

# STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/1/2

<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Highlight any one democratic value which the bureaucratic and authoritarian Soviet system lacked.</b>		
	<b>OR</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<b>What is meant by 'Western Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ?</b> (i) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens. (ii) There was lack of freedom of speech and expression. (iii) Communist party of Soviet Union had tight control over the had tight Institutions and was unaccountable to the people. (iv) Russia also dominated over the people from other regions who felt neglected and suppressed Or any other relevant point (Any one)	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 19</b>
	<b>OR</b>		
	(i) Countries of Western Europe sided with the US and were known as the Western Alliance. (ii) They adopted capitalism and liberal democracy. (iii) They formalized into NATO. (Any one)	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 5 &amp; 6</b>
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Reorganisation of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. (ii) It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity (iii) It reduces the threat of division and separatism. (iv) The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite. (v) It was seen as democratic. (Any one point)	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 22,23</b>
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization.</b>		
	<b>OR</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<b>Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.</b> The benefits of having an International Organisation – (i) It gives a common platform to discuss issues of International concern. Eg Environment, Epidemics, International wars - Peace and other International issues. (ii) For maintaining International peace & security. (iii) Laying down common norms, rules and procedures for global cooperation. (iv) It serves as a platform to promote dialogue and discussion with the US. (Any one )	<b>1</b>       <b>1</b>	<b>Pg 82,83,84</b>       <b>Pg 105</b>
	<b>OR</b>		

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	Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. Eg : ABM (Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty), NPT(Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty) etc Or any other relevant treaty.		
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ?</b> <b>(a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.</b> <b>(b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.</b> <b>(c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.</b> <b>(d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 37</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Identify any one similarity between the United Front Government of 1996 and the National Front Government of 1989.</b> <b>(i) Both were coalition governments.</b> <b>(ii) In 1989 both the left and the BJP supported the National Front Government as they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996 left continued to support the Non- Congress Government but this time the Congress, supported it, both the Congress and the left wanted to keep the BJP out of power.</b> Or any other relevant point. ( Any One)	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 177</b>
	<b>SECTION – B</b>		
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Mention any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Two reasons for the disintergration of the USSR were – <b>(i) Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic Institutions.</b> <b>(ii) Economic stagnation leading to consumer shortages.</b> <b>(iii) Rampant corruption and inability of the system to correct mistakes.</b> <b>(iv) Communist party has become very authoritarian and bureaucratic.</b> <b>(v) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics Gorbachev's role in producing reforms.</b> (Any two points)	<b>1X2=2</b>	<b>Pg 20 &amp; 21</b>
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.</b>  <b>Column 'A'</b> <b>(I) Chipko Movement</b> <b>(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan</b>  <b>Column 'B'</b> <b>(a) Maharashtra</b> <b>(b) Uttarakhand</b>		

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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.</b></p> <p>Impact of National Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended.</li> <li>(ii) It led to the censorship of Press.</li> <li>(iii) It restricted the freedom of speech &amp; expressions.</li> <li>(iv) It led to misuse of Preventive Detention and arrest of leaders of the opposition.</li> <li>(v) Misuse of power by bureaucracy and police officials.</li> <li>(vi) It also led to controversial amendments to the Constitutional provisions.</li> <li>(vii) Misuse of power by people not in authority.</li> <li>(viii) Brought out the weakness &amp; strengths of India's democracy.</li> <li>(ix) It highlighted the ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions within the constitution.</li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) This leads to political instability and fall of government.</li> <li>(ii) Larger Ministries to appease leaders for support.</li> <li>(iii) lack of support to party ideology for personal benefits.</li> <li>(iv) 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' may be given as an example.</li> </ul> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	<p><b>2 X1=2</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 112, 113 &amp; 117</b></p>
	<p><b>SECTION – C</b></p>		
<p><b>Q11.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China</b></p> <p>The Nuclear Policy of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) India was in favour of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.</li> <li>(ii) India refused to sign CTBT &amp; NPT as it considers NPT as discriminatory.</li> <li>(iii) India's nuclear policy was to protect its boundaries and there was consensus among political parties on it.</li> <li>(iv) India would like complete elimination of Nuclear weapons</li> <li>(v) India has declared a unilateral no first use of Nuclear weapons.</li> <li>(vi) India conducted the first Nuclear Test at Pokhran and declared it for peaceful purposes</li> <li>(vii) While the second Pokhran Test was for increasing India's military capabilities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Any two causes of conflict between India and China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Border issue especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin.</li> <li>(ii) Tension over India providing asylum to Dalai Lama</li> <li>(iii) China's close relations with Pakistan and helping them with their Nuclear programme.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2X2=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 78,79</b></p> <p><b>Pg 72 Book2</b></p>

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	(iv) China's support to Pakistan in the UN. (Any Two)		
<b>Q12.</b>	<b>Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.</b> <b>OR</b> <b>Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Constraints on the American hegemony : (i) Institutional architecture of the American state itself. (ii) Open nature of the American society and free press and mass media (iii) Organisation of NATO (Any two points to be explained) <b>OR</b> Factors that contributed to Pakistan is failure in building a stable democracy – (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and land- owning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. (ii) Pakistan conflict with India has made the pro- military groups more powerful and has justified the army's stay in power. (iii) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule due to fear of ' Global Islamic Terrorism' and fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups. (Any Two)	<b>2X2=4</b>          <b>2x 2= 4</b>	<b>Pg 44</b>          <b>Pg 69</b>
<b>Q13.</b>	<b>Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of economic globalization.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Advocates of economic globalisation argue : (i) Globalisation involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. (ii) This flow or exchange can take various forms: flow of commodities, Capital ,people and ideas. (iii) It generates greater economic growth and well-being. (iv) Greater trade allows each economy to do what it does best. (v) They also say that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to reset the march of history. (vi) Society benefits when there is De- regulations. Or any other Relevant points. (Any two)	<b>2X2=4</b>	<b>Pg 142</b>       <b>Book 1</b>
<b>Q14.</b>	<b>Describe any four features of the ideology followed by Swatantra Party founded in 1959.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Features of the ideology of Swatantra Party :		

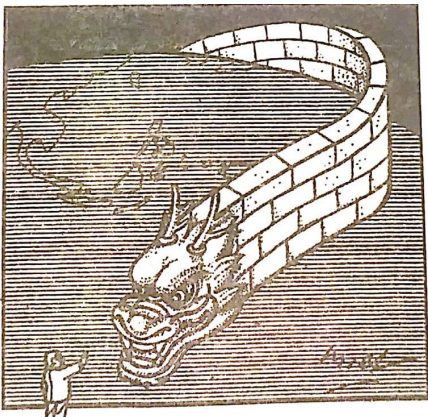
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	<p>(i) It wanted less government control in the economy.</p> <p>(ii) Prosperity would come only from individual freedom.</p> <p>(iii) It was critical of centralised planning and Nationalisation of public sector.</p> <p>(iv) They wanted a free private sector.</p> <p>(v) They were against land ceiling, Cooperative farming and States trading.</p> <p>(vi) They were against license regime.</p> <p>(vii) They were against NAM and wanted close ties with the US.</p> <p>(Any Four Points)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 41
Q15.	<p><b>Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security</b></p> <p>Criteria proposed for new permanent and non permanent members of the UN Security Council.</p> <p>(i) A major Economic Power</p> <p>(ii) A major Military Power</p> <p>(iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>(iv) A big nation in terms of its population</p> <p>(v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.</p> <p>(vi) A country that would make the Council more representative of the World's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems &amp; culture.</p> <p>(Any Four points)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>New Sources of threat to Non – traditional security –</p> <p>(i) Terrorism</p> <p>(ii) Human Rights violation</p> <p>(iii) Global Poverty</p> <p>(iv) Migration</p> <p>(v) Health Epidemics</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 89
Ans		4X1=4	Pg 107-111
Q16.	<p><b>What is meant by 'Privy Purse ? Evaluate the role played by Indira Gandhi in the abolition of privy purses.</b></p> <p><u>Meaning of Privy Purse</u></p> <p>At the time of integration of the princely states with the Indian Union an assurance was given to the ruler's families that they would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in hereditary or government allowance measured on the basis of the extent of revenue and potential of the merging State. This grant was the Privy Purse.</p> <p><b>Role of Indira Gandhi in abolition of Privy Purse</b></p>	1+3=4	Pg 94 Book II
Ans			

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	<p>(i) Following the 1967 elections Indira Gandhi supported the demand for abolishing the privy purses .</p> <p>(ii) Indira Gandhi made it a major election issue and got a lot of public support.</p> <p>(iii) Finally after her massive victory in the 1971 election the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for the abolition of Privy Purses.</p>		
	<b>SECTION - D</b>		
<b>Q17.</b>	<p><b>Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p>(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?</p> <p>(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.</p> <p>(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p>		
		1X2=2	Pg 56
		1X2=2	Pg 60
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started.</li> <li>It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040</li> <li>The strength of its economy, its population, land mass, political resources ,regional location and political influence adds to its power significantly. (Any two)</li> </ol> <p>(iii) <u>Arguments</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040.</li> <li>It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs</li> <li>China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI</li> <li>It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to</li> </ol>	1+2+2	

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	<p>make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role.</p> <p>e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</b></p> <p><b>17.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power?</b></p> <p><b>17.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super power.</b></p> <p><b>17.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</b></p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</b></p> <p><b>17.1</b> a) China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. (Any one)</p> <p><b>17.2</b> The United States of America has emerged as a super power due to its a) Hard power hegemony – military domination b) structural power hegemony – Economic power c) Soft power hegemony – in the political and ideological spheres. (Any two to be briefly explained)</p> <p><b>17.3</b></p> <p>a) China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040.</p> <p>b) It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs</p> <p>c) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI</p> <p>d) It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role.</p> <p>e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order . Or Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	1+2+2	
Q18.	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p><b>India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Name the two models / paths to development.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.</b></p>		



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Ans	<p><b>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :</b></p> <p><b>India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.</b></p> <p><b>(i)</b> The two models/ paths of development were : the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> <b>a)</b> Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors.  <b>b)</b> The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty.  <b>c)</b> The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted.  <b>d)</b> Foreign aid was required for development  <b>e)</b> Non Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Two features of India's mixed economy were :</p> <p>a) Big industries were under government control.</p> <p>b) Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector.</p> <p>c) There was a public, private and joint sector.</p> <p>d) Railways, airlines , steel and other heavy industries were under public sector Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(i)</b> The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> The one party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.</p>	<p><b>1+2+2</b></p> <p><b>1+2+2</b></p> <p><b>1+2+2</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 49,50 Book – II</b></p> <p><b>Pg 35</b></p>
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	<p>(iii) One party rule can lead to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>violation of rights</li> <li>corruption and nepotism</li> <li>lack of freedom of expression and political choice</li> <li>Cabinet dictatorship</li> </ol> <p>Or any other relevant Point</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>		
Q19.	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</b></p> <p><b>It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Explain the meaning of Cold War.</b></li> <li><b>Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.</b></li> <li><b>Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Read the following passage and answer the following questions : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>What is meant by the post-communist countries ?</b></li> <li><b>Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</b></li> <li><b>How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy?</b></li> </ol>		
Ans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full scale war between these two super powers.</li> <li>India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two fold: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At one level, it took care in staying away from the two alliances.</li> <li>On the other, It raised its voice against the newly</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		<p>Pg 3</p> <p>Pg 12</p>

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	<p>decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.</p> <p>c) India adopted the policy of Non alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue.</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Features of India's policy of Non- alignment :</p> <p>a) India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>b) India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions.</p> <p>c) India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>d) Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions.</p> <p>e) India's policy was neither negative nor passive .It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950's.</p> <p>f) India pursued as independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>		Pg 12
<b>Ans</b>	<p>OR</p> <p>(i) The Post Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing the shock therapy.</p> <p>(ii) Factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <p>a) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar World.</p> <p>b) Bilateral agreements have been signed between Russia and India as a part of the Indo – Russian strategic Agreement of 2001.</p> <p>c) Russia supports India on issues like Kashmir, terrorism.</p> <p>d) India is the second largest arms market for Russia.</p> <p>e) Russia has come to India's help during its oil crisis.</p> <p>f) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space Industry.</p> <p>g) Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific projects.</p> <p>(Any two point)</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy because:</p> <p>a) Indo – Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust, culture and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.</p> <p>b) India is part of popular memory of the region.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	<p>Pg 27,28,29</p> <p>Pg 27</p>

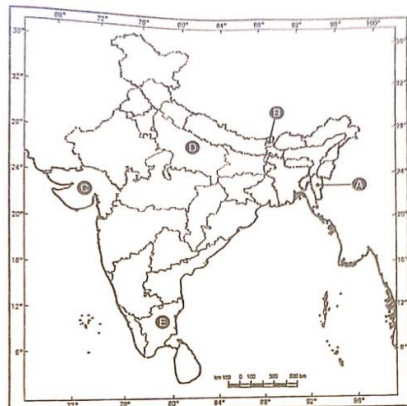
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	Or any other relevant point (Any two points)		
<b>Q20.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p><b>All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>(i)</b> Protection of Individuals</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> Protection of the life of individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Threats from which individuals should be protected</p> <p>Global warming</p> <p>International Terrorism</p> <p>Aids</p> <p>Health Epidemics</p> <p>Human Right Violations</p> <p>Poverty and Hunger (Any four to be mentioned)</p>	<b>1+2+2</b>	<p><b>Pg 106</b></p> <p><b>Pg 107</b></p> <p><b>Pg 107-110</b></p>
<b>Q21.</b>	<p><b>In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).</b></p> <p><b>Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the Map as per the following format.</b></p> <p><b>(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</b></p> <p><b>(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.</b></p> <p><b>(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.</b></p>	<b>1X5=5</b>	

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Ans				1x5=5																		
	<table><tr><th>Sr. No of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th><th>Name of the state</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>E</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>B</td><td>Sikkim</td></tr></table>				Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	C	Gujarat	(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu	(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	A	Mizoram	(v)	B	Sikkim
	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state																			
	(i)	C	Gujarat																			
	(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu																			
	(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh																			
	(iv)	A	Mizoram																			
	(v)	B	Sikkim																			
	<p><b>Note : the following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q 21.</b></p> <p><b>21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.</b></p> <p><b>21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras?</b></p> <p><b>21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state ?</b></p> <p><b>21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong?</b></p> <p><b>21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</b></p> <p><b>21.1 Gujarat</b></p> <p><b>21.2 Tamil Nadu</b></p> <p><b>21.3 Sikkim</b></p> <p><b>21.4 Mizoram</b></p> <p><b>21.5 Uttar Pradesh</b></p>																					
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION – E</b></p>																					
<p><b>Q22. Describe any six features of the erstwhile Soviet System.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe briefly the Cuban Missile Crisis.</b></p> <p>Features of Soviet system:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(i)</b> It was based on socialism and opposed capitalism.</p>																						

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	<p>(ii) It abolished private property and the society was based on the principles of equality.</p> <p>(iii) It give primacy to the state and the institutions of the party.</p> <p>(iv) Soviet political system centred around the Communist Party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.</p> <p>(v) The economy was planned and controlled by the state.</p> <p>(vi) There was no unemployment.</p> <p>(vii) Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by Soviet state.</p> <p>(viii) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living to all citizens.</p> <p>(ix) Government subsidized the basic necessities for all citizens</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>(i) The USSR was worried that the USA would invade communist ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, President of Cuba.</p> <p>(ii) Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base by placing nuclear missiles.</p> <p>(iii) After three weeks, the US became aware of the placement of missiles. This was a security threat for the USA.</p> <p>(iv) The US President John F Kennedy and his advisors were reluctant to do anything that might lead to a full scale nuclear war with the USSR but wanted the removal of missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.</p> <p>(v) The US President ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba.</p> <p>(vi) A Clash seemed imminent and is known as the Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>(vii) Eventually both sides decided to avoid war the Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>	<b>1X6=6</b>	
<b>Q23.</b>	<p><b>Explain the circumstances that led to the creation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh succeed in establishing representative democracy based on multiparty system ?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any six reasons for the rise of the Chinese economy.</b></p> <p>Circumstances that led to creation of Bangladesh</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) The people of Bangladesh resented the domination of Western Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu language.</p> <p>(ii) They protested against unfair treatment to Bengali culture and</p>	<b>3+3 =6</b>	<b>Pg 69-71</b>

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	<p>language and demanded more autonomy for East Pakistan.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> In 1970 elections the Awami League won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured a majority in the proposed Constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan.</p> <p><b>(iv)</b> But the government refused to convene the Assembly. The suppression of mass movement of Bengali people by the Pakistani army led to large scale migration into India.</p> <p><b>(v)</b> The Indo Pak war of 1971 led to the creation of Bangladesh.</p> <p><u>Establishment of Representative Democracy in Bangladesh</u></p> <p><b>(i)</b> Bangladesh drafted its constitution, declaring faith in Secularism, democracy, Socialism. However, in 1975, Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to the presidential form of Government.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> He was assassinated in a military uprising in 1975. The new Military ruler Ziaur Rehman, formed its own Bangladesh National Party and one election in 1975.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> He was assassinated another military takeover followed under the leadership of Lt. Gen H.M Ershad.</p> <p><b>(iv)</b> Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale. He stepped down in 1990.</p> <p><b>(v)</b> Elections were held in 1991.</p> <p><b>(vi)</b> Since then representative democracy based on multi party elections has been working in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Answer to be assessed as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Reasons for rise of Chinese economy:</p> <p><b>(i)</b> China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the "four modernizations" in the fields of agriculture, Industries, science and technology and military in 1973</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> It adopted the "open door policy" and economic reforms under Deng Xiaoping in 1978.</p> <p><b>(iv)</b> Privatization of agriculture (In 1982) was followed by privatisation of industry (in 1998)</p> <p><b>(v)</b> Creation of special economic zones led to rise in foreign trade.</p> <p><b>(vi)</b> China has become a most important destination for a foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.</p> <p><b>(vii)</b> China's accession to the WTO in 2001 has been a further step in its opening to the outside world.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six points)</p>	<b>1X6=6</b>	
<b>Q24.</b>	<b>Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.</b>		

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Ans	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.</b></p> <p>The benefits of coalition governments were-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To provide an alternative in case no party won clear majority.</li> <li>(ii) Representation of diverse views.</li> <li>(iii) Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government .</li> <li>(iv) Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated.</li> <li>(v) There was an emergence of consensus on some issues eg : upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms.</li> <li>(vi) This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics.</li> <li>(vii) It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship / Cabinet dictatorship.</li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Three causes of unrest in Jammu &amp; Kashmir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) External factors – Claims by Pakistan</li> <li>(ii) Internal factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Article 370 – Plebiscite, autonomy, democracy</li> <li>(b) Military due to inefficient Administration.</li> <li>(c) Dismissal of Government by the Union Government.</li> <li>(d) Support to separatists from Pakistan.</li> <li>(e) Violence by militants &amp; army ; led to loss of faith in democracy, institutions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any three points)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 117 - 180
Q25.	<p><b>Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.</b></p> <p>The three events were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Indira Gandhi v/s the Syndicate : Indira Gandhi attempts to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her advisors from outside the party and slowly sidelined the Syndicate. Her left wing Programme (ten point programme) not appreciated by the Syndicates.</li> <li>(ii) Her policy measures like the nationalization of banks, abolition of 'privy purse' and led to serious differences between her and Morarji Desai.</li> <li>(iii) The main reason was the Presidential election of 1969 when Ms. Gandhi supported V.V.Giri , and independent candidate as opposed</li> </ul>	3X2=6	Pg 155 & 156
Ans			Pg 93- 94



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	<p>to N.Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be called as Congress (organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Resquisitionists). Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro- poor and pro – rich.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The various reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975 were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The various public agitations and students' unrest (Gujarat and Bihar)</li> <li>(ii) The railway strike.</li> <li>(iii) The conflict with the Judiciary.</li> <li>(iv) Jai Prakash Narayan's call to disobey the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government at the Ramlila Ground rally.</li> <li>(v) The decision of the Allahabad High Court.</li> <li>(vi) Ill-advice by some people to Indira Gandhi – not to resign</li> <li>(vii) Economic problems facing the country and general unrest.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three of the above)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 104-108
Q26.	<p><b>Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.</b></p>		
Ans	<p><u>Consequences of the Partition of India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Killings and atrocities on both sides.</li> <li>(ii) Hatred spread in the name of religion , formation of communal zones.</li> <li>(iii) Political and administrative division led to financial strain and administrative problems.</li> <li>(iv) Some Princely States resisted their merger with Union of India.</li> <li>(v) Partition was almost abrupt and unplanned – families separated, children orphaned.</li> <li>(vi) Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in Refugee camps.</li> <li>(vii) Women dishonored, leading to abduction, honour killings</li> <li>(viii) Issue of Minority Community- Ideals of Secular nation</li> <li>(ix) Trauma of Partition is described as a 'division of hearts'</li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Major reasons for the dominance of Congress party</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Congress party inherited the Legacy of the national movement.</li> <li>(ii) Off the bloc advantage – a well organized party</li> </ul>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	Pg 9-11

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	<p>(iii) The party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics.</p> <p>(iv) Token representation of opposition parties.</p> <p>(v) Social and ideological coalition of the Congress party.</p> <p>(vi) Tolerance of factions</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>		
Q27.	<p><b>Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.</b></p> <p><u>India's stand on environmental issues</u></p> <p>(i) Developed countries are responsible for Greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(ii) India accepts the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility'.</p> <p>(iii) India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries. Thus it relies on the principle of Historical responsibility.</p> <p>(iv) Review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio</p> <p>(v) India has signed the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>(vi) Developed countries must provide financial resources and clean Technologies to enable developing countries to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(vii) India supports environment conservation project for SAARC Nations.</p> <p>(viii) Initiatives taken by the Indian government Eg : National Auto- fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act , Use of Renewable energy and Bio diesels etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Cultural consequences of globalization</u></p> <p>(i) Rise of Cultural homogenization.</p> <p>(ii) Imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.</p> <p>(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society.</p> <p>(iv) Cultural homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world.</p> <p>(v) Globalization also leads to cultural heterogenisation.</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>	<p>Pg 124-126</p> <p>Pg 142-144</p>

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	<p><b>(vi)</b> External influence adds to our choices</p> <p><b>(vii)</b> Sometimes outcomes off outside influence is a new combination eg : Khadi Kurta worn with blue jeans or any other examples</p> <p><b>(viii)</b> Consequently each culture is becoming more different and distinctive.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any six)</p>		
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