

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CODE NO :59/3/2

**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**

Senior Senior Secondary School, Term II Examination ,2022

**Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)**

**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.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC.”**
3. 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. In class-X, while evaluating two competency based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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.
5. 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.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

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10. A full scale of 40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

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	<b>SECTION – A</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Why are coalition governments formed? Explain.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	When no single party is able to secure a clear majority to form the Government, two or more parties join together to attain majority in the legislature to be able to form the Government.  ( P-177 )	2
<b>2.</b>	<b>Highlight the importance of ‘BRICS’.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	BRICS consists of five countries Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. It is believed to be the future dominant suppliers of manufactured goods, services and raw materials by 2050. It aims to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members.  Or any other point of Importance  Ref. Mat.	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Analyse any two effects of Emergency declared in 1975 on the politics of India.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Opposition parties came together to form a new party to oust Indira Gandhi. (ii) Weaknesses and some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution came to light. (iii) Importance of the Fundamental Rights and value of Civil liberties were realised by the people. (iv) Importance of the ‘Free Press’ was also realised.  Or any other relevant point.  ( Any two ) — ( P-117)	2×1=2
<b>4.</b>	<b>Highlight the importance of the strategy of Non-Congressism' forwarded by Ram Manohar Lohia in 1967 general election.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	The strategy of Non-Congressism was to bring together all the opposition parties who had different ideologies to stop the division of votes and keep the Congress Party out of power. Ram Manohar Lohia gave an argument that the Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interest of the ordinary poor people. Hence, the coming together of the non-congress parties i.e. “Non-Congressism” was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people.  ( Evaluate as a whole ) — ( P-88)	2
<b>5.</b>	<b>Why was the Congress Party known as a social and ideological coalition?Explain.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It brought diverse groups together whose interests were diverse often contradictory. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers,</li> </ul>	2×1=2

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	<p>workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes, all found place in the Party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress was ideological coalition as well. It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the centre. ( P-36 )</li> </ul>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Highlight any two major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Delimitation or drawing of boundaries of the electoral constituencies for the first time.</p> <p>(ii) Time required to prepare electoral rolls was inadequate.</p> <p>(iii) Names of women were not recorded initially which created a problem.</p> <p>(iv) Other arrangements also needed time.</p> <p>(v) Most of the voters were illiterate and a suitable method was to be put into practice.</p> <p align="right">( Any two ) — ( P-28)</p>	2×1=2
<b>7.</b>	<b>Name any four countries that are included in South Asia</b>	4 X ½ =2
<b>Ans</b>	<p>India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal.</p> <p align="right">( Any four ) — ( P-66 )</p>	4 X ½ =2
<b>8.</b>	<p><b>(a) Why did the people of China not receive the benefits of the reforms whereas its economy had improved dramatically? Explain giving any two reasons.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the term 'ASEAN Way'</b></p>	<p><b>2X1=2</b></p> <p align="center"><b>2</b></p>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) Reasons:-</p> <p>(a) Unemployment has risen in China.</p> <p>(b) Female employment and conditions for work were bad.</p> <p>(c) Environmental degradation and competition had increased.</p> <p>(d) Economic inequality between rural and urban residents had increased.</p> <p align="right">( Any two ) — ( P-60 )</p> <p align="center"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b) ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. Mutual respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.</p>	<p>2×1=2</p> <p align="center"><b>2</b></p>
	<b>SECTION – B</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Suggest any two measure to improve bilateral relations between India and Pakistan.</b>	<b>2X2=4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Measures to improve bilateral relations –</p> <p>(i) To respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other.</p> <p>(ii) To resolve the conflicts with dialogue and negotiation such as Indus water treaty in 1960.</p> <p>(i) To stop cross border terrorism and blaming each other.</p>	2×2=4

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	<p>(ii) To improve the trade practices and open the border for cultural and social interaction. Or Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">( Any two ) ( P-74 )</p>																
<b>10.</b>	<b>Explain any two shortcomings of the SAARC as a regional organization.</b>	<b>2X2= 4</b>															
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Shortcoming of SAARC—</p> <p>(i) Strained relations between India and Pakistan have proved obstacle in the working of SAARC.</p> <p>(ii) Smaller countries of SAARC are suspicious of India's interference in their internal matters and also of its dominance.</p> <p>(iii) Even small countries of South Asia have different conflicts and disagreement on various mutual issues.</p> <p>(iv) Smaller countries suspect SAFTA as a way for India to invade their markets and to influence the societies and policies of their country.</p> <p align="right">( Any two ) ( P-77 )</p>	2×2=4															
<b>11.</b>	<p><b>In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A. B. C and D. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map as per the format given below:</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="231 1034 1268 1265"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number 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> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The State to which Jai Prakash Narain belonged.</p> <p>(ii) The State where Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.</p> <p>(iii) The State from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 election.</p> <p>(iv) The State where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 election.</p>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			<p><b>4 X1=4</b></p> <p><b>4 X1=4</b></p>
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State															
(i)																	
(ii)																	
(iii)																	
(iv)																	



4 X1=4

**Note:** The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 11.

**11.1 Who was the first Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government?**

**11.2 From which State did Indian National Congress not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in 1977 general election ?**

**11.3 Name the Commission appointed by Janata Party Government to enquire into the excesses made during emergency.**

**11.4 In which year was emergency imposed in 1975 removed?**

Ans

4 X1=4

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)	D	Bihar
(ii)	C	Jammu and Kashmir
(iii)	B	UP
(iv)	A	Haryana

For **visually impaired** candidates–

4 X1=4

(i) Morarji Desai

(ii) Haryana, UP, Bihar, Delhi, Punjab

(iii) Shah Commission

(iv) 1977

SECTION – C

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<b>12.</b>	<p><b>(a) Evaluate any three benefits of globalisation.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Evaluate any three effects of globalisation on the role of state in developing countries.</b></p>	<b>3X2=6</b>
		<b>3X2=6</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) Benefits of globalisation—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Flow of capital to developing countries.</li> <li>(ii) Creation of jobs and flow of labourers.</li> <li>(iii) Choice of the people have increased.</li> <li>(iv) Digitalization became the new system.</li> <li>(v) Standard of living got raised.</li> </ul> <p>Or any other appropriate answer.</p> <p align="right">( Any <b>three</b> with elaboration) — ( P-140 )</p> <p align="center"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) Globalisation affects state sovereignty to some extent because the state government has to follow the international decisions on various global issues . It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of government to do what it wants to do. The concept of welfare state has reduce to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.</p> <p>(ii) At the same time , It does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics.</p> <p>(iii) In some respects, state capacity has received a boost due to enhancement of technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.</p> <p align="right">(Evaluate as a whole) ( P-139 )</p>	<b>3X2=6</b>
<b>13.</b>	<p><b>(a) Highlight any three factors that you think are responsible for the victory of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in 2019 election continuously for the second time.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight any three issues that affected the Indian politics after 1989.</b></p>	<b>3X2=6</b>
		<b>3X2=6</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a)</p> <p>Candidates are free to write their logical answers regarding the different factors— like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The working and strong decisions of the government were liked by the people (Demonetisation and Jan Dhan Yojana).</li> <li>(ii) Different pro-poor programmes (PM- Ujjwala Yojana, Kissan Samman Nidhi Yojana) were launched by the Government.</li> <li>(iii) Opposition parties could not put combined efforts against the ruling NDA.</li> <li>(iv) The leadership became popular for not having any selfish motive and for devoting 24×7 for the nation.</li> </ul>	<b>3X2=6</b>

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	<p>(v) The NDA govt. Worked with the motto of 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas' and governance oriented politics</p> <p>Or any other relevant reason.</p> <p>(Elaborate Any <b>three</b> ) — Ref. Mat.</p> <p><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) End of Congress system and Era of coalition Governments started.</p> <p>(ii) New Economic reforms changed the whole scenario.( Open economy and FDI are the examples.)</p> <p>(iii)Polarization of votes started and BJP gained popularity.</p> <p>(iv)The rise of BJP with 'Hindutva' politics.</p> <p>(v) Polarization of OBC votes due to implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations .</p> <p>(vi) Issue of Ram Mandir led to polarization of votes.</p> <p>(vii) Regional parties became effective in the National Politics.</p> <p>Or any other appropriate answer.</p> <p>(Elaborate Any <b>three</b> ) — ( P-176-180 )</p>	<p><b>3X2=6</b></p>
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