

**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(  $\checkmark$  ) 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 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: 59/1/3**

	<b>SECTION – A</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Analyse any two causes of 'Globalisation'.</b>	2x1=2
<b>Ans</b>	Causes of globalisation: (i) Fast means of Transport (ii) Fast means of communication. (iii) Rise of digital technology. (Or any other valid reason) (Any two) ( P-138 )	2x1=2
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Highlight any two actions of the king to restrict the expansion of democracy in Nepal.</b>	2x1=2
<b>Ans</b>	(i) For many years till 1990, the King with the help of army retained full control over the Government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. (ii) In 1990, the King accepted the demand for a new democratic Constitution and in 2002 abolished the Parliament and dismissed the Government – thus ending the limited democracy. ( P-71 )	2x1=2
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Name any four countries that are included in 'South Asia'.</b>	4x ½=2
<b>Ans</b>	South Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Afghanistan (Any four ) — ( P-66 ).	4x ½=2
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Highlight any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.</b>	2x1=2
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Politics in Sri Lanka is dominated by forces that represent the interests of the majority Sinhala community. (ii) They were hostile to Tamils who are in minority. (iii) The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give concessions to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhala only. (Or any other valid reason) (Any two ) --(P-72 )	2x1=2
<b>Q5.</b>	(a) Explain any two steps taken by the US that aided the integration of the European States after the Second World War.  <b>OR</b>  (b) Explain the 'Vision 2020' of the regional organization 'ASEAN'.	2x1=2  2
<b>Ans</b>	(a) Steps taken by the US— (i) America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the 'Marshall Plan' after 1945. (ii) The US created a new collective security structure under NATO. Or Any other step ( P-58 ) <b>( OR )</b> (c) Vision 2020 of the ASEAN is an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community. It is to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region. For Example: 'ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict, the East Timor crises and meets annually to discuss East Asian	2X1=2  2

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	Cooperation.  ( P-57)	
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Analyse any two benefits of multiparty coalition system adopted in India.</b>	2X1=2
<b>Ans</b>	Benefits of Multiparty coalition system— (i) Many a parties get the chance to be a partner in coalition – even regional parties. (ii) Regional aspirations can be fulfilled. (iii) Chances of revolt get reduced. (iv) It prevents the dictatorship of a single party system because it adopts a common minimum programme which represents various ideologies. (v) It made political institutions more democratic and inclusive. (vi) Stability of government increased due to attained absolute majority. Or any other point (Any two)	2X1=2
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Analyse the concept of 'Total Revolution' as visualized by Jai Prakash Narayan in 1975.</b>	2
<b>Ans</b>	Total Revolution as advocated by Jayaprakash Narayan was for— (i) Transformation of individual, society and State. (ii) It sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political and ecological transformations. (iii) It included the right to recall, importance of village/mohalla samities and call for 'upper ke log' to join political struggle for a clean politics in India. (Any two) — Ref. Mat.	2X1=2
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Why did the first coalition government at the Centre in India not prove to be stable? Analyse the major reason.</b>	2
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Due to differences in their ideologies. (ii) Regional political parties had their own interests. (iii) The implementation of recommendation Mandal Commission – Which led to large-scale opposition and violence. (Any two) — ( P-176, 182)	2X1=2
<b>SECTION – B</b>		
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Analyse any two demerits of globalization</b>	2×2=4
<b>Ans</b>	Demerits of Globalisation— (i) Sovereignty of the Government is threatened. (ii) Local markets and artisans lose their earnings and jobs due to the entry and increased role of MNC's all over the world. (iii) Local industries get a tough challenge. (iv) Unemployment gets increased due to developed technology. (v) It has grown disparity between the rich and the poor nations. Or Any other point (Any two)	2×2=4
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>Explain any two points of Deen Dayal Upadhyay's thinking about Integral Humanism.</b>	2×2=4
<b>Ans</b>	As per the thinking of D. D. Upadhyaya, Integral Humanism intends to present an indigenous socio-economic model in which human being remains at the centre of development. It is aimed to ensure dignified life for everyone while balancing the needs of the individual and the society. (i) Supports sustainable consumption of natural resources.	2×2=4

(ii) Enhances not only political but economic and social democracy and freedom.

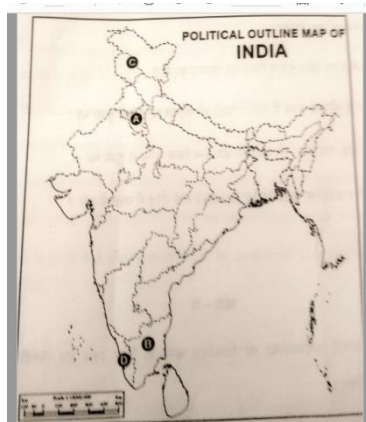
(iii) Based on three principles —

- Primacy of whole, not part
- Importance of spiritual needs
- Supremacy of Dharma
- Autonomy of society

(iv) Thinks about classless, casteless and conflict-free social system.

( Any two ) Ref. Mat

**Q11.** In the given political outline map of India, 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 alphabet as per format that follows:



Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

(i) The State which was not under the rule of the Congress Party in 1952.

(ii) The State where the Congress Party could not win majority in 1957.

(iii) The State from where K. Kamraj, a Veteran leader of the Congress Party, lost election in 1967.

(iv) The State from where the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ham' originated.

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

Answer the following questions.

11.1 In which year was the first general election completed in India?

11.2 In which State had the Congress Party not won majority in 1957?

11.3 From which State did the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' originate?

11.4 Which political party remained in power at the centre from 1952 to

4x1=4

4x1=4

	<b>1967?</b>			
<b>Ans</b>	<b>Sr. No. of the Information used</b>	<b>Concerned alphabet</b>	<b>Name of the state</b>	4x1=4
	(i)	C	J & K	
	(ii)	D	Kerala	
	(iii)	B	Tamil Nadu	
	(iv)	A	Haryana	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>For <b>visually impaired</b> candidates—</p> <p>11.1 1952 (May also write 1951 to 1952)</p> <p>11.2 Kerala</p> <p>11.3 Haryana</p> <p>11.4 The Congress Party</p>			4x1=4
	<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Q12.</b>	<p><b>(a) Highlight any three areas where consensus has emerged among most of the political parties in India after 1989.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight any two major changes that took place in Indian politics after 2014 and also name any two welfare programmes that made women the real beneficiaries.</b></p>			3x2=6
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Emerging areas of Consensus:</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes (OBCs).</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions.</p> <p>(v) Foreign policy of India. ( Any three ) — ( P-191-192 )</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) Change from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance oriented politics.</p> <p>(ii) Economic welfare schemes were made accessible to the masses.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>(i) Jan Dhan Yojana</p> <p>(ii) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana</p> <p>(iii) PM Awas Yojana</p> <p>(iv) PM Suraksha Yojana</p>			3x2=6
				2x2+2x1=6

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	<p>(v) Swachhata Abhiyan (Construction of Toilets)</p> <p>(vi) Mother and Child Tracking System</p> <p>(vii) PM Matritva Vandana Yojana</p> <p>(viii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh</p> <p>(ix) STEP (Support for Training and Employment Programme)</p> <p align="right">( Any two)</p>	
<b>Q13.</b>	<p><b>Explain any four steps taken by China to develop its economy.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain any four factors that make the European Union a strong organization.</b></p>	<p>4 x 1½ =6</p> <p>4 x 1½ =6</p>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) Steps taken by China–</p> <p>(i) Established relations with the US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Proposed four areas of modernisation as agriculture, industry, army and science -technology in 1973.</p> <p>(iii) In 1978 – announced the ‘open door’ policy.</p> <p>(iv) In 1982 – Privatisation of Agriculture was done.</p> <p>(v) In 1998 – Privatisation of Industries was done.</p> <p>(vi) Trade Barriers were eliminated.</p> <p>(vii) Special Economic Zones were set up. ( Any four ) — ( P-59 )</p> <p align="center"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) EU was the world’s biggest economy.</p> <p>(ii) Its share of world trade was three times larger than that of the US.</p> <p>(iii) Two of its countries are permanent members of UN Security Council. (Even if a candidate write ‘one’ in place of ‘two’, it may be considered right).</p> <p>(iv) The EU’s combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.</p> <p>(v) Its currency can pose a threat to US Dollar.</p> <p align="right">Or Any other factor ( Any four ) ( P-53-54 )</p>	<p>4 x 1½ =6</p> <p>4 x 1½ =6</p>