

**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior School Certificate Examination-2020**  
**Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/2/2)**

**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( ✓ ) 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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<b>SECTION - A</b>			
<b>Q-1.</b>	<b>Which war is known as the ‘computer war’ ?</b> <b>OR</b> <b>What was the earlier name of Sri Lanka ?</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	First Gulf War  <b>OR</b> Ceylon	1  1	P-34  P-72
<b>Q 2.</b>	Who among the following was the author of the book titled ‘Economy of Permanence’?  a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad b) C. Rajagopalachari c) Acharya Narendra Dev d) J.C. Kumarappa		
<b>Ans.</b>	d) J.C. Kumarappa	1	P-55
<b>Q 3.</b>	Analyse Chogyal’s role at the time of Sikkim’s merger with India as its 22 <sup>nd</sup> State.		
<b>Ans.</b>	Chogyal did not accept the merger of Sikkim with India and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and use of force.	1	P-167
<b>Q 4.</b>	Suggest any one step that should be taken to make the World Trade Organisation (WTO) more acceptable to the developing countries.		
<b>Ans.</b>	i) Transparency in its procedures. ii) It should not be influenced by big powers. or any other relevant point.  <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	P-93
<b>Q 5.</b>	Write the full name of the leader who played a prominent role in the integration of Princely States with India.		
<b>Ans.</b>	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	1	P-17
<b>Q 6.</b>	<b>What is meant by cultural heterogenisation ?</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	Globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation.	1	P- 144

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<b>Q 7.</b>	Assess the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985.		
<b>Ans.</b>	Assam Accord brought peace and changed the face of politics in Assam. But it did not solve the problem of immigration.	1	P-165
<b>Q 8.</b>	The foreign policy of a nation is affected by which factors ? Choose the correct answer. a) Cultural factors only b) Domestic factors only c) Domestic and international factors d) Economic factors only		
<b>Ans.</b>	c) Domestic and international factors	1	P-67
<b>Q 9.</b>	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in _____ a) 1914 b) 1917 c) 1939 d) 1991		
<b>Ans.</b>	b) 1917	1	P-18
<b>Q 10.</b>	Do you agree that the proclamation of Emergency in 1975 weakened the federal distribution of power in India ? Give any one argument to support your answer.		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>i) During the emergency, distribution of powers was suspended. All the powers came into the hands of the Central government.</li> <li>ii) Fundamental rights were restricted.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	P-109
<b>Q 11.</b>	Correct the statement given below and rewrite it in your answer-book:  After Nehru , Atal Behari Vajpayee became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve the relations between the two countries.		
<b>Ans.</b>	After Nehru , <b>Rajeev Gandhi</b> became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve the relations between two countries.	1	P-73
<b>Q 12.</b>	Which one of the following was the last to happen ?  a) Foundation of NATO b) First World War c) Dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima d) First NAM Summit		

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<b>Ans.</b>	d) First NAM Summit	1	P-10
<b>Q 13.</b>	In your opinion, which major factor was responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India ?		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>i) It had inherited the legacy of the national movement.</p> <p>ii) It was the only party at that time which had organizations all over India.</p> <p>iii) It had Nehru’s charismatic leadership.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (any one)</p>	1	P-30
<b>Q14.</b>	<b>Explain the term ‘The Congress Syndicate’.</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>i) A group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress who played a major role in the installation of Indira Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri as PM.</p> <p>ii) It was a group of senior leaders like K. Kamraj, S. K. Patil, N. Sanjeeva Reddy etc. within the Congress.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (any one)</p>	1	P-92
<b>Q. 15.</b>	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate name of the State: The ‘_____ Model’ is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of _____.		
<b>Ans.</b>	Kerala, Kerala	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$	P-54
<b>Q 16.</b>	Why was Anti – Arrack Movement called totally a women’s movement ?		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) The movement provided a platform for women to discuss private issues of domestic violence.</p> <p>(ii) This movement focused on issues of sexual violence against women either within family or outside.</p> <p>(iii) Women joined the campaign against dowry and demanded personal and property laws based on gender equality.</p> <p>(iv) These campaigns contributed a great deal in increasing social awareness as well as shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations.</p> <p align="right">(any one )</p>	1	P-138

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<b>Q17.</b>	Write the full form of SEATO.		
<b>Ans</b>	Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation	1	P-6
<b>Q 18.</b>	Identify the following statement as true or false. Give any one example to justify your answer.  “The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.”		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• North is developed and having infrastructure and better technology for support of global commons.</li> </ul>	1	P-121
<b>Q 19.</b>	Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of European Union is false ? a) To provide a common foreign policy b) Creation of a single currency c) Establishment of a common market d) Cooperation on justice and home affairs		
<b>Ans.</b>	c) Establishment of a common market	1	P-52
<b>Q 20.</b>	Identify the political party which lays emphasis on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.  a) Indian National Congress b) Bhartiya JanaSangh c) Swatantra Party d) Communist Party of India		
<b>Ans.</b>	b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh	1	P-39
<b>SECTION –B</b>			
<b>Q 21.</b>	Differentiate between one –party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China.		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Differences between one –party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China –</p> <p>i) Constitutionally China has only a single party to rule over the country, while India has multi-party system.</p> <p>ii) In China elections are manipulated through constitutional provisions so that only single party rules the country. In India one party dominance happened under democratic conditions through regular general elections.</p> <p align="right">(any one)</p>	2	P-35

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<b>Q22.</b>	Give any one suitable argument to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council.		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) India is world's largest democracy.</p> <p>(ii) India has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.</p> <p>(iii) Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.</p> <p>(iv) India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for its membership to the Security Council.</p> <p>(v) India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.</p> <p align="right">(any one to be explained)</p>	2	P-93
<b>Q23.</b>	<b>Describe any two effects of the students' agitation of 1974 in Gujrat on Indian politics .</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>i) The students' protest was joined by major opposition parties and became widespread leading to the imposition of President's rule in the state. The opposition parties demanded fresh elections to the state legislature.</p> <p>ii) MorarjiDesai, announced that he would go on an indefinite fast if fresh elections were not held in the State. Under intense pressure, Assembly elections were held in Gujarat in June 1975. The Congress was defeated in this election.</p>	2x1=2	P-104
<b>SECTION - C</b>			
<b>Q24.</b>	<b>What was the Tibet issue ? How did India help the Tibetan refugees ?</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1950, China took control of Tibet. Large sections of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces. Sensing the worse situation, Dalai Lama alongwith his thousands of followers crossed over to India and sought asylum.</li> </ul>	2+2=4	P-69

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India helped the Tibetan migrants to settle down by many ways ;</li> <li>(i) In 1959 Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama sought asylum which was granted.</li> <li>(ii) A large number of Tibetans have also sought refuge in India, particularly in Delhi.</li> <li>(iii) In 1950s and 1960s, many Indian political leaders and parties supported the cause of Tibet's independence.</li> </ul>		
<b>Q25.</b>	How far is it justified to say that a new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders ?		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Arguments for the statement</u></li> <li>i) SAARC members signed SAFTA agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for its members.</li> <li>ii) India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all.</li> <li>iii) A region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Arguments against the statement</u></li> <li>i) Some countries fear that it is a way to invade their markets.</li> <li>ii) It may influence their societies and politics.</li> </ul> <p align="right">Or any other relevant point. (any two)</p>	2+2=4	P-78
<b>Q26.</b>	<p>Give any four arguments to prove that the Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, how would that situation have affected the world politics ?</p>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The Communist party was not accountable to the people.</li> <li>ii) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration.</li> <li>iii) Corruption was rampant.</li> <li>iv) The system was unwilling to allow openness.</li> <li>v) Bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens.</li> <li>vi) Centralisation of authority.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any four)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>	4x1=4	P-21



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	<p>If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would definitely have affected the following developments.</p> <p><b>i)</b> Cold War confrontations would not have ended.  <b>ii)</b> United Nations would not have become the only super power of the World.  <b>iii)</b> Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence.  <b>iv)</b> Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.                      Or any other relevant point.                      (any four)</p>	4x1=4	P-23
<b>Q27.</b>	<b>What is meant by 'Other Backward Classes'? State the role of OBCs in Indian politics.</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other Backward Classes refers to the communities other than SC and ST who suffer from educational and social backwardness.</li> <li>• <b>Role of OBCs in Indian Politics:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i.</b> The rise of non Congress parties that drew support from these communities had first found expression at the national level in the form of the Janata party government in 1977.</li> <li><b>ii.</b> In the 1980's the Janata Dal brought together political groups with strong support among OBC's.</li> <li><b>iii.</b> The implementation of the Mandal Commission report further put impact the politics of the 'Other Backward Classes'.</li> <li><b>iv.</b> The 1980's also saw the emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBC's in education, employment and power sharing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p align="right">(any three)</p>	1+3=4	P-180
<b>SECTION - D</b>			
<b>Q28.</b>	Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:		

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- a) What do the soldier and the pigeon shown in the cartoon symbolise ?  
 b) What message does the cartoon convey ?  
 c) As per the cartoon, what task is the soldier trying to accomplish ?

**Ans.**

- a) Pigeon symbolises peace and the army man represent the force to maintain peace.  
 b) Sometimes it is essential to use force if peace has to be maintained by the use of peace keeping force.  
 c) The soldier is trying to tame the bird which means to maintain peace by using force.

**Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 28.**

28.1 What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy?

28.2 Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security with the help of examples.

**Ans.**

28.1 Alliance building as a component of traditional security policy is a coalition of states that coordinates their actions to deter or defend against military attacks. Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat.

28.2

- Internal notion of traditional security:-
  - (i) Internal military conflicts.
  - (ii) Separatist movements .
  - (iii) Internal wars or civil wars

2+2+1=5

P-100

P-101-103

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External notion of traditional security:-             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Danger to a country from military threats.</li> <li>(ii) Deterrence, defence and balance of power.</li> <li>(iii) Alliance building as components of traditional security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>2+1½ +1½=5</p>	
<b>Q29.</b>	<p><b>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</b></p> <p>Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period. Above all, Shock therapy meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way', other than state-controlled socialism or capitalism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) What is meant by private ownership?</li> <li>b) Why were collective farms to be replaced by private farming ? Give any two reasons.</li> <li>c) Highlight any two advantages of state-controlled socialism.</li> </ul>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It means that rights of owning lie with the individuals or families or group where the state cannot interfere.</li> <li>b) i) Under collective farming, even the non performers got equal share. ii) The quality or standard was not upto the mark. Or any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) i) Ensures a minimum standard of living for all citizens. ii) Government subsidises basic necessities like health, education, child care and other welfare schemes.</li> </ul>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>	<p>P-24</p>
<b>Q30.</b>	<p><b>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p>Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up</p>		

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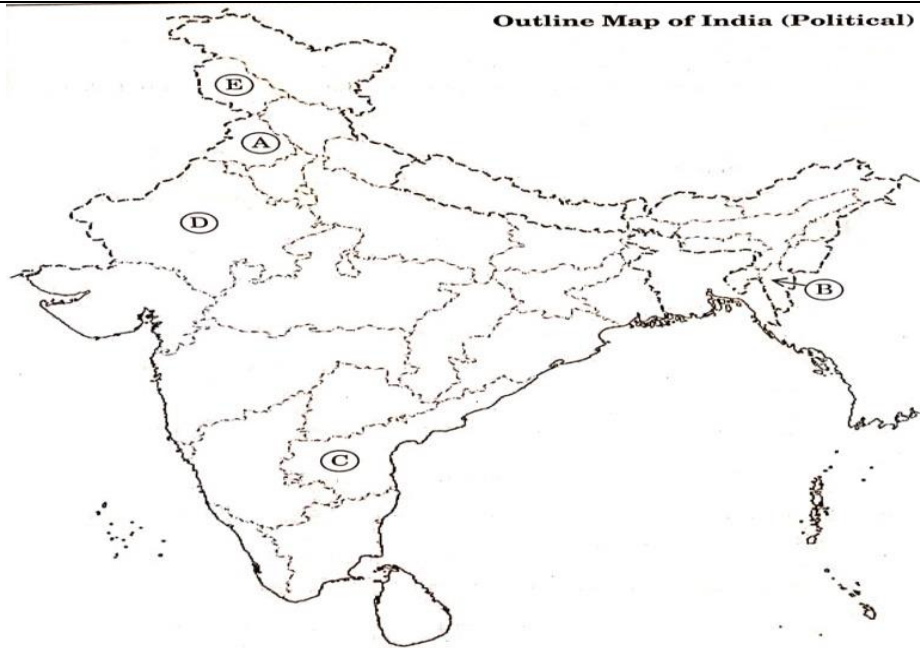
	<p>the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.</p> <p>a) Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful.</p> <p>b) Analyse any two major difficulties that arose in the way of partition.</p> <p>c) What would have been India’s position in the world, had there been no partition of India ?</p>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>a) i) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.</p> <p>ii) There were killings and atrocities on both the sides of the border.</p> <p>b) i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.</p> <p>ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’, was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.</p> <p>iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p>c) i) India would have been much larger nation</p> <p>ii) India would have been playing much vital role in world scenario.</p> <p>iii) There would not have been any Kashmir issue and terrorist problems.</p> <p align="right">Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	1+2+2=5	P-8
<b>Q31.</b>	<p>In the given political outline map of India, 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 alphabet in the Map as per the following format.</p>		

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Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- i) The State related to Anti-Drunk Movement.
- ii) The State related to movement to Right to Information.
- iii) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' was launched.
- iv) Recently created Union Territory .
- v) Insurgency affected region which became a State in 1986.

**Ans.**

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)	C	Andhra Pradesh
(ii)	D	Rajasthan
(iii)	A	Punjab
(iv)	E	Jammu & Kashmir
(v)	B	Mizoram

5x1=5

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	<p><b><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 31.</u></b></p> <p>31.1 Which State is related to Anti-Drugs Movement ?</p> <p>31.2 The movement for 'Right to Information' was started in which state?</p> <p>31.3 'Operation Blue Star' is related to which State?</p> <p>31.4 Name the two recently created Union Territories.</p> <p>31.5 Name the 22<sup>nd</sup> state of Indian Union which came into existence in 1975.</p> <p><b>Ans.31.1</b> Andhra Pradesh          31.2 Rajasthan          31.3 Punjab          31.4 i) Jammu &amp; Kashmir ii) Ladakh          31.5 Sikkim</p>	5x1=5	
<b>SECTION - E</b>			
<b>Q32.</b>	<p>Describe the circumstances under which the Presidential election of 1969 was held. How did the outcome of this election affect the Congress Party?</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Describe any three lessons taught by the emergency of 1975.</p>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Circumstance under which Presidential elections of 1969 were held</u></b></li> <li><b>i.</b> Death of President Zakir Hussain</li> <li><b>ii.</b> Factional rivalry between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open</li> <li><b>iii.</b> Syndicate nominates N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the candidate of Congress for Presidential elections, but Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister supported V.V.Giri, an independent candidate.</li> <li><b>iv.</b> Congress President S.Nijalingappa issues whip asking all Congress MP's MLA's to vote in Reddy's favour. Supporters of Indira requisitioned special meeting of AICC</li> <li><b>v.</b> PM calls for Conscience voting by Congress members.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(any three)</p>		P-93, 94







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<p>economic and cultural realms and will come from a contribution of Non-Governmental organization Social movements and public opinion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization:-</p> <p>(i) <u>Influence of EU in economic fields :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The EU is the world's biggest economy.</li><li>• Its currency, the Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar also.</li><li>• Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.</li><li>• Its share of world trade is 3 times larger that of the US.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p> <p>(ii) <u>Influence of EU in Political/diplomatic fields :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Its two members Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.</li><li>• It also includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC.</li><li>• The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p> <p>(iii) <u>Influence of EU in military fields :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The EU's combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world.</li><li>• Its total spending on defence is second after the US.</li><li>• Its two members Britain and France also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear war heads.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	3x2=6	P-53-54
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