

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination-2020
Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/2/3)

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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SECTION - A			
Q-1.	<p>The US launched Operation _____ against all those suspected to be behind the attack of 9/11.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>In 1960, with the help of the _____ 'Indus Waters Treaty' was signed between India and Pakistan.</p>		
Ans.	<p>Enduring Freedom</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>World Bank</p>	<p>2x½=1</p> <p align="center">1</p>	<p>P-36</p> <p>P-75</p>
Q 2.	<p>Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of European Union is false ?</p> <p>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</p>		
Ans.	c) Establishment of a common market	1	P-52
Q 3.	In your opinion, which major factor was responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India ?		
Ans.	<p>i) It had inherited the legacy of the national movement. ii) It was the only party at that time which had organizations all over India. iii) It had Nehru's charismatic leadership.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	P-30
Q 4.	<p>The foreign policy of a nation is affected by which factors ? Choose the correct answer.</p> <p>a) Cultural factors only b) Domestic factors only c) Domestic and international factors d) Economic factors only</p>		
Ans.	c) Domestic and international factors	1	P-67
Q 5.	<p>Identify the following statement as true or false. Give any one example to justify your answer.</p> <p>"The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection</p>		

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	of the global commons than the countries of the South.”		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True • North is developed and having infrastructure and better technology for support of global commons. 	1	P-121
Q 6.	What is meant by cultural homogenisation ? Explain with the help of an example.		
Ans.	It means the rise of uniform culture or promoting global similarities about thinking, clothing, and eating, eg. blue jeans, chips & burgers.	1	P- 142
Q 7.	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.		
Ans.	After Nehru , Rajeev Gandhi became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve the relations between two countries.	1	P-73
Q 8.	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.		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes i) During the emergency, distribution of powers was suspended. All the powers came into the hands of the Central government. ii) Fundamental rights were restricted. <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	P-109
Q 9.	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		
Ans.	d) First NAM Summit	1	P-10
Q 10.	Why was Anti – Arrack Movement called totally a women’s movement ?		
Ans.	<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-138

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	(iii) Women joined the campaign against dowry and demanded personal and property laws based on gender equality. (iv) These campaigns contributed a great deal in increasing social awareness as well as shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations. <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	
Q 11.	Write the full form of SEATO.		
Ans.	Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation	1	P-6
Q 12.	Write the full name of the leader who played a prominent role in the integration of Princely States with India.		
Ans.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	1	P-17
Q 13.	Assess the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985.		
Ans.	Assam Accord brought peace and changed the face of politics in Assam. But it did not solve the problem of immigration.	1	P-165
Q14.	What does defection means in politics ?		
Ans.	If an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she is elected and joins another party, the change is called defection.	1	P-91
Q. 15.	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		
Ans.	b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh	1	P-39
Q 16.	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		
Ans.	b) 1917	1	P-18

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Q17.	Suggest any one step that should be taken to make the World Trade Organisation (WTO) more acceptable to the developing countries.		
Ans	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
Q 18.	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 _____.		
Ans.	Kerala, Kerala	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$	P-54
Q 19.	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		
Ans.	d) J.C. Kumarappa	1	P-55
Q 20.	Analyse Chogyal's role at the time of Sikkim's merger with India as its 22 nd State.		
Ans.	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
SECTION - B			
Q 21.	Differentiate between one –party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China.		
Ans.	Differences between one –party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China – i) Constitutionally China has only a single party to rule over the country, while India has multi-party system. 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 align="right">(any one)</p>	2	P-35

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Q22.	Why is the emergency of 1975 and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis ?		
Ans.	<p><u>It is called so because :</u></p> <p>i. Conflict between Parliament and the Judiciary on many questions like-Can the Parliament abridge the Fundamental Rights or not ? Can the Parliament curtail the right to property or not ? Court said that it cannot amend the Constitution to curtail the rights.</p> <p>ii. The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge no Fundamental Right for giving effect to Directive Principles, but the Supreme Court also rejected it.</p> <p align="right">(any one)</p>	2	P-107
Q23.	Give any one suitable argument to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council.		
Ans.	<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
SECTION - C			
Q24.	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 ?		
Ans.	<p>• <u>Arguments for the statement</u></p> <p>i) SAARC members signed SAFTA agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for its members.</p> <p>ii) India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all.</p> <p>iii) A region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>		P-78

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	<p>• <u>Arguments against the statement</u></p> <p>i) Some countries fear that it is a way to invade their markets.</p> <p>ii) It may influence their societies and politics.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(any one alternative for /against) (any two)</p>	2+2=4	
Q25.	Give any two examples to show that the foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world.		
Ans.	<p>Examples:</p> <p>i) India advocated the policy of Non-alignment.</p> <p>ii) India made efforts to reduce the Cold War tensions.</p> <p>iii) India has contributed human resources to the UN peace keeping operations several times.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	2x1=2	P-67
Q26.	Describe any two points of growing consensus that appeared to have emerged among most political parties of India in 1989.		
Ans.	<p>This consensus consists of the following points :</p> <p>(i) <u>Agreement on new economic policies</u> : Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes</u> : Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and supported reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country</u>: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Emphasis on pragmatic considerations</u> rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutava' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	2x2=4	P-190

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Q27.	<p>Give any four arguments to prove that the Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, how would that situation have affected the world politics ?</p>		
Ans.	<p>i) The Communist party was not accountable to the people. ii) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration. iii) Corruption was rampant. iv) The system was unwilling to allow openness. v) Bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens. vi) Centralisation of authority.</p> <p align="right">(any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would definitely have affected the following developments.</p> <p>i) Cold War confrontations would not have ended. ii) United Nations would not have become the only super power of the World. iii) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence. iv) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any four)</p>	<p>4x1=4</p> <p>4x1=4</p>	<p>P-21</p> <p>P-23</p>
SECTION - D			
Q28.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <div align="center" data-bbox="555 1646 922 1899"> </div> <p>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 ?</p>		

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<p>Ans.</p>	<p>a) Pigeon symbolises peace and the army man represent the force to maintain peace.</p> <p>b) Sometimes it is essential to use force if peace has to be maintained by the use of peace keeping force.</p> <p>c) The soldier is trying to tame the bird which means to maintain peace by using force.</p> <p><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 28.</u></p> <p>28.1 What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy?</p> <p>28.2 Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security with the help of examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>28.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal notion of traditional security:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Internal military conflicts. (ii) Separatist movements . (iii) Internal wars or civil wars • External notion of traditional security:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Danger to a country from military threats. (ii) Deterrence, defence and balance of power. (iii) Alliance building as components of traditional security. 	<p>2+2+1=5</p>	<p>P-100</p>
<p>Q29.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</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 the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might</p>	<p>2+1½ +1½=5</p>	<p>P-101-103</p>

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	<p>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>		
<p>Ans.</p>	<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. 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 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="center">Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	<p align="center">1+2+2=5</p>	<p>P-8</p>
<p>Q30.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</p> <p>The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reforms. The party refused to recognise the urge of people in different republics that formed the Soviet Union.</p>		

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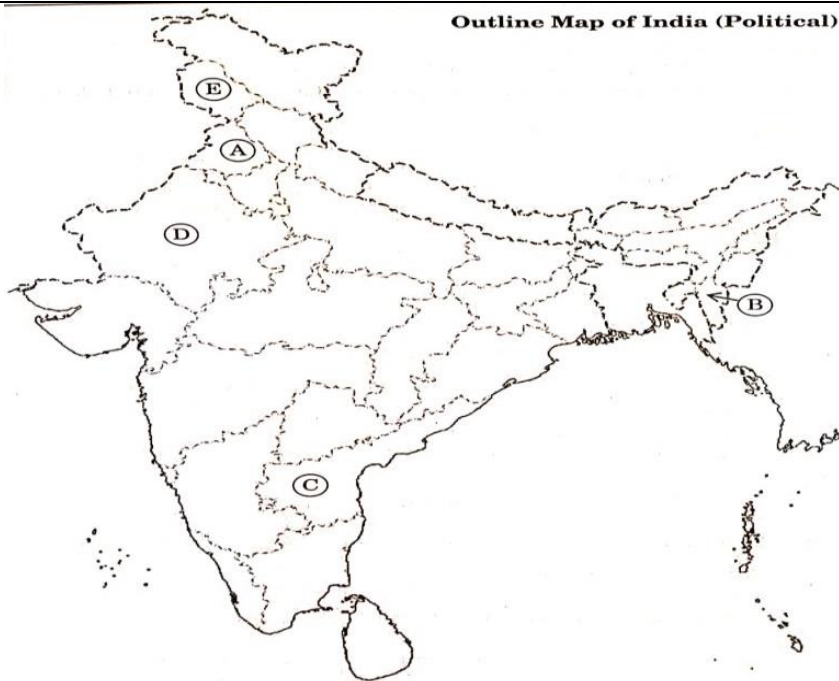
	<p>a) How many different republics together constituted the USSR ?</p> <p>b) What type of party system was there in the Soviet Union ? How far did it follow the democratic norms ?</p> <p>c) Highlight any two main aspirations of the people of different republics of the Soviet Union.</p>																				
Ans.	<p>a) 15 republics together constituted the USSR.</p> <p>b) i. The Soviet Union had one party system(The Communist Party only)</p> <p>ii. It was totally undemocratic.</p> <p>c) i. The people of different Republics wanted to manage their own affairs .</p> <p>ii. They also wanted freedom of speech.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>	<p>P-24</p>																		
Q31.	<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> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Sr. No. of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the map</th><th>Name of the state</th></tr></thead><tbody><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><tr><td>(v)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)				
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(i)																					
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- i) The State related to Anti-Arrack 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

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 31.

31.1 Which State is related to Anti-Arrack Movement ?

31.2 The movement for 'Right to Information' was started in which state?

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	<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 22nd state of Indian Union which came into existence in 1975.</p> <p>Ans.31.1 Andhra Pradesh 31.2 Rajasthan 31.3 Punjab 31.4 i) Jammu & Kashmir ii) Ladakh 31.5 Sikkim</p>	5x1=5	
SECTION - E			
Q32.	<p>What is geo-politics ? Analyse the effects of oil on geo-politics and the global economy .</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>How have globalisation and India impacted each other ? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments for each .</p>		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics related to uninterrupted supply of strategic, in particular, oil from Gulf countries and minerals from central Southern Africa as well as West and Central Asia is known as geo-politics. Or any other relevant definition • <u>Effects of oil on geo-politics</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Oil is the resource which generates immense wealth, hence it creates political struggles ii. These include deployment of military forces near exploitation sites and along sea lanes of communications. iii. They support multinational companies by making favourable international agreements. iv. The global economy relied on oil as a portable and indispensable fuel, hence, the history of petroleum is the history of war and struggle. v. It created conflict between Iraq and Saudi Arabia as Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia. Or any other relevant effect. <p align="right">(any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	2+4=6	P-128

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The impact of globalization on India</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. India has opened up its markets, from a protective economy. Now it has opened upto foreign investment and privatisation. ii. It has had positive as well as negative impact on India. Popular consumer items, international brands etc. are available. iii. This has had an impact on life style and on culture e.g. Mcdonalds, clothes, opening of call centres etc. iv. This has led to deregulation of many commodities like oil, and adverse impact on our farmers. <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p align="right">(any three)</p> • <u>India's impact on globalisation</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. India and other developing countries e.g. BRICS have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO. ii. India is one of the fastest growing economy along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also. iii. With its vast English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing in India of call centres etc. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any three)</p> 	<p align="center">3+3=6</p>	<p align="center">P-144</p>
<p>Q33.</p>	<p>Describe the circumstances under which the Presidential election of 1969 washeld. How did the outcome of this election affect the Congress Party?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe any three lessons taught by the emergency of 1975.</p>		
<p>Ans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Circumstance under which Presidential elections of 1969 were held</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Death of President Zakir Hussain ii. Factional rivalry between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open iii. Syndicate nominaties N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the candidate of Congress for Presidential elections, but Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Ministersupported V.V.Giri, an independent candidate. iv. 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 v. PM calls for Conscience voting by Congress members. <p align="right">(any three)</p> 		<p>P-93, 94</p>

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	<p><u>Outcomes of this election</u></p> <p>i. Formalisation of split in the Congress Party.</p> <p>ii. The Congress President expels Indira Gandhi – She claims her party as original Congress.</p> <p>iii. By November 1969 Syndicate was called as Congress (Organisation) and Indira’s group was called Congress(Requisitionist) - The two factions were also described as Old and New Congress.</p> <p>iv. Projection of the split was an ideological divide between Socialists and Conservatives, between pro-rich and pro-poor.</p> <p align="right">(any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>The Lessons of emergency:</p> <p>i. It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>ii. Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in Constitution have been rectified. Now ‘internal’ Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of ‘armed rebellion’ and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>iii. Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy.</p> <p>iv. No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interest of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.</p> <p>v. Brought to light the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.</p> <p>vi. Implementation of the Emergency Rule took place through the police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>	<p align="center">3+3=6</p>	<p align="center">P-117-118</p>
Q34.	<p>Explain any three different ways in which American hegemony could be overcome.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i) Bandwagon Strategy - The best way to resist hegemony is to work with rather than against the hegemony. So, instead of engaging in activities opposed to hegemonic power, it may be to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system.</p>	<p align="center">3x2=6</p>	<p align="center">P-47</p>

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

MARKING SCHEME – 2020

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE(028)

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	<p>ii) Hide Strategy – Another strategy implies staying away from the dominant power as far as possible. All the big powers like China, Russia, the European Union are seeking to stay below the radar but this cannot go on for a long time.</p> <p>iii) Combination of NGOs, social movements and public opinion- Therefore, challenges to the US hegemony will emerge in the 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;">OR</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">• The EU is the world’s biggest economy.• Its currency, the Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar also.• Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.• Its share of world trade is 3 times larger that of the US. <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">• Its two members Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.• It also includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC.• The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran’s nuclear programme. <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">• The EU’s combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world.• Its total spending on defence is second after the US.• Its two members Britain and France also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear war heads. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	3x2=6	P-53-54
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