

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CODE NO: 59/4/3

**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: 59/4/3**

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.

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CODE NO: 59/4/3**

	<b>SECTION – A</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Mention any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Two recommendations of the Mandal Commission :</p> <p>(i) Reserving 27% seats in educational institutions and Government jobs for OBCs.</p> <p>(ii) Land reforms to improve the conditions of the OBCs.</p> <p>(iii) The Commission also recommended backward classes should be that understood to mean backward 'castes'.</p> <p align="right">(Any two points) ( P-182 )</p>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Analyse any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Reasons for dominance of the Congress party in the first three general elections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was the inheritor of the national movement.</li> <li>2. It had an organisation base spread all over the country thus it had the first of the blocks advantage.</li> <li>3. Popular &amp; charismatic leaders- many of these leader of the national movement were contesting elections.</li> <li>4. Social and ideological coalition.</li> <li>5. Tolerance to factions gave it strength.</li> <li>6. The extent of the victory of the Congress was artificially boosted by our electoral system- leading to a vote seat imbalance.</li> <li>7. Weak opposition – token representation</li> </ol> <p align="right">Any two points (P 30-40)</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>(a) "Cultures are not static things." Justify.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) "States have become more powerful as a result of globalisation." Support the statement.</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>2</b></p> <p align="center"><b>2</b></p>
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All cultures accept outside influences all the time. Culture is dynamic, always in process. It gets influenced or influences other cultures.</li> <li>• Uniform culture all around the world leads to cultural Homogenisation Eg McDonalised of the world.</li> <li>• Culture enlarges our choices and leads to cultural heterogenisation.</li> <li>• Culture modifies our traditions.</li> </ul> <p><i>Example :</i></p> <p>Burger / Pizza is no substitute for Masala Dosa. Blue jeans go well with homespun Khadi Kurta.</p> <p align="right">(Any two points or evaluate as a whole )</p>	<b>2</b>

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CODE NO: 59/4/3**

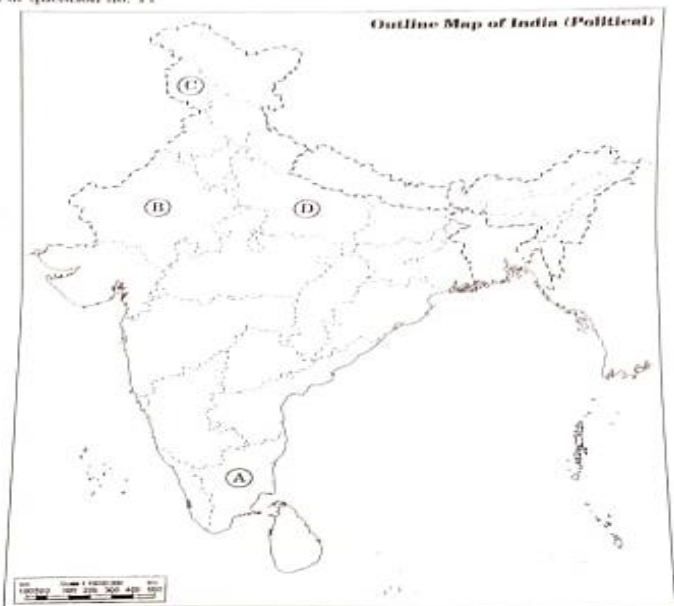
	( P-143 )	
	<b>( OR )</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies, the States can collect information about its citizens.</li> <li>Technology has brought citizens and Government closer to each other.</li> </ul> <p>Any Other relevant point</p> <p align="right">( Evaluate as a whole ) ( P-139 )</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Explain any two political consequences of globalisation.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Political consequences of Globalisation are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion of state capacity as old welfare state in giving way to a minimalist state.</li> <li>Does not always reduce state capacity as state continues to discharge its essential functions.</li> <li>The availability of technology at the disposal of state ensures easy collection of information about citizens.</li> </ul> <p align="right">( P-139 )</p>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Describe any two flows related to globalisation.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Two flows related to Globalisation :</p> <p>(i) Flow of Ideas (ii) Flow of Capital (iii) Flow of commodities (iv) Flow of people</p> <p align="right">(Any two to be described) (P- 137 )</p>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Why is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III called a 'Surplus Majority Coalition'? Explain.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>The NDA III coalition is a coalition of BJP with other regional parties in which BJP has absolute majority on its own. The support of other parties is additional. Hence it is called a 'surplus majority coalition'.</p> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p> <p align="right">(Reference Resource)</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Highlight any two negative effects of globalisation.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Sovereignty of the States is threatened (ii) Local industries get affected (iii) Local traditions and values get endangered</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point or examples may be given)</p> <p align="right">( Any two ) ( P-139-143 )</p>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan.</b>	<b>2×1=2</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Issue of Kashmir (ii) Terrorism (iii) Sharing of River water</p>	<b>2×1=2</b>

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CODE NO: 59/4/3**

	(iv) Control over Siachen Glacier (v) Arms race between the two states. (vi) Demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch. <div style="text-align: right;">( Any two ) ( P-74-75 )</div>	
	<b>SECTION – B</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>"In the recent coalition politics, the alliance of political parties is not based on ideology." Justify the statement with examples.</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In recent coalition politics, the alliance is not based on ideology.</li> <li>• Political parties have pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliance.</li> <li>• Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements.</li> </ul> <p><i>Example :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutva' ideology of the BJP, yet they came together to form a Government and remained in power for a full term in 2014.</li> <li>• In 1989, two diametrically opposite political groups: the left Front &amp; the BJP, supported the National Front Govt.</li> <li>• In 1996, the left Front &amp; the Congress supported the United Front Government.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: right;">(P- 192,176,177)</div>	<b>4</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Explain the process of democratisation in Nepal.</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process of democratisation —</li> </ul> <p>(a) Nepal had been a monarchy till 1990.</p> <p>(b) In 1990, the King accepted the demand for a new democratic Constitution.</p> <p>(c) In 2002, the King abolished the Parliament and dismissed the Government ending the limited democracy.</p> <p>(d) Again in 2006, countrywide pro-democracy protests were held and this led to the restoration of the Parliament dissolved in 2002. At present, democracy is working in Nepal.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>(To be assessed as a whole)</span> <span>(P- 71)</span> </div>	<b>4</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>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 :</b>	<b>4 X1=4</b>

	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	
	(i)			
	(ii)			
	(iii)			
	(iv)			
	<p>(i) The State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(ii) The State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948-1950) belonged.</p> <p>(iii) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.</p> <p>(iv) The region which is a Union Territory now.</p> <p>For question no. 11</p>  <p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 11:</b></p> <p>(11.1) Name the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.</p> <p>(11.2) Name the State where Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.</p> <p>(11.3) Name the State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948-1950) belonged.</p> <p>(11.4) Name the State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.</p>			4 X1=4
<b>Ans</b>	Sl. Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State	4 X1=4
	(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh	

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CODE NO: 59/4/3**

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Tamil Nadu / Madras State</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td>B</td><td>Rajasthan</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td>C</td><td>Jammu and Kashmir</td></tr> </table>	(ii)	A	Tamil Nadu / Madras State	(iii)	B	Rajasthan	(iv)	C	Jammu and Kashmir	
(ii)	A	Tamil Nadu / Madras State									
(iii)	B	Rajasthan									
(iv)	C	Jammu and Kashmir									
	<p><b>* Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>11.1 Sukumar Sen</p> <p>11.2 Rajasthan</p> <p>11.3 Tamil Nadu / Madras State</p> <p>11.4 Uttar Pradesh</p>	<b>4 X1=4</b>									
	<b>SECTION – C</b>										
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>(a) Highlight any three steps taken by China to improve its economy.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight any three strengths of the European Union as a centre of power.</b></p>	<b>3X2=6</b>									
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) Steps taken by China—</p> <p>(i) Adopted open door policy &amp; FDI</p> <p>(ii) Zhou-EnLai's four modernizations – Agriculture, Industry, Science &amp; Technology, Military</p> <p>(iii) Privatisation of Industries</p> <p>(iv) Privatisation of Agriculture</p> <p>(v) Ended political &amp; economic isolation with other countries.</p> <p>(vi) Trade barrier were eliminated.</p> <p>(vii) Creation of special economic zones</p> <p>(viii) Accession to WTO</p> <p align="right">( Any three points to be explained briefly ) ( P-59 )</p> <p align="center"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b) Strengths of EU—</p> <p>(a) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council.</p> <p>(b) Its GDP is more than \$12 trillion in 2005.</p> <p>(c) Its share of World Trade is three times larger than that of US.</p> <p>(d) It has second largest armed force in the World.</p> <p>(e) The Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar.</p> <p>(f) The economic power of European Union gives its influence over its closest neighbours and Asia and Africa.</p> <p align="right">Or any other relevant point ( Any three )</p> <p>(Credit should also be given if the students write only France as a permanent member of UN Security Council after UK left the EU)</p> <p align="right">( P-53 - 54 )</p>	<b>3X2=6</b>									
<b>13.</b>	<b>(a) Highlight any three reasons for the opposition parties to come together to form Janata Party in 1977.</b>	<b>3X2=6</b>									

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CODE NO: 59/4/3**

	<b>OR</b>	<b>3X2=6</b>
	<b>Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary ? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Reasons behind emergence of Janta Party in 1977 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The non- democratic character of the Congress Government.</li> <li>(ii) Various excesses committed during the period of emergency (Eg – Preventive detention, Censorship of press etc)</li> <li>(iii) To ensure that the non - Congress votes would not be divided.</li> <li>(iv) By giving the slogan of Save Democracy , the Janta Party made this election into a referendum on Emergency</li> <li>(v) Jaya Prakash Narayan became the symbol of restoration of democracy.</li> <li>(vi) Middle sections of North India was moving away from Congress for whom Janata Party became a platform.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant reason) Any three reasons</p> <p align="right">(Pg 119)</p> <p align="center"><b>( OR )</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency in 1975 — If the answer is ‘yes’ then the candidate may write -</li> <li>• Opposition must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.</li> <li>• Frequent changes in Government could hamper development.</li> <li>• It was seen as personal attack on Indira Gandhi and not on the party and an attempt to remove her from power through extra-constitutional means.</li> <li>• In a democracy one cannot continuously have extra-parliamentary politics targeting the Government.</li> <li>• CPI supporting Congress felt it was an international conspiracy against the unity of India.</li> </ul> <p>If a candidate writes ‘No’ then the following arguments may be given —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Agitations and protests are the rights of the people.</li> <li>(ii) Bihar &amp; Gujarat movement and other protests were mostly peaceful &amp; non - violent.</li> <li>(iii) Those who were arrested were never tried for any anti-national activity. No cases were registered against most of the detainees.</li> <li>(iv) The Home Ministry did not express any concern about the law and order in the country.</li> <li>(v) Government should have been able to deal with the people’s aspiration.</li> <li>(vi) No Government can be allowed to suppress or negate the Fundamental Rights.</li> <li>(vii) Indira Gandhi misused a constitutional provision meant for saving the country to save her personal power.</li> </ul> <p>(Or any other argument)</p> <p align="right">( Any three ) (Pg 113 -115)</p>	<p><b>3X2=6</b></p> <p><b>3X2=6</b></p>



**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CODE NO: 59/4/3**