

**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior School Certificate Examination-2020**  
**Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/1/3)**

**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( ✓ ) 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.

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**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**SET:3 CODE NO 59/1/3**

**SECTION – A**

<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Who took over the administration of Pakistan, after it framed its first Constitution?</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Which was the first South Asian country to liberalise its economy?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	General Ayub Khan Or Sri Lanka	1  1	Pg 68  Pg 73
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Identify any one reason for the aspiration of democracy in South Asia.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	People of South Asia prefer democracy over other forms of government and support the institutions of representative democracy.	1	Pg 67
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>How can you say that Congress was a broad-based social coalition by the time of Independence ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	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
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Select the correct political party which came to power at the centre in 1977.</b> <b>(A)Janata Party</b> <b>(B)Bharatiya Jana Sangh</b> <b>(C)Communist Party of India</b> <b>(D)Indian National Congress</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Janata Party	1	
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Security is related to which types of threats ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Threats related to human existence and the life of a country	1	
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Give any one positive consequence of economic globalization.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Positive consequences of Economic Globalisation:- i)Globalisation has involved greater trade of commodities and services across the globe. ii)Provides opportunities to attract in capital investment from developed to developing world. iii)Globalisation has also led to flow of ideas. iv)Expansion and spread of technology, Internet and Computer related services . ( any other relevant point) (Any one)	1	Pg 140 141
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>"The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis." Analyse the main reason behind this statement.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Reason - A constitutional battle on the issue of jurisdiction of		

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	Parliament and Judiciary.	1	Pg 124
Q8.	<b>Who among the following led the National Front Government in 1929,with the outside support of the Left Front and the BJP ?</b> (A) Chandrashekhar (B) H.D. Deve Gowda (C) I.K. Gujral (D) V.P. Singh		
Ans	(D) V .P. Singh	1	
Q9.	<b>Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book :</b> <b>NATO came into existence in June 1949 and it was an association of 11 States.</b>		
Ans	NATO came into existence in <u>April1949</u> and it was an association of <u>12</u> states.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	Pg 6
Q10.	<b>Why are the large scale migrants to the North-East seen as encroachers?</b>		
Ans	North East faced the problem of 'outsiders' encroaching upon the jobs and resources related to local people and their areas.	1	Pg 165
Q11.	<b>Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC ?</b> (A) India (B) Myanmar (C) Bangladesh (D) Nepal		
Ans	(B) Myanmar	1	Pg 66
Q12.	<b>Which was the first state created on the basis of language in free India ?</b>		
Ans	Andhra Pradesh	1	Pg 19
Q13.	<b>Which one of the following coalitions formed the government at the Centre in 1989 ?</b> (A) NDA (B) United Front (C) National Front (D) UPA		
Ans	(C) National Front	1	
Q14.	<b>Who gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan , Jai kissan' ?</b>		
Ans	Lal Bahadur Shastri	1	Pg 4
Q15.	<b>In which two ways is the voting by EVM better than voting by ballot papers ?</b>		
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to handle and transport</li> <li>• Counting can be done at a fast rate.</li> </ul>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	Pg 29

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less chances of booth capturing</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>		
<b>Q16.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following States is not a Baltic Republic?</b></p> <p>(A)Estonia (B)Ukraine (C)Latvia (D)Lithuania</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Ukraine	<b>1</b>	Pg 21
<b>Q17.</b>	<p><b>Identify the following statement about the global commons as true or false :</b></p> <p><b>The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	True	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q18.</b>	<p><b>Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book :</b></p> <p><b>A full-scale war between India and Bangladesh broke out in November 1971.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	A full scale war between India and <u>Pakistan</u> broke out in <u>December</u> 1971	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	Pg 76
<b>Q19.</b>	<p><b>Give any two examples of international events where India took an independent stand.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>I. Formation of NAM</p> <p>II. Refused to sign NPT and CTBT</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	Pg 66,748
<b>Q20.</b>	<p><b>Write the full name of the political party called BKU.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	Bharatiya Kisan Union	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
<b>Q21</b>	<p><b>Mention any two recommendations suggested by the Mandal Commission.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>I. 27% reservation for OBCs in jobs and educational institutions.</p> <p>II. Land reforms were also recommended for the upliftment of OBCs</p>	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg 182</b>
<b>Q22</b>	<p><b>Analyse the two obstacles that came in the way of abolition of privy purses in 1970.</b></p>		

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<b>Ans</b>	Obstacles in the way of abolition of Privy purse:- i)Opposition termed abolition of privy purse as “breach of Faith with the Princes.” ii)Constitutional amendment aimed to abolish Privy Purse could not be passed in Rajya Sabha , 1970. iii)Ordinance issued by the Government was also struck down by the Supreme Court.  (Any Two)	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg 94</b>
<b>Q23</b>	<b>What best can be done to maintain the balance of power as a component of traditional notion of external security?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One can build its own military power.</li> <li>• Can develop relations with big powers.</li> <li>• Can develop its economic and technological power.</li> </ul> (Any two)	<b>1+1=2</b>	<b>Pg 102</b>
<b>SECTION – C</b>			
<b>Q24</b>	<b>Explain any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Explain any four reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	I. 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  (Any four)  <b>OR</b> I. Congress had the legacy of the National movement. II. It was the only organised party in India III. Had the charismatic leaders like Nehru 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)	<b>4x1=4</b>	<b>Pg 10</b>
<b>Q25</b>	<b>Describe any four features of the Non-Aligned Movement.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Features of Non-Aligned movement:- i) Independent stand on international issues. ii) Not to join any military blocs. iii) Keeping aloof from military Pact. iv) NAM is not Isolationism or neutrality.  (any other relevant Point)	<b>4x1=4</b>	<b>Pg 10,11</b>
<b>Q26</b>	<b>Justify India’s nuclear policy by giving any two suitable arguments.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Arguments to justify India’s Nuclear policy:- i) India refused to sign NPT. And CTBT due to their discrimination nature. ii) Initially during Nehru Period, India was against nuclear	<b>2x2=4</b>	<b>Pg 78</b>

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	<p>weapons but in the decade of 1962-71, when India faced with Three wars, Nuclear weapons were considered necessary for National Security.</p> <p><b>iii)</b> India is committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.</p> <p align="right">(Any two arguments to justify)</p>		
<b>Q27</b>	<b>Analyse any three constraints on American power. In your view, which constraint can get more important in the future?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>i. Institutional architecture of the American State itself.</p> <p>ii. Open nature of the American Society.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate may choose any one of the above options and 'one mark ' to be awarded for writing.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any one option)</p>	<b>3+1=4</b>	<b>Pg 43-44</b>
	<b>SECTION D</b>		
<b>Q28</b>	<p><b>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <div align="center">  </div> <p><b>i. Why has the bicycle been chosen as a symbol to represent China?</b></p> <p><b>ii. What do the symbols within the two wheels of the bicycle stand for?</b></p> <p><b>iii. What message is conveyed by the given picture?</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>I. Cycle is the popular mean of transport in China.</p> <p>II. 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.</p> <p>III. Picture conveys the message of duality in Chinese economy.</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	<b>Pg 60</b>
<b>Q28</b>	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p><b>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 28.</b></p> <p><b>(28.1) Explain any two points of distinction between the economic policies adopted by China and USA.</b></p> <p><b>(28.2) Mention any three new economic policies of China which made it grow at a faster rate.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b><u>For visually impaired candidates.</u></b></p> <p>28.1 China's economic policy was socialist and state</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>	

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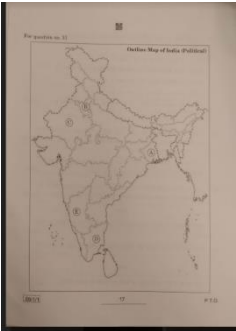
	<p>controlled/party controlled. USA's economic policy was capitalist , liberal and democratic policy.</p> <p>28.2 i)Open door policy ii) Privatisation of Agriculture. iii) Privatisation of Industries. iv) Creation of SEZs. v) Accession to WTO.</p> <p align="right">(Any three)</p>		
<b>Q29</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>(a) What is meant by centralised planning ?</b></p> <p><b>(b) In which two ways is decentralisation better than centralisation ?</b></p> <p><b>(c) The 'Kerala Model'of planning and development focused on which areas ? Mention any two areas.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>a) Centralised planning is planning under the control of Central Government.</p> <p>b) 1)Decentralisation is the spirit of Democracy. 2) Decentralisation provides chance to more people to participate and deliberate. or any other point.</p> <p>c) Areas on which 'Kerala Model' focused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Land reform</li> <li>• Effective food distribution</li> <li>• Poverty alleviation</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	
<b>Q30</b>	<p><b>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>Reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation to serve the needs of a changing environment. The UN is no exception. In recent years, there have been demands for reforms of the world body. However, there is little clarity and consensus on the nature of reform. Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN: ..... . Almost everyone is agreed that both aspects of reform are necessary. What they cannot agree on is precisely what is to be done, how it is to be done, and when it is to be</b></p>		



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	<p>done.</p> <p><b>(a) Highlight any one major change which occurred after the Cold War that has necessitated reforms of the United Nations.</b></p> <p><b>(b) Which two basic kinds of reforms face the United Nations?</b></p> <p><b>(c) Suggest any two measures for implementing any one of the basic reforms.</b></p>																				
<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>a) Emergence of new decolonized countries and new world powers.</p> <p>b) Two reforms:-</p> <p>    i) Reform of organizational structure and processes in security council.</p> <p>    ii) Jurisdiction of the organization.</p> <p>c) i) Organisation and processes of the security council should be made democratic , more countries should be included as Permanent members.</p> <p>    ii) UN should have broader jurisdiction on peace building measures and human right issues .</p> <p>(Any other relevant suggestion)</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>	<p><b>Pg86,87</b></p>																		
<p><b>Q31</b></p>	<p><b>In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), five States have been marked as A , B, C , D and E .Identify these States on the basis of 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 :</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 1465 1188 1860"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="203 1465 532 1606">Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th data-bbox="532 1465 862 1606">Concerned alphabet in the map</th> <th data-bbox="862 1465 1188 1606">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1606 532 1656">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="532 1606 862 1656"></td> <td data-bbox="862 1606 1188 1656"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1656 532 1707">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="532 1656 862 1707"></td> <td data-bbox="862 1656 1188 1707"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1707 532 1757">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="532 1707 862 1757"></td> <td data-bbox="862 1707 1188 1757"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1757 532 1808">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="532 1757 862 1808"></td> <td data-bbox="862 1757 1188 1808"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1808 532 1860">(v)</td> <td data-bbox="532 1808 862 1860"></td> <td data-bbox="862 1808 1188 1860"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>(i) The State where DMK Party came into existence.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) The State where the Naxalite Movement began in 1967.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) The State associated with the former President of Congress,</b></p>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)				
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State																			
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	<p><b>S. Nijalingappa</b>  <b>(iv)The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.</b>  <b>(v)The State in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly elections of 1967, but formed the government with the help from others.</b></p>				
<b>Ans</b>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	<b>5x1=5</b>	
	(i)	D	Tamil nadu		
	(ii)	A	West Bengal		
	(iii)	E	Karnatka		
	(iv)	B	Haryana		
	(v)	C	Rajsathan		
<b>Q31</b>	<p><b>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidate only, in lieu of Q. No. 31.</b>  <b>The following Note:</b>  <b>(31.1) Write the full name of DMK Party.</b>  <b>(31.2) Which party got majority in the 1967 Assembly elections inGujarat ?</b>  <b>(31.3) S. Nijalingappa belonged to which State?</b>  <b>(31.4)The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' got initiated from which</b>  <b>(31.5) Name the State associated with the former Prime Minister, Charan Singh.</b></p>				
<b>Ans</b>	<p><u>For Visually disabled-</u>  <b>31.1 Dravad Muntetra Kazhagam</b>  <b>31.2 Congress Party</b>  <b>31.3 Karnatak</b>  <b>31.4 Haryana</b>  <b>31.5 Uttar Pradesh</b></p>			<b>5x1=5</b>	
<b>SECTION E</b>					
<b>Q32</b>	<p><b>Describe the role played by India in keeping the Non-Aligned Mover (NAM) alive and relevant.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any three areas of friendship and cooperation between India and Russia which make it an important aspect of India's foreign policy.</b></p>				
<b>Ans</b>	<p>India's role in keeping NAM alive and relevant.  <b>i) <u>Opposition to colonization and neocolonisation –</u></b>                  India raised voice against colonization from NAM forum.  <b>ii)India used NAM as an instrument to reduce cold war rivalries</b></p>			<b>3x2=6</b>	<b>Pg 12</b>

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	<p>iii) India also played role of mediation between cold war rivals. iv) India worked for cooperation among member countries. (any three , any other relevant Point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Our relations are embedded in history. (ii) Trust and common interest are matched by popular perceptions. (iii) Russian and India share a vision of metro polar world order which means coexistence of several powers. (iv) Both believe in concept collective security. (v) Both believe in negotiated settlements of international conflicts . (vi) India -Russia strategic agreement 2001- More than 80 bilateral agreement have been signed between India and Russia. (vii) Russia has collaborated with in India on various scientific projects.</p> <p><b>OR</b> Any other relevant. <span style="float: right;">(Any three)</span></p>	<p><b>3x2=6</b></p>	
<p><b>Q33</b></p>	<p><b>Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of global politics.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any four effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.</b></p>		
<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>Four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global politics:-</p> <p>i) Throughout that world, cultivable area is barely expanding any more, and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is loosing fertility. 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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Effects of globalisation on culture of a country:</p> <p>i) Cultural homogenization with imposition of Western culture. 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</p>	<p>4x 1½ =6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4x 1½ =6</p>	<p><b>Pg -110</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pg- 142 143</b></p>

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	<p>and expanding our choice of food and clothes. Masala Dosa has reached to West and "Khadi Kurta" with blue jeans is new fashion.</p> <p align="right">(Any four points) (Any other point)</p>		
<p><b>Q34</b></p>	<p><b>"Movements and protests strengthen democracy." Do you agree with this statement ? Support your answer with any three suitable examples.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>"Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity." Support the statement with any three suitable examples.</b></p>		
<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>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:</p> <p>i) Movement against outsiders in Assam by AASU, Indian democracy successfully accommodated this movement and tried to fulfil their aspirations within the constitutional framework.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iii) Bhartiya Kisan Union and Farmer's movement also made the Government aware about problems faced by farmers and to find their solutions.</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khalistan Movement in Punjab</li> <li>• Movement in Kashmir to get more autonomy and freedom.</li> <li>• Naxlite Movement in West Bengal which spread to other parts of the India.</li> </ul> <p>Candidate should explain the consequences of their examples. (Any other movement or Protest can be given as an example)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>In India regional demands from different parts of India have proved to be positive in the direction of Unity in diversity. For example-</p> <p>(i) A large and diverse democracy in India has been dealing with regional aspirations on a regular basis.</p> <p>(ii) Reorganisation of states on the basis of culture and language fulfilled the aspirations of the people of different and diverse parts of the country.</p> <p>(iii) Regional agitations and movement were not treated as law and</p>	<p><b>3 x 2 = 6</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 167 168</b></p>

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2020**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

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	<p>order problem but tensions were reduced by negotiated settlement – which contributed to strengthen the unity of nation. (Assam Accord, Rajjiv-longowal agreement and special status to different regions)</p> <p>(iv) Regional imbalance in economic development was addressed to fulfill their aspirations.</p> <p>(v) Different tribes were provided with autonomy to preserve their practices and customary laws.</p> <p>Or (Any other relevant example) (Any three)</p>		
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