

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CODE NO: 59/5/2

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.
10. A full scale of marks 40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

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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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	SECTION – A	Marks
Q1.	Explain the principle of 'Integral Humanism', advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyay	2x1=2
Ans	<p>Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya presented the philosophy of 'Integral Humanism'. The main principles of this philosophy are</p> <p>(i) Indigenous socio-economic model in which human being remains at the centre of development.</p> <p>(ii) Ensures dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society.</p> <p>(iii) Enhances not only political but also economic and social democracy and freedom. (Ref. Mat.) (Any two)</p>	2x1=2
Q2.	State the full form and significance of BRICS.	1+1=2
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full form of BRICS : - Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. • The significance of BRICS. <p>(i) It strengthens bilateral and multilateral relations.</p> <p>(ii) It cooperates and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members.</p> <p>(iii) It promotes the policy of mutual equality.</p> <p align="right">(Anyone)</p>	1+1=2
Q3.	Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered "Historical ? Highlight any two reasons	2x1=2
Ans	<p>i. The 1969 Presidential election is considered as the most controversial election.</p> <p>ii. The internal differences within the Syndicate members of Congress Party created a conflict between the two groups.</p> <p>iii. V. V. Giri contested as an independent candidate and was supported by Indira Gandhi to defeat the official candidate of the Congress Party ,N. S. Reddy.</p> <p>iv. It led to split in the Congress Party.</p> <p align="right">(P-93, 94)</p> <p align="right">(Any Two)</p> <p>Or any other point</p>	2X1=2
Q4.	"South Asia constitutes one geo-political space, yet stands for diversity." Justify the statement.	2
Ans	<p>South Asia is one geo-political space but -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes a wide variety of ethnic groups and cultures. • Different countries of South Asia have their own distinct languages ,dress codes and social behaviour. • Different countries have different political systems. <p align="right">(Any Two) (P-66)</p>	2

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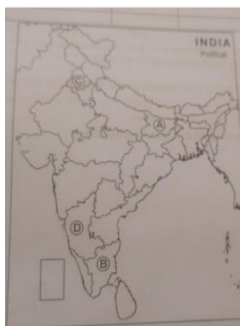
Q5.	(a) Who opposed the concept of 'Capitalist Individualism and why?	2
	OR	
	(b) Explain the concept of 'Chauburja Rajneeti' as advocated by Ram Manohar Lohia.	2
Ans	<p>(a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya opposed the concept of Capitalist Individualism. • According to him capitalist ideologies i.e., the needs of the human body and mind are based on materialistic purpose. • Spiritual development is considered equally important for the complete development of human being which is missing in this theory. <p align="right">(Any two)</p> <p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>(b) Ram Manohar Lohia advocated Chauburja Rajneeti that is based on four pillars of politics—Centre, Region, District and Village and all are linked with each other. (Ref. Mat.)</p>	1+1
Q6.	Why was the judgement in the Shah Bano case challenge ? Explain	2
Ans	It was taken as an interference in the Muslim Personal Law. (P-184)	2
Q7.	Name any four members of the European Union.	4x ½ =2
Ans	France, England, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Poland or any other member country. (If a candidate writes U.K. or England , it should be considered correct) (Any four) (P-53)	4X ½=2
Q8.	Highlight any two excesses made by the Government during emergency of 1975.	2x1=2
Ans	<p>(a) Thousands of people were arrested and put in jails/Preventive detention</p> <p>(b) Forced Family Planning Programmes</p> <p>(c) Forced removal of encroachment</p> <p>(d) Freedom of Press was curtailed/Censorship (P-112)</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any Two)</p>	2X1=2
SECTION – B		
Q9.	Explain the relations between India and Nepal.	4
Ans	<p>India and Nepal enjoy a very special relationship that has a very few parallels in the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is the single largest aid giver to Nepal which provided financial and technical assistance in the areas such as : 	4

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction • Power and irrigation • Telecommunications • Agriculture and forestry • Education and health • Trade and scientific cooperation • Water management. <p>• Citizens of both the countries can travel and work in the each other country without visa and passport. Or any other relevant point (P-75)</p>										
Q10.	Highlight any two hurdles that obstruct the successful functioning of SAARC.	2×2=4									
Ans	<p>Hurdles –</p> <p>(i) Continuous strained relations between India-Pakistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan etc.</p> <p>(ii) All the smaller countries suspect that India might interfere in their internal affairs.</p> <p>(iii) They are afraid of India as it may adversely affect their trade.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two) (P-77)</p>	2×2=4									
Q11.	<p>In the given political map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C, D. 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 as per the format that follows.</p> <p>(i) The state to which Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister in Nehru's Cabinet, belonged.</p> <p>(ii) The state to which former Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, belonged.</p> <p>(iii) The state where Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister.</p> <p>(iv) The state to which political party DMK belongs.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No. of the Information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet</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> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state	i			ii			4x1=4
Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state									
i											
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	<table><tr><td>iii</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>iv</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <div></div> <p>Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 11.</p> <p>11.1 When was the Constitution of India enforced?</p> <p>11.2 Name the first Indian Governor General of India.</p> <p>11.3 Name the first Health Minister of free India.</p> <p>11.4 Name the state where the Communist Party of India formed the Government in 1957.</p>	iii			iv			4x1=4									
iii																	
iv																	
Ans	<table><tr><td>Sr. Number of the information used</td><td>Alphabet concerned</td><td>Name of the State</td></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>D</td><td>Karnataka</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>A</td><td>Bihar</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr></table> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates:</p> <p>11.1 On 26 Jan, 1950</p> <p>11.2 C. Rajagopalachari</p> <p>11.3 Rajkumari Amrit Kaur</p> <p>11.4 Kerala</p>	Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State	(i)	C	Punjab	(ii)	D	Karnataka	(iii)	A	Bihar	(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu	4x1=4
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(i)	C	Punjab															
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	SECTION C																
Q12.	<p>(a) Analyse that globalisation is about worldwide inter-connectedness.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Evaluate the role of technology in globalisation.</p>	6															
Ans	<p>(a) Globalisation is all about worldwide interconnectedness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interconnectedness signifies interlinking of the world through free movement of capital, goods, technology, ideas and people across the globe. <p style="text-align: right;">(P-142)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Flow of ideas and concepts</i>• <i>Flow of services</i>	6															

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	<p>of powerful parties and movements which represented diverse interests and powerful regional assertions.</p> <p>iv. One long term development in this coalition period was the rise of Other Backward Classes as a political force, different regional aspirations and new forms of vision arose.</p> <p>v. But nowadays, politics have become more competitive which is based on certain implicit agreements among main political actors.</p> <p>vi. Role of regional parties enhanced.</p> <p>vii. Pragmatic politics gained importance for power sharing.</p> <p>viii. Few multiparty alliance after 1989-National front, United front, NDA,UPA etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant points/reasons (Any three)</p> <p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>(b) The emergence of BJP as a strong political party after 1991.</p> <p>i. BJP adopted a broader political platform than that of Jana Sangh and embraced 'Gandhian Socialism' as its ideology.</p> <p>ii. After 1986, BJP began emphasizing the Hindu nationalist elements in its ideology and pursued the pro Hindutva politics.</p> <p>iii. Ram Mandir issue and agenda to abolish article 370 helped BJP.</p> <p>iv. BJP consolidated its position in 1991 and 1996 elections and emerged as a largest party in 1996, they were not able to secure a majority in Lok Sabha as other parties were opposed to its policies.</p> <p>v. BJP finally came to power by leading coalition government from May 1998 - 1999(NDA-I)and 1999-2004(NDA-II). BJP emerged as the largest party with surplus majority in2014-2019(NDA-III)& 2019-till(NDA-IV).</p> <p>Or any other relevant points/reasons (Any three)</p>	<p align="center">3x2=6</p>
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