

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/3

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

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 various rules of the Board and 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 due 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 Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	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. . If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. 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.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right(✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	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.
8	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.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question" .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once
11	A full scale of marks 80 marks given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	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).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 an answer.• 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/not same.• 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.
14	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.
15	Any un assessed 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.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	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.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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Q7.	Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation? (a) The formation of United Nations (b) The development of new technology (c) The establishment of the World Bank (d) The rise of economy in India and China		1	
Ans	(b) The Development of new technology	P-138		
Q8.	Which of the following statements about environment are correct? (i) Environmental concerns are part of the global politics. (ii) A conference on environment was held in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992. (iii) The UN has assigned the environmental programmes to UN Human Rights Commission. (iv) The Earth Summit was organised by the United Nations. Choose the correct option. (a) (i), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (ii), (iv) (c) (i), (ii), (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)		1	
Ans	(b) (i), (ii), (iv)	P-119		
Q9.	Which one of the following is not a threat to global security? (a) Global warming (b) International terrorism (c) Epidemics (d) Rising prices		1	
Ans	(d) Rising Prices.	P-107		
Q10.	Which one of the following organisations works to prevent international conflicts? (a) United Nations Human Rights Commission (b) United Nations Security Council (c) ASEAN (d) Amnesty International		1	
Ans	(b) United Nation Security Council	P-86		
Q11.	Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Arab Spring was a _____. (a) Political movement (b) Cultural movement (c) Social movement (d) Environmental movement		1	
Ans	a) Political Movement	(R. M)		
Q12.	Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Mikhail Gorbachev was _____. (a) General Secretary of the Communist Party of USSR (b) the founder of the Communist Party of Russia (c) a leader of Western European countries (d) a leader against reforms in the USSR		1	
Ans	a) General Secretary of Communist Party of USSR	P-19		
SECTION – B				
Q13.	In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why?		1+1	2
Ans	First Coalition government was formed in the year 1989. As the Congress party could not win a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha. V.P.Singh formed the Coalition government with the help of specific National Front and Janata Dal alliance of BJP and the Left Front.	P-176	1+1	2

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	<p align="center">Or</p> <p>Even if a candidate mentions about a State govt, the marks should be award For example At state level , first coalition governments were formed in 1967 in states viz. Because no single party could win the majority.</p>	P-90		
Q14.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>Recommendations of the Mandal Commission.</p> <p>i)Reservation of 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and govt jobs for backward classes. ii) Backward classes should be understood as castes other than the Schedule Castes. iii) Land Reforms to improve the condition of OBCs. (Any two)</p>	<p>Pg 182</p> <p>2x1</p>		2
Q15.	Explain 'terrorism' as a new threat to security.		2	
Ans	<p>i) Terrorism uses deadly weapons that cause injuries and death to achieve some political goals. ii) Many innocent people are targeted to terrorise the people and government at large. iii)Terrorism is a threat to security of people and peace (Any two points)</p>	P-107	2	2
Q16.	Highlight any two reasons responsible for the violence in Punjab during 1980s.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>Reasons responsible for violence in Punjab during 1980s are:- (i) Akali's came to power in 1967 and raised issues like redrawing of boundaries demanding some area of Haryana and Chandigarh as their Capital. (ii) Their government was dismissed by the centre. (iii) Later, Akali Dal started movement for autonomy. The Anandpur Sahib resolution asserted regional autonomy and re-defined Centre-State relations. (iv) Pro Khalistan activists took to arms. The militants took shelter and turned the Sikh holy shrine of the Golden Temple at Amritsar into an armed fortress. Government of India carried out Operation 'Blue Star' in 1984. (v) This step of the Central government led to the assassination of the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 after a large scale violence against Sikhs. (or any other relevant point). (Any 2)</p>	<p>Page 158 -159</p> <p>2x1</p>		2
Q17.	Show with the help of any two examples, the strength of the United Nations.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>The strength of United Nations lies in the following:- i) It helps countries to cooperate to make better living conditions for us all. ii) Some issues are global eg. Global warming, epidemics. UN helps nations come together to resolve. iii)It can play an important role in helping nations discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solution.</p> <p>Examples that show the strengths of UN are as follows:- 1. UN passed a resolution that helped resolve conflict between Lebanon and Israel. 2. UN health agencies have worked to help nations deal with COVID pandemic. (or any other example) (any</p>	<p>P-82 P-83</p> <p>2x1</p>		2

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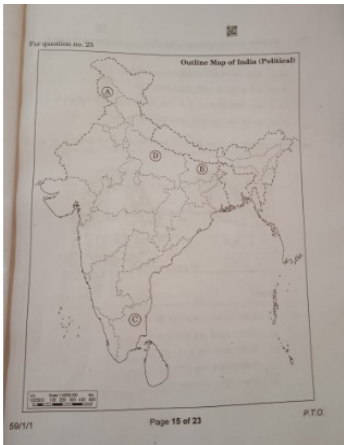

	two)			
Q18.	Highlight any two important features of the 'ASEAN way'.		2x1	2
Ans	ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is i) Informal ii) Non- Confrontational and iii) Cooperative • It respects the national sovereignty of member nations.	P-56	2x1	2
	SECTION C			
Q19.	Highlight any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.		4×1	4
Ans	Steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty. (i) Nationalisation of Banks. (ii) Abolition of Privy Purse. (iii) Nationalisation of General Insurance. (iv) Ceiling on Urban property (v) Land Reform (vi) Public distribution of food grains Or any other relevant point	P-92	4×1	4
Q20.	Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the markets of your city.		2x2	4
Ans	Candidates can write different answers. Marks to be given if supported by logical arguments. (i) Global brands can now be seen in Indian markets. (ii) Small markets have been replaced by big malls for a good shopping experience. (iii) Digital payments or plastic money (Pay TM, Debit, Credit Cards etc) have become popular. (iv) Multicuisine eating joints and International brands like McDonald, KFC have come in the markets. (v) Big malls also offer entertainment like Cinema, recreation making market places an experience enjoyable experience. Or any other relevant point (any two)	Pg 140 -141	2x2	4
Q21.	Write the full form of UNICEF and state any two functions of it.		1+3	4
Ans	UNICEF- The united Nation International Children's Emergency Fund. Function: (i) To collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. (ii) To help and encourage the works that promote children health and better life in all parts of the world. Or any other function	R.M	1+3	4
Q22.	Explain any two areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh.		2x2	4
Ans	Two areas of co-operation between India and Bangladesh- (i) Economic relations have improved considerably since the past years 20years. (ii) Bangladesh is part of India's Look East (Act East) policy since 2014. (iii) Efforts are continuing to identify common threats and cooperate to find solutions to Challenges. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-75	2x2	4

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Q23.	Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources.		2x2	4															
Ans	(i) 3 Rs- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (ii)Some forest – Plant more trees (iii) Use renewable sources of energy (iv) Obey international rules, regulation and environmental laws. (any two)	P-119-21	2x2	4															
SECTION D																			
Q24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: “The war with China alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the North-East region. Apart from being isolated and extremely under-developed, this region also presented India with the challenge of national integration and political unity.”	P-73	4x1	4															
(i)	Which one of the following States is not a North-Eastern State? (a)Arunachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura Ans. (b) Uttarakhand																		
(ii)	Which one of the following States was affected the most due to Sino-Indian conflict ? (a) Assam (b) Nagaland (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim Ans. (c) Arunachal Pradesh																		
(iii)	Which one of the following States was created in the North-East just after the end of Indo-China War? (a) Nagaland (b) Assam (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh Ans.(a) Nagaland																		
(iv)	Which political party got split just after the Indo-China War due to internal differences? (a)Swatantra Party (b) Congress Party (c)Communist Party of India (d) Jana Sangh Ans. (c)Communist Party of India																		
Q25.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), four States/Union Territories have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States/Union Territories 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: <table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><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></table> (i) The State to which the Chairman of the Mandal Commission. B.P Mandal, belonged. (ii) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government.	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

	<p>(iii) The Union Territory which was constituted in 2019.</p> <p>(iv) The State from which the political party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam originated.</p> 					
Ans	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State			
	(i)	B	Bihar			
	(ii)	D	Uttar Pradesh			
	(iii)	A	Jammu & Kashmir			
	(iv)	C	Tamil Nadu			
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 25:</p> <p>(25.1) Name the founder leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party.</p> <p>(25.2) Who was the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India?</p> <p>(25.3) B.P. Mandal, the chairman of Mandal Commission belonged to which State of India?</p> <p>(25.4) Which Union Territory was constituted in 2019?</p>				4x1	4
	<p>Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>25.1 Kashi Ram</p> <p>25.2 Morarji Desai</p> <p>25.3 Bihar</p> <p>25.4 Jammu and Kashmir</p>				4x1	4
Q26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> 			P-73	4x1	4
(i)	<p>The tiger sitting on the right-hand side represents which organisation?</p> <p>(a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam</p> <p>(b) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Estate</p> <p>(c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil East</p> <p>(d) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam</p> <p>Ans.(a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam</p>					
(ii)	<p>The conflict in Sri Lanka from 1983 onwards was based on which of the following?</p> <p>(a) Discrimination by the government between political parties</p>					

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	<p>national popularity even when other regional parties contested elections. (iii)The Congress party was very accommodative of ideologies in the first two decades. Most other parties today have their origin in the Indian National Congress. or any other relevant point (any three point)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975 (i) Tensions in the relationship between the government and Judiciary. Congress advocated parliamentary supremacy and alleged judiciary a conservative institution. (ii) After Bangladesh episode -Prices were rising and expectations of the people were raised by the slogan 'Garibi hatao'. So people were unsatisfied and agitated. (iii)Gujarat and Bihar movements -Students unrest and participation of leaders like Morariji Desai and Jayaprakash Narayan put government into trouble. (iv) Judgement of Allahabad High Court on 12th June 1975- which declared the election of Indira Gandhi (PM) invalid.Accordingly, she was no more a member of Lok Sabha which was threat to her Prime ministership. (v)Combined opposition parties demanded her resignation -Ramlila Maidan rally- where JP give a call and had asked the army ,the police and the Government employees not to obey the illegal and immoral order -all these reasons combined together let to the declaration of emergency. Or any other reasons (any three)</p>	P-107-108	3x2	6
Q28.	<p>(a)Highlight any three features of the process of 'Reorganisation of States' in India after Independence.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight any three major consequences of the Partition of India in 1947.</p>		3x2	6
Ans (a)	<p>Features of the process of Reorganisation of states. (i) Initially our leaders were hesitant to organise new states on the basis of language as they had the fear that it may lead to division and disunity. (ii) A movement for a separate Andhra state started in Telugu speaking areas. (iii) Government had to low down and accept the demand and a new state of Andhra was created in 1952. (iv)Government appointed States Reorganisation Commission in1953. (v) Commission recommended the creation of new states on the basis of language. (vi) This lead to the creation of fourteen states & six union Territories. (any three)</p>	P-19	3x2	6
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Consequences of Partition: (i)Most abrupt unplanned & tragic transfer of population from one country to another. (ii)Lakhs of people were killed in the name of religion. (iii) Two states, Punjab & Bengal were bifurcated. (iv)Division of properties & liabilities were made. (v)Most of the transferred population became homeless. Or any other relevant point (any three)</p>	P-9	3x2	6
Q29.	<p>(a)Evaluate the strength of Japan as a new centre of power.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka and its impact on the economy.</p>		6 3+3	6 6

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<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>Japan as a new centre of Power. (i) Japan is a technologically developed & advanced country known for famous brands like Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki and Honda. (ii) It progressed rapidly after second world war inspite of very few natural resources. (iii) It is the second largest economy in the world. (iv) It is the second largest contributor to the UN budget. (v) Japan is also strengthening its military power. (vi) Thus, in view of its progress & strength it is coming up as a new centre of power.</p>	<p>P-65</p>	<p>6</p>	
<p>(b)</p>	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka: (i) In Sri Lanka, Government is pro-sinhala community and the Tamil people migrated from India are neglected. (ii) The Sinhala nationalist feel that Sri Lanka belongs to them only and hence no concession should be given to Indian Tamils. (iii) This neglect led to the formation of LTTE which has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka. (iv) Tamil people decided that the Government of India should come forward to protect their interests. (v) The IPKF failed to achieve its objectives and Sri Lanka faced a lot of violence. Effect on the Economy: (i) Despite all violence and unrest the economy of Sri Lanka improved. (ii) Considerable economic growth was registered and high level of human development was also recorded. (iii) Its GDP remained high right through the civil war.</p>	<p>P-73</p>	<p>3+3</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Q30.</p>	<p>(a) Analyse any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. <b align="center">OR (b) Analyse any two reasons for the beginning of 'Arab Spring' and any two outcomes of this movement.</p>		<p>3x2</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>Reasons for the disintegration of USSR (i) Internal weakness of the Soviet System (Political & economic) which failed to meet the aspirations of the people. (ii) Most of the resources were used to maintain & develop military arsenal, nuclear weapons and space research – which lead to huge burden on the economy of USSR and the needs of the people got neglected. (iii) Soviet system had become stagnant and non-accountable to people. (iv) Rampant corruption inability to correct the mistakes and unwillingness to allow made the system unpopular. (Any three to be explained) (or any other) <b align="center">OR Reasons:- (i) Corruption (ii) unemployment (iii) Poverty (iv) Antocratic dictatorship Outcomes: (i) Demand for democracy spread in Arab countries. (ii) The role of many dictatorship and rules</p>	<p>P-21</p>	<p>3x2</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(b)</p>		<p>Ref. M.</p>	<p>4x1½</p>	<p>6</p>

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	Collapsed due to the movement ‘Arab –spring’ (to be explained)			
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