

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination-2020
Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/4/1)

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.)

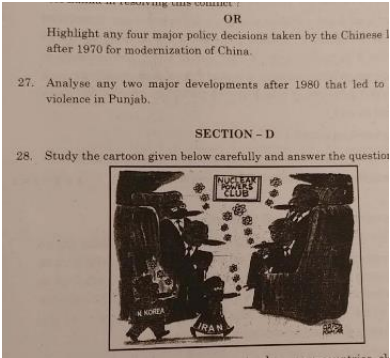
- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
12. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
 13. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title 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.

Q6.	Complete the sentence to make it meaningful. Even after the U.N. refused to give its mandate to the invasion, President Clinton ordered “Operation		
Ans	Operation Infinite Reach	1	Pg 24
Q7.	Write the full form of ASEAN..		
Ans	Association of South East Asian Nations	1	Pg 55
Q8.	As permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, which special power do Britain and France enjoy?		
Ans	Britain and France enjoy VETO POWER	1	Pg 54
Q9.	Which one of the following is a right cause of globalisation ? (a) The U.S. people initiated globalisation. (b) Technology led to globalisation. (c) The Cold War led to globalisation. (d) The policy of Non-alignment led to globalisation.		
Ans	(b)Technology led to globalization	1	Pg 138
Q10.	Correct and rewrite the following sentence in your answer book. Global commons are those resources which are owned by big countries only		
Ans	Global Commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone country but are common to all.	1	Pg 20
Q11.	Why was the United Front government of 1996 similar to the National Front Government of 1989?		
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United front government of 1996 National Front government of 1989 were similar as both were coalition governments’ i.e. governments were formed with the support of regional parties. • They were supported by the left front. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p>	1	Pg 177
Q12.	What was the Two Nation Theory as advanced by the Muslim League ?		
Ans	The two Nation Theory stated that India consisted of not one but two people Hindus and Muslims. Hence, a separate country for Muslims is required and was demanded.	1	Pg 8
Q13.	Which one of the following was not a part of the early development policy? (a) Planning (b) Self sufficiency (c) Privatisation (d) Social and economic justice		
Ans	(c) Privatisation	1	Pg 49

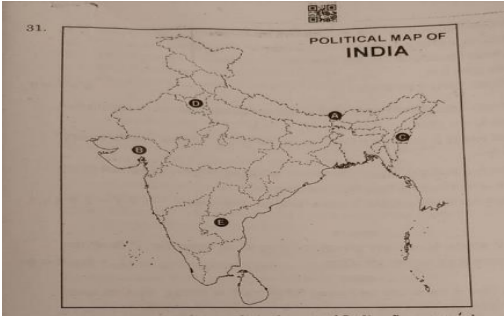
Q14.	When and why did the Communist Party of India go through a major split ?		
Ans	Communist party of India went through a major split in 1964 due to ideological rift between Soviet Union and China.	1	Pg 37
Q15.	Is there any mention of ' International Peace and Security' in the Constitution of India ? If yes, then where and under which Article of the Constitution has it been mentioned?		
Ans	Yes, International peace and security is mentioned in the Constitution of India under Article 51 of Indian Constitution.	1	Pg 66
Q16.	Show with the help of any one example when India refrained to condemn the U.S.S.R. during the Cold War period.		
Ans	When USSR invaded Hungary in 1956, India did not join its public condemnation. (Any four points)	1	Pg 67
SECTION – D			
Q17.	Explain the meaning of 'Congress Syndicate' as a part of the Congress Party.		
Ans	Syndicate was the name given to a group of powerful influential leaders from within the Congress.	1	Pg 92
Q18.	Analyse the reason for preponing the fifth General Elections in India from 1972 to 1971.		
Ans	Reason for preponing of 5th General Election (i) The split in Congress led to Congress government in minority (ii) To end Indira Gandhi's dependence on other political parties (iii) To strengthen her party position in Parliament Or any other relevant reason (Any one)	1	Pg 96
Q19.	Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India. (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) V.P. Singh (c) Morarji Desai (d) H.D. Deve Gowda		
Ans	V.P.Singh (Morarji Desai can also be considered)	1	Pg 119
Q20	Give any one suitable argument to justify the Chipko Movement.		
Ans..	(i) The villagers were refused the permission to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools but the same patch was allotted to the commercial sports manufacturers. (ii) This involved the larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region. (iii) The locals demanded an effective control over natural resources like land, water and forests. Or any other relevant argument (Any one)	1	Pg 129

SECTION -B			
Q21	Distinguish between a 'Unipolar World' and a 'Multipolar World.		
Ans..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a unipolar world only a single power dominates whereas in multipolar world the different countries or group of countries would become important players in the international system. • In a unipolar world international decisions are taken by the superpower only whereas in multipolar, the decisions are taken collectively. 	1+1 = 2	Pg 23
Q22.	List any four principal organs of the United Nations		
Ans..	Principal organs of the UN 1. Security Council 2. General Assembly 3. Economic and Social Council 4. Secretariat	4X ½ =2	Pg 85
Q23.	Show with the help of any two examples that Indira Gandhi had a leaning towards the ideology of socialism.		
Ans..	Indira Gandhi had learning towards ideology of socialism – <u>Examples</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She got the nationalisation of private banks done • Privy purses for princely states were abolished . • Ten point programme for alleviation of poverty was started. (any two)	2 x1 = 2	Pg 94
SECTION -C			
Q24.	Assess India's relations with China from a friendly note after freedom to the Chinese invasion in 1962.		
Ans..	India's relations with China- (i) Both became free in the same period and for a brief period, China accepted the Panchsheel and slogan of Hindi- Chini Bhai Bhai- became popular. (ii) In 1950 China took over Tibet under its control and differences arose between the two (iii) Granting Assylum to the Dalai Lama and the border conflict in 1962. (iv) China's continuous support to Pakistan has worsened the relation between the two. (To be assessed as a whole)	4	Pg68
Q25.	State any four policies and programmes of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.		
Ans..	Policies and programmes of Bhartiya JanaSangha- i. The idea of one country, one culture and one nation. ii. Called for reunion of India and Pakistan iii. Was in forefront for replacement of English with Hindi as the official language. iv. Was against the concessions being offered to religious and	4x1= 4	Pg 39

	<p>cultural minorities.</p> <p>v. Was in favour of the abolition of Art370 .</p> <p>or any other relevant point (Any four)</p>		
Q26.	<p>Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. What role did India play to help Sri Lanka in resolving this conflict?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Highlight any four major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership after 1970 for modernization of China.</p>		
Ans..	<p>Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka</p> <p>(i) The Sri Lankan conflict was between the dominating majority of Sinhala community and a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there.</p> <p>(ii) The Tamils in Sri Lanka ,under the banner of LTTE, demanded Tamil Ealem which means a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>So basically,it was an ethnic conflict between the Sinhales and the Tamils.</p> <p><u>India's Role</u></p> <p>(i) The Government of India tried to negotiate with Sri Lankan Government on the Tamilian issues.</p> <p>(ii) India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the two countries.</p> <p>(iii) The Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE, on the other hand Srilankans also didn't like the presence of Indian Army.</p> <p>(iv) In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining the objective.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Four major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership-</p> <p>(i) China ended its political and economic isolation and established relations with the US.</p> <p>(ii) Adoption of open door policy .</p> <p>(iii) Economic reforms in China.</p> <p>(iv) Privatisation of agriculture and industry.</p> <p>(v) Special economic zones were set up for foreign investors.</p> <p>Or any other point (Any four)</p>	<p>2 + 2 = 4</p> <p>4 x 1 = 4</p>	<p>Pg 73</p> <p>Pg 59</p>
Q27.	<p>Analyse any two major developments after 1980 that led to a cycle of violence in Punjab.</p>		
Ans..	<p>Two major developments after 1980</p> <p>(i) Operation Blue star in 1984</p> <p>(ii) Assassination of Indira Gandhi on 31st October 1984 .</p> <p>(To be explained)</p> <p>Or any other development</p>	<p>2 x 2 = 4</p>	<p>Pg 159</p>

SECTION - D			
Q28.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p>  <p>(i) How do the big powers react when new countries claim nuclear status?</p> <p>(ii) On what basis can we say that some countries can be trusted with nuclear weapons while others can't be?</p> <p>(iii) Besides the big powers, N. Korea and Iran, name any other two countries which possess nuclear weapons ?</p>		
Ans..	<p>(i) All the big powers start opposing the new/ coming up nuclear countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They discouraged them . • They advised them not to spend money on nuclear ventures. Instead they should spend it for development <p>or any other relevant reaction (any two)</p> <p>(ii) There can be various basis like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only terrorism free countries can be relied upon. • Or Those who are using nuclear power for peace and development -can be trusted • Or those who are using nuclear weapons are difficult to be trusted. <p>Or any other relevant basis (any two)</p> <p>(iii) (i) India (ii) Pakistan</p>	<p>2 + 2 + 1 = 5</p>	Pg102
Q28	<p>Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired only in lieu of Q. No. 28.</p> <p>(28.1) Explain alliance building as a component of traditional sec</p> <p>(28.2) Mention any two right reasons to justify war.</p> <p>(28.3) Write the full form of NPT.</p>		
Ans.	Note- Visually impaired candidates only	2 + 2	

	<p>28.1 An alliance is a coalition of states that co-ordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country . <p>28.2 Reasons to justify war-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Self defence To protect other people from genocide. <p>28.3 NPT –Non Proliferation Treaty</p>	+ 1 = 5	
Q29.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>During the Cold War years. India found itself on the opposite side on the divide from the U.S. India's closest friendship during those years with the Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, suddenly found itself friendless in an increasingly hostile international environment. However, these were also the years when India decide liberalise its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This policy and India's impressive economic growth rates in recent years ha made the country an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the U.S.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which were the years of the Cold War period? Explain any two factors responsible for the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union. Give any two examples of economic liberalization that have benefitted India. 		
Ans..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cold War period - 1945 to 1991 (1961 to 1991 can also be considered) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet Union had supported India on the issue of Kashmir in Security Council. India had accepted the planned development and socialist ideology followed by the USSR India has signed a 20 year Treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> Two examples of Economic liberalization that have benefitted India- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth in exports. More foreign investments. Liberal rules <p>Any other relevant point</p> 	1 + 2 + 2 = 5	Pg 45
Q30.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:		

	<p>The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These twoparties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide.</p> <p>(i) The passage is related to which election in India?</p> <p>(ii) Who was the official Congress candidate in that election?</p> <p>(iii) Why did then Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party?</p> <p>(iv) According to Indira Gandhi, how was the split in the Congress an ideological divide?</p>		
<p>Ans..</p>	<p>(i) Election of President of India – 1969</p> <p>(ii) The official Congress candidate was Mr.Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy in that election.</p> <p>(iii) The Congress President expelled the PM from the party because of the non-compliance of the whip issued by Party President.</p> <p>(iv)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The split in the Congress was an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro poor and pro-rich. • The ideological difference between old Congress and new Congress. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p>	<p>1 +1 +1 +2 = 5</p>	<p>Pg 94</p>
<p>Q31.</p>	<p>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 basi 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:</p> 		

	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State			
	(i)					
	(ii)					
	(iii)					
	(iv)					
	(v)					
	<p>DO</p> <p>(i)The Princely State which resisted its merger with Union of India</p> <p>(ii)The state which was carved out of Punjab in 1966.</p> <p>(iii) The state which was created in December 1952.</p> <p>(iv) The 22nd State of the Indian Union.</p> <p>(v) The state that was created in 1960.</p>					
Ans..		(i) Manipur	C		1+1	
		(ii) Haryana	D		1+1	
		(iii) Andhra Pradesh	E		+1 =	
		(iv) Sikkim	A		5	
		(v) Gujarat	B			
Q31.	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 31: .</p> <p>Answer the following questions :</p> <p>(31.1) Mention any two Princely States that resisted their merger with the Indian Union just after independence.</p> <p>(31.2) What did the signing of the 'Instrument of Accession by the rulers of the Princely States mean?</p> <p>(31.3) Why did the people of Hyderabad rise against the Nizam?</p> <p>(31.4) Who was Potti Sriramulu and what was his contribution for the formation of Andhra state?</p>					
Ans.	<p><u>visually impaired candidates</u></p> <p>31.1 Hyderabad and Jammu Kashmir or any other</p> <p>31.2 Instrument of Accession means the signing of an agreement for merging the province in India.</p> <p>31.3 The people of Hyderabad rose against the Nizam because of his atrocities and communal nature.</p> <p>31.4 Potti Sriramulu was a Gandhian worker and a Congress</p>					

	leader. He contributed in the formation of a separate state of Andhra Pradesh. He went on an indefinite fast demanding for a separate state that led to his death after 56 days. This resulted in the violent outburst in Andhra region and finally the PM announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.		
	SECTION -E		
Q32.	<p>"The Cold War promoted an arms race as well as arms control." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"In the present unipolar world inspite of strong friendly bonds with Russia, India should change its foreign policy and improve its relations with the U.S.A." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		
Ans..	<p>(i)Cold war promoted an Arms race between the superpowers US and USSR.Both had acquired nuclear weapons ,strong armies, missiles, worships and other related strength.</p> <p>(ii)But the fear of vast destruction and the fear of self harm and destruction prove to be a detterant.</p> <p>(iii)Both were rational and responsible and were aware that use of atomic bombs and nuclear weapons will lead to the danger of human survival .</p> <p>or any other relevant argument (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Although India is having good relations with Russia,yet in the present context for economic development and to face the challenge posed by Pakistan and China- India must have good relations with US also- To be explained under the following heads-</p> <p>(i) for economic development</p> <p>(ii) for balance of power .</p> <p>(iii) for oil ,space research and against terrorism spread by Pakistan.</p> <p>or any other relevant argument</p>	<p>3 x 2 = 6</p> <p>3 x 2 = 6</p>	Pg 4-5
Q33.	<p>Explain the meaning of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' in the light of the Earth Summit' and the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change-1992.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any six effects of globalisation on the people all over the world.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i)The Earth Summit produced conventions dealing with climatic change, bio-diversity ,forestry and recommended developmental practices called Agenda 21.</p> <p>(ii)There was a consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility</p> <p>(iii)A difference in the approach to environment between the countries of the North and South.</p>	6	

	<p>(iv) Rio declaration in 1992 called the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. (v) Rio declaration says, states shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve ,protect and restore the health and integrity of Earth’s ecosystem. (vi)It was expected that the largest share of historical and current Global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries.So they are more responsible and must contribute more. Or any other explanation (Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Effects of Globalization</u></p> <p>(i) Globalisation has eroded the state capacity . (ii) It has also Limited the sovereignty of the state. (iii) The old welfare state is giving way to a more minimalist state. (iv) Greater economic flow among the different countries of world. (v) Evolved greater trade across the globe. (vi) Restrictions imposed on the international trade have been reduced . (vii) Choice of the consumers has increased. (viii) Culturalhomogenisation is taking place. (ix) Eating, dress, music etc habits are changing.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Pg122-123</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6x1= 6</p>	
<p>Q34.</p>	<p>Describe any four major demands made by the BhartiyaKisan Union in1988. Highlight any two characteristics of their agitation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any four major political developments that India witnessed between the period 1989 to 1999.</p>		
<p>Ans..</p>	<p>Demands of Bhartiya Kisan Union.</p> <p>(i) Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat . (ii) Abolition of restrictions on the interstate movement of farm produce. (iii) Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates. (iv) Waiving off repayments due on loans to farmers (v) Provision of pension for farmers</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any four)</p> <p><u>Characteristics of their agitation</u></p> <p>(i)Movement adopted different methods of agitation like jail bhara, dharnas and demonstrations. (ii)It was mostly the agitation of farmers from Western Uttar Pradesh. (iii)The movement used caste Panchayats of communities. (iv)It operated as a pressure group. Any other relevant (Any two)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Pg134-135</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4+2 = 6</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Four major political developments during 1989- 1999</p> <p>(i) Congress could not win majority in Lok Sabha in 1989.</p> <p>(ii) In 1990 - Mandal Commission was implemented and violence related to it.</p> <p>(iii) Economic reforms were started in 1989 onwards.</p> <p>(iv) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991</p> <p>(v) Demolition of Babri Masjid in 1992.</p> <p>(vi) Frequent change of Central governments</p> <p>(To be described) (Any four)</p>	<p>4x1+ 1/2x 4 = 6</p>	<p>Pg. 173</p>
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