

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

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(✓) 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:-

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	• 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.

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	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		
Q2.	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		
Q3.	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		
Q4.	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		
Q5.	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		
Q6.	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		
Q7.	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		
Q8.	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.		1	

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	(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)			
Ans	b)(iv), (iii),(i),(ii)	P-8		
Q9.	Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25 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		
Q10.	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		
Q11.	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	
Ans	(c) A resolution of Government of India	P-50		
Q12.	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		
	SECTION – B			
Q13.	Explain the notion of non-traditional security.		2	
Ans	Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Non traditional security includes 'Not just the state but also individuals or communities or entire humankind'. It has been called 'human security' or 'global security'.	P-106	2	2
Q14.	Name any four organs of the United Nations		4x½=	2

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

Ans	(i) General Assembly (ii) Security Council (iii) International Court of Justice (iv) Economic and Social Council (v) Secretariat (vi) Trusteeship Council (not operational) (any four)	P-85	4x½	2
Q15.	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
Q16.	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
Q17.	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
Q18.	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
SECTION C				
Q19.	Highlight any four changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War.		4x1	4
Ans	Changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War: (i) The Soviet Union collapsed. (ii) The US emerged as an only superpower. (iii) The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is much more cooperative.	P-88	4x1	4

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

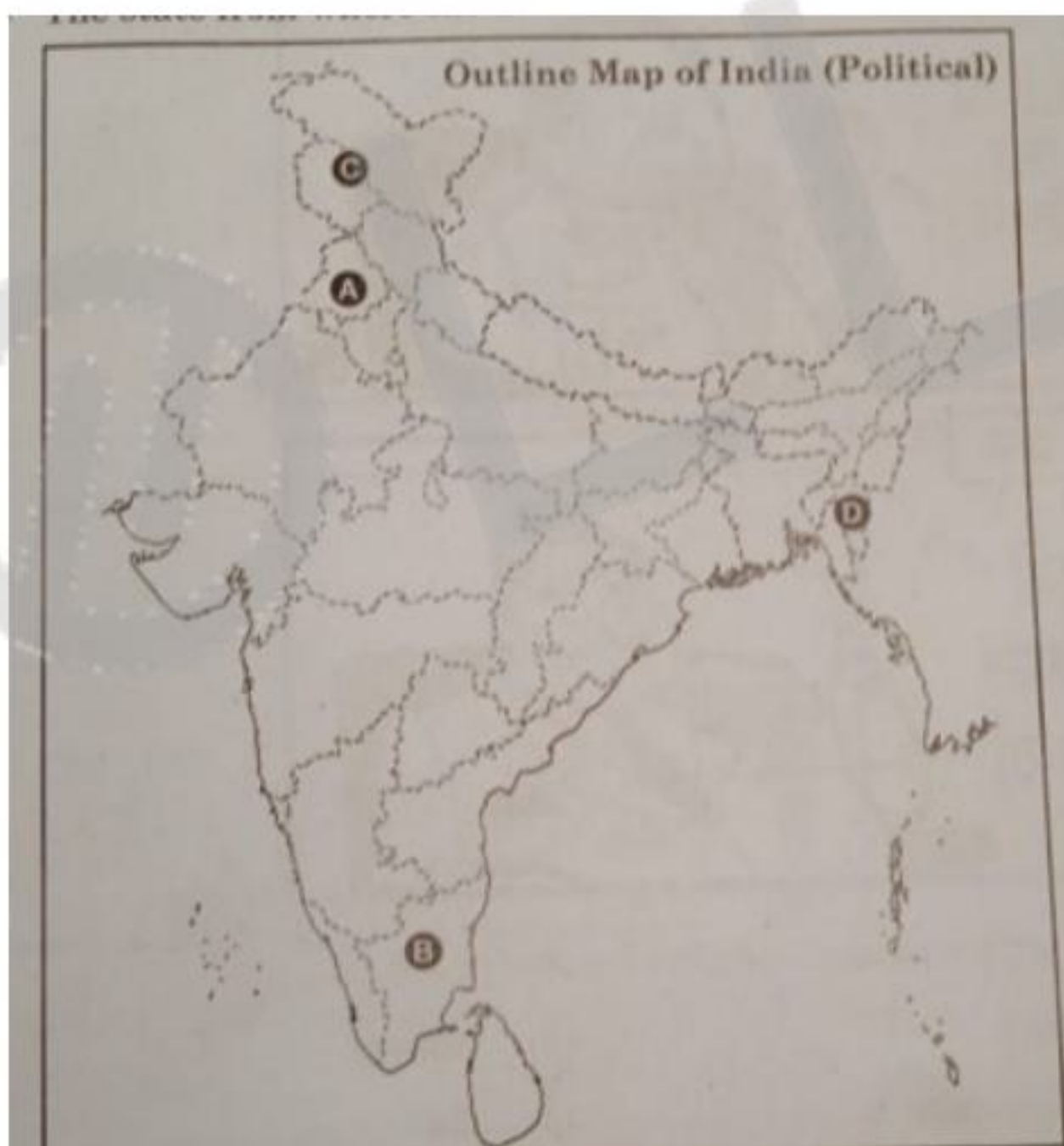
	(iv) China is fast emerging as a great power, and India also is growing rapidly. (v) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate. (vi) Many new countries have joined the UN. (vii) A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, environmental degradation, epidemics). (any four)			
Q20.	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		
Q21.	"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 ideas by smart phones, 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.	P-138	2x2	4
Q22.	"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	P-127, 128	2x2	4

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	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)			
Q23.	How was the dominance of Congress Party in India different from the dominance of one party in other countries? Explain with any two examples.		2x2	4
Ans	It is different because of the following reasons – (i) India experienced the dominance of Congress Party for about 20 years after independence. Many other countries also had one party dominance, but it was different in India. Dominance in most of the other countries was ensured by compromising democracy. (ii) In countries like China, Cuba and Syria ,one party dominance was due to constitutional provision of one party. (iii) Some others like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt are effectively one-party states due to legal and military measures. But in India there was no such conditions. (iv) Many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win election after election. (v) In India dominance of the party (Congress) was due to legacy of national movement, organization spread all over the country and also because of the popular leaders like Nehru. (any two to be explained)	P-35	2x2	4
	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	II-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) CV Raman (b) Homi J Bhabha			

	(c) APJ Abdul Kalam Ans.(b) Homi J. Bhabha	(d) K. Kasturirangan																		
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><tr><td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (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. 		Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																		
(i)																				
(ii)																				
(iii)																				
(iv)																				
Ans	<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>Jammu and Kashmir</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr></table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state	(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir	(ii)	A	Punjab	(iii)	D	Mizoram	(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu		II- Ch-7	4x1	4
Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state																		
(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															

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	<u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 25.</u> 25.1 Jammu and Kashmir 25.2 Tamil Nadu 25.3 Punjab / Haryana (any one) 25.4 Mizoram		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	I-60	4x1	4
(ii)	Red Book is related to which ideology? (a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Humanism (d) Terrorism Ans.b) Communism			
(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		4x1	4

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	China? (a) The Great Wall (b) Dragon (c) Bicycle (d) Rising Sun			
	<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) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan. OR (b) Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.		3x2 3x2	6 6
Ans	Features of First Five Year Plan: (i) The First Five year Plan addressed mainly the agriculture sector – investment in dams and irrigation. (ii) The First Five year Plan had preached that India should ‘hasten slowly’ .It focused on land reforms as the key to the country’s development. (iii) One of its basic aim was to raise the level of national income. (iv) The planners sought to push savings up. Or any other relevant feature (any three to be explained)	P-53		
(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)	P-9, 10	3x2	6
Q28.	(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	Happenings during Gorbachev’s period : (i) Mikhail Gorbachev, the then General Secretary of the Communist Party sought to reform the Soviet System. His decision to normalize relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that neither he nor anyone else intended or anticipated. (ii) The people of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own	P-19		
(a)			3x2	6

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	governments and Soviet control. The Soviet Union did not intervene and the communist regimes collapsed one after another. (iii) The economic and political reforms initiated by Gorbachev were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party. (iv) A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. The people had tasted freedom by then and did not want the old-style rule of the Communist Party. (v) Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup. The Russian Republic, where Yeltsin won a popular election, began to shake off centralised control. Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics. (any three to be explained) (b) All these happenings accelerated the disintegration of the Soviet Union. OR Consequences of disintegration of USSR. (i) End of the Cold War. (ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialists and capitalist countries. (iii) Power relations in world politics changed. (iv) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices. (v) Coming up of unipolar world with dominance of U.S. (vi) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism. (vii) European Union strengthened itself. (viii) Some Socialist nations got divided. (ix) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy. (any three to be explained)			
Q29.	(a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. OR (b) Analyse any three reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975.		3x2	6
Ans (a)	Reason for the split in the Congress party in 1969: (i) Differences between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate. (ii) Indira Gandhi adopted a very bold strategy. She converted a simple power struggle into an ideological struggle and launched a series of initiatives to give the government policy a Left orientation which was not welcomed by the Syndicate. (iii) The Presidential Election of 1969 brought difference out in the open. The Congress candidate was N.Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs. Gandhi supported V.V. Giri. The election ultimately led to the victory of V.V. Giri the independent candidate and the defeat of Sanjiva Reddy the official candidate. (iv) The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party. This formalized the split, the Congress group led by the syndicate came to be referred as the Congress	P-92-94	3x2	6

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

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PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

(b)	(Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Requisitionist) (any three to be explained) OR Reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975: (i) Judgement of Allahabad High Court setting aside the election of Indira Gandhi. (ii) Conflicts between the executive (Government) & judiciary. (iii) Rising prices and lower growth rate. (iv) Students movements in Bihar and Gujrat against unemployment and corruption. (v) Call by J. P. Narayan to start a nation wide Satyagrah to get Indira Gandhi's resignation. Army and executive were asked not to obey the illegal and immoral orders of the government. (vi) The mood of Indira Gandhi not to resign led to the declaration of emergency. All these led to the atmosphere of distrust against Indira Gandhi which hurriedly tried to save her position by imposing emergency. (any three to be explained)	P-108-109	3x2	6
Q30.	(a) Assess the relations between India and China by giving any three reasons for tension between the two. OR (b) Evaluate the pro-democracy struggle of the people in Nepal on the basis of any three happenings.		3x2=6	6
Ans (a) (b)	Three points of tension between India and China: (i) China annexed Tibet in 950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. In 1959, India gave political asylum to the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama that annoyed China. (ii) Border conflict in 1962. China waged of full scale war against India. We were caught unaware and lost the territory and number of jawans in the conflict. (iii) China's help to Pakistan to build up its nuclear program which was against the interest of India. (iv) China's military relations with the Bangladesh and Myanmar also annoyed India and were taken as hostile to Indian interests. (v) Mostly China supports the interests of Pakistan in all International forums and UN. (vi) Chinese interference in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. All these reasons are the basis of strained relations between the two and would need a lot of effort for making them normal. (any three to be explained) OR Pro-democracy struggle in Nepal – Three happenings- (i) Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom- but people of Nepal wanted a more open and responsive system of governance- but the King retained full control and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. It just became a constitutional monarchy.	P-68-72 P-71-72	3x2	6

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

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PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

	(ii) In the wake of strong Pro democracy movement the King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990. (iii) In 2002 the King abolished the Parliament and dismiss the government. (iv) In 2006, there were massive, countrywide, pro democracy protests. These movements were led by Seven Party Alliance(SPA). The King was forced to restore the House of Representative that had been resolved in April 2002. (v) In 2008, Nepal become a democratic republic after demolishing the monarchy. (any three to be explained)			
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