

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/2

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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(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right(✓) 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 the past:-

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	• 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 is the main cause of Globalisation? (a) The formation of United Nations (b) The development of new technology (c) The establishment of the World Bank (d) The rise of economy in India and China		1	
Ans	(b) The Development of new technology	P-138		
Q2.	Which of the following statements about environment are correct? (i) Environmental concerns are part of the global politics. (ii) A conference on environment was held in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992. (iii) The UN has assigned the environmental programmes to UN Human Rights Commission. (iv) The Earth Summit was organised by the United Nations. Choose the correct option. (a) (i), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (ii), (iv) (c) (i), (ii), (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)		1	
Ans	(b) (i), (ii), (iv)	P-119		
Q3.	Which one of the following is not a threat to global security? (a) Global warming (b) International terrorism (c) Epidemics (d) Rising prices		1	
Ans	(d) Rising Prices.	P-107		
Q4.	Which one of the following organisations works to prevent international conflicts? (a) United Nations Human Rights Commission (b) United Nations Security Council (c) ASEAN (d) Amnesty International		1	
Ans	(b) United Nation Security Council	P-86		
Q5.	Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Arab Spring was a _____. (a) Political movement (b) Cultural movement (c) Social movement (d) Environmental movement		1	
Ans	a) Political Movement (Ref. Material)			
Q6.	Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Mikhail Gorbachev was _____. (a) General Secretary of the Communist Party of USSR (b) the founder of the Communist Party of Russia (c) a leader of Western European countries (d) a leader against reforms in the USSR		1	
Ans	a) General Secretary of Communist Party of USSR	P-19		
Q7.	Assertion (A): In May 1977 the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C.Shah. Reason (R): The Commission was appointed to inquire into the reasons for declaring Emergency, by the Indira Gandhi Government.		1	

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Ans	The strength of United Nations lies in the following:- i) It helps countries to cooperate to make better living conditions for us all. ii) Some issues are global eg. Global warming, epidemics. UN helps nations come together to resolve. iii) It can play an important role in helping nations discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solution. Examples that show the strengths of UN are as follows:- 1. UN passed a resolution that helped resolve conflict between Lebanon and Israel. 2. UN health agencies have worked to help nations deal with COVID pandemic. (or any other example) (any two)	P-82 P-83	2x1	2
Q14.	Highlight any two important features of the 'ASEAN way'.		2x1	2
Ans	ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is i) Informal ii) Non- Confrontational and iii) Cooperative • It respects the national sovereignty of member nations.	P-56	2x1	2
Q15.	Explain the non-traditional notion of security.		2	
Ans	Non- traditional security is not only about the security of state and its territories also includes the security of all individuals and communities or of all the human kind.	P-106	2	2
Q16.	Identify and name any four Prime Ministers of India who have led a coalition government.		4x ½	2
Ans	Narasinha Rao, V.P.Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh , H.D.Deve Gowda, I.K. Gujral , Chandra Shekhar. (any four)		4x ½	2
Q17.	In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why?		1+1	2
Ans	First Coalition government was formed in the year 1989. As the Congress party could not win a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha. V.P.Singh formed the Coalition government with the help of specific National Front and Janata Dal alliance of BJP and the Left Front. Or Even if a candidate mentions about a State govt, the marks should be award For example At state level , first coalition governments were formed in 1967 in states viz. Because no single party could win the majority.	P-90	1+1	2
Q18.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.		2x1	2
Ans	Recommendations of the Mandal Commission. i) Reservation of 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and govt jobs for backward classes. ii) Backward classes should be understood as castes other than the Schedule Castes.	Pg 182	2x1	2

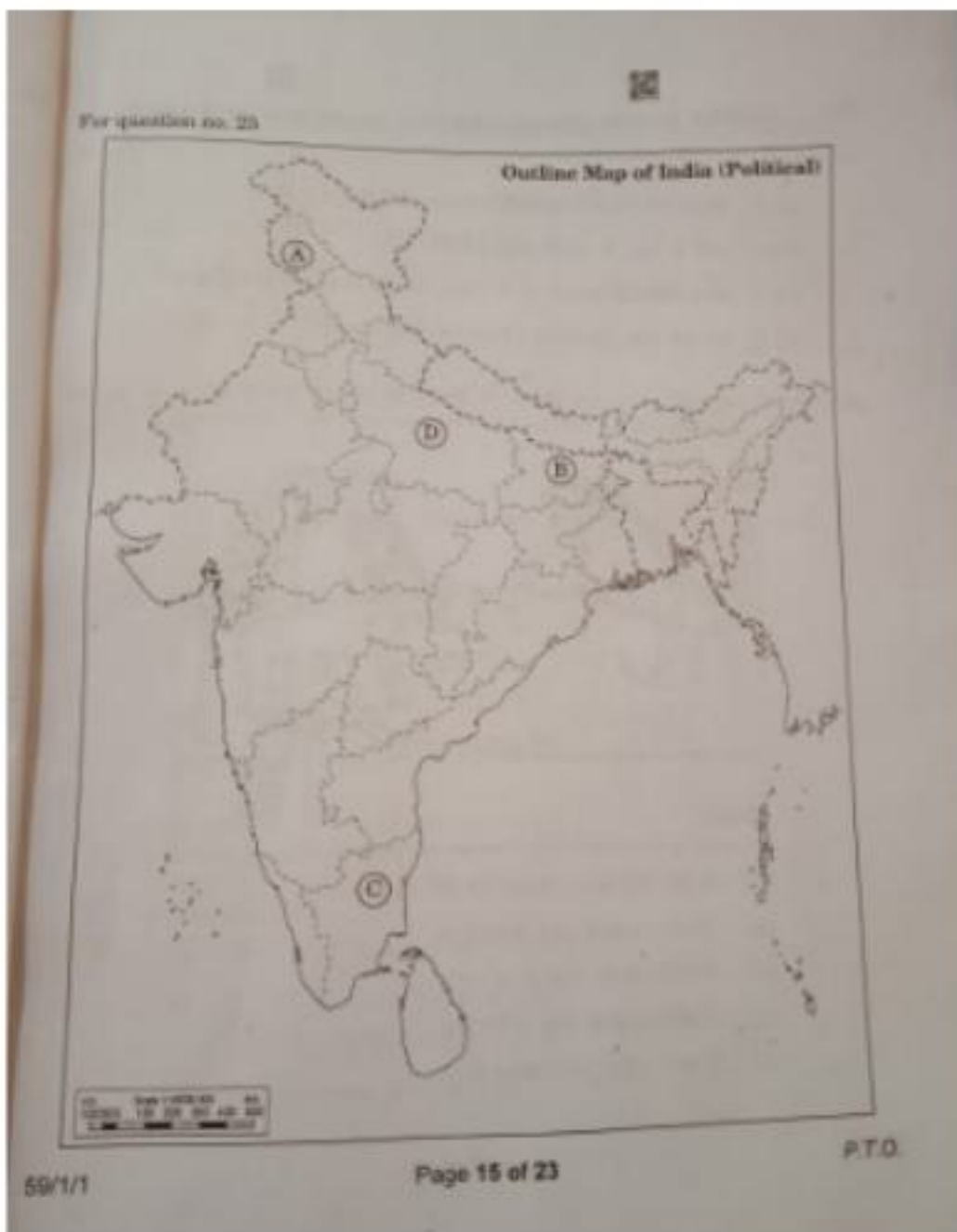
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	iii) Land Reforms to improve the condition of OBCs. (Any two)			
	SECTION C			
Q19.	Highlight any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.		4×1	4
Ans	Steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty. (i) Nationalisation of Banks. (ii) Abolition of Privy Purse. (iii) Nationalisation of General Insurance. (iv) Ceiling on Urban property (v) Land Reform (vi) Public distribution of food grains Or any other relevant point	P-92	4×1	4
Q20.	Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the festivals of India.		2x2	4
Ans	Festivals of India have been affected i) Deepawali-The earthen Diyas have been replaced by electric LED lights & bulbs procured from China and other global market. ii) Festivals of other countries have also started getting celebrated-like Valentine's day or New Year's day. iii) People have started to celebrate festivals outside rather than at home. Markets have become attractive place for celebrations. (or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-143	2x2	4
Q21.	Write the full form of UNICEF and state any two functions of it.		1+3	4
Ans	UNICEF- The united Nation International Children's Emergency Fund Or United Nations Children's Fund Function: (i) To collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. (ii) To help and encourage the works that promote children health and better life in all parts of the world. Or any other function	Ref. Mat. P-86-I	1+3	4
Q22.	Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.		2x2	4
Ans	Measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan: i) Undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war. ii) Social activists and prominent personalities collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship among people of both countries. iii) Bilateral treaties between two governments to understand each other better. iv) Increase in bilateral trade and tourism. v) Making visas granting procedure easy. (or any other relevant point) (any 2)	P-78-79	2x2	4
Q23.	Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources.		2x2	4
Ans	(i) 3 Rs- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (ii) Some forest – Plant more trees (iii) Use renewable sources of energy (iv) Obey international rules, regulation and environmental laws.	P-119-21	2x2	4

	two)	(any			
	SECTION D				
Q24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: "The war with China alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the North-East region. Apart from being isolated and extremely under-developed, this region also presented India with the challenge of national integration and political unity."				P-73 4x1 4
(i)	Which one of the following States is not a North-Eastern State? (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura Ans. (b) Uttarakhand				
(ii)	Which one of the following States was affected the most due to Sino-Indian conflict ? (a) Assam (b) Nagaland (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim Ans. (c) Arunachal Pradesh				
(iii)	Which one of the following States was created in the North-East just after the end of Indo-China War? (a) Nagaland (b) Assam (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh Ans. (a) Nagaland				
(iv)	Which political party got split just after the Indo-China War due to internal differences? (a) Swatantra Party (b) Congress Party (c) Communist Party of India (d) Jana Sangh Ans. (c) Communist Party of India				
Q25.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), four States/Union Territories have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States/Union Territories 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 following format:				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 to which the Chairman of the Mandal Commission. B.P Mandal, belonged.			
		(ii) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government.			
		(iii) The Union Territory which was constituted in 2019.			
		(iv) The State from which the political party Dravida Munnetra			

	Kazhagam originated.					
						
Ans	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State			
	(i)	B	Bihar			
	(ii)	D	Uttar Pradesh			
	(iii)	A	Jammu & Kashmir			
	(iv)	C	Tamil Nadu			
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 25: (25.1) Name the founder leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party. (25.2) Who was the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India? (25.3) B.P. Mandal, the chairman of Mandal Commission belonged to which State of India? (25.4) Which Union Territory was constituted in 2019?				4x1	4
	Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates 25.1 Kanshi Ram 25.2 Morarji Desai 25.3 Bihar 25.4 Jammu and Kashmir				4x1	4
Q26.	Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow: 			P-73	4x1	4
(i)	The tiger sitting on the right-hand side represents which organisation? (a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (b) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Estate (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil East (d) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam Ans.(a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam					

(ii)	The conflict in Sri Lanka from 1983 onwards was based on which of the following? (a) Discrimination by the government between political parties (b) Discrimination by the government between two communities (c) Discrimination by the government between two regions (d) Discrimination by the government between two religions Ans. (b) Discrimination by the government between the two communities			
(iii)	Which one of the following statements about Sri Lankan crisis is true? (a) India did not interfere in the crisis and kept away from the problem. (b) India asked the United Nations to resolve the problem. (c) India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and got involved in the solution to the problem. (d) India snapped its diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka during the crisis. Ans.(c) India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and got involved in the solution to the problem.			
(iv)	What message does the cartoon convey? (a) Sri Lankan government managed to balance the two rival groups. (b) Both the groups were against the government. (c) The government treated both the communities equally. (d) It was very difficult to maintain balance between the two rival groups. Ans.(d) It was very difficult to maintain balance between the two rival groups.			
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 (26.1) In Sri Lanka, there was a conflict between_____. (a) two communities (b) two regions (c) two religions (d) two ideologies (26.2) In 1989, India sent troops to Sri Lanka, named as: (a) Indian Peace Groups (b) Indian Peace Keeping Force (c) Indian Peace Workers (d) Indian Troops for Tamils (26.3) Name the group of Tamils who fought against the army of Sri Lanka. (a) Indian Tamils (b) LTTE (c) Tamils for Democracy (d) Tamil United Front (26.4) In spite of conflict, Sri Lanka has registered_____. (a) rise in its economy and development (b) fall in its economy (c) rise in the population (d) fall in its trade		4x1	4
	Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates 26.1 (a) two communities 26.2 (b) Indian Peace Keeping Force 26.3 (c) LTTE 26.4 (a) rise in its economy and development	P-73	4x1	4

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	SECTION E			
Q27.	(a) "The disintegration of the Soviet Union had profound consequences for world politics". Support the statement with the help of three examples. OR (b) Analyse any three important features of the First Gulf War.		3x2 6	
Ans.	Consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union. i) World became unipolar. ii) Communism & socialism started to decline. iii) End of cold war confrontation iv) Many new countries emerged & strength of the NATO increased. vi) The US emerged as the only super power. Or any other relevant point (any three)	P-23	3x2	6
(a)				
(b)	OR Features of First Gulf war: i) Iraq invaded Kuwait and annexed it. United Nation mandated the liberation of Kuwait. ii) A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq under the leadership of the US army. iii) It revealed the technological gap between the US Military and the rest of the world. iv) The US used smart bombs to show its strength making it a computer war. v) It became a video game and was televised live on the TVs. Or any other (any three)	P-34	3x2	6
Q28.	(a) Evaluate the strength of European Union as the most effective regional organisation on the basis of any three facts. OR (b) "Despite various problems, the people in all the South Asian countries share the aspiration and support for democracy" Justify the statement with any three suitable examples.		3x2 6	
Ans	Strength of the European Union (i) European Union is the world largest economy today. (ii) Euro as a currency of European Union can pose a threat to US dollar. The GDP of EU is much larger than that of the US . (iii) Militarily the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world .It has two member states which are nuclear powers . (iv) Politically too ,EU is extremely influential. Previously two of its members UK and France (and now France only) are permanent members of the UNSC. or any other relevant point (any three)	P-52-54	3x2	6
(a)				
(b)	OR Democratic system has not been very successful in Pakistan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka .They have seen considerable struggle to establish complete democracy. Examples are as follows:- (i) In Pakistan, military rule has ended and after 2006 democracy has been restored, but not truly democratic. (ii) In Nepal, people's movement was a long struggle to replace	P-67-71	3x2	6

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	constitutional monarchy with a democratic government in which they succeeded (iii) In Bangladesh too, the early years saw a military dominant regime. By 1979 demand for democracy gave way to multi-party elections and a representative democracy was established in 1991. or any other relevant point (any three point)			
Q29.	(a) Highlight any three challenges faced by India after independence OR (b) Highlight the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the Princely States into the Indian Union Support your answer with the help of any three examples.		3x2 3x2	6 6
Ans (a) (b)	Three challenges: (i) To shape the nation that was united and also accommodative of the diversity found in our society & India. (ii) To establish democracy maintain and sustain is to establish equality and end of discrimination. (iii) To ensure development & well – being of the society – protection for the socially disadvantaged groups, religion and cultural minorities.(To be explained) OR (i) Sardar Patel known as the ‘Iron Man’ of India approached all the Princely states, negotiated their convinced them to join Union of India. (ii) Sardar Patel faced challenge in three states – Hyderabad, Juna garh & Kashmir. (iii) He used the Indian forces to face this challenge in Hyderabad and won merger with India. (iv) Juna garh was also pressmised & compelled to join Union of India. (v) Manipur was divided on the issued of merger. The Goverment of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja of Manipur to sign the Merger Aggreement in Sept 1949. (vi) Sardar Patel also had the intention to use tough measures in Jammu & Kashmir, but due to different reasons could not act as per his plans. Still he remain an astonishing leader to combined in himself in features of ‘Nationalist , Catalyst and Realist.’	P-6	3x2 3x2	6 6
Q30.	(a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. OR (b) Analyse any three lessons learnt from the Emergency declared in 1975.		3x2 3x2	6 6
Ans. (a)	Reasons for split in the congress in 1969. i) Congress syndicate was unhappy with the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and did not extend support to her policies and programmes. ii) During 1969 Presidential Elections- Congresss syndicate made	P-93-94	3x2	6

(b)	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy the official congress candidate against the thinking of PM Indira Gandhi. iii)Indira Gandhi also offended the Congress syndicate and supported the then Vice President VV Giri against the official candidate. iv) Indira Gandhi called for ‘Conscience vote’ for her choice of candidate VV Giri from the MPs and MLAs. VV Giri won the presidential elections. v)This proved to be the last straw and the Congress syndicate expelled Indira Gandhi from the Party. Indira Gandhi proved her leadership and claimed that her group was the real congress. vi)The Congress group led by the syndicate came to be referred as congress (organisation) or Congress(O).The Congress group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called as Congress (Requisitionist) or Congress(R). This led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969. (any three reasons) OR Three lessons learnt from Emergency i) It is very difficult to do away with democracy in India. People of India cherish democratic values and democracy. ii) Constitution of India was rectified to plug the loopholes and weaknesses of the constitution. iii) People learnt the importance of their fundamental rights and civil liberties. iv) Political Parties became aware about the interest of the people at large ,voters became important. v) People came to know he importance of ‘Freedom of Press’. (or any other relevant point)	P-117-118	3x2	6
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