Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

Code No. 2028

Second Year – JUNE 2016
SAY / IMPROVEMENT

Time : 2½ Hours
Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

Part – III

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum : 80 Scores

General Instructions to Candidates :

- There is a 'cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time of 2½ hrs.
- You are not allowed to write your answers nor to discuss anything with others during the 'cool-off time'.
- Use the 'cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- All questions are compulsory and only internal choice is allowed.
- When you select a question, all the sub-questions must be answered from the same question itself.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Electronic devices except non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.

നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഈ സമയത്ത് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം എഴുതാനോ, മറ്റുള്ളവരുമായി ആശയവിനിമയം നടത്താനോ പാടില്ല.
- ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- എല്ലാ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഉത്തരം എഴുതണം.
- ഒരു ചോദ്യനമ്പർ ഉത്തരമെഴുതാൻ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉപചോദ്യങ്ങളും അതേ ചോദ്യനമ്പരിൽ നിന്ന് തന്നെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
- കണക്ക് കൂട്ടലുകൾ, ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാഫുകൾ എന്നിവ ഉത്തരപേപ്പറിൽ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.
- ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലും നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.
- പ്രോഗ്രാമുകൾ ചെയ്യാനാകാത്ത കാൽക്കുലേറ്ററുകൾ ഒഴികെയുള്ള ഒരു ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഉപകരണവും പരീക്ഷാഹാളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല.

1. Write a note on the consequences of the Partition of India into India and Pakistan.

(Scores : 4)

2. Examine the purpose for which the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted and its major recommendations.

(Scores : 2)

3. Match Column-A with B and C :

A – Political Party	**B – Leader**	**C – Ideology**
(1) Bharathiya Jana Sangh	(i) B.R. Ambedkar	(a) One Country, one Culture and One Nation
(2) Independent Labour Party	(ii) A.K. Gopalan	(b) Revolutionary Socialism
(3) Swathantra Party	(iii) C. Rajagopalachari	(c) Less Control over Economy
(4) Communist Party of India	(iv) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(d) Justice to the Dalits

(Scores : 4)

4. What was the thrust area of Second Five Year Plan ? Narendra Modi Government also follows this thrust area but with some differences. Write these differences and similarities.

(Scores : 4)

5. Since Independence India follows the policy of Non-Alignment as a principle of foreign policy. Write the features of this policy and evaluate its relevance in the contemporary international politics.

(Scores : 5)

6. Examine the factors which led to the increasing popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in early 1970s. **(Scores : 3)**

7. Briefly narrate the significance of Presidential Election of 1969. **(Scores : 3)**

8. What you mean by National Emergency ? Discuss its effect on civil liberties of citizens. Do you consider this emergency provision in the Constitution is necessary for contemporary Indian society ? Justify your argument. **(Scores : 4)**

9. Discuss the consequences of Anti-Arrack Movements in Andhra Pradesh. **(Scores : 4)**

10. Match Column – A with B and C :

A – Regional Aspirations	**B – States**	**C – Leaders**
(1) Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.	(i) Mizoram	(a) Master Thara Singh
(2) Linguistic identity and tension with Centre	(ii) Punjab	(b) Laldenga
(3) Secessionist demands on account of tribal identity.	(iii) Tamil Nadu	(c) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

(Scores : 3)

11. Identify the Constitutional provision linking Indian Constitution and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. **(Score : 1)**

12. In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus have emerged among most of the political parties in India. These consensus are mainly in four areas.

Write these four areas and analyse how these consensus will affect Indian Politics.

(Scores : 6)

13. What do you mean by Cold War ? Examine the reasons for its growth and decay. **(Scores : 4)**

14. Examine the consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union in global politics.

(Scores : 4)

15. After the end of Cold War, U.S.A. exercises hegemony over the world in three ways. Narrate these ways with examples.

(Scores : 6)

16. Match Column – A with Column – B and C :

A – Name of State	**B – Name of Organisation**	**C – Year**
(1) Germany, France, Italy	(i) ASEAN	(a) 1985
(2) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines	(ii) E.U.	(b) 1992
(3) Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh	(iii) SAARC	(c) 1967

(Scores : 3)

17. Briefly narrate the reasons for the growth of Chinese economy. **(Scores : 3)**

18. Evaluate the role of South Asian Free Trade Agreement in establishing peace and security in South Asia. **(Scores : 3)**

19. 'Changes in the world outside has been reflected in UN General Assembly but not in Security Council'.

In the light of the above statement, narrate your views on India's demand for a permanent seat in UN Security Council. **(Scores : 4)**

20. Match the following :

A	B
(i) Confidence building measures	(a) Giving up of certain type of weapons.
(ii) Arms control	(b) Exchanging information on defence matters on regular basis.
(iii) Alliance	(c) A coalition of nations against military attack.
(iv) Disarmament	(d) Regulate acquisition or development of weapons.

(Scores : 2)

21. Narrate the concept of 'Global Security'. **(Scores : 2)**

22. Match the following :

A	B
(i) Antartic Treaty	(a) 1991
(ii) Montreal Protocol	(b) 1997
(iii) Antartic Environmental Protocol	(c) 1959
(iv) Kyoto Protocol	(d) 1987

(Scores : 2)

23. Write a brief note on economic and cultural consequences of globalization. **(Scores : 4)**

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY SAY/IMP. EXAMINATION, JUNE 2016.
(Finalised Scheme of Valuation)

Subject: Political Science

Code No: 2028

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
1	(a) The partition was unplanned abduct and cruel (b) communal riots broke out in different parts of the county & Lakhs of people were killed. (c) Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkatta were declared as communal zones. (d) children were separated from their family (e) women were abducted and converted into the religion of the ~~ad~~ abductor (f) The assets and Liabilities were divided	4×1 (any-four point)	4
2	(a) To redraw the boundaries of the state / 14 states and 6 union Territories. (b) Dr. Fazal Ali commission or Linguistic Reorganistion commission	1 1	2

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
3.	1 Bharathiya Janasangh - Shyama prasad Mukherjee - One country, one culture and one Nation	1	4
	(2) Independent Labour party - B.R. Ambedkar - Justice to the Dalits	1	
	3 Swathanthra party - C. Rajagopalachari - Less control over Economy	1	
	4 Communist party of India - A.K. Gopalan - Revolutionary Socialism	1	
4	Industrialisation, P.C. Mahalanobis, Public sector, heavy Industries, 1956-61	2	4
	Differences - promotion of pvt. sector	1	
	similarity - Emphasis on industrialisation	1	
5	(a) Features - keeping equal distance from power blocks, Independent foreign policy etc	2	5
	(b) Relevance of NAM after the End of Bi-polarity, founding fathers Role, etc	2 + 1	

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
6	(a) Poverty Eradication programmes (Garibi Hatao) (b) Abolition of privy purse (c) Nationalisation (d) Land ceiling (e) Different programmes for backward classes / promoting socialism (any three points one score each)	3X1	3
7	(a) Syndicate – fight between Indira Gandhi and Syndicate, 1 (b) failure of the official candidate of the congress party 1 (c) V.V Giri Elected as the President, Indira Ghandhi's dominance in the party. 1 (any other points connected with it)		3
8	(a) Article - 352	1	4
	(b) Consequences of Emergency	2	
	(c) Arguments favour/against	1	

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
9	(a) Popular movements (b) Awareness against Liquor and other social problems (c) Women Empowerment (d) demand for equal representation etc.	1 1 1 1	4
10	A — B — C 1 — 2 — a 2 — 3 — c 3 — 1 — b	1 1 1	3
11	Article 370	1	1
12	(a) Agreement on New Economic policies (b) Acceptance on the role of state parties (c) Acceptance of the claims of Backward castes (d) Emphasis on pragmatic politics its impact and presentation	4 2	6

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
13	(a) Meaning of cold war - (a condition of neither war nor peace) (b) Emergence of two super-powers with different ideology (c) Military alliance. (d) Disintegration of USSR	1 1½ 1½	4
14	(a) End of cold war / bi-polarity (b) American Hegmony / dominance. (c) Emergence of new states. (d) End of second world of socialist Block. (any - other points including shock therapy, Globalisation etc)	1 1 1 1	4
15	(a) Meaning of Hegemony (b) Hard power (c) Structural power (d) Soft power Examples and illustration	4 2	6

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
16	A B C 1 2 b 2 1 c 3 3 a	1 1 1	3
17	(a) opening of Economy. (b) Privatization (c) substitution of Imports by domestic Goods. (d) End of Isolationism (any three, one score each)	3×1	3
18	(a) SAFTA - January 2006, (b) Removal of Trade barriers. (c) Better political co-operation through regional free trade (any other, one score each	1 1 1	3
19	(a) structure of security council (b) Growing Economic and military power	2	

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
	(c) Largest democracy (d) Second popelous nation in the world (e) involvement in world politics etc — any other	2	4
20	A — B (1) (b) (2) (a) (3) (c) (4) (a)	4 × ½	2
21	(a) meaning of global security (b) Threats of Global security Global Terrorism, Human rights violation, Epidemics, Global warming etc (any other)	2	2

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
22	A — B (1) — (c) (2) — (d) (3) — (a) (4) — (b)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
23	(a) Merits and demerits of globalisation (b) cultural cosequences (c) Economic consequences. (cultural homogenity, development in science and, technology, Rich become more rich and poor more poorer, increasing gap between North and south countries, etc—)	2 2	4