

**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior School Certificate Examination-2020**  
**Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/5/3)**

**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.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through NA India should work for unity and cooperation among Third world countries.</li> </ul>		
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Name any two new member countries of the European Union.</b>		
Ans .	Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus (any two)	2x1/2 =1	Pg 53-54
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks to make the given sentence meaningful.</b> <b>Internet is an example of Global _____ .</b>		
Ans .	Global <u>Public Goods</u> Any other relevant answer	1/2*1/2=1	Pg 40
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Identify any two fields in which the Soviet Union lagged behind the West.</b>		
Ans .	(i) Technology (ii) Infrastructure (iii) In fulfilling the aspirations of the people (iv) Lack of new ideas and information from the west (v) Lack of democracy and absence of freedoms  or any other relevant. (any two)	1/2 + 1/2 =1	Pg 19
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of disintegration of the USSR ?</b> <b>(a) Many new states emerged.</b> <b>(b) Russia emerged as a new superpower.</b> <b>(c) Power relations in world politics changed.</b> <b>(d) The capitalist system emerged as the winner.</b>		
Ans .	(b) Russia emerged as a new superpower	1	Pg 23
<b>Q10</b>	<b>Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way.</b> <b>The second world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of _____ and _____</b> <b>OR</b> <b>The Russian Revolution of 1917 was inspired by the ideals of _____ as opposed to capitalism and the need for an _____ society.</b>		
Ans .	Hiroshima and Nagasaki  Or Socialism..... egalitarian(Equal) society	1/2 X 1/2=1  2X1/2=1	Pg 3  Pg 19
<b>Q11</b>	<b>Who is considered to be the proponent of Bahujan Empowerment and Founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?</b>		
Ans .	Kanshi Ram	1	Pg 183
<b>Q12</b>	<b>Explain any one reason for the movement against outsiders in</b>		

	<b>Assam.</b>		
Ans	(i) The fear of indigenous Assamese being reduced to minority. (ii) The fear of losing jobs and spread of poverty (iii) Against the cultural domination of Bengalis and other outsiders (iv) Against faulty voters registers that included the names of lack of immigrants. ( or any other relevant point)	1	Pg165
Q13	<b>Why did the Janata Party government appoint a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah in May 1977 ?</b>		
	(i) To enquire into several allegations of the abuse of authorities by the Indira Gandhi government (ii) The excess and malpractices committed (iii) The actions taken in the wake of emergency ( any one)	1	Pg 113
Q14	<b>Analyse the root cause of the fall of the government headed by Morarji Desai.</b>		
Ans	(i) Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. (ii) The Janata party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. (iii) There was inparty fighting and power struggle within the Janata party. ( any one)	1	Pg 123
Q15	<b>Highlight any one reason for India being more friendly with USSR during the Cold war period.</b>		
Ans	(i) In order to counter the US- Pakistan- China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971. This treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced a military attack. (ii) The Soviet Union assisted India's public sector companies such as establishing steel plants. (iii) The Soviet Union supported India's position on the Kashmir issue in the UN. India too supported Soviet foreign policy in some crucial but indirect ways. (iv) India received most of its military hardware from the Soviet Union. (v) The close US- Pakistan ties gave Indian foreign policy a pro- USSR tilt. (vi) India adopted the system of Planning based on the Soviet model.  OR any other relevant point. (any one)	1	Pg 76  Pg 28
Q16	<b>What main objective did Indira Gandhi want to achieve by launching a series of initiatives under the Ten Point Programme in 1967?</b>		

Ans	<p>(i) She wanted to give the government policy a left orientation</p> <p>(ii) She wanted to prove herself as pro-poor</p> <p>(iii) She slowly wanted to sideline the syndicate and create her own support base with a trusted group of advisors from outside the party.</p> <p>(iv) To regain the ground that Congress had lost in the 1967 elections</p> <p>(v) She wanted to implement the Ten Point Programme which included social control of banks, nationalization of General Insurance, ceiling on urban property and income, public distribution of food grains, land reforms and provision of home sites to the rural poor.</p> <p>(any one)</p>	1	Pg 92
Q17	<p><b>Which one of the following statements related to the Indo-China War(1962) is correct?</b></p> <p><b>(a) China could not cross the line of control.</b></p> <p><b>b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict</b></p> <p><b>(c) The Soviet Union helped China against India.</b></p> <p><b>(d) The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops to earlier position.</b></p>		
Ans	b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict	1	Pg 72
Q18	<b>According to the guidelines of the Second Five Year Plan, how did the government try to protect the domestic industries?</b>		
Ans	<p>(i) The government imposed substantial trade tariff on imports</p> <p>(ii) The government adopted protectionism to protect domestic industries.</p> <p>( or any other relevant point ) (any one)</p>	1	Pg 53
Q19	<p><b>Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India ?</b></p> <p><b>(a) Jawaharlal Nehru</b></p> <p><b>(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</b></p> <p><b>(c) C. Rajagopalachari</b></p> <p><b>(d) B.R. Ambedkar</b></p>		
Ans	(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	1	Pg 17
Q20	<b>Name any two important leaders of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh formed in 1951.</b>		

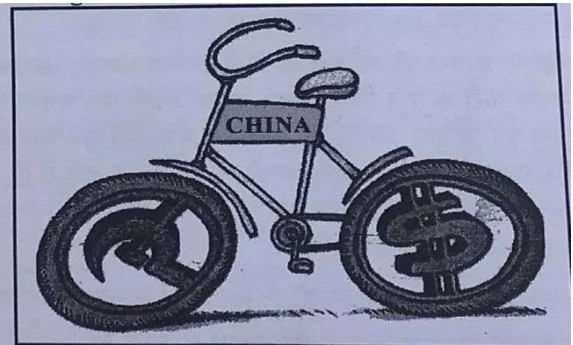
Ans	(i) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (ii) Deen Dayal Upadhyay (iii) Balraj Madhok (iv) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (v) Lal Krishan Advani (any two)	2*½=1	Pg 39										
<b>SECTION B</b>													
Q21	<b>Match correctly the following in Column A with those in Column B</b>												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. The First Prime Minister of the Janta Party Government</td> <td>(a) Ram Manohar Lohia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. The President of India elected after the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain</td> <td>(b) Morarji Desai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. The leader who had been the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the President of Congress Party</td> <td>(c) K. Kamraj</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. The socialist leader best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru</td> <td>(d) V.V. Giri</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	i. The First Prime Minister of the Janta Party Government	(a) Ram Manohar Lohia	ii. The President of India elected after the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain	(b) Morarji Desai	iii. The leader who had been the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the President of Congress Party	(c) K. Kamraj	iv. The socialist leader best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru	(d) V.V. Giri		
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Ans	i- (b) Morarji Desai ii- (d) V.V. Giri iii- (c) K. Kamraj iv- (a) Rammanohar Lohia	4x½=2											
Q22	<b>Highlight any two new sources of threats being faced by the third world countries.</b>												
Ans	(i) Terrorism (ii) Violation of Human Rights (iii) Global Poverty (iv) Health Epidemics (v) Global Warming OR any other relevant global issue.  (any two)	1+1=2											
Q23	<b>Name any four Countries that followed the policy of Non-alignment.</b>												
Ans	(i) India (ii) Yugoslavia (iii) Indonesia (iv) Egypt (v) Algeria (vi) Angola (vii) Afghanistan	4x½=2											

	(viii) Bhutan (ix) Cuba (x) Azerbaijan (xi) Ghana OR any other relevant name of country (any four)		
<b>SECTION C</b>			
Q24	<b>"European Union is a highly influential regional organization." Justify the statement with any four suitable arguments.</b>		
Ans	(i) European Union is the world's biggest economy . (ii) Its currency Euro, can pose threat to US dollar. (iii) Its share in world trade is three times larger than that of US . (iv) Two of its members are the permanent members of Security Council of UN . (v) It acts as an important block in international economic institutions like the World Trade Organisation. (vi) EU uses diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations as in the case of dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation. (vii) Militarily EU combined forces are the second largest in the world. (viii) Two EU members -Britain and France are also nuclear power states (ix) The EU is world's second most important source of space and Communication Technology.  ( any four points)	4*1=4	Pg 53
Q25	<b>Describe any four features of the Congress Party. OR Name any two founder leaders of the Swantantra Party. Describe any three economic policies of this party</b>		
Ans	<u>Features of the Congress Party –</u>  (i) The Congress party had an organisation spread all over the country. (ii) It had inherited the legacy of the national movement. (iii) It had the most popular and Charismatic leader like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in Indian politics. (iv) It remained as a dominant party in the first three general elections after independence. (v) Its social base was widened. It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners , middle lower and upper classes and castes, all found space in the Congress. (vi) The Congress party was an ideological coalition. It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, Conservative and radical , extremist and moderate and the right , left and all shades of the centre. (vii) The Coalition nature of the Congress Party tolerated and managed faction.	4x1=4	Pg30, 32,35, 36



	<p>OR any other relevant point (Any four) <b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Leaders of Swatantra Party –</u> (i) C. Rajagopalachari (ii) K.M. Munshi (iii) N.G. Ranga (iv) Minoo Masani</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p><u>Economic Policies of the party -</u> (i) it wanted the government to be less and less involved in controlling the economy. (ii) It was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralised planning, nationalism and the public sector. It instead favored expansion of a free private sector. (iii) It was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading. (iv) It was opposed to the progressive tax regime and demanded dismantling of the licensing regime.</p> <p>(Any three)</p>	1+3=4	Pg 41
Q26	<b>How did China war of 1962 dirt India's image at home and abroad. Explain any four points.</b>		
Ans	<p>(i) India had to approach the Americans and British for military assistance to tide over the crisis. (ii) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict and did not help India against China. (iii) Nehru's own stature suffered as he was severely criticized for his naive assessment of the Chinese intentions and the lack of military preparedness. (iv) For the first time, a no - confidence motion against Nehru's government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha. (v) The Congress lost some key by - elections to the Lok Sabha. (vi) Some of the top army commanders either resigned or were retired. (vii) The Defence Minister, Mr. V.K. Menon had to leave the cabinet. (viii) It also affected the opposition. The Communist party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). (ix) The war with China altered the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the Northeast region. The process of its reorganisation began soon after the China war.</p> <p>(any four )</p>	4x1=4	Pg72-73
Q27	<b>Analyse the changes that took place during the long phase of coalition politics in India since 1989.</b>		
Ans	<p>(i) unstable governments came into power. (ii) Regional parties got the chance to be partner in the coalition government and formed various alliances. (iii) Ideological differences were put back and progressive politics came into the the fray. (iv) Congress party became weak. These changes did not enable any</p>	4	Pg17-180

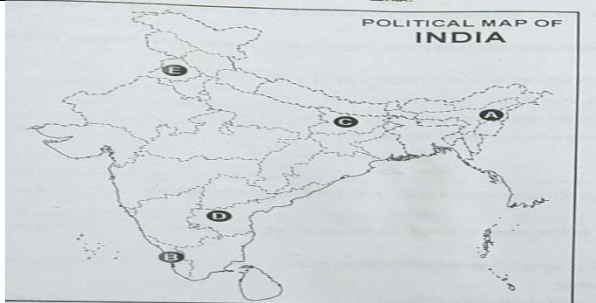
	<p>single party to replace the Congress.                  (v) It led to an era of multi - party system.                  (vi) Regional parties emphasised on more on regional issues.                  (vii) Most political parties came in support of the new economic policies.                  (viii) All political parties are willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.                  (ix) Bargaining power of smaller parties or individual candidates increase as They provide the number to National level parties to form the govt.                  (x) coalition governments provide greater choice to the voters.                  or any other relevant point.</p>		
	<b>SECTION D</b>		
Q28	<p><b>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues – what we often call 'interdependence' - it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organization such as the UN. Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and, therefore, the importance of the UN will only increase. Peoples and governments will have to find ways of supporting and using the UN and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Identify any two limitations of the United Nations that make it an imperfect body.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) How would the world be worse off, if there were no United Nations? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Give any one example of planetary interdependence.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>(i) (a) It has no forces of its own.                  (b) Financially it is dependent on its member nations.                  (c) It is dominated by big power or big permanent members of the Security Council.                  (d) It cannot take an independent action against any country.</p> <p>OR any other limitation (any two )</p> <p>(ii) If there were no United Nations, the world would definitely be worse off because:                  (a) UN has served to bring US and the rest of the world into dialogue and discussions over international issues.                  ( b) UN serves as an organisation to bring its member states on a single platform in dealing with conflict and social and economic development.                  (c) UN provides an arena to modify US attributes and policies .                  (d) UN helps in the matters of War and Peace                  (e) It provides mechanisms, rules and bureaucracy to help</p>	<p>2+2+1 =5</p>	

	<p>member states to cooperate.</p> <p>(f) UN helps in solving challenging issues that can be dealt only when member states work together.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two points)</p> <p>(iii) Example of planetary interdependence - Technology , Environmental issues, Epidemics</p> <p>or any other relevant example .</p>		
Q29	<p><b>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :</b></p>  <p><b>(a) What is the significance of bicycles in a large country like China ?</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight the message being given by the symbols shown in the two wheels of the bicycle.</b></p> <p><b>(c) Show with the help of any two examples how China has opened its economy to other countries.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>a. China is the largest user /manufacturer of bicycles in the world .</p> <p>b. Existence of duality in today's China Strong state control of the Communist Party has opened the door to privatisation and capitalism.</p> <p>c. (i) China has privatised agriculture in 1982 (ii) It privatised industries in 1998 (iii) Trade barriers have been eliminated (iv) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been created in China (v) China has become an important destination for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) anywhere in the world. (vi) It has large foreign exchange reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries. (vii) China's accession to WTO in 2001 is a step in its opening to outside world .</p> <p>(OR any other relevant point.) (any two)</p>	1+2+2 =5	
Q29	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of question number 28.</b></p> <p><b>(29.1) What measure was adopted by China to overcome the shortage of foreign exchange under its earlier model of economy ?</b></p>		

	<p><b>(29.2) Highlight any two reasons for China to open its economy to other countries.</b></p> <p><b>(29.3) Highlight any two reforms made by China to grow its economy.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>29.1 In order to overcome the shortage of foreign exchange China decided to substitute imports by domestic goods</p> <p>29.2 (i) To get rid of stagnation in its economy. (ii) To get benefits of the world market. (iii) For economic development</p> <p>29.3 (i) Privatization of agriculture in 1982. (ii) Trade barriers were eliminated in SEZ. (iii) "Open door Policy" and economic development (iv) Relations with US improved after 1972 (v) Started 'four modernizations'- agriculture, industry, science and technology and military. (i) Privatisation of industry (ii) It allowed Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) It became a member of WTO- World Trade Organisation</p>	1+2+ 2=5	
Q30	<p><b>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership, and a common programme. The Janata Party Government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party.</b></p> <p>(i) In which year did the Janata Party government come to power?</p> <p>(ii) Analyse any two reasons responsible for the split of the Janata Party.</p> <p>(iii) Why could the Charan Singh government remain in power for just about four months only ?</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) 1977 (ii) (a) Janata party lacked direction, leadership and common Ideology and programme (b) It could not bring a fundamental change in its policies which were in any way different from that of the Congress. (c) There was power struggling within the Janata Party .</p>	1+2+2 =5	Pg123

(any two)  
 (iii) Because the Congress party withdrew its support and the Charan Singh government fell/ Lost majority.

Q31



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 given in the map as per the following format.

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i) The State from which Haryana was carved out. (ii) The State which was created in 1963.

(iii) The State from which Jharkhand was carved out.

(iv) The State which was formed by separating Telugu speaking areas from Madras (now Tamil Nadu).

(v) The State where the Communist Party Government was formed in 1957.

Ans

(i)	E	Punjab
(ii)	A	Nagaland
(iii)	C	Bihar
(iv)	D	Andhra Pradesh
(v)	B	Kerala

5x1=5

Q31

**Note:** The following questions are for Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of (Map Question) :

(31.1) Name the State where the Congress Party could not win

	<p>majority in 1967 Assembly elections.</p> <p><b>(31.2) Which State was formed in December 1952 ?</b></p> <p><b>(31.3) From which State was Jharkhand carved out?</b></p> <p><b>(31.4) Name the State which had been earlier part of Andhra Pradesh.</b></p> <p><b>(31.5) Lal-Denga was the leader of which Indian State ?</b></p>		
Ans	<p>For visually impaired candidates only</p> <p>(31.1) Kerala/Punjab/Haryana/Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh/Bihar/West Bengal/Orissa/Madras state</p> <p>(31.2) Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(31.3) Bihar</p> <p>(31.4) Telangana</p> <p>(31.5) Mizoram</p>	5x1=5	
<b>SECTION E</b>			
<b>Q32</b>	<p><b>Explain any four reforms proposed by the report brought out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1972 titled “Towards a New Trade Policy for Development”</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any four issued of tensions and confilcts in the former Soviet Republic.</b></p>		
Ans	<p><u>Proposed reforms by UNCTAD</u></p> <p>(i) To give LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.</p> <p>(ii) To obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and , therefore , make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries , and</p> <p>(iii) To reduce the cost of technology from the western countries, and</p> <p>(iv) To provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) In Russia ,two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements.</p> <p>(ii) In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001.</p> <p>(iii) In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorono- Karabakh,some local Armenians want to seccede and join Armenia.</p> <p>(iv) There were movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Krygistan and Georgia.</p> <p>(v) Central Asia has also become a zone of competition between outside powers and oil companies due to its vast hydrocarbon resources.</p> <p>(vi) In eastern Europe,Czechoslovakia split into two, with the Czechs and the slovaks forming independent countries.</p> <p>(vii) After 1991, the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia,broke apart with several provinces like Croatta , Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring Independence. Ethnic Serbs opposed this,and a massacre of</p>	<p>4x1 1/2 =6</p> <p>4x1 ½ =6</p>	<p>Pg 11</p> <p>Pg 26-27</p>

	non - Serb Bosnians followed. (any four)		
Q33	<p><b>Do you agree that popular movements go a long way in strengthening democracy? Justify your answer by giving any three suitable arguments.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of the movements against outsiders. Support the statement with suitable arguments.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>i. Popular movements help the government to know about the problems, aspirations and demands of the people.</p> <p>ii. Expressing the demands and participating in the democratic criticism of the government reduce the chance of revolution and violence.</p> <p>iii. Collective actions and assertions also lead to social unity .</p> <p>iv. These movements train the people in the leadership movement to project some leaders.</p> <p>v. Movements also lead to develop consensus in different sections and groups of the people .</p> <p>vi. Making people aware of their rights, responsibilities and expectations from democratic institutions.</p> <p>vii. Popular movements perform an educative task and contribute to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.</p> <p>or any other relevant point ( any three)</p> <p>Note :If a candidate does not agree with the statement, he/ she has to give three arguments to support his/ her answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is said to be the best example because the movement started with its main demand that all outsiders who had entered Assam after 1951 should be sent back.</li> <li>• They fear that the indigenous Assamese will be reduced to a minority.</li> <li>• They fear losing jobs and spread of poverty.</li> <li>• They are against the cultural domination of Bengalis and other outsiders.</li> <li>• They are against the faulty voters registers that included the names of lakhs of immigrants.</li> <li>• The agitation followed various methods and mobilized all sections of Assamese people .</li> <li>• After 6 years of turmoil, the Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders in 1985.</li> <li>• A mutual Accord was signed .</li> <li>• After this, AASU organised themselves as original political party and came to power with the promise to resolve their problems and build a ' Golden Assam'</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	3*2=6	Pg142 &145
		6x1=6	Pg 165

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME – 2020**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
**SET – 3 CODE NO 59/5/3**

Q34	<p align="center"><b>Describe India's stand on global environmental issues.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Describe any six consequences of globalization.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>India's stand—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in 2002 .</li> <li>• India is of the view that per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.</li> <li>• India is of the view that the developed countries are responsible for most of the historical and current green house gas emissions and emphasizes that the economic and social developments are the first and overriding priority of the developing countries.</li> <li>• Developed countries must help developing countries to meet their commitments .</li> <li>• India is also of the view that the SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues.</li> <li>• Indian government is participating in global efforts through a number of programmes like National auto fuel policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles .</li> <li>• The Energy Conservation Act (2001 )aims to improve Energy efficiency .</li> <li>• Electricity Act (2003) encourages use of renewable energy .</li> <li>• India is importing natural gas and encourages adoption of clean cold technology.</li> <li>• Indian Government is keen to launch National Mission of Biodiesel.</li> <li>• India has one of the largest renewable energy programme in the world.</li> </ul> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Consequences of Globalisation</u></p> <p>(i) All over the world, the old concept of 'welfare state' is giving way to a more minimal state.</p> <p>(ii) It does not affect state capacity as the govt. continues to perform the same function.</p> <p>(iii ) It enhances state capacity with the help of technology.</p> <p>(iv) It has affected the sovereignty of the countries.</p> <p>(v) It has widened the choice of the customers leading to cultural heterogeneity.</p> <p>(vi) It has led to the qualitative change in the goods and commodities.</p> <p>(vii) It has helped the economic growth of various developing and LDCs .</p> <p>(viii) Homogeneous culture is developing .</p> <p>(ix) Indigenous culture of various countries is facing challenges and threats.</p> <p>(x) Eating habits, Dress sense and interest in music and films has undergone a change.</p> <p>or any other relevant point ( any six points )</p>	6	Pg 125- 126



