

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/2

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-XII, 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, due 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_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

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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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● ● 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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SECTION – A		Pg	Mark s	Tot																				
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12																						
1.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer :</p> <p>(i) First Earth Summit (ii) India Signed Kyoto Protocol (iii) The Energy Conservation Act (iv) Antarctic Environmental Protocol</p> <p>(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)</p>		1																					
Ans	(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)	CWP Ch-6	1																					
2.	<p>Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(A) it had become very old. (B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development. (C) it was totally based on Socialist model. (D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.</p>		1																					
Ans	(B) It was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.	ISI 48	1																					
3.	<p>Match the List-I with the List-II correctly:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 55%; text-align: center;">List-I</th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">List-II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td>The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td>Maldives</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b)</td> <td>Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td>India</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(c)</td> <td>A land locked country.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td>Pakistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(d)</td> <td>In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct option :</p>		List-I		List-II	(a)	The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.	(i)	Maldives	(b)	Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.	(ii)	India	(c)	A land locked country.	(iii)	Pakistan	(d)	In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.	(iv)	Nepal		1	
	List-I		List-II																					
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	<p style="text-align: center;">(a) (b) (c) (d)</p> <p>(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)</p> <p>(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)</p> <p>(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)</p> <p>(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)</p>			
Ans	C) a-(ii) b-(i) c-(iv) d-(iii)	CWP Ch-3		
4.	<p>Which of the following statements in the context of shock therapy are correct ?</p> <p>(i) The value of Ruble declined. (ii) Shock therapy strengthened capitalism. (iii) It reduced the prices of goods. (iv) It was in favour of social welfare system.</p> <p>(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) (D) (i), (iii) and (iv)</p>		1	
Ans	(A) (i) and (ii)	CWP 9	1	
5.	<p>Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ?</p> <p>(A) Cuban Missile Crisis (B) Rise of New World Order (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union (D) Rise in US economy</p>		1	
Ans	(C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union	CWP 3	1	
6.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</p> <p>Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up. Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.</p>		1	

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Ans	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)	CWP 82	1	
7.	When did General Ayub Khan take over the administration of Pakistan ? (A) After the independence of Pakistan (B) After the adoption of the constitution (C) After the first election (D) After Bangladesh Crisis		1	
Ans	(B) After the adoption of the constitution	CWP 32	1	
8.	Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out. (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar (C) Jharkhand (D) Madhya Pradesh		1	
Ans	(D) Madhya Pradesh	ISI 20	1	
9.	Indira Gandhi initiated many policies under her leadership. Which one among the following was not a part of her policies ? (A) Abolition of privy purses (B) Nationalisation of banks (C) No use of nuclear power (D) Land reforms		1	
Ans	(C) No use of nuclear power	ISI 82	1	
10.	In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. Assertion (A): People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India. Reason(R): Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem. Options : (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.		1	
Ans.	(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	ISI 77	1	
11.	Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of		1	

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	India, just after independence? (A) Election Commission (B)Planning Commission (C) Shah Commission (D)NITI Aayog			
Ans.	(B)Planning Commission	ISI 48	1	
12.	Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union? (A) Baroda (B)Hyderabad (C)Mysore (D)Gwalior		1	
Ans.	(B)Hyderabad	ISI 16	1	
SECTION – B			6 × 2 = 12	
13.	Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.		2	
Ans.	<u>Measure to protect surroundings from pollution</u> i. Follow National Auto Fuel Policy. ii. Use of Renewable sources of energy should be encouraged. iii. Awareness about global warming should be spread. iv. More plantation of trees. v. To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries. vi. Ban on polluting vehicles. Or any other relevant measure. (any two measures)	CW P 85- 86	2x1= 2	
14.	Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.		2	
Ans.	Advantages of Coalition government: i. Helps to form stable governments. ii. Regional parties get representation. Or any other relevant advantage. (an any two advantages)	ISI 140	2x1= 2	
15.	Some countries oppose India’s inclusion as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Explain any two reasons for this opposition.		2	
Ans.	Reasons: (i) Neighbouring countries like Pakistan have serious reservations to India’s claim. (ii) Concern about India’s nuclear weapons capability. (iii) Other emerging powers like Brazil, South Africa, Japan also having their stake as permanent members.	CW P 58	2x1 =	

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	(iv) Africa and South America will have to be included since these continents remain unrepresented. Or any other relevant reasons. (any two reasons)			2
16.	Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics.		2	
Ans.	Reasons: (i) Throughout the world cultivable area is barely expanding any more and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility. (ii) About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water. (iii) Natural forest are being cut down throughout the world which has disestablished the climate. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone is taking place in the earth's stratosphere which is posing real danger to eco system. (v) These issues can be solved at the global level by cooperation of the governments of various countries. Or any other relevant reason. (any two reasons)	CW P 82		2
17.	Analyse any two reasons for the creation of seven small states in North-East India.		2	
Ans.	Reasons: i. They were created for the economic development of the region ii. Due to socio-cultural issues. iii. Due to popular demand of the people. Or any other relevant reason (any two reasons)	ISI 126- 127	2x1=	2
18.	Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.		2	
Ans.	Reasons : i. The country witnessed major changes. ii. Opposition parties were in the forefront organizing public protests and pressurizing the government. iii. The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress both at the centre as well as in some of the states. iv. The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions. v. Another important feature of this period was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments. Or any other relevant reason. (any two reasons to be analysed)	ISI 76- 77	2x1=	2
	SECTION – C		5 × 4 = 20	
19.	Explain any four reasons for resistance to globalisation.		4	

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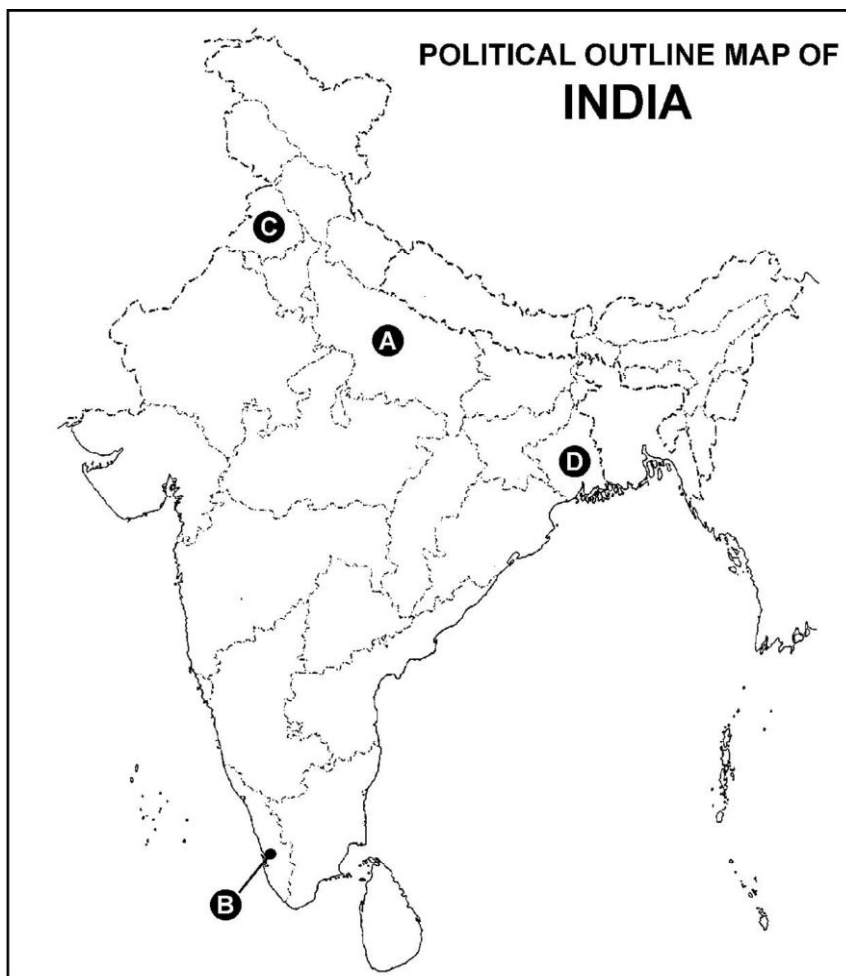
Ans.	<u>Reasons:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leftist argue that contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that expand the breach between the rich and the poor. ii. The state is becoming weak and the capacity of the state for welfare of people is getting reduced. iii. Economically, critics want a return to self reliance and protectionism, especially in export-import and investment. 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. v. Entry of MNCs has damaged the small scale industries and petty shopkeepers. <p>Or any other relevant reason. (any four reasons)</p>	CW P 109		4
20.	Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.			4
Ans.	<u>Sikkims merger with India</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of Independence, Sikkim's was a 'protectorate' of India and not a fully sovereign country. • It was not a part of India. Sikkim's defence and relations were looked after by India. The power of internal administration was with Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. • The first democratic election in Sikkim was held in 1974. Sikkim Congress swept the elections. • Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution in 1975 asking for integration with India. • It was followed by referendum, that stamped popular approval. • Indian Parliament immediately accepted it. • Sikkim became 22nd state of Indian Union. <p style="text-align: right;">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	ISI 131		4
21.				
(a)	“After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India.” Justify the statement with two examples.			4
(b)	OR During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.			4

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Ans.	<p>Relations between Russia and India:</p> <p>i. There is trust and common interest among the two countries.</p> <p>ii. Indian actors and Hindi film songs are heard all over Russia.</p> <p>iii. Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, etc.</p> <p>iv. Russia benefits from India as India is the second largest arms market for Russia.</p> <p>v. Russia is an importer for India's nuclear energy plans and space industry.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. The Soviet economy was then more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.</p> <p>ii. It had a complex communications network and vast energy resources.</p> <p>iii. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the Western capitalist countries.</p> <p>iv. The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.</p> <p>v. The government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.</p> <p>vi. There was no unemployment. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.</p> <p>Or any other relevant feature</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two to be explained)</p>	CWP 11-13			4
(a)					
(b)		CWP 2			2x2= 4
22.	Highlight any four outcomes of the mid-term elections of 1980 in India.				4
Ans.	<p>The outcomes of mid-term elections of 1980 were:</p> <p>i. The Janata party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in North India.</p> <p>ii. Mid-term elections of 1980 showed how Indira Gandhi regained the public support that she had lost due to emergency.</p> <p>iii. The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory of 1971.</p> <p>iv. This taught another lesson - that governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrel some are severely punished by the voters.</p> <p>Or any other relevant outcome</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four outcomes)</p>	ISI 108			4x1= 4
23.	<p>Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.” Justify the statement with two examples.</p>				4
Ans.	<p>Challenges faced by Pakistan:</p> <p>i. Social dominance – the social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent over throw of elected governments and the establishment of military government.</p>				
(a)					

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- (i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- (iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.
- (iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



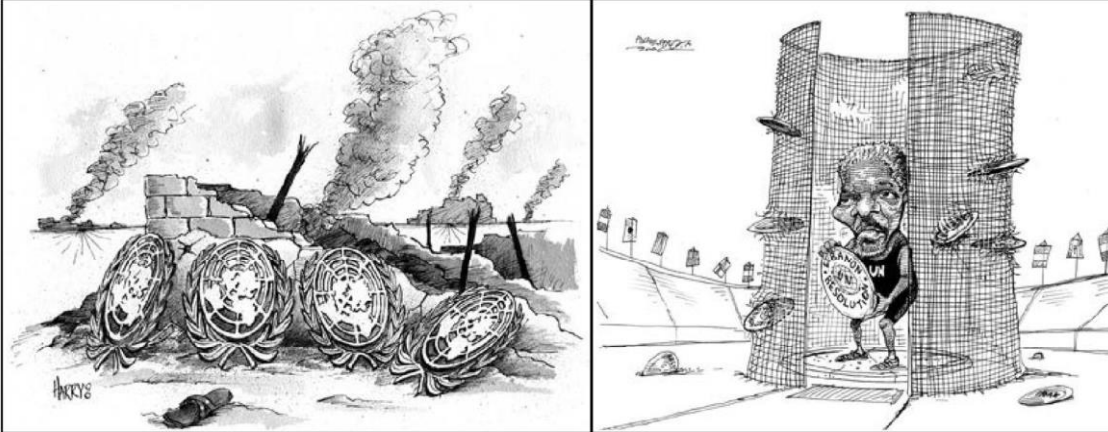
Ans.

ISI
Ch-2

4x1=

4

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	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State			
	(i)	B	Kerala			
	(ii)	D	West Bengal			
	(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh			
	(iv)	C	Punjab			
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24. (24.1) Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad. (24.2) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ? (24.3) Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India. (24.4) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.</p>			4 × 1 =	4	
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates (24.1) Kerala (24.2) Sukumar Sen (24.3) Swatantra Party (24.4) Punjab</p>			4x1=	4	
<p>25.</p>	<p>The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below :</p>					
						
	<p>a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon. b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon. c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon ?</p>					
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(a) United Nation (b) UN General Secretary , Kofi Annan</p>			CW P 46	1 1	

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	(c) According to Israel it was necessary to attack Lebanon to control the militant group called Hezbollah who killed a large number of civilians and caused destruction.		2	
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25. (25.1) Write full form of UNICEF. (25.2) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations? (25.3) How many states signed the United Nations Charter? (25.4) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?		4 × 1 =	4
	For Visually Impaired Candidates (25.1) United Nations Children’s Fund / (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund) (25.2) United Nations Organisation (25.3) 51 (25.4) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	CW P Ch-4	4×1=	4
26.	Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union. (26.1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ? (A) Principle of administrative control (B) Principle of ethnic composition (C) Principle of religious majorities (D) Principle of equality (26.2) Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India ? (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Sardar Patel (C) V.K. Menon (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (26.3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence ? (A) 556 (B) 566 (C) 655 (D) 565 (26.4) Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct ? (A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions. (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India. (C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.		4 × 1 =	4

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	(D)Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.			
Ans.	(26.1) (C) Principal of religious majorities (26.2) (B) Sardar Patel (26.3) (D) 565 (26.4) (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.	ISI 16	4x1=	4
	SECTION – E		4 × 6 = 24	
27.				
(a)	Suggest any three measures that India should adopt to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.		6	
	OR			
(b)	“Co-operation is an important component of traditional security.”Justify the statement with any three arguments.		6	
Ans.				
(a)	i. Measure to overcome poverty: India needs to develop its economy that the condition of citizens must improve. Harmful impacts of globalization should be countered by the positive role of the state by spreading education and job opportunities. ii. Measure to counter terrorism: India has to form a firm military strategy and cyber intelligence. Education and employment opportunities should be increased to prevent the unemployed youth into going for terrorist activities. iii. Measure to prevent epidemics: India needs to improve its public health system. People should be educated for proper sanitation, clean drinking water, enforcement of Swachh Bharat Mission. Or any other suitable explanation given for the points	CW P 77	3x2=	6
	OR			
(b)	Cooperation is an important component of traditional security because: i. In traditional security, there is a recognition that cooperation in limiting violence is possible. Countries should only go to war for the right reasons, primarily self-defence or to protect other people from genocide. Force must be used only after all the alternatives have failed.	CW P 69- 70	3x2=	6

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SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/2

	<p>ii. Disarmament - It requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons. For example, BWC and CWC banned the production and possession of these type of weapons.</p> <p>iii. Arms control - It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, 1972 tried to stop the US and USSR from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.</p> <p>iv. Confidence building - It is accepted as a means of avoiding violence. It is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.</p> <p>Or any other relevant component</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>			
28.	Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century.		6	
(a)	OR			
(b)	In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.		6	
Ans.	Major developments:			
(a)	<p>(i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the county.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u> The government adopted new economic policy in 1991. It was started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first become visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence .</p> <p>(iv) <u>Demolition of Babri Masjid or Ayodhya dispute</u> Ayodhya dispute started with the demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in December 1992. It led to various changes in politics of the country. It raised the question about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.</p> <p>(v) <u>Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi</u> The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to change in the leadership of the Congress. In the election of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party. P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as the Prime Minister of India .</p>	ISI-137-139	3x2=	6

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Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/2

	(any three developments)			
	OR			
(b)	<p>This consensus consists of :</p> <p>(i) <u>Agreement on new economic policies</u> : Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes</u> : Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and supported reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country</u>: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Emphasis on pragmatic considerations</u> rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutava' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three consensus)</p>	ISI-153, 155	3x2=	6

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Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/2

<p>29. (a)</p>	<p>“The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>	
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>Suitable arguments for this are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold War confrontations and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations. ii. India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. It advocated the policy of NAM as the ideal foreign policy approach. iii. In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. iv. India provided human resources for the peace initiative of the United Nations. <p>Or any other relevant argument.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Supporting arguments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relation conference in March 1947. ii. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. iii. India made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. iv. The Afro-Asian conference of 1955, known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India’s engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. <p>Or any other relevant argument.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISI- 56 57</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3x2=</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms ? State any three reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>	
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>Reasons:</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>

