

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

**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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**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

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<b>SECTION – A</b>			
<b>Q1</b>	<b>Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way. In foreign policy, the government of Bill Clinton tended to focus on soft issues like _____ and _____</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Which political party dominated the political affairs of Maldives in 2005?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Democracy promotion and climate change /world trade. <b>OR</b> Maldivian Democratic party(MDP)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ <b>=1</b> <b>1</b>	<b>Pg 34</b>  <b>Pg 67</b>
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Complete the following statement in a meaningful way: The ‘Bombay Plan’ wanted India to take major initiatives in investment.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Industrial or Economic (Anyone or Both)	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 51</b>
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>What was the main reason for the Kargil conflict to draw worldwide attention ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	One year prior to the Kargil conflict both India and Pakistan attained nuclear capability.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 76</b>
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Identify whether the following statement about the Earth Summit, 1992 is true or false. For the first time, environmental issues within the arena of global politics were firmly consolidated at the Earth Summit in 1992.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	True	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 120</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Suggest any one measure that should be taken to make the WTO more acceptable to the developing countries.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	i) Transparency in its procedure ii) It should not be pushed by big powers .(Any One)	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 93</b>
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>By whom was the ‘two-nation theory’ advanced ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	The Muslim League	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 8</b>
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Mention the full name of the alliance that formed the government at the Centre in 2014 and who headed that government ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by BJP ‘s Mr Narendra Modi	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	<b>Pg 190</b>
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Which one of the following Constitutional principles related to Article 51 is incorrect? (A) Promote international peace and security. (B) Maintain good economic relations between nations.</b>		

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	<p><b>(C) Respect for international law and treaties.</b></p> <p><b>(D) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Maintain good economic relations between the Nations.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 66</b>
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way: On the global political stage, the consequences of the end of the Second World War was the rise of_____.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Two new powers	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 4</b>
<b>Q10</b>	<b>“Popular movements should not be discouraged.” Support the statement by giving any one appropriate argument.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Popular movements reduce possibility of deep social conflicts and disaffection from democracy</p> <p>(ii) They suggest new forms of active participation and broaden the idea of participation in Indian democracy.</p> <p>( Any One)</p>	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 142</b>
<b>Q11</b>	<b>Indira Gandhi took time to settle down as Prime Minister. In your opinion, what was the main reason behind this?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>i) The senior Congress leaders expected that Indira Gandhi would depend on them due to her inexperience in administration and politics.</p> <p>(ii) The economic situations in the country had further deteriorated during her tenure.</p> <p>( Any one)</p>	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 85</b>
<b>Q12</b>	<b>After the collapse of Communism, what was the major economic change in the post Communist countries?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>i) Socialism was replaced by capitalism</p> <p>ii) Public sector was replaced by privatisation</p>	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 24</b>
<b>Q13</b>	<b>Highlight any one of the major changes introduced in the voting methods in India towards the end of 1990s.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Use of EVM	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 29</b>
<b>Q14</b>	<b>Examine the two major challenges faced by India during the Prime Ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>i) Economic implication of the war with China.</p> <p>ii) Failed monsoon , drought and serious food crisis.</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	<b>Pg 84</b>
<b>Q15.</b>	<b>Which one of the following ideas was not part of the early phases of India's development policy?</b> <b>(A) Liberalisation</b> <b>(B) Planning</b>		

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	(C)Alleviation of rural poverty (D)Social justice		
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Liberalisation	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 49</b>
<b>Q16</b>	<b>When did Goa become a State of the Indian Union ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	1987	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 169</b>
<b>Q17</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks with suitable words: Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both _____ and _____ aid from it.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Diplomatic and financial	<b>2x ½ =1</b>	<b>Pg 2</b>
<b>Q18.</b>	<b>Correct the following statement and rewrite it in your answer-book: An alliance building is a coalition of NGOs that coordinates their actions to defend against non-traditional security.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Alliance building is a coalition of states that co-ordinate their actions to defend against military attack.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 102</b>
<b>Q19</b>	<b>Which one among the following objectives for the formation of ASEAN is incorrect? (A) A forum of interaction among the ASEAN members: (B) To create a defence policy to be followed by its members. (C) To create a common market in the region. (D) To stop territorial disputes</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B)To create defence policy to be followed by its members.	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 55</b>
<b>Q20</b>	<b>Which political party of India worked mainly from within the fold of the Indian National Congress from 1935 to 1941 before parting ways? (A) Socialist Party (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (C) Swatantra Party (D)Communist Party of India</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Communist Party of India	<b>1</b>	<b>Pg 37</b>
<b>SECTION B</b>			
<b>Q21</b>	<b>Examine any two areas of disagreement with respect to the model of economic development adopted in India after independence.</b>		

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<b>Ans</b>	The areas of disagreement:- i. State did not spend any significant amount for public education and healthcare. ii. State controlled more things that led to inefficiency and corruption. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg-56, 57</b>
<b>Q22</b>	<b>Justify with the help of any two examples that technology gives a boost to globalization</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	The two examples :- i. Improved communication and transportation promote globalisation. ii. New technology of printing and internet facility also promote globalization. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg-138</b>
<b>Q23</b>	<b>Mention any two effects of the Emergency imposed in 1975, on the Right to life and liberty of citizens of India.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	i. The government made large scale arrest under preventive detention. ii. Press censorship. iii. Controversial judgments of the Supreme Court of taking citizen's right of life and liberty during emergency. (Any two)	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg 112</b>
<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Q24</b>	<b>Describe the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	i) Circumstances that forced to leave China were that in 1950. China annexed Tibet and a large section of Tibetans opposed this takeover . In 1958, there was armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. ii) India supported the cause of Tibet's independence and in India Tibetan refugee settlements took place. They were helped to resettle in many ways.	<b>2+2=4</b>	<b>Pg 69</b>
<b>Q25</b>	<b>Why did the Soviet System become so weak and the economy stagnated by the end of 1990. Explain any two reasons.</b> <b>OR</b> <b>In which two ways did the non-aligned posture serve India's interest very directly ? Explain.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Reasons:- i.The soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. ii.The development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe led to a huge economic burden. iii.Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the west. iv.The communist party was not accountable to the people. (Any Two to be explained)	<b>2x2=4</b>	<b>Pg-20,21</b>

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	<b>Or</b>		
	Two Ways:- i.Non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests. ii.India was often able to balance one superpower against the other.	<b>2x2=4</b>	<b>Pg-12</b>
<b>Q26</b>	<b>Why has the democratic system not been stable in Pakistan ? Explain any two reasons.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Reasons:- i. The social dominance of military, clergy and the landowning aristocracy. ii. Pakistan's conflict with India. iii. Lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan. iv. Global Islamic terrorism. (Any Two to be explained)	<b>2x2=4</b>	<b>Pg-69</b>
<b>Q27</b>	<b>How did the outcome of Lok Sabha elections in 1989 initiate an era of coalition governments at the Centre in India ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	The Congress was the largest party but did not achieve a simple majority, hence it decided to act as opposition party. This led to National Front. It received a major support from BJP and left front . BJP and Left front did not join the government but gave support from outside. The coalition era had many PMs and some of them held office for short duration.	4	Pg 176
	<b>SECTION D</b>		
<b>Q28</b>	<b>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b>    <b>GLOBAL WARMING</b>  (a)What is meant by global warming? (b)Why are the fingers shown in the cartoon designed like chimneys? (c)What message does the world shown as a lighter, convey to the mankind?		
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Overall rise in the temperature of the world due to various types of pollutions.	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	<b>Pg11 9</b>

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	<p>(Any other definition).</p> <p>(ii) Because chimneys represent industries emitting pollutants and poisonous gases which are harmful to the environment and human health.</p> <p>(iii) The world shown as a lighter indicates that the corrective actions are taken by the world to protect the natural resources of the Earth. There has been growing focus on environmental issues at the United Nations Conferences on Environment and development .The problem of pollution is being addressed all by all countries of the world.</p>		<p><b>Pg-119</b></p> <p><b>Pg-120</b></p>
<b>Q28</b>	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 28.</b></p> <p><b>(28.1) Why have the issues of environment and natural resources become a part of world politics? Give any two reasons.</b></p> <p><b>(28.2) Suggest any three measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b><u>For visually impaired candidates</u></b></p> <p>(i)(a) Climate change, biodiversity forestry cannot be managed by one country.</p> <p>(b)The special needs of saving the environment and making it sustainable must be taken into account in the development application and interpretation of rules of international law ( any other relevant point)</p> <p><b><u>Measures:-</u></b></p> <p>(a)Follow National auto Fuel policy.</p> <p>(b) Use renewable resources of energy.</p> <p>(c)Promote awareness about global warming, environmental degradation and promoting steps to manage the environment .</p> <p>(Any other relevant measure).</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>	<p><b>Pg 119</b></p> <p><b>Pg 122</b></p> <p><b>Pg-124</b></p>
<b>Q29</b>	<p><b>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>This was the moment Indians had been waiting for. You have read in your history textbooks that there were many voices in our national movement. But there were two goals almost everyone agreed upon: one, that after Independence, we shall run our country through democratic government; and two, that the government will be run for the good of all, particularly the poor and the socially disadvantaged groups. Now that the country was independent, the time had come to realise the promise of freedom. This was not going to be easy. India was born in very difficult circumstances. Perhaps no other country by then was born in a situation more difficult than that of India in 1947.</b></p> <p><b>(a)Explain the difficult circumstances in which India became free in 1947.</b></p>		



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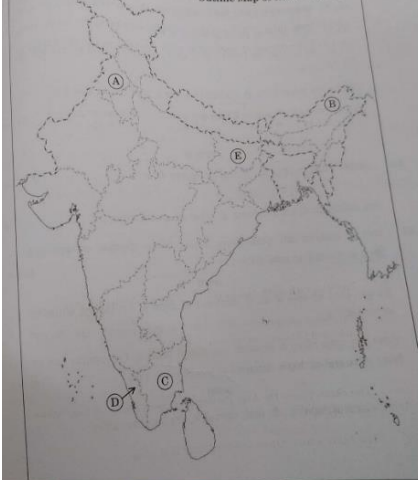
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	<p><b>(b)Highlight any two features of the Indian Constitution which make India a democratic country.</b></p> <p><b>(c) Mention any one constitutional provision meant for the upliftment of the poor and the socially disadvantaged.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>a) Freedom came with the partition of India as the year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement.</p> <p>b) i) Universal Adult Franchise. ii)Parliamentary form of Government.</p> <p>c) i)Reservation for SC/ ST /OBCs. ii)Various welfare schemes for the down rodeer (Or any other provision.)</p>	<b>2+2+1=5</b>	Pg 3
<b>Q30</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the superpowers. Nehru reposed great faith in a genuine Commonwealth of free and cooperating nations that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War. (a) Which two superpowers led their alliances?</b></p> <p><b>(b) What type of positive role was expected from the free and cooperating nations?</b></p> <p><b>(c) Why did India want to involve other members of the non-aligned group in the said mission ?</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i)The USA and USSR</p> <p>(ii)(a) Decolonised states share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together. (b)Resolve to democratise the international system by thinking about an alternative world order to redress existing inequities (or any other role).</p> <p>(iii) (a)India wanted to involve other members of NAM in this mission to unite and strengthen the group. (b)Active involvement would have an effective impact on the alliances.</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	<b>Pg 12</b> <b>13</b>
<b>Q31</b>	<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 the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet given in the map as per the following format:</b></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)					
<p>(i) The State where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place.                      (ii) The State related to B.P. Mandal who chaired the Second Backward Classes Commission.                      (iii) The region that became a separate State in 1987.                      (iv) The State where the Left Parties won the majority of Lok Sabha seats in 2004.                      (v) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' took place.</p>					
					
Ans .	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	5x1=5	Pg-175, 182 162 191 159
	(i)	C	Tamil Nadu		
	(ii)	E	Bihar		
	(iii)	B	Arunachal Pradesh		
	(iv)	D	Kerala		
	(v)	A	Punjab		
<p>Note: In part (iii) students will be given marks on writing "Arunachal Pradesh " although the year "1986" is written wrongly in Q Paper as it should be "1987".</p>					
Q31 .	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 31.</b>                      31.1) In which State did the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi take</p>				



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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>i)US power of its military capabilities is unmatched.                  ii) In the context of the world economy, the global public goods are sea lanes of communications which has increased trade relations of US.                  iii) US has high structural power in terms of its MBA degree.                  iv)US has the most seductive and powerful culture on the earth.                  v)US accounts for 15% of World Trade.                  vi)World bank, IMF and WTO are assumed as the products of Amercian hegemony                  (or any other relevant point.)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>ASEAN</b>                  i)<b>Security community</b>- It is based upon the conviction that disputes should not escalate into armed confrontations.                   ii)<b>Economic Community</b>- Its objective to create a common market, for the development of he region. It also serves as a trading and investment partner to the growing <b>ASEAN</b> economies.                   iii) <b>Socio cultural community</b>- The community of social development and environmental protection uplifts the quality of life of its people through cooperative activities.</p>	<p><b>6 x 1=6</b></p>	<p>Pg 38-43</p>
<p><b>Q34</b></p>	<p><b>Highlight any six criteria proposed for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Distinguish between the internal and external notions of traditional security.</b></p>		
<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>( i) A major economic power                  (ii) A major military power                  (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget                  (iv)A big nation in terms of its population                  (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.                  (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography ,economic systems and culture.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Internal notion of Traditional security</u>                  (i)Internal military conflicts                  (ii)Separatist movements                  (iii)Internal violence and wars (Any other relevant points)</p> <p><u>External notion of traditional security</u>                  (i)External military threats                  (ii)Deterance , defence and balance of power                  (iii) Alliance building                  (iv) Threat of war                  (Any three)</p>	<p><b>6x1=6</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 104</b></p>
		<p><b>3+3=6</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 103</b></p>