## Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination-2020 Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE

(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/1/2)

#### 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( $\sqrt{}$ ) 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.

	SECTION – A		
Q1.	Name the political party and its leader who secured a majority of seats in the proposed constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan in 1970.		
	OR		
	Which party led the largely non-violent movement in Nepal to establish democracy?		
Ans	Sheikh Mjibur Rahman(Leader), Awami League(Political Party) OR	1/2 + 1/2 = 1	
	Seven Party Alliance	I	
Q2.	Give any two examples of international events where India took an independent stand.		
Ans	I. Formation of NAM	1/2 +1/2 =1	Pg
	II. Refused to sign NPT and CTBT		66,748
Q3.	Write the full name of the political party called BKU.		
Ans	Bharatiya Kisan Union	1	
Q4.	Identify the following statement about the global commons as true or false:		
	The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.		
Ans	True	1	
Q5.	Which was the first state created on the basis of language in free India?		
Ans	Andhra Pradesh	1	Pg 19
Q6.	Resistance to globalisation in India has come from which economic influence? Give any one example.		
Ans	<ul> <li>Coming of MNCs</li> <li>Petty industries/Small Scale industries were affected adversely.</li> <li>Any other (any one)</li> </ul>	1	Pg 105
Q7.	Which one of the following coalitions formed the government at the Centre in 1989 ?		
	(A NDA		
	(B)United Front		
	(C) National Front		
	(D) UPA		
Ans	(C) National Front	1	

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Q8.	Select the correct political party which came to power at the centre in 1977		
	(A)Janata Party		
	(B)Bharatiya Jana Sangh		
	(C)Communist Party of India		
	(D)Indian National Congress		
Ans	(A) Janata Party	1	
Q9.	Which one of the following States is not a Baltic Republic?		
	(A)Estonia		
	(B)Ukraine		
	(C)Latvia		
	(D)Lithuania		
Ans	(B) Ukraine	1	Pg 21
Q10.	Who among the following led the National Front Government in 1929,		
	with the outside support of the Left Front and the BJP?		
	(A) Chandrashekhar		
	(B) H.D. Deve Gowda		
	(C) I.K. Gujral		
	(D) V.P. Singh		
Ans	(D) V .P. Singh	1	
Q11.	"The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis." Analyse the main reason behind this statement.		
Ans	Reason - A constitutional battle on the issue of jurisdiction of Parliament and Judiciary.	1	Pg 124
Q12.	Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book :		
	NATO came into existence in June 1949 and it was an association of 11 States		
Ans	NATO came into existence in <u>April1949</u> and it was an association of <u>12</u> states.	½ x 2 =1	Pg 6
Q13.	How can you say that Congress was a broad-based social coalition by the time of Independence?		
Ans	It had members from the rich and poor class, urban and rural areas, workers and the industrialist and also the leaders having different ideologies.	1	Pg 36

Q14.	Who gave the slogan "Garibi Hatao'?				
Ans	Indira Gandhi	1	Pg 46		
Q15.	Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book:  A full-scale war between India and Bangladesh broke out in November 1971.				
Ans	A full scale war between India and <u>Pakistan</u> broke out in <u>December</u> 1971	1/2 + 1/2 =1	Pg 76		
Q16.	Why are the large scale migrants to the North-East seen as encroachers?				
Ans	North East faced the problem of 'outsiders' encroaching upon the jobs and resources related to local people and their areas.	1	Pg 165		
Q17.	Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC?  (A) India (B) Myanmar (C) Bangladesh (D) Nepal				
Ans	(B) Myanmar	1	Pg 66		
Q18.	Security is related to which types of threats?				
Ans	Threats related to human existence and the life of a country	1			
Q19.	Identify any one reason for the aspiration of democracy in South Asia.				
Ans	People of South Asia prefer democracy over other forms of government and support the institutions of representative democracy.	1	Pg 67		
Q20.	In which two ways is the voting by EVM better than voting by ballot papers?				
Ans	Easy to handle and transport				
	Counting can be done at a fast rate.				
	Less chances of booth capturing				
	(Any two)	1/2 +1/2 =1	Pg 29		
	SECTION – B	1			
Q21	Analyse any two causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.				
Ans	Reasons -     i. Differences between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi     ii. Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not liked by the Syndicate.      iii. Election for the post of President in 1969 where Indira Gandhi supported VV Giri who was not the official candidate of the	2x1=2	Pg 92- 93		

	Congress Party.		
Q22	(Any two)  What best can be done to maintain the balance of power as a		
	component of traditional notion of external security?		
Ans	One can build its own military power.		
	Can develop relations with big powers.	1+1=2	Pg 102
	<ul> <li>Can develop its economic and technological power.</li> <li>(Any two)</li> </ul>	171-2	Fg 102
Q23	Mention any two outcomes of the alliance polities of the nineties		
	in India.		
Ans	Emergence of political parties and movements that		
	represented the interests of the Dalets and backward classes.		
	Many regional and state parties got chance to be part of	04	D 477
	decision makers.	2x1=2	Pg 177
	Or any other outcome.  (Any two)		
	SECTION – C		
Q24	What is meant by Cold War ? Why did it never escalate into a		
	full-scale war ?		
Ans	Cold war refers to the competition, the tensions and a series of		
	confrontations between two super powers namely US and USSR.		
	Both the super powers were equipped with nuclear weapons and	2+2=4	
005	it acted as a detterance.		
Q25	Explain any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947.		
	OR		
	Explain any four reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.		
Ans	Large scale transfer of population from one area to the other.		
	II. Killings and atrocities on both the sides.		
	III. Divide on the basis of religion.		
	IV. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata were divided.  V. People had to face immense sufferings	4x1=4	Pg 10
	(Any four)	421-4	1 9 10
	OR		
	I. Congress had the legacy of the National movement.		
	II. It was the only organised party in India .		
	III. Had the chrismatic leaders like Nehru	4x1=4	Pg29-30
	IV. Has the organisation spread all over the country.		
	V. Division of votes among different political parties also helped the Congress to get the majority.		
	(Any four)		
Q26	Analyse any three constraints on American power. In your view,		
	which constraint can get more important in the future?		

Ans	<ul> <li>i Institutional architecture of the American State itself.</li> <li>ii. Open nature of the American Society.</li> <li>iii. Members of the NATO- As US has enormous interest for its economy to grow. Allies and the members of the NATO can get more importance because the growth of the economy is very important for each and every country.</li> <li>(A candidate may choose any one of the above options and 'one mark' to be awarded for writing. any one option</li> </ul>	3+1=4	Pg 43- 44
Q27	What shall the State endeavour to do according to the Directive Principles of State Policy for promotion of international peace and security, as mentioned in the Indian Constitution?		
Ans	<ul> <li>(i) Promote international peace and security.</li> <li>(ii) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.</li> <li>(iii) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.</li> <li>(iv) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</li> <li>SECTION D</li> </ul>	4x1=4	Pg 66
Q28	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:		
	It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised; nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The Kerala Model is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on Despite low per capita incomes, and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care.		
	(a) What is meant by centralised planning? (b)In which two ways is decentralisation better than		
	centralisation ? (c)The Kerala Model of planning and development focused on which areas ? Mention any two areas.		
Ans	<ul> <li>a) Centralised planning is planning under the control of Central Government.</li> <li>b) 1)Decentralisation is the spirit of Democracy.</li> <li>2) Decentralisation provides chance to more people to participate and deliberate.</li> <li>or any other point.</li> <li>c) Areas on which 'Kerala Model' focused.</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Land reform</li> </ul>	1+2+2=5	

	Poverty alleviation		
Q29	Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:	)	
	The world may not be ready for such a radical step even though the Cold War is over. Without the Veto, there is the danger as in 1945 that the great powers would lose interest in the world body, that they would do what they pleased outside it, and that without their support and involvement the body would be ineffective.		
	(a)Name the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.		
	(b) Why is the Veto power given to the permanent members called special privilege?		
	(c) What will be the consequence if all the fifteen members of the Security Council are given the power to Veto?		
Ans	<ul> <li>a) USA, UK, France, China, Russia (Any four)</li> <li>b) (i) It is a special privilege because it is the power to negate any decision taken by the Security Council.</li> <li>c) It will become difficult to take any decision. Since fifteen is a large number, conflict of interest will be inevitable.</li> </ul>	2+1+2=5	Pg 86
Q30	Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:		
	i. Why has the bicycle been chosen as a symbol to represent China?		
	ii. What do the symbols within the two wheels of the bicycle stand for?		
	iii. What message is conveyed by the given picture?		
Ans Q30	Cycle is the popular mean of transport in China.     Symbol used in the front wheel of the cycle is part of the symbol of the communist party of China and the symbol shown in the rear wheel represent dollar which is related to America. Symbols combined together represent the socialist economy of China and capitalist economy of the US.     Picture conveys the message of duality in Chinese economy.  Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired.		Pg 60
	Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30		
	(30.1) Explain any two points of distinction between the		

			CAL SCIENCE (028) E NO 59/1/2		
	economic policies ad				
	(30.2) Mention any thi made it grow at a fast		policies of China which		
Ans		ic policy was social ntrolled.USA's ecor actic policy. icy of Agricuture. of Industries. EZs.	ist and state nomic policy was capitalist , (Any three)	2+3=5	
Q31	States on the basis of	ked as A,B, C,I f information give r answer book alo nformation used a	D and E .Identify these n below and write their ng with the respective and the concerned		
	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State		
	(i)	-			
	(ii)				
	(iii)				
	(iv)				
	(v)				
	(i)The State where DMK Party came into existence.				
	(ii)The State where the	e Naxalite Movem	ent began in 1967.		
	(iii)The State associated with the former President of Congress, S. Nijalingappa				
	(iv)The State from wh	ere the phrase 'Av	a Ram. Gava Ram'		

	originated.	JET.2 CODE IX	, -, -		
		h the Congress Party d ons of 1967, but formed s.			
Ans	Sr. no. of the	Concerned alphabet	Name of the	5x1=5	
	information used	in the map	State		
	(i)	D	Tamil nadu		
	(ii)	Α	West Bengal		
	(iii)	E	Karnatka		
	(iv)	В	Haryana		
	(v)	С	Rajsathan		
Q31	The following quest only, in lieu of Q. No	ions are for the Visually b. 31.	/ Impaired Candidate		
	The following Note:				
	(31.1) Write the full I	(31.1) Write the full name of DMK Party.			
	(31.2) Which party got majority in the 1967 Assembly elections inGujarat ?				
	(31.3) S. Nijalingappa belonged to which State?				
	(31.4)The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' got initiated from which State?				
	(31.5) Name the Stat Charan Singh.	e associated with the f	ormer Prime Minister,		
Ans	For Visually disable 31.1 Dravad Munter 31.2 Congress Part 31.3 Karnatak 31.4 Haryana 31.5 Uttar Pradesh	ra Kazhagam y		5x1=5	
Q32	Explain any four on	SECTION E	hat have become		
Q3Z	issues of global po	vironmental concerns t litics.	nat have become		
		OR			
	Explain any four effective country.	ects of globalisation on	the culture of a		
Ans	politics:- i) Throughout that wo	oncerns that have become orld, cultivable area is bait ial portion of existing agri	rely expanding any	4x 1½ =6	Pg -110

	SET:2 CODE NO 59/1/2	1	1
	ii) Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution, severly restricting food production. iii) According to UNDP, Human Development Report 2006 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water and 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation, resulting in death of more than three million children every year. iv) Loss of Natural Forest- Natural forests which help to stablise the climate, moderate water supplies and harbor biodiversity on land are being cut down. v) Depletion of ozone layer poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health. vi) Increasing coastal pollution.  OR  Effects of globalisation on culture of a country: i) Cultural homogenization with imposition of Western culture.	4x 1½ =6	Pg- 142 143
	ii) "Mc Donaldisation " of the World culture shows dominate of American culture. iii) Shrinking of rich cultural heritage of the entire globe particularly that of poor countries. iv) Globalisation is also leading to influence of one culture on another and expanding our choice of food and clothes. Masala Dosa has reached to West and "Khadi Kurta" with blue jeans is new fashion.		
	(Any four points) (Any other point)		
Q33	Describe the relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement after the		
	end of the Cold War		
	OR		
	State any six factors responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union (USSR).		
Ans	i)It is still relevant in the unipolar world as it is an international organization.  ii) Core values and enduring ideas of NAM are still acceptable.  iii) The poor and small countries members of NAM can cooperate each other for economic and social development.  iv) It can develop as an alternative centre of power.	3x2=6	
	(Any three)  OR  Causes of disintegration of Soviet Union: i) Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions. ii) The Soviet economy used much of its resources for military development to match the US which led to huge economic burden that the system could not cope with.	6x1=6	

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	<ul><li>iv) Rampant corruption in the administration.</li><li>v) Unwillingness to allow openness in the government and</li></ul>		
	Centralisation of authority.		
	vi) Administration had become more bureaucratic and was not		
	answerable to anyone.  (Any other relevant point)		
Q34	"Movements and protests strengthen democracy." Do you agree		
	with this statement? Support your answer with any three		
	suitable examples.		
	OR		
	"Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity." Support the statement with any three suitable examples.		
Ans	Candidate may or may not agree with the statement, but he/she will		
	have to support his/ her answer by giving three examples. e.g. If a candidate agrees with the statement then he/she may give		
	examples like the given below:		Pg 167
	i) Movement against outsiders in Assam by AASU, Indian democracy	3x2=6	168
	successfully accommodated this movement and tried to fulfil their		
	aspirations within the constitutional framework. ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) made the government to think		
	about the relation between Natural resources and local		
	Inhabitants.NBA compelled the government to work for the demands		
	and rehabilitation of displaced population. iii) Bhartiya Kisan Union and Farmer's movement also made the		
	Government aware about problems faced by farmers and to find their		
	solutions.		
	If a candidate does not agree with the statement- he /she may give		
	the following examples. Sometimes movements and protest get violent and put		
	unconstitutional demands-that weaken the democracy. They also		
	adopt unconstitutional methods to achieve their desired goals.		
	For Example  • Khalistan Movement in Punjab		
	<ul> <li>Movement in Kashmir to get more autonomy and freedom.</li> </ul>		
	Naxlite Movement in West Bengal which spread to other parts		
	of the India.		
	Candidate should explain the consequences of their examples.  (Any other movement or Protest can be given as an example)		
	OR		
	In India regional demands from different parts of India have proved to		
	be positive in the direction of Unity in diversity. For example-		
	(i) A large and diverse democracy in India has been dealing with regional aspirations on a regular basis.		
	(ii) Reorganisation of states on the basis of culture and language	3x2=6	
	•		

	fulfilled the aspirations of the people of different and of	diverse	
	parts of the country.		
(iii)	Regional agitations and movement were not treated a	as law and	
	order problem but tensions were reduced by negotiate	ed	
	settlement - which contributed to strengthen the unity	/ of	
	nation. (Assam Accord, Rajjiv-longowal agreement a	ind	
	special status to different regions)		
(iv)	Regional imbalance in economic development was ac	ddressed	
, ,	to fulfill their aspirations.		
(v)	Different tribes were provided with autonomy to prese	erve their	
	practices and customary laws.		
Or (A	Any other relevant example) (A	Any three)	