

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CODE NO :59/2/2

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.

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CODE NO :59/2/2

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.

	SECTION – A	MARKS
1.	Analyse any two reasons that led to the economic crisis after the 1971 election.	2×1=2
Ans	Reasons for Economic Crisis in 1971—	

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

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	<p>(a) Bangladesh crisis put a heavy strain on India's economy. About 8 million people crossed over to India from East Pakistan as refugees.</p> <p>(b) A lot of money and resources were used in 1971 War with Pakistan.</p> <p>(c) Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high.</p> <p>(d) Pro-poor programmes of the Government under 'Garibi Hatao' put a lot of pressure in the economy.</p> <p>(e) Monsoons failed in 1972-73.</p> <p>(f) Food grains production declined.</p> <p>Any other reason</p> <p align="right">(Any two) (P-103)</p>	2×1=2
2.	Highlight any two problems faced by the European countries after the Second World War.	2×1=2
Ans	<p>(a) Faced the question of keeping old rivalries or to get restructured to have positive international relations.</p> <p>(b) They were facing the ruin of their economies due to Second World War.</p> <p>(c) They were in need of monetary help from any other sources.</p> <p align="right">(Any two) (P-52)</p>	2×1=2
3.	Assess the impact of national emergency, declared in 1975, on the people of India.	2
Ans	<p>Impact—</p> <p>(a) People became more aware about their rights.</p> <p>(b) Importance of the Free Press was realised.</p> <p>(c) Democracy became more important than any other form of governance.</p> <p>(d) The opposition parties joined hands to save democracy.</p> <p>(e) People suffered relocation, compulsory sterilisation and custodial deaths.</p> <p>Or Any other</p> <p align="right">(Any two) (P-112)</p>	2×1
4.	Explain the meaning of Integral Humanism as propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya.	2×1=2
Ans	<p>(a) Integral humanism keeps human at the centre of development.</p> <p>(b) It intends to present an indigenous socio-economical model of development.</p> <p>(c) Its aim is to ensure a dignified life for every human being whole balancing the needs of the individual and society. It is based on pure human soul.</p> <p>(d) Chhitti it stands for (Pure common soul) and economic democracy.</p> <p>(e) This philosophy is based on three principles :</p> <p>(i) Primacy of the whole, not part</p> <p>(ii) Supremacy of Dharma</p> <p>(iii) Autonomy of society</p>	2×1=2

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

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CODE NO :59/2/2

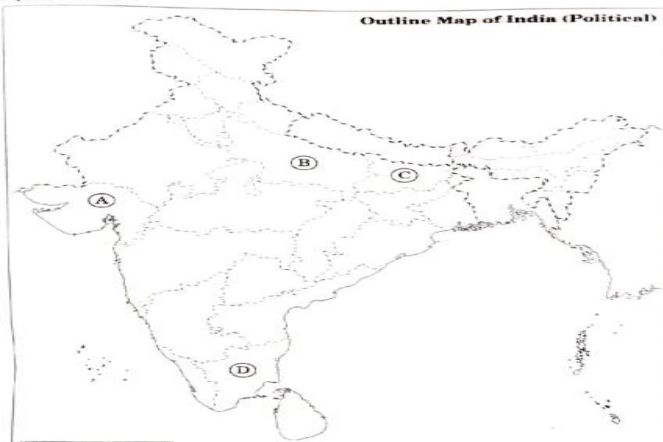
	(iv) Spiritual needs of the individual (Any two points) (Ref. Mat.)	
5.	Highlight any two effects of globalisation on the eating habits of the Indians.	2×1=2
Ans	<p>(a) Eating habits of Indians have undergone a change. Now markets are flooded with new item of fast foods like noodles, pizza, burgers and momos.</p> <p>(b) Regular traditional food like pakoras, samosa, halwa, etc., have taken back seat and cakes, pastries, patties, and also the international drinks like Coke, Pepsi, etc., have replaced lassi and tea. Coffee has taken a respectable favour of the consumers.</p> <p align="right">(P-136, 137)</p>	2×1=2
6.	Analyse any two reasons for the resistance to globalisation.	2×1=2
Ans	<p>Reasons for resistance to Globalisation—</p> <p>(a) Globalisation is taken as pro-capitalism and against the ideology of socialism.</p> <p>(b) Globalisation is also resulting in the weakening of the State.</p> <p>(c) It is against the old concept of welfare State.</p> <p>(d) It is also affecting the local culture.</p> <p>(e) People are worried that globalisation will harm traditional culture and old age values.</p> <p align="right">(Any two reasons) (P-145)</p>	2×1=2
7	Highlight any two political consequences of globalisation.	2×1=2
Ans	<p>Political consequences are both positive and negative</p> <p>Negative aspects</p> <p>a) Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is the ability of the government to do what they do.</p> <p>b) The markets becomes a prime determinant to settle down social and economic priorities in place of welfare.</p> <p>Positive aspects</p> <p>a) The primary status remains the unchallenged basis of political community</p> <p>b) To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.</p> <p align="right">Any one point from each of the above (P – 139-140)</p>	2×1=2
8	<p>(a) Name any four countries that established 'ASEAN'.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Name any four member countries of the European Union.</p>	<p>4X ½ =2</p> <p>4X ½ =2</p>
Ans	<p>Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.</p> <p align="right">(Any four) (P-56)</p> <p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, UK, Sweden, Finland or any other.</p> <p align="right">(Any four) (P-53)</p>	<p>4X ½ =2</p> <p>4X ½ =2</p>
	SECTION – B	

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CODE NO :59/2/2

9.	Evaluate the success of SAARC.	4															
Ans	<p>SAARC has not achieved the desired success of a regional organisation :</p> <p>(a) Most of the smaller countries are scared of India's intensions.</p> <p>(b) Small neighbouring countries feel that India may interfere in their internal matters.</p> <p>(c) India and Pakistan have strained relations since Independence and it has affected the SAARC.</p> <p>(d) Acts of terrorism under the Pakistan Government have also added to the story of failure of SAARC.</p> <p>(e) Enhancing of trade is also taken as a step by India to capture the economy of the neighbouring nations.</p> <p>Any other point (Any two) (P-76-77)</p> <p>Candidate is expected to analyse and evaluate the success of SAARC on the basis of above given facts.</p>	2×2=4															
10.	Name any eight Prime Ministers of India who led the coalition governments.	8 X½ =4															
Ans	<p>V. P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar, Narsimha Rao, A. B. Vajpayee, H. D. Deve Gowda , I. K. Gujral, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Narendra Modi, (Any eight) (P-179)</p>	8 X½ =4															
11.	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 7), four States have been marked as A, B. C and 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 alphabets given in the map as per the following format :</p> <table border="1"> <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 B.P. Mandal, the Chairman of Mandal Commission, belonged.</p> <p>(ii) The State where Somnath Temple is situated.</p> <p>(iii) The State which was most concerned about the ethnic problems in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(iv) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed the government.</p>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			4 X1=4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State															
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	<p>Question no. 11</p>  <p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 11:</p> <p>(11.1) From which State was B.P. Mandal elected as Member of Parliament in 1967, who later chaired the Mandal Commission ?</p> <p>(11.2) In which State did Bahujan Samaj Party achieve a breakthrough for the first time?</p> <p>(11.3) Name the Prime Minister who headed the first coalition government of National Front at the Centre.</p> <p>(11.4) Karpoori Thakur, the Chief Minister who introduced the policy of reservation for OBCs, belonged to which State ?</p>	4 X1=4															
Ans	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No. of the information used</th><th>Related Alphabet in the map</th><th>Name of the States</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td>(c)</td><td>Bihar</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td>(a)</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td>(d)</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td>(b)</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note : Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>11.1 Bihar</p> <p>11.2 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>11.3 Sh. V.P Singh</p> <p>11.4 Bihar</p>	Sl. No. of the information used	Related Alphabet in the map	Name of the States	(i)	(c)	Bihar	(ii)	(a)	Gujarat	(iii)	(d)	Tamil Nadu	(iv)	(b)	Uttar Pradesh	<p>4 X1=4</p> <p>4 X1=4</p>
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(iv)	(b)	Uttar Pradesh															
	SECTION – C																
12.	<p>(a) Explain any three factors that influenced the results of 1971 election in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any three reasons that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p>	<p>3X2=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>															
Ans	<p>Factors that affected the result of 1971 election—</p> <p>(a) Pro-poor steps taken by Indira Gandhi, i.e., ‘Garibi Hatao Programme’ and land ceiling legislation.</p>	3X2=6															

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

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Ans	<p>(b) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December, 1970 which was taken as a bold move by Indira Gandhi. She was being taken as a strong political leader able to solve the problems.</p> <p>(c) Indira Gandhi had an agenda and a positive slogan which opposition was lacking.</p> <p>(d) She changed the election as personality based and not on party or ideology. She alone was taken as party against all others.</p> <p>(e) She tried to abolish the princely privileges. (Privy Purse)</p> <p>(f) Social and economic reforms like nationalisation of Banks.</p> <p align="right">(Any three) (P-96)</p> <p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>Reasons for split in the Congress Party in 1969—</p> <p>(a) Conflict between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate. Syndicate was neglecting the position and personality of Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(b) The Syndicate nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official candidate for Presidential election in 1969 against the wish and choice of Indira Gandhi. She openly supported the independent candidate V. V. Giri who become victorious. It made the Syndicate annoyed and Indira Gandhi was ousted from the party.</p> <p>(c) Indira Gandhi could muster the support of most of the Members of the Parliament and of the Legislatures. She was taken as the real Congress Party.</p> <p>(d) Her economic policies and reforms were not in tune with the Syndicate. So, the rivalry between the two grew and Syndicate was projected as an hindrance for economic reforms.</p> <p align="right">Or any other valid arguments (Any three) (P-91, 93)</p>	3X2=6
13.	<p>a) Why could democracy not succeed in Pakistan? Analyse any three reasons.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) “There is widespread support for democracy in all the Asian countries”.Support the statement with examples from any three countries.</p>	6 6
Ans	<p>(a) Continuous interference of the Military in the administration of Pakistan.</p> <p>(b) Continuous struggle against India—three wars—economic loss leading to poverty.</p> <p>(c) Social dominance of clergy and land owning aristocracy.</p> <p>(d) Lack of genuine support for democratic rule in Pakistan at the international level.</p> <p>(e) Pakistan had become centre for global Islamic terrorism.</p>	3X2=6

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	<p>Or any other (Any three) (P-68, 69)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Examples can be taken from Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives.</p> <p>(a) Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom but now it has become secular democratic country after a long agitation by people under seven-party alliance.</p> <p>(b) Bangladesh was a democratic country from the beginning but military took over after assassination of Sheikh Mujib. But again people have re-established democracy.</p> <p>(c) Similarly in Maldives which earlier was a sultanate has become democratic country after agitation by the people. Now it has a multi-party system.</p> <p>Any other example (Any three) (P-67, 69,71)</p>	<p>3X2=6</p>
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