

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/1

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)

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.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	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 due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	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. . If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. 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.
6	Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{\quad}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right($\sqrt{\quad}$) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	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.
8	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.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question" .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once
11	A full scale of marks 80 marks given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	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).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in

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	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 an answer. • 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/not same. • 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.
14	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.
15	Any un assessed 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.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	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.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union? (a) Ukraine (b) Georgia (c) Italy (d) Estonia		1	
Ans	c) Italy	P-26		
Q2.	On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code Name_____. (a) Operation Desert Storm (b) Operation Iraqi Freedom (c) Operation Infinite Reach (d) Operation Enduring Freedom		1	
Ans	b) Operation Iraqi Freedom	P-37		
Q3.	The main objective of United Nations is to_____. (a) prevent manufacture of war weapons (b) prevent international conflicts (c) prevent industrialisation (d) prevent spread of refugees		1	
Ans	b) prevent international conflicts	P-86		
Q4.	Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security? (a) Attack by a neighbouring country (b) Spread of any pandemic disease (c) Global warming (d) Spread of terrorism		1	
Ans	a) Attack by a neighbouring country	P-103		
Q5.	Which of the following resources is NOT a global common? (a) Antarctica (b) Ocean floor (c) Outer space (d) Forests		1	
Ans	d) Forests	P-121		
Q6.	Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation? (a) Globalisation is westernisation (b) Globalisation is industrialisation (c) Globalisation is economic growth. (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.		1	
Ans	d) Globalisation is multidimensional phenomenon	P-138		
Q7.	Who advanced the “ Two Nation Theory” that led to the partition of British India? (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Muslim League (c) British Government (d) Congress Party		1	
Ans	(b) Muslim League	P-8		
Q8.	Planning Commission was set up by_____. (a) Constitution of India (b) President of India (c) a resolution of Government of India (d) the Constituent Assembly		1	

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Ans	(c) A resolution of Government of India	P-50		
Q9.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options. Assertion (A): In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split. Reason (R): Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi. Options: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.		1	
Ans	(a)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A)	P-93		
Q10.	Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi? (a) Morarji Desai (b) Jayaprakash Narain (c) George Fernandes (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee		1	
Ans	(b)Jayaprakash Narain	P-106		
Q11.	Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission. (ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time. (iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal. (iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister. Choose the correct option (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)		1	
Ans	b)(iv), (iii),(i),(ii)	P-8		
Q12.	Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time? (a) Karpoori Thakur (b) B.P Mandal (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Mayawati		1	
Ans	(a)Karpoori Thakur	P-182		
SECTION – B				
Q13.	Explain the notion of traditional security.		2	
Ans	The traditional concept of ‘Security’ is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats, threats by any other country endangering the core values of sovereignty and the independence and integrity. Some times, it can be internal like violence, separtists movement or revolt.	P-101	2	
Q14.	Name any four agencies of the United Nations.		4x½	2
Ans	UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNDEP, IMF, FAO Or any other related agency	P-85	4x½	2

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	(any four)			
Q15.	Highlight the speciality of India - Nepal relations.		2	
Ans	Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship. A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports. Or any other relevant point (any one)	P-75	2	2
Q16.	State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.		2x1	2
Ans	(i) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, (ii) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, (iii) Jan-Dhan Yojana, (iv) Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, (v) Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, (vi) Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc. Or any other (any two)	Ref.- II Ch-8	2x1	2
Q17.	Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.		2x1	2
Ans	i) H.D. Deve Gowda ii) I.K. Gujral iii) Chandra Shekhar iv) Charan Singh v) V.P. Singh (or any other relevant answer) (any two)	P-179	2x1	2
Q18.	Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.		1+1	2
Ans	(i) Nagaland - Angami Zapu Phizo (ii) Mizoram - Laldenga	P-163, 165	1+1	2
SECTION C				
Q19.	Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security.		2x2	4
Ans	i) Strengthening of the armed forces. ii) Managing balance of power with other countries. iii) Building of an alliance iv) Negotiation with the attacking country. Or any other measure (any two)	P-101, 102	2x2	4
Q20.	"Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology". Support the statement with two examples.		2x2	4
Ans	Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology as: i) Better communication technology has promoted the flow of	P-138	2x2	4

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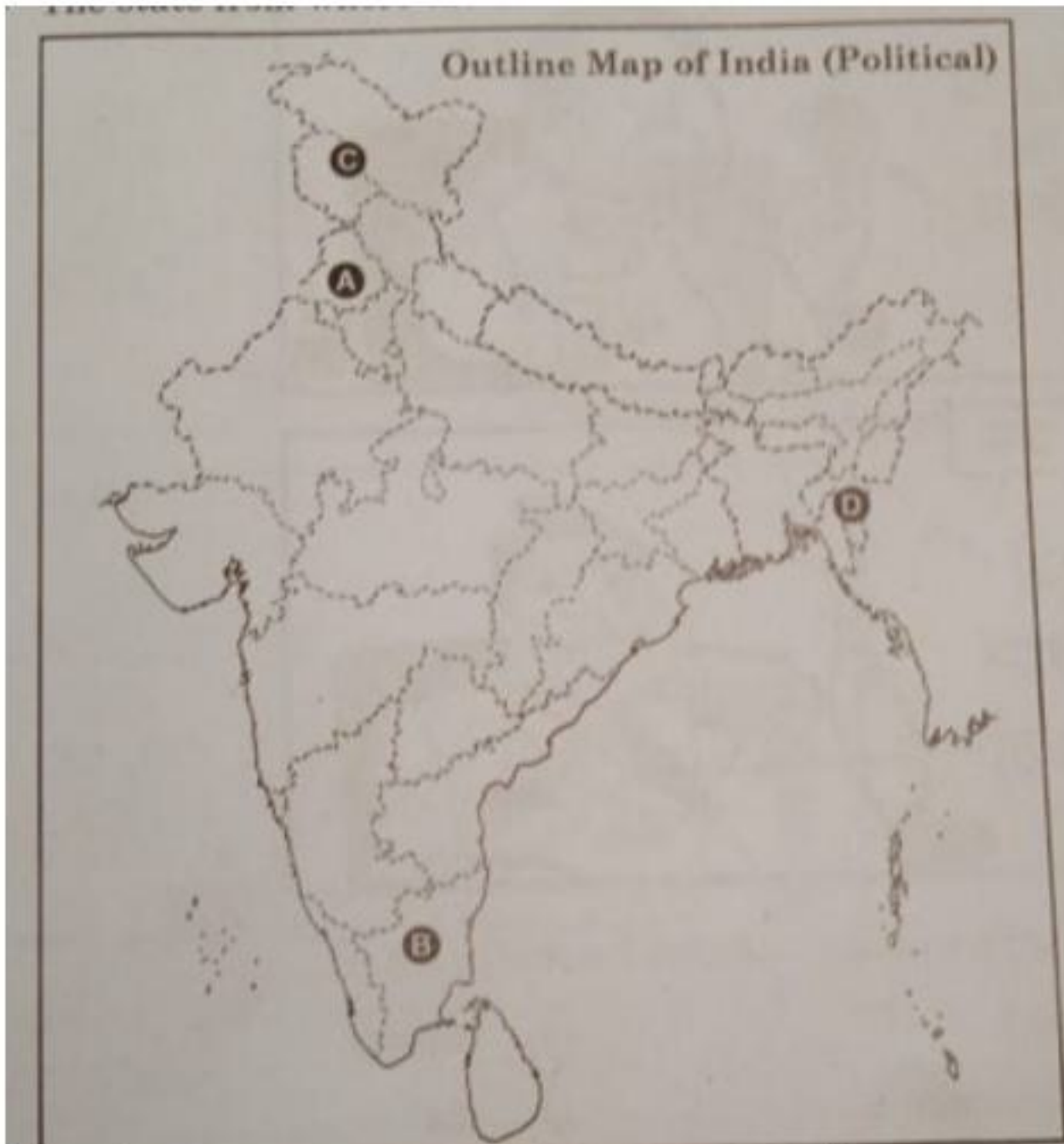
	ideas by smartphones, internet, telephone, etc. ii) The flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another with the help of developed technology.			
Q21.	"Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.		2x2	4
Ans	Development mostly causes degradation of environment as: i) Industrialisation and urbanisation have resulted in deforestation which increased environmental pollution. The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India started the movement against deforestation. ii) The minerals industry also harm the environment by extraction of earth, use of chemicals, pollution of waterways and land is increased. Philippines started a movement against an Australian based MNC known as Western Mining Corporation. iii) Building of large dams on the rivers in different countries is another serious cause of the environmental degradation. The early 1980s saw the first anti-dam movement launched to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests in Australia. India has had some of the leading anti-dam, pro-river movements named Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of the best known of these movements to save environment. (any two)	P-127, 128	2x2	4
Q22.	Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.		4	4
Ans	Evaluation of relationship between India and Pakistan: (i) Both the countries share linguistic, geographical and economical links but due to political and historical issues their relations have become strained. (ii) The conflict started between India and Pakistan just after partition over the dispute on Kashmir and POK in 1948. (iii) Attacks on India by Pakistan in 1965, 1971 and 1999 have intensified the rivalry between both the countries. (iv) India's conflict with Pakistan over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier, over acquisition of arms. (v) India and Pakistan seem to have built a military relationship by conducting nuclear explosions in Pokaran and Chagai Hills which have reduced the possibility of a direct and full-scale war. (vi) Train-bus service and cultural exchange between two countries has contributed to restore normal relations. Or any other relevant point (any four)	P-74	4	4
Q23.	Explain any four effects of the Emergency declared in 1975.		4×1	4
Ans	Effects of Emergency: (i) Thousand of people and leaders were arrested under Preventive Detention Act. (ii) The Parliament brought in many new changes in the Constitution.	P-112	4x1	4

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	For example an amendment declaring that elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President as non-justiciable was made. (iii) Political Parties of opposition joined hands to form a new party ‘Janta Party’. (iv) People became more aware about their Fundamental Rights and liberty. (v) People became aware about the freedom of press. Or any other relevant effect (any four)															
	SECTION D															
Q24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this ,Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.		4x1	4												
(24.1)	In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests? (a) 1971 (b) 1985 (c) 1992 (d) 1998 Ans. (d)1998	P-79														
(24.2)	Identify the treaty that India refused to sign. (a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (b) Shimla Agreement (c) Panchsheel Agreement (d) Indus waters Treaty Ans.(a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty															
(24.3)	In the beginning. India wanted to generate nuclear energy for_____. (a) peaceful purpose (b) making atomic bombs. (c) competing with the super powers. (d) ensuring its security. Ans.a) peaceful purpose															
(24.4)	Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme? (a) C.V. Raman (b) Homi J. Bhabha (c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (d) K. Kasturirangan Ans.(b) Homi J. Bhabha															
Q25.	In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). 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 alphabets given in the map as per the format that follows: <table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)				4x1	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State														
(i)																
(ii)																
(iii)																

	(iv)					
	(i) The state which has been bifurcated in two Union Territories recently. (ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed. (iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged (iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.					
						
Ans	Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state	Ch-7	4x1	4
	(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir			
	(ii)	A	Punjab			
	(iii)	D	Mizoram			
	(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu			
	Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 25 (25.1) Article 370 has been abolished from which State ? (25.2) In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated? (25.3) Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ? (25.4) In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement?				4x1	4
	Note : 25.1 Jammu and Kashmir 25.2 Tamil Nadu 25.3 Punjab / Haryana 25.4 Mizoram (any one)				4x1	4
Q26.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:				4x1	4
(i)	To which country are these two cartoons related? (a) Japan (b) Vietnam (c) South Korea (d) China Ans. d) China			P-60	4x1	4
(ii)	Red Book is related to which ideology? (a) Capitalism (b) Communism					

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	(c) Humanism Ans.b) Communism	(d) Terrorism		
(iii)	What does the Red Power Tie' depict? (a) Negation of communism (b) Acceptance of Capitalism (c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism (d) Negation of Capitalism Ans. c) Coordination of Communism with Capitalism			
(iv)	What is the difference between then' and 'now' as per the cartoon ? (a) Rigidity has increased now in the ideology of "then" (b) Rigidity has decreased now in the ideology of "then" (c) The leader under 'then and the leader under now belong to different political parties. (d) The Leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations. Ans. b) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'			
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Qn. 26. (26.1) Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India? (a) Liberalism (b) Socialism (c) Capitalism (d) Communism (26.2) In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China? (a) Privatisation of industries was done. (b) China ended its political and economic isolation. (c) Special economic zones were established. (d) Privatisation of agriculture was done. (26.3) Which one of the following statements is true about China? (a) It is a republic (b) It is a monarchy (c) It has multiparty system (d) It has a coalition government (26.4) Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China? (a) The Great Wall (b) Dragon (c) Bicycle (d) Rising Sun		4x1	4
	<u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 26.</u> 26.1 b) Socialism 26.2 d) Privatisation of agriculture was done 26.3 a) It is a Republic 26.4 d) Rising Sun		4x1	4
	SECTION E			
Q27.	(a) Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. OR (b) Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.		3x2 3x2	6 6
Ans (a)	Happenings during Gorbachev's period : (i) Mikhail Gorbachev, the then General Secretary of the Communist	P-19		

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(b)	OR Problems: (i) Rehabilitation of the displaced population. (ii) To maintain peace in the areas that witnessed communal violence. (iii) To settle the problems of minorities. (iv) To build confidence among the displaced who had suffered mentally, physically, emotionally. Or any other relevant problem (any three to be explained)	10		
Q29.	(a) Assess any three effects of Emergency imposed in 1975 in strengthening the democracy in India. OR (b) Assess the impact of three democratic upsurges in post independent India.		3x2	6
Ans (a)	Effects of emergency in strengthening the democracy: (i) Democracy in India was strengthened. (ii) People became aware about their rights and importance of the liberty. (iii) People also realised the importance of the 'Freedom of Press'. (iv) People understood the value of their 'Voting Rights' and used the right to get the Government of their choice. (v) People did not become violent against emergency but waited for the right moment to use their democratic rights. (vi) The elections in 1977 were a silent revolution against the excesses but in favour of democracy. Or any other relevant problem (any three to be explained) OR (b) Three democratic upsurges: (i) First Democratic Upsurge could be attributed from 1950s - 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernization, urbanization, education and access to media. (ii) During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as 'Second Democratic Upsurge' (iii) The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of <i>survival of the fittest</i> but rather the <i>survival of the ablest</i>. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from <i>State to Market</i>, from <i>Government to Governance</i>, from <i>State as Controller to State as Facilitator</i>. It seeks to promote the participation of the youth. Period of this uprising is attributed to 1990s.	P-117-120	3x2	6
Q30.	(a) Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy OR (b) Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show		3x2	6

	peoples' support to democracy.			
Ans (a)	The steps taken by Chinese leadership (i) Open Door Policy :- It was announced in 1978 by Deng Yiaoping to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad. (ii) Market Economy:- China introduced its own market economy by the privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1988. (iii) Special Economic Zones - To remove the trade barriers and to open the economy for foreign investors China set Special Economy Zones'. (iv) Accession to WTO: - China plans to deepen its integration into the world economy and shape the future world economic order by its accession to WTO in 2001. Or any other relevant step (any three to be explained)	P-59	3x2	6
(b)	OR Happenings in Bangladesh that show their support for democracy- (i) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination. He demanded autonomy for the eastern region. In the 1970 elections the Awami League won all the seats in East Pakistan. But the government dominated by the West Pakistani leadership refused to convene the assembly. This resulted in a war in 1971 that ended in the surrender of the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh as an independent country. (ii) In 1975 Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government. He also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League. His actions were to be authoritarian. People opposed it and was assassinated in a military uprising in August 1975. The new military ruler, Ziaur Rahman, formed his own Bangladesh National Party and won elections in 1979. (iii) Later on Ziaur Rahman was assassinated and another military takeover followed under the leadership of Lt Gen H. M. Ershad. The people of Bangladesh soon rose in support of the demand for democracy. Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale. He was later elected as President for five years. Mass public protests made Ershad step down in 1990. Elections were held in 1991. Since then representative democracy based on multi-party elections has been working in Bangladesh. Or any other happening. (any three to be explained)	P-71	3x2	6