

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination-2020
Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE : 028) (PAPER CODE : 59/2/1)

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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.**
3. 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.
4. 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.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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.
12. 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.
 13. 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.
 14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
 15. 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.
 16. 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

Q-1.	During the First Gulf War, who was the President of Iraq ? OR Which was the first country in the South Asian region to liberalise its economy ?		
Ans.	Saddam Hussein OR Sri Lanka	1 1	P-34 P-73
Q 2.	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in _____ a) 1914 b) 1917 c) 1939 d) 1991		
Ans.	b) 1917	1	P-18
Q 3.	Write the full form of SEATO.		
Ans.	Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation	1	P-6
Q 4.	Which one of the following was the last to happen ? a) Foundation of NATO b) First World War c) Dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima d) First NAM Summit		
Ans.	d) First NAM Summit	1	P-10
Q 5.	Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of European Union is false ? a) To provide a common foreign policy b) Creation of a single currency c) Establishment of a common market d) Cooperation on justice and home affairs		
Ans.	c) Establishment of a common market	1	P-52

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Q 6.	Justify the policy of protectionism adopted by India after independence, by giving any one argument.		
Ans.	i) Not allowing others to export to us so that our own producers could learn to make things. ii) To increase the local production. or any other relevant point. <div align="right">(any one)</div>	1	P-144
Q 7.	Suggest any one step that should be taken to make the World Trade Organisation (WTO) more acceptable to the developing countries.		
Ans.	i) Transparency in its procedures. ii) It should not be influenced by big powers. or any other relevant point. <div align="right">(any one)</div>	1	P-93
Q 8.	Identify the following statement as true or false. Give any one example to justify your answer. “The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.”		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True . North is developed and having infrastructure and better technology for support of global commons. 	1	P-121
Q 9.	Write the full name of the leader who played a prominent role in the integration of Princely States with India.		
Ans.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	1	P-17
Q 10.	In your opinion, which major factor was responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India ?		
Ans.	i) It had inherited the legacy of the national movement. ii) It was the only party at that time which had organizations all over India. iii) It had Nehru’s charismatic leadership. Or any other relevant point. <div align="right">(any one)</div>	1	P-30
Q 11.	Identify the political party which lays emphasis on the idea of one		

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	country, one culture and one nation. a) Indian National Congress b) Bhartiya JanaSangh c) Swatantra Party d) Communist Party of India		
Ans.	b) Bhartiya JanaSangh	1	P-39
Q 12.	Who among the following was the author of the book titled 'Economy of Permanence'? a) MaulanaAbulKalam Azad b) C. Rajagopalachari c) Acharya Narendra Dev d) J.C. Kumarappa		
Ans.	d) J.C. Kumarappa	1	P-55
Q 13.	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate name of the State: The ' _____ Model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of _____.		
Ans.	Kerala, Kerala	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	P-54
Q14.	Explain the concept of 'Privy Purses'.		
Ans.	'Privy Purses' was the form of grant in heredity or government allowance given to the rulers of the princely states and their families.	1	P-94
Q. 15.	The foreign policy of a nation is affected by which factors ? Choose the correct answer. a) Cultural factors only b) Domestic factors only c) Domestic and international factors d) Economic factors only		
Ans.	c) Domestic and international factors	1	P-67
Q 16.	Correct the statement given below and rewrite it in your answer-book: After Nehru , Atal Behari Vajpayee became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve the relations between the two countries.		
Ans.	After Nehru , Rajeev Gandhi became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve the relations between two countries.	1	P-73

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Q17.	Analyse Chogyal's role at the time of Sikkim's merger with India as its 22 nd State.		
Ans17	Chogyal did not accept the merger of Sikkim with India and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and use of force.	1	P-167
Q 18.	Do you agree that the proclamation of Emergency in 1975 weakened the federal distribution of power in India ? Give any one argument to support your answer.		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes i) During the emergency, distribution of powers was suspended. All the powers came into the hands of the Central government. ii) Fundamental rights were restricted. <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	P-109
Q 19.	Why was Anti – Arrack Movement called totally a women's movement ?		
Ans.	<p>(i) The movement provided a platform for women to discuss private issues of domestic violence.</p> <p>(ii) This movement focused on issues of sexual violence against women either within family or outside.</p> <p>(iii) Women joined the campaign against dowry and demanded personal and property laws based on gender equality.</p> <p>(iv) These campaigns contributed a great deal in increasing social awareness as well as shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations.</p> <p align="right">(any one)</p>	1	P-138
Q 20.	Assess the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985.		
Ans.	Assam Accord brought peace and changed the face of politics in Assam. But it did not solve the problem of immigration.	1	P-165
SECTION - B			
Q 21.	Give any one suitable argument to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council.		

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Ans.	<p>(i) India is world's largest democracy.</p> <p>(ii) India has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.</p> <p>(iii) Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.</p> <p>(iv) India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for its membership to the Security Council.</p> <p>(v) India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.</p> <p align="right">(any one to be explained)</p>	2	P-93
Q22.	Differentiate between one –party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China.		
Ans.	<p>Differences between one –party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China –</p> <p>i) Constitutionally China has only a single party to rule over the country, while India has multi-party system.</p> <p>ii) In China elections are manipulated through constitutional provisions so that only single party rules the country. In India one party dominance happened under democratic conditions through regular general elections.</p> <p align="right">(any one)</p>	2	P-35
Q23.	Why did the appointment of A.N. Ray, the Chief Justice of India, in 1973 become controversial ?		
Ans.	In 1973, Justice A.N. Ray was appointed as the Chief Justice of India. This appointment became politically controversial because the seniority of three judges was set aside. These superseded judges had given rulings against the stand of the government.	2	P-108
SECTION – C			
Q24.	Explain India's role in the Bangladesh War of 1971.		
Ans.	<p>India's role in the Bangladesh War of 1971</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India had to bear the burden of about 80 lakh refugees who fled East Pakistan and took shelter in the neighbouring areas in India. India extended moral and material support to the freedom struggle in Bangladesh. India fought a full-scale war for ten days and liberated East Pakistan as a free country and recognized it as Bangladesh. 	4	P-74, 76

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Arguments against the statement</u> <p>i) Some countries fear that it is a way to invade their markets.</p> <p>ii) It may influence their societies and politics.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>		
Q27.	Who was the chairperson of Mandal Commission? Mention any three main recommendations of this commission.		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal was the chairperson of Mandal Commission. • Its main recommendations were : <p>i. The Commission advised that backward classes should be understood to mean backward castes since many castes other than the SCs were also treated as low in caste hierarchy.</p> <p>ii. Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.</p> <p>iii. It recommended land reforms to improve the condition of OBCs.</p> <p>iv. Hence, Mandal commission made recommendations in economic and occupational structures.</p> <p align="right">(any three)</p>	1+3=4	P-181, 182
SECTION – D			
Q28.	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.</p> <p>a) Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful.</p> <p>b) Analyse any two major difficulties that arose in the way of partition.</p> <p>c) What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India ?</p>		

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Ans.	<p>a) i) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.</p> <p>ii) There were killings and atrocities on both the sides of the border.</p> <p>b) i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.</p> <p>iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p>c) i) India would have been much larger nation ii) India would have been playing much vital role in world scenario.</p> <p>iii) There would not have been any Kashmir issue and terrorist problems.</p> <p align="right">Or any other relevant point. (any two)</p>	1+2+2=5	P-8
Q29.	<p>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration. Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation within the country. The reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.</p> <p>a) Which development hastened the disintegration of the Soviet Union ? b) What was the outcome of opposing the reforms initiated by Gorbachev? c) How did Boris Yeltsin emerge as a national hero ?</p>		
Ans.	a) The people in the East European countries which were part of the	2+2+1=	P-19

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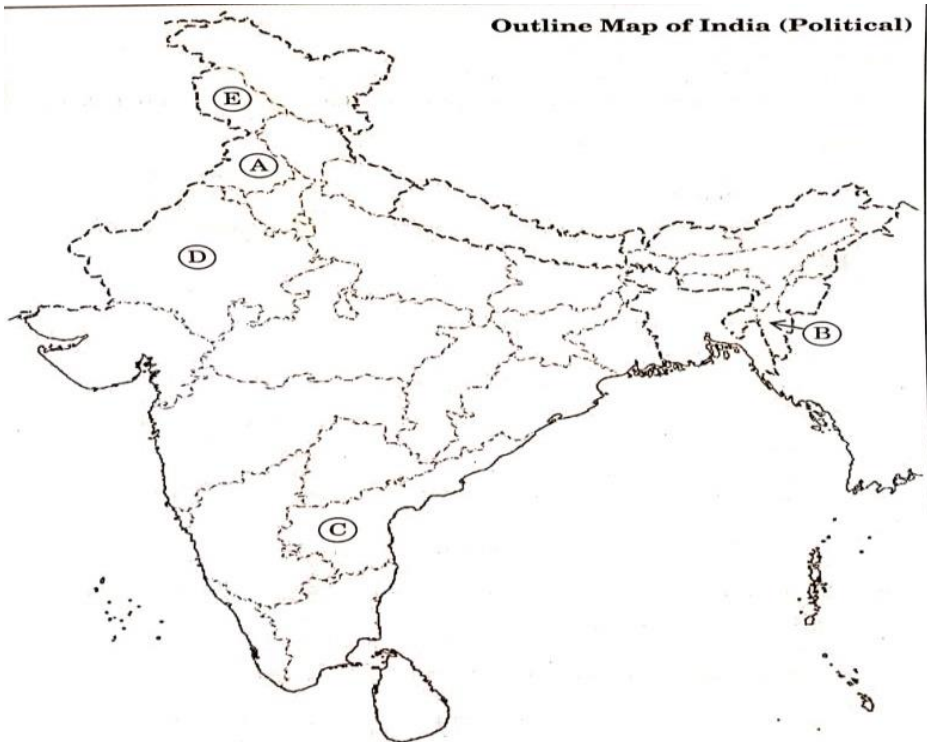
	<p>Soviet bloc started to protest against their own government . Soviet Union did not intervene when disturbances occurred.</p> <p>b) i) A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by the Communist party hardliners resulting into disintegration of the USSR. ii) Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero.</p> <p>c) Boris Yeltsin opposed the coup and also won the popular elections of the Russian Republic and he began to shake off centralised control.</p>	5	
Q30.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>a) What do the soldier and the pigeon shown in the cartoon symbolise ?</p> <p>b) What message does the cartoon convey ?</p> <p>c) As per the cartoon, what task is the soldier trying to accomplish ?</p>		
Ans.	<p>a) Pigeon symbolises peace and the army man represent the force to maintain peace.</p> <p>b) Sometimes it is essential to use force if peace has to be maintained by the use of peace keeping force.</p> <p>c) The soldier is trying to tame the bird which means to maintain peace by using force.</p> <p><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30.</u></p> <p>30.1 What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy?</p> <p>30.2 Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security with the help of examples.</p>	<p>2+2+1=5</p>	P-100

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	<p>Ans.</p> <p>30.1 Alliance building as a component of traditional security policy is a coalition of states that coordinates their actions to deter or defend against military attacks. Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat.</p> <p>30.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal notion of traditional security:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Internal military conflicts. (ii) Separatist movements . (iii) Internal wars or civil wars • External notion of traditional security:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Danger to a country from military threats. (ii) Deterrence, defence and balance of power. (iii) Alliance building as components of traditional security. 	<p>2+1½+1 ½=5</p>	<p>P- 101- 103</p>
<p>Q31.</p>	<p>In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of 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 in the Map as per the following format.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Outline Map of India (Political)</p> </div>		

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	<table><tr><th>Sr. No. of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet 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><tr><td>(v)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>i) The State related to Anti-Arrack Movement.</p> <p>ii) The State related to movement to Right to Information.</p> <p>iii) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' was launched.</p> <p>iv) Recently created Union Territory .</p> <p>v) Insurgency affected region which became a State in 1986.</p>	Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)				
Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state																			
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Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. No. of the information used</th><th>Alphabet concerned</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>D</td><td>Rajasthan</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>A</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>E</td><td>Jammu & Kashmir</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>B</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr></table> <p><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 31.</u></p> <p>31.1 Which State is related to Anti-Arrack Movement ?</p> <p>31.2 The movement for 'Right to Information' was started in which state?</p> <p>31.3 'Operation Blue Star' is related to which State?</p> <p>31.4 Name the two recently created Union Territories.</p> <p>31.5 Name the 22nd state of Indian Union which came into existence in</p>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State	(i)	C	Andhra Pradesh	(ii)	D	Rajasthan	(iii)	A	Punjab	(iv)	E	Jammu & Kashmir	(v)	B	Mizoram	5x1=5	
Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State																			
(i)	C	Andhra Pradesh																			
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	<p>of people is getting reduced.</p> <p>iii. Economically, critics want a return to self reliance and protectionism, especially in export-import and investment.</p> <p>iv. Culturally, critics are worried that traditional culture i.e. music, dress and language etc. will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>		145
Q34.	<p>Describe the circumstances under which the Presidential election of 1969 was held. How did the outcome of this election affect the Congress Party?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe any three lessons taught by the emergency of 1975.</p>		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Circumstance under which Presidential elections of 1969 were held</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Death of President Zakir Hussain ii. Factional rivalry between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open iii. Syndicate nominates N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the candidate of Congress for Presidential elections, but Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister supported V.V.Giri, an independent candidate. iv. Congress President S.Nijalingappa issues whip asking all Congress MP's MLA's to vote in Reddy's favour. Supporters of Indira requisitioned special meeting of AICC v. PM calls for Conscience voting by Congress members. <p align="right">(any three)</p> <p><u>Outcomes of this election</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formalisation of split in the Congress Party. ii. The Congress President expels Indira Gandhi – She claims her party as original Congress. iii. By November 1969 Syndicate was called as Congress (Organisation) and Indira's group was called Congress (Requisitionist) - The two factions were also described as Old and New Congress. iv. Projection of the split was an ideological divide between Socialists and Conservatives, between pro-rich and pro-poor. <p align="right">(any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>The Lessons of emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. ii. Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in Constitution have been rectified. Now 'internal' Emergency can be 	<p>P-93, 94</p> <p align="right">3+3=6</p>	

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	<p>proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>iii. Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy.</p> <p>iv. No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interest of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.</p> <p>v. Brought to light the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.</p> <p>vi. Implementation of the Emergency Rule took place through the police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently.</p> <p>(any three to be explained)</p>	3x2=6	P- 117- 118
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