

**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior School Certificate Examination-2020**  
**Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/4/3)**

**General Instructions: -**

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.**
3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
6. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
  - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
  - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
  - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
  - Wrong grand total.
  - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
  - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)

- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
12. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
  13. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
  14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
  15. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
  16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME – 2020**  
**SUBJECT: POLITICALSCIENCE (028)**  
**SET – 3 CODE NO 59/4/3**


<b>SECTION – A</b>			
<b>Q1</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of “Neutrality”.</b> <b>OR</b> <b>Explain the meaning of “Isolationism”</b>		
Ans.	Neutrality means a policy of staying out of war. States practicing neutrality do not get involved in a war and also do not take any position on the appropriateness of morality of war. <b>OR</b> Isolationism means remaining aloof or staying away from the world affairs as a neutral entity.	1	Pg11
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Correct and rewrite the following sentence in your answer book.</b> <b>Global commons are those resources which are owned by big countries only</b>		
Ans	Global Commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone country but are common to all	1	Pg 20
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Which one of the following is a right cause of globalisation ?</b> <b>(a) The U.S. people initiated globalisation.</b> <b>(b) Technology led to globalisation.</b> <b>(c) The Cold War led to globalisation.</b> <b>(d) The policy of Non-alignment led to globalisation.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	(b)Technology led to globalization	1	Pg 138
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>As permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, which special power do Britain and France enjoy?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Britain and France enjoy VETO POWER	1	Pg 54
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Complete the sentence to make it meaningful. Even after the U.N. refused to give its mandate to the invasion, President Clinton ordered “Operation</b>		
Ans	Operation Infinite Reach	1	Pg 24
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>The U.N. was founded as a successor to which international organization?</b>		
Ans	The UN was founded as a successor to <u>League of Nations</u> .	1	Pg 84
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Write the full form of LTTE.</b>		
Ans.	Meaning of LTTE - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam	1	Pg72

Q8.	<p><b>Which one of the following was NOT an outcome of Shock Therapy?</b></p> <p>(a) The old system of social welfare got destroyed.</p> <p>(b) Industries were put up for sale to the private sector.</p> <p>(c) The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble rose dramatically.</p> <p>(d) Russia started to import food grains.</p>		
Ans	(c)The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble' rose dramatically	1	Pg 25
Q9.	<p><b>What was the core idea behind Non-alignment ?</b></p>		
Ans	<p>Core Idea behind NAM-</p> <p>i. To democratise international system by thinking about an alternative world order to redress existing inequalities.</p> <p>ii. Idea based on recognition that decolonized States share historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together</p> <p>Any other relevant point (Any one)</p>	1	Pg 13
Q10.	<p><b>Fill in the blank with a suitable word to make the sentence meaningful. "Soviet Union represented the ideology of _____ during the Cold War.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>Soviet Union represented the ideology of Socialism \ Communism during the Cold War.</p> <p>(Anyone)</p>	1	Pg 3
Q11	<p><b>Give any one suitable argument to justify the Chipko Movement.</b></p>		
Ans..	<p>(i) The villagers were refused the permission to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools but the same patch was allotted to the commercial sports manufacturers.</p> <p>(ii) This involved the larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region.</p> <p>(iii) The locals demanded an effective control over natural resources like land,water and forests.</p> <p>Or any other relevant argument (Any one)</p>	1	Pg 129
Q12.	<p><b>Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following whoheaded the first Coalition Government in India.</b></p> <p>(a) AtalBihari Vajpayee</p> <p>(b) V.P. Singh</p>		

	(c) Morarji Desai (d) H.D. Deve Gowda		
Ans	V.P.Singh (Morarji Desai can also be considered)	1	Pg 119
Q13.	<b>Analyse the reason for preponing the fifth General Elections in India from 1972 to 1971.</b>		
Ans	Reason for preponing of 5th General Election in India- (i) The split in Congress led to Congress government in minority (ii) To end Indira Gandhi's dependence on other political parties (iii) To strengthen her party position in Parliament  Or any other relevant reason (Anyone)	1	Pg 96
Q14.	<b>State any one feature of the ideology of Swatantra Party.</b>		
Ans.	<u>Ideology of swantra party</u> (i) It wanted the government to be less and less involved in controlling the economy. (ii) It was critical of the state intervention in the economy , centralised planning of nationalisation of public sector. (iii) It favoured public sector. ( Any one)	1	Pg 41
Q15.	<b>Explain the meaning of 'Congress Syndicate' as a part of the Congress Party.</b>		
Ans	Syndicate was the name given to a group of powerful influential leaders from within the Congress.	1	Pg 92
Q16.	<b>Show with the help of any one example when India refrained to condemn the U.S.S.R. during the Cold War period.</b>		
Ans	When USSR invaded Hungary in 1956, India did not join its public condemnation.	1	Pg 67
Q17.	<b>Is there any mention of ' International Peace and Security' in the Constitution of India ? If yes, then where and under which Article of the Constitution has it been mentioned ?</b>		
Ans	Yes, International peace and security is mentioned in the Constitution of India under Article 51 of Indian Constitution.	1	Pg 66
Q18.	<b>Which one of the following was not a part of the early development policy? (a) Planning (b) Self sufficiency (c) Privatisation (d) Social and economic justice</b>		
Ans	(c) Privatisation	1	Pg 49
Q19.	<b>What was the Two Nation Theory as advanced by the Muslim League ?</b>		
Ans	The two Nation Theory stated that India consisted of not one but two people Hindus and Muslims.Hence, a separate country for Muslims is	1	Pg 8

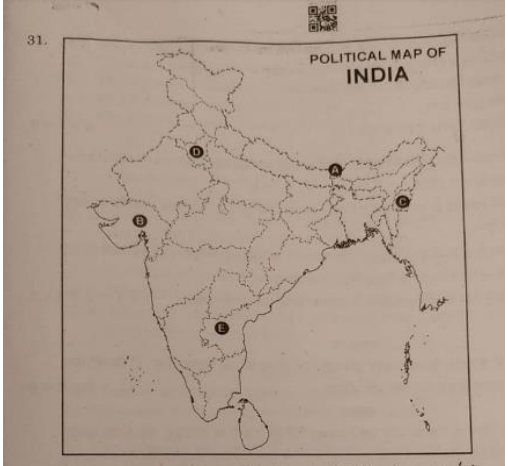
	required and was demanded.		
<b>Q20.</b>	<b>Why was the United Front government of 1996 similar to the National Front Government of 1989?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United front government of 1996 National Front government of 1989 were similar as both were coalition governments' i.e. governments were formed with the support of regional parties.</li> <li>• They were supported by the left front.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p>	1	Pg 177
<b>SECTION B</b>			
<b>Q21.</b>	<b>Highlight any two facts that establish that Russia was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union.</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Russia was accepted as the successor of USSR as it-</p> <p>(i) Inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council.</p> <p>(ii) Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>(iii) It took over as the only nuclear state of the post Soviet and carried out the programs related to space.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2x1= 2	Pg20
<b>Q22.</b>	<b>Name any four agencies of the United Nations that deal with social and economic issues.</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Four agencies of United Nations -</p> <p>WHO - World Health Organisation,</p> <p>UNDP - United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>UNHRC - United Nations Human Rights Commission</p> <p>UNESCO - United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation</p> <p>UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Educational Fund</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	4x ½ =2	Pg86
<b>Q23.</b>	<b>Show with the help of any two examples that Indira Gandhi could win the support of people and party workers against the clash with Syndicate in 1969.</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) V.V. Giri , the candidate for presidential election supported by Indira Gandhi won the election. It shows the support of MPs and MLAs.</p> <p>(ii) She won the elections in 1971 with thumping majority which shows the support of people.</p>	2x1= 2	Pg94-96
<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Q24</b>	<b>Evaluate the role played by Indian helping the Tibetan refugees.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>In 1959, Dalai Lama crossed over into the Indian border and sought Asylum which was granted.</p> <p>(i) A large number of Tibetan's have sought refuge in India. In Delhi, there are a large settlements of Tibetan Refugees.</p> <p>(ii) Dharamshala in Himachal Pradesh is the largest Refugee settlement of the Tibetans in India.</p> <p>(iii) Many political parties and leaders in India supported the cause of Tibet's independence.</p>	4	Pg69

<b>Q25.</b>	<b>State any four policies and programmes of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.</b>		
Ans..	<p>Policies and programmes of BhartiyaJanaSangha-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The idea of one country ,one culture and one nation.</li> <li>ii. Called for reunion of India and Pakistan</li> <li>iii. Was in forefront for replacement of English with Hindi as the official language.</li> <li>iv. Was against the concessions being offered to religious and cultural minorities.</li> <li>v. Was in favour of the abolition of Art370 .</li> </ul> <p>or any other relevant point ( Any four)</p>	4x1=4	Pg 39
<b>Q26</b>	<p><b>Explain the importance of ASEAN as a regional organization.</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>Explain any four factors responsible for the economic growth of Communist China after the Inception of People's Republic of China in 1949.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>Importance of ASEAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Its economy is growing much faster.</li> <li>(ii) It is rapidly growing into a very important Regional organisation.</li> <li>(iii) It has created a common market for its members.</li> <li>(iv) It provides a dispute settlement mechanism to resolve economic disputes.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Factors for economic growth of Communist China -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Economy was based on the Soviet model.</li> <li>(ii) Capital accumulated from agriculture was spent to develop estate on heavy industries.</li> <li>(iii) China decided to substitute imports by domestic goods.</li> <li>(iv) Employment and social welfare was issued to all citizens.</li> </ul> <p>or Any other relevant point.</p>	4	Pg57
		4x1=4	Pg 59
<b>Q27</b>	<b>Highlight any two lessons learnt from the regional agitations and movements.</b>		
Ans	<p>Regional aspirations and movements -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Popular movements have helped to rectify some problems and are an integral part of democracy.</li> <li>(ii) Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.</li> <li>(iii) Popular movements reduce the possibility of social conflicts and revolution.</li> <li>(iv) Legitimate demands of the people are raised and govt. gets the knowledge and feel of the pulse of the people.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point. ( Any two)</p>	2x2=4	Pg142
<b>SECTION D</b>			
<b>Q28.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:</b></p> <p><b>The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister</b></p>		

	<p>from the party; she claimed that her group was the real congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide.</p> <p>(i) The passage is related to which election in India ?</p> <p>(ii) Who was the official Congress candidate in that election ?</p> <p>(iii) Why did then Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party ?</p> <p>(iv) According to Indira Gandhi, how was the split in the Congress an ideological divide ?</p>		
<p>Ans..</p>	<p>(i) Election of President of India – 1969</p> <p>(ii) The official Congress candidate was Mr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy in that election.</p> <p>(iii) The Congress President expelled the PM from the party because of the non compliance of the whip issued by Party President.</p> <p>(iv)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The split in the Congress was an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro poor and pro-rich.</li> <li>• The ideological difference between old Congress and new Congress.</li> </ul> <p>(Any one)</p>	<p>1 +1 +1 +2 = 5</p>	<p>Pg 93</p>
<p><b>Q29.</b></p>	<p><b>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <div data-bbox="321 1312 706 1669" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Highlight any four major policy decisions taken by the Chinese after 1970 for modernization of China.</p> <p>27. Analyse any two major developments after 1980 that led to violence in Punjab.</p> <p align="center">SECTION - D</p> <p>28. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions</p>  </div> <p>(i) How do the big powers react when new countries claim nuclear status?</p> <p>(ii) On what basis can we say that some countries can be trusted with nuclear weapons while others can't be?</p> <p>(iii) Besides the big powers, N. Korea and Iran, name any other two countries which possess nuclear weapons ?</p>		



<p>Ans..</p>	<p>(i) All the big powers start opposing the new/ coming up nuclear countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They discouraged them .</li> <li>• They advised them not to spend money on nuclear ventures. Instead they should spend it for development</li> </ul> <p>or any other relevant reaction (Any two)</p> <p>(ii) There can be various basis like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only terrorism free countries can be relied upon.</li> <li>• Or Those who are using nuclear power for peace and development -can be trusted</li> <li>• Or those who are using nuclear weapons are difficult to be trusted.</li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant Basis ( any two )</p> <p>(iii) (i) India (ii) Pakistan</p>	<p>2+2+ 1=5</p>	<p>Pg 102</p>
<p><b>Q29</b></p>	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired only in lieu of Q. No. 29.</b></p> <p><b>(29.1) Explain alliance building as a component of traditional sec</b></p> <p><b>(29.2) Mention any two right reasons to justify war.</b></p> <p><b>(29.3) Write the full form of NPT.</b></p>		
<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p><u>Note-</u> Visually impaired candidates only</p> <p>29.1 An alliance is a coalition of states that co-ordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country .</li> </ul> <p>29.2 Reasons to justify war-</p> <p>(i) Self defence</p> <p>(ii) To protect other people from genocide.</p> <p>29.3 NPT –Non Proliferation Treaty</p>	<p>2 + 2 + 1 = 5</p>	
<p><b>Q30.</b></p>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>During the Cold War years. India found itself on the opposite side on the divide from the U.S. India's closest friendship during those years with the Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, suddenly found itself friendless in an increasingly hostile international environment. However, these were also the years when India decided to liberalise its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This policy and India's impressive</b></p>		

	<p><b>economic growth rates in recent years ha made the country an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the U.S.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Which were the years of the Cold War period ?</b></p> <p><b>(ii) (ii) Explain any two factors responsible for the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Give any two examples of economic liberalization that have benefitted India.</b></p>		
<p>Ans..</p>	<p>(i) Cold War period - 1945 to 1991 ( 1961 to 1991 can also be considered)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soviet Union had supported India on the issue of Kashmir in Security Council.</li> <li>• India had accepted the planned development and socialist ideology followed by the USSR</li> <li>• India has signed a 20 year Treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Two examples of Economic liberalization that have benefitted India-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in exports.</li> <li>• More foreign investments.</li> <li>• Liberal rules</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point</p>	<p>1 + 2 + 2 = 5</p>	<p>Pg 45</p>
<p><b>Q31.</b></p>	<p><b>In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these States on the basis of the 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 given in the map as per the following format:</b></p>  <p>The image shows a political outline map of India with five states marked with letters: A (North India), B (West India), C (East India), D (North West India), and E (South India).</p>		

	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State		
	(i)				
	(ii)				
	(iii)				
	(iv)				
	(v)				
	<p><b>DO</b></p> <p><b>(i)The Princely State which resisted its merger with Union of India</b></p> <p><b>(ii)The state which was carved out of Punjab in 1966.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) The state which was created in December 1952.</b></p> <p><b>(iv) The 22nd State of the Indian Union.</b></p> <p><b>(v) The state that was created in 1960.</b></p>				
Ans..	(i) Manipur	C		1+1	
	(ii) Haryana	D		+1+	
	(iii) Andhra Pradesh	E		1+1	
	(iv) Sikkim	A		=5	
	(v) Gujarat	B			
Q31.	<p><b>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 31: . Answer the following questions :</b></p> <p><b>(31.1) Mention any two Princely States that resisted their merger with the Indian Union just after independence.</b></p> <p><b>(31.2) What did the signing of the 'Instrument of Accession by the rulers of the Princely States mean?</b></p> <p><b>(31.3) Why did the people of Hyderabad rise against the Nizam?</b></p> <p><b>(31.4) Who was PottiSriramulu and what was his contribution for the formation of Andhra state?</b></p>				
Ans.	<p><b><u>Visually impaired candidates</u></b></p> <p>31.1 Hyderabad and Jammu Kashmir or any other</p> <p>31.2 Instrument of Accession means the signing of an agreement for merging the province in India .</p> <p>31.3 The people of Hyderabad rose against the Nizam because of his</p>			1+1 +1+ 2=5	

	atrocities and communal nature. 31.4 PottiSriramulu was a Gandhian worker and a Congress leader.He contributed in the formation of a separate state of Andhra Pradesh.He went on an indefinite fast demanding for a separate state that led to his death after 56 days.This resulted in the violent outburst in Andhra region and finally the PM announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.		
<b>Q32.</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' in the light of the Earth Summit' and the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change-1992.</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Explain any six effects of globalisation on the people all over the world.</b>		
Ans	(i)The Earth Summit produced conventions dealing with climatic change, bio-diversity ,forestry and recommended developmental practices called Agenda 21. (ii)There was a consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility (iii)A difference in the approach to environment between the countries of the North and South. (iv) Rio declaration in 1992 called the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. (v) Rio declaration says, states shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve ,protect and restore the health and integrity of Earth's ecosystem. (vi)It was expected that the largest share of historical and current Global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries.So they are more responsible and must contribute more. Or any other explanation(Evaluate as a whole ) <b>OR</b> <b><u>Effects of Globalization</u></b> (i) Globalisation has eroded the state capacity . (ii) It has also Limited the sovereignty of the state. (iii) The old welfare state is giving way to a more minimalist state. (iv) Greater economic flow among the different countries of world. (v) Evolved greater trade across the globe. (vi) Restrictions imposed on the international trade have been reduced . (vii) Choice of the consumers has increased. (viii) Cultural homogenisation is taking place. (ix) Eating, dress, music etc habits are changing. (Any six)	6	Pg 123
<b>Q33.</b>	<b>"The Cold War promoted an arms race as well as arms control."</b> <b>Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b>  <b>OR</b>	6x1= 6	Pg 140

	<b>"In the present unipolar world inspite of strong friendly bonds with Russia, India should change its foreign policy and improve its relations with the U.S.A." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b>		
Ans..	<p>(i) Cold war promoted an arms race between the superpowers US and USSR. Both had acquired nuclear weapons, strong armies, missiles, workshops and other related strength.</p> <p>(ii) But the fear of vast destruction and the fear of self-harm and destruction prove to be a deterrent.</p> <p>(iii) Both were rational and responsible and were aware that use of atomic bombs and nuclear weapons will lead to the danger of human survival.</p> <p>or any other relevant argument (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Although India is having good relations with Russia, yet in the present context for economic development and to face the challenge posed by Pakistan and China- India must have good relations with US also- To be explained under the following heads-</p> <p>(i) for economic development</p> <p>(ii) for balance of power.</p> <p>(iii) for oil, space research and against terrorism spread by Pakistan.</p> <p>or any other relevant argument</p>	3 x 2 = 6	Pg 4-5
<b>Q34.</b>	<p><b>Describe the rise and impact of Other Backward Classes as a political force in Indian politics.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any four features of the Chipko Movement.</b></p>		
Ans.	<p><b><u>Rise of OBCs</u></b></p> <p>(i) Support for the Congress from many sections of the backward classes have declined. they created a space for non - Congress parties that drew more support from these communities.</p> <p>(ii) Janta Party in 1977 had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBCs.</p> <p>(iii) Organisations like BAMCEF took a position in favour of political power to the Bahujans -SCs and STs.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b><u>Impact</u></b></p> <p>(i) BSP a party of other backward classes gained political strength and came to power in Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(ii) Consensus emerged among all political parties to give reservation to OBCs.</p> <p>(iii) Every political party tried to win their support and provided them a</p>	3+3= 6	Pg 181

	<p>chance to win the elections. (iv) Leaders of the other backward classes created a space in power politics.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two) <b>OR</b></p> <p><b><u>Four factors of Chipko Movement</u></b></p> <p>(i) The movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand when government refused permission to villages to fell ash trees for making agriculture tools. (ii) Issue of ecological and economic exploitation were raised. (iii) Villagers demanded effective control over natural resources like land, water and forests. (iv) The movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers and ask for guarantees of minimum wages. (v) Women also participated actively. (vi) Movement was successful as the government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan areas. (Any four)</p>	<p>4x1 ½ =6</p>	<p>Pg 139</p>
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