) Remarkable rise in rural income   | <b>1</b>                         |
| <b>Q7.</b>        | <b>In 1987, why did India send the 'Indian Peace Keeping Force' (IPKF) to Sri Lanka ?</b>   |                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>        | Under the accord with Sri Lanka, India sent peace keeping force to stabilize the relations between Sri Lankan government and Tamils.  | <b>1</b>                         |
| <b>Q8.</b>        | <b>Give any two examples of political human rights.</b>   |                                  |



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|             |  |                |
|-------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Ans</b>  | i. Right to freedom of Speech<br>ii. Right to assembly or any other relevant right   | <b>2x ½ =1</b> |
| <b>Q9.</b>  | <b>Which countries are known as the 'Third World'?</b>   |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | Poor and the developing countries are known as third world   | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q10.</b> | <b>Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is true?<br/>(A) It has reduced the rivalry between countries.<br/>(B) It has reduced the importance of the United Nations.<br/>(C) It has enhanced the choices for consumers.<br/>(D) It has reduced the spread of deadly diseases.</b> |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | (C ) It has enhanced the choices for consumers   | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q11.</b> | <b>The ruler of which Princely State in India had the title 'Nizam' at the time of Partition ?</b>   |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | Hyderabad  | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q12.</b> | <b>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?</b>  |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | 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.  | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q13.</b> | <b>Show with the help of one example that Jawaharlal Nehru made efforts for Asian unity.</b>   |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | Nehru has been an ardent advocate of Asian Unity. Under his leadership India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947.  | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q14.</b> | <b>Highlight the main objective of the "20 Year Treaty of Peace and Friendship' signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971</b>   |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | i. To counter the US-Pakistan-China axis<br>ii. It assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack<br>(ANY ONE)  | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q15.</b> | <b>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'.</b>  |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | i. Heightened popular discontent<br>ii. Polarisation of Political forces happened<br>iii. Congress faced the elections for the first time without Nehru (any one)  | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Q16.</b> | <b>"Excesses were made during the Emergency imposed in 1975. Support the statement with any two examples of such excesses.</b>   |                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | i. Forced family planning programme<br>ii. Imprisonment of thousands of people without trial   | <b>½ +½ =1</b> |



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|  |  |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| <b>Q17.</b>  | <b>Correct the following statement and rewrite it:</b><br><b>"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."</b>   |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Ans</b>   | The supporters of Naxalite movement used force to snatch land from the rich landowners to give it to the poor and landless.  | <b>1</b>                        |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Q18.</b>  | <b>Which one of the following statements is not true for "Anti-Arrack Movement ?</b><br><b>(A)It was a movement against alcoholism.</b><br><b>(B) It was a movement against domestic violence</b><br><b>(C) It was a movement to get justice for poor landless farmers.</b><br><b>(D) It was a movement for gender equality.</b>   |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Ans</b>   | (C) –It was a movement to get justice for poor landless farmers  | <b>1</b>                        |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Q19.</b>  | <b>Fill in the blanks to make it a correct and meaningful statement.</b><br><b>Lok Sabha elections in 1989 led to the defeat of _____ Party and an era of _____ Governments began in India.</b>  |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Ans</b>   | (i)Congress party<br>(ii)Coalition   | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Q20.</b>  | <b>Soon after the Lok Sabha elections of 1971, which international event added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi?</b>   |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Ans</b>   | Formation of Bangladesh, a new country   | <b>1</b>                        |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Q21</b>   | <b>Why was 'Shock Therapy' considered a painful process of transition ? Highlight any two reasons.</b>   |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Ans</b>   | i. It was a painful transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system .<br>ii. The model of transition was influenced by IMF and World Bank. These countries needed the help and hence had to abide by their conditions (any other relevant point)   | <b>2x1 =2</b>                   |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Q22</b>   | <b>Match the following facts under Column A with those in Column B in a meaningful way:</b><br><table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><b>Column A</b></td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><b>Column B</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) An NGO working for the protection of Human Rights</td> <td>(i)The Security Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)An organ of the United Nations</td> <td>(ii)Amnesty International</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)The organisation which failed to stop the Second World War</td> <td>(iii) International Court of Justice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) An organ of the United Nations which has only five permanent members</td> <td>(iv) League of Nations</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Column A</b>                 | <b>Column B</b> | (a) An NGO working for the protection of Human Rights | (i)The Security Council | (b)An organ of the United Nations | (ii)Amnesty International | (c)The organisation which failed to stop the Second World War | (iii) International Court of Justice | (d) An organ of the United Nations which has only five permanent members | (iv) League of Nations |  |
| <b>Column A</b>  | <b>Column B</b>  |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| (a) An NGO working for the protection of Human Rights                    | (i)The Security Council  |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| (b)An organ of the United Nations  | (ii)Amnesty International  |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| (c)The organisation which failed to stop the Second World War            | (iii) International Court of Justice   |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| (d) An organ of the United Nations which has only five permanent members | (iv) League of Nations   |                                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |
| <b>Ans</b>   | a – ii<br>b – iii  | <b>4 x ½ =2</b>                 |                 |   |                         |                                   |                           |   |                                      |  |                        |  |

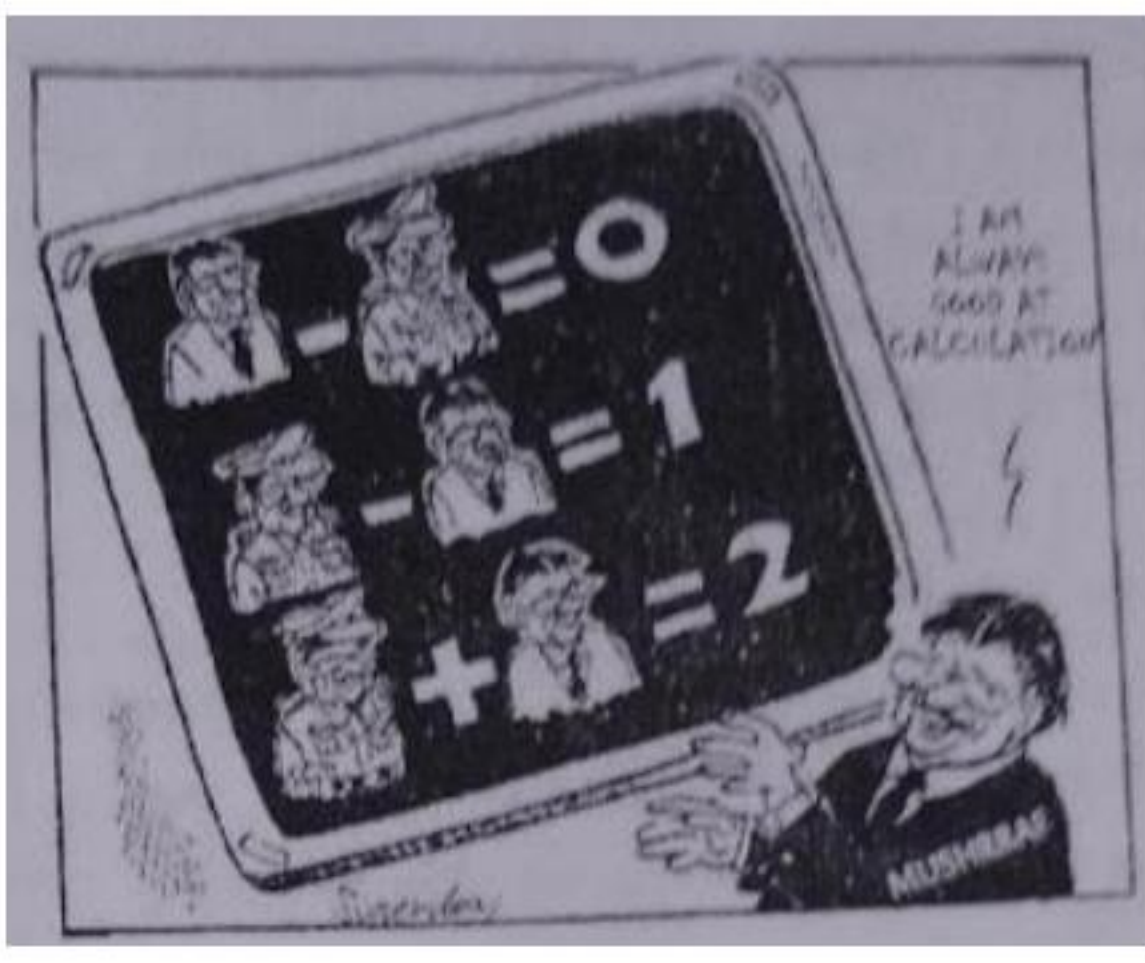


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|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
|                    | c – iv<br>d – i   |   |
| <b>Q23</b>         | <b>Describe any two reforms initiated by Indira Gandhi after 1967.</b>  |   |
| <b>Ans</b>         | i. Nationalisation of Banks<br>ii. Abolition of Privy Purses<br>iii. Ten point programme for reducing poverty<br>(any other relevant point)<br>(any two)  | <b>(2x1=2)</b>  |
| <b>SECTION – C</b> |   |   |
| <b>Q24</b>         | <b>Describe any two strengths of 'ASEAN Way' as an instrument of development in the region.</b><br><br><b>OR</b><br><b>Describe any two strengths of the European Union as an organisation of mutual cooperation and development.</b>   |   |
| <b>Ans</b>         | i. ASEAN way is a policy that is against confrontation<br>ii. it encourages negotiations over conflicts<br>iii. it has agreement to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation and non-interference<br>iv. it carried out coordination of security and foreign policy<br>v. it is more of an economic association meant for development<br><br><b>(any two)</b><br><br><b>OR</b><br><b>Strengths of European Union</b><br>I. The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005.<br>II. The establishment of OEEC in 1948 was to channelize aid to west European states.<br>III. Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar<br>IV. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States<br>V. Two of its members UK and France are the permanent members of Security Council.<br><br><b>(any two)</b> | <b>2x2=4</b><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><b>2 x2=4</b> |
| <b>Q25</b>         | <b>Explain any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.</b>   |   |
| <b>Ans</b>         | i. It was the only party to have an organization spread all over the country<br>ii. It had the legacy of the national movement<br>iii. It had the charismatic leader like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru<br>(any other relevant point)<br>(Each point to be explained)   | <b>2 x 2=4</b><br><br><br><br><b>(any two)</b>                    |
| <b>Q26</b>         | <b>Evaluate the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the formulation of India's</b>  |   |



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|            | <b>foreign policy.</b>  |                |
| <b>Ans</b> | Pandit Nehru was the first PM and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He laid down the foundation of India's Foreign Policy.<br>i. He was for perseverance of hard earned sovereignty<br>ii. Non-aligned policy was adopted to be free to voice the concerns and to be able to express independent point of view<br>iii. Foreign relations were so managed to have economic development in the country<br>iv. Although some parties and leaders were in favour of having good relations with the US block but Pandit Nehru maintained the balance and did not join any block. | <b>4</b>       |
| <b>Q27</b> | <b>How far is it justified to remove Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir? Give any two suitable arguments to support your answer.</b>  |                |
| <b>Ans</b> | The removal of article 370 is fully justified even though it has been done quite late. It is never too late to mend<br>i. the special status of the state conferred by article 370 did not allow full integration of the state with India so its removal has paved the way for the same<br>ii. the removal has opened the way for the development of the region (or any other relevant point)<br><br>Note- A candidate who does not agree with the removal shall justify answer with relevant arguments)  | <b>2x2=4</b>   |
|            | <b>SECTION D</b>  |                |
| <b>Q28</b> | <b>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b><br><br><br><br><b>(i)As shown in the cartoon, 'Musharraf in tie' and 'Musharraf in cap' represent which two official posts in Pakistan ?</b><br><b>(ii)Explain the meaning of the second equation in the context of Pakistan.</b><br><b>(iii) Explain the message conveyed by this cartoon regarding the politics in Pakistan.</b>  |                |
| <b>Ans</b> | i) Musharraf in tie represents – the President of Pakistan<br>Musharraf in cap represents – the General of Pakistan Army  | <b>1+2+2=5</b> |

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|            |  |              |
|------------|--|--------------|
|            | <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>  |              |
|            | <p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 28.</b></p> <p><b>(28.1) Name any two elected Prime Ministers of Pakistan,</b></p> <p><b>(28.2) Explain any two reasons for Pakistan's failure to build a stable democracy.</b></p> <p><b>(28.3) Explain any two factors responsible for East Pakistan's break-away from Pakistan in 1971.</b></p>  |              |
| <b>Ans</b> | <p>28.1 Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto<br/>Or Nawaz Sharif<br/>(or any other name) (any two)</p> <p>28.2 Reasons-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to dominance and interference of Pakistan Army, most of the time taking over the charge of Pakistan rule.</li> <li>• Fundamentalists of Islam also have dominated the Pakistani politics</li> <li>• Constant rivalry between India and Pakistan</li> <li>• Promotion of terrorism by Pakistan</li> </ul> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any two)</p> <p>28.3 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.</p> <p>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> | <b>1+2+2</b> |
| <b>Q29</b> | <p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>(a)What is the primary goal of human security ?</b></p> <p><b>(b)Show with the help of an example that the law and order problem in</b></p>  |              |

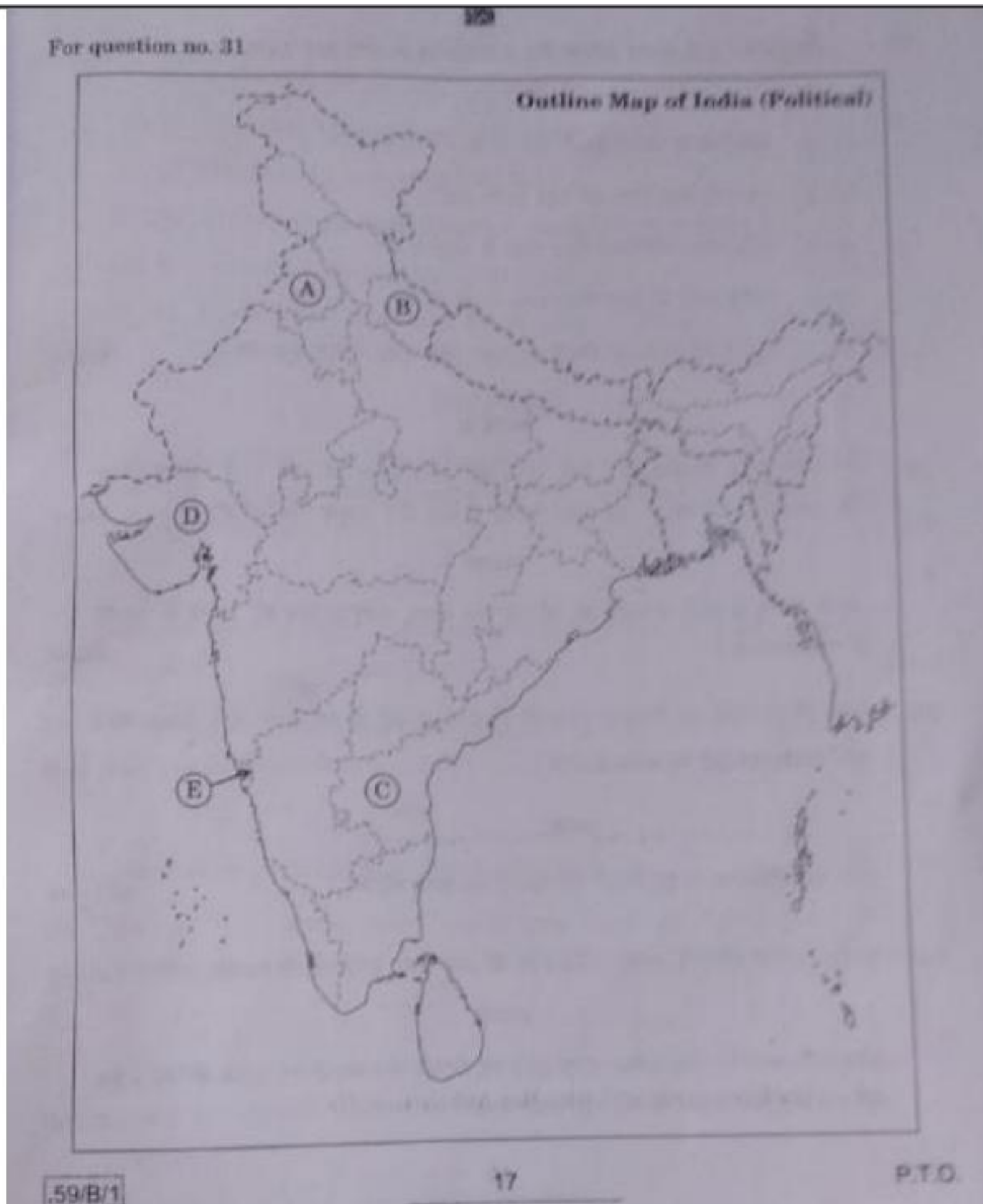


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|            | <b>a country may become a threat to Human Security,</b><br><b>(c) Why is it more important to protect people than to protect States?</b>   |                |
| <b>Ans</b> | <p>i. The primary goal of human security is- the protection 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"> <li>• Protection of people is more important than the protection of states because the primary goal of human security is protection of individuals</li> <li>• Besides we cannot imagine a state without its people</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>   | <b>1+2+2=5</b> |
| <b>Q30</b> | <p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>(a) By what name was the body of India's Constitution-makers known as ?</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain any two democratic norms which all political parties of India should abide by.</b></p> <p><b>(c) Highlight any two extraordinary powers given to the Indian Government during Emergency.</b></p> |                |
| <b>Ans</b> | <p>i. Constituent Assembly</p> <p>ii. Basic democratic norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom of expression- to oppose the government in power</li> <li>• Civil liberties of the citizens</li> <li>• Freedom of press</li> <li>• Safety and security of the people</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(any other relevant point) (any two)</p> <p>iii.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Civil rights can be suspended</li> <li>b. Freedom of press can be suspended</li> <li>c. Preventive detention can be made by the government</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(or any other relevant extra ordinary power) (any two)</p>  | <b>1+2+2=5</b> |
| <b>Q31</b> | <b>For question no. 31</b>   |                |



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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 format:

| Sr. No. of the concerned State | Concerned Alphabet in the Map | Name of the State |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| i                              |                               |                   |
| ii                             |                               |                   |
| iii                            |                               |                   |
| iv                             |                               |                   |
| v                              |                               |                   |

- (i) The state where the Sardar Sarovar Project is situated.  
 (ii) The state which was liberated from the occupancy of Portugal in 1961.  
 (iii) The state where Chipko movement started .  
 (iv) The state associated with Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord.  
 (v) The state associated with the 'Anti –Arrack Movement'.

| <b>Ans</b> | Sr. No. of the concerned State | Concerned Alphabet in the Map | Name of the State | <b>5 x1=5</b> |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|            | i                              | D                             | Gujrat            |               |
|            | ii                             | E                             | Goa               |               |
|            | iii                            | B                             | Uttarakhand       |               |
|            | iv                             | A                             | Punjab            |               |
|            | v                              | C                             | Andhra Pradesh    |               |







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|  |   |  |
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|  | <p>ii. Providing fertilizers and pesticides at subsidized rates.</p> <p>iii. Provided better irrigation facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Major beneficiaries<br/>The rich peasants and the large land holders were the major beneficiaries because they could buy the maximum facilities of rates and managed to sell their produce through the government.</li></ul> |  |
|--|---|--|



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