

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/3/3

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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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	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Establishment of SAARC (ii) Establishment of European Union (iii) Establishment of ASEAN (iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China Choose the correct option (a) (ii), (i),(iv), (iii) (b) (iii), (iv), (i),(ii) (c) (ii) ,(iv), (i),(iii) (d)(ii), (iv),(iii),(i)</p>		1	
Ans	(b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)	Ch.2 -I		
Q2.	<p>Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975? (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (b) Communist Party of India (M) (c) Bharatiya Lok Dal (d) Socialist Party</p>		1	
Ans	(b) Communist Party of India (M)	P- 106- II		
Q3.	<p>After 1989, which one of the following political development happened? (a) End of regional politics (b)) Era of coalition government started (c) Dominance of Congress Party continued (d) Communal politics lost ground</p>		1	
Ans	(b) Era of coalition government started	P- 176- II		
Q4.	<p>In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency? (a) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (b) Gujarat and Karnataka (c) Orissa and Assam (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu</p>		1	
Ans	(d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	P- 120- II		
Q5.	<p>Which of the following are the common features for both, the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog? (i) Both are non-constitutional bodies. (ii) Both have significant roles of states. (iii) Both have the Prime Minister as chairperson. (iv) Both have the power to allocate funds. Choose the correct options (a) (ii) and (iv) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iv) only (d) (i) and (iii) only</p>		1	
Ans	(d) (i) and (iii) only	Ch 2-II,		

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		ref.		
Q6.	Which one of the following Princely States initially opposed joining the Indian Union? (a) Baroda (b) Hyderabad (c) Mysore (d) Gwalior		1	
Ans	(b) Hyderabad	P-16-II		
Q7.	Identify the country which is landlocked and has a constitutional monarchy. (a) Nepal (b) Afghanistan (c) Myanmar (d) Bhutan		1	
Ans	(d) Bhutan	P-77-I		
Q8.	Which one of the following statements is not an objective of BRICS? (a) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states (b) Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states (c) To establish a more equitable and fair world (d) To promote peace and security		1	
Ans	(a) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member states.	Ref. M		
Q9.	A.Z. Phizo led a movement in which one of the following States? (a) Sikkim (b) Manipur (c) Mizoram (d) Nagaland		1	
Ans	(d) Nagaland	164-II	1	
Q10.	In which one of the following fields are India and Israel cooperating with each other? (a) Elimination of poverty (b) Population control (c) Foreign policy (d) Counter terrorism		1	
Ans	(d) Counter terrorism	R.M.		
Q11.	Two statements are given below-One labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the option as the answer from the options (a),(b),(c) and (d) given below. Assertion (A) :India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT. Reason (R) :These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true ,but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)		1	

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	(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.			
Ans	(a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-79-II		
Q12.	<p>Two statements are given below-one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.</p> <p>Assertion (A) :South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system.</p> <p>Reason (R): Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d)Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true</p>		1	
Ans	(d) Assertion(A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	P-66-I		
	SECTION – B			
Q13.	Analyse any two reasons for the political rise of Other Backward Classes in India.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>Reasons</p> <p>i.The political rise of OBC was connected to the increase in political aspirations. ii.The Mandal Commission also helped in shaping the politics of OBCs. iii.Rise of Caste-based political parties. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P-180-II	2x1	2
Q14.	Evaluate the policy of Non-alignment as a component of India's foreign policy.		2	2
Ans	<p>Benefits of NAM for India-</p> <p>i.India's desire to be independent and sovereign in keeping and maintaining the foreign relations by choosing the policy of NAM. ii.The policy of NAM is helping India to keep the balance of power. iii.India could get help from both the superpowers. (Or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P-67-I	2x1	2

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Q15.	Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.		4 x½	2
Ans	Republics of USSR:- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. (Any four)	2-II	4 x½	2
Q16.	Highlight any two reasons for the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.		2x1	2
Ans	i. Differences between Indira Gandhi and the Congress Syndicate. ii. Indira Gandhi opposed the official candidate for the presidential election and challenged the leaders of Syndicate. iii. Indira Gandhi pursued her own thinking against the party line. (or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-94-II	2x1	2
Q17.	Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.		2x1	2
Ans	Principles of Integral Humanism are:- i. Primacy of whole and non-part (not of the part) ii. Supremacy of Dharma iii. Autonomy of Society (Any two)	Ref. M	2x1	2
Q18.	State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog.		2x1	2
Ans	Functions of NITI Aayog:- i. It provides the necessary and technical advice to the Union government regarding policy making. ii. It harmonizes the interest of national security and economic policy. iii. It prepares a strategic and long-term framework of policy and programme. iv. It acts as a think tank of the Union government. (Any two)	Ch. 2-II, Ref.	2x1	2
SECTION C				
Q19.	Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.		2x2	4
Ans	i. Traditional security is related to the ends and means of war whereas Non-traditional security goes beyond military threats and includes a wide range of threats affecting human existence. ii. Traditional security includes strengthening of self-defense and protection of people from genocide. Non-traditional security is human security and cares for human security against terrorism, global warming and epidemics. (or any other relevant point)	P-103-I	2x2	4
Q20.	Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.		4x1	4

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Ans	Changes in Indian Politics after 2014:- i.End of Congress Party led coalition government (UPA). ii.Rise of BJP with absolute majority in Lok Sabha. iii.Continuation of coalition (NDA) with regional parties in spite of absolute majority. iv.Regional Parties are being accommodated to respect diversity. v.Pre poll alliance is a new trend in Indian politics. vi.Development and governance based politics is on the rise. (Or any other relevant point) (Any four)	Ref. M.	4x1	4
Q21.	Highlight any two reasons of the separatist movement in Mizoram.		2x2	4
Ans	Reasons for separatist movement in Mizoram:- i.Mizo people were of the opinion that they were never a part of British India. ii.The Assam government failed to manage the famine of 1959. Therefore, Mizos' anger led to the formation of Mizo National Front. iii.Under the leadership of Laldenga MNF started an armed campaign demanding a separate state in 1966. (Or any other relevant point) (Any two)	163-II	2x2	4
Q22.	Analyse the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.		4	4
Ans	Mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India are:- i.Due to India's size and power in South Asia, smaller countries are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions. The Indian government on the other hand often feels exploited by its neighbours. ii.Smaller countries think that India wants to invade and dominate international markets with the help of SAPTA. iii.India does not like the political instability in these countries fearing it can help outside powers to gain influence in the region. iv.Many times India helped the smaller countries in solving their problems. v. Economic relations between these two are also improving. vi.Cooperation between the two can also be noticed. For example India and Nepal are allowed to travel and work in each other's country without visa and passport. vii. For development and cooperation South Asian countries have established a regional organization named SAARC. (Or any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-71, 77-II	4	4
Q23.	Highlight any two effects of globalisation on the economy of a country.		2x2	4
Ans	Economic effects of globalization:- i)Globalization has led to similar economic policies adopted by governments in different parts of the world. ii)The restrictions on movement of capital across countries have been reduced. iii)Economic globalization has created an intense division of opinion all over the world.	P-140-I	2x2	4

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Ans	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	Ch.1 +II	4x1	4
	(i)	B	Tamil Nadu			
	(ii)	A	Chhattisgarh			
	(iii)	D	Punjab			
	(iv)	C	Andhra Pradesh			
<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q No 26:</p> <p>(i) Which two States were created by dividing 'Bombay' State?</p> <p>(ii) What is the present name of former 'Madras' State?</p> <p>(iii) Uttarakhand was carved out of which State?</p> <p>(iv) Name the State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh?</p>				4x1	4	
<p>Note: For visually impaired candidates:-</p> <p>26.1 Gujarat and Maharashtra</p> <p>26.2 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>26.3 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>26.4 Chhattisgarh</p>						
SECTION E						
Q27.	(a) Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.				4x1½	6
	OR				4 x1½	6
(b) Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.						
Ans	(a) New member nation must be:-			P-89-I	4x1½	6
	i.A major military power ii.A major economic power iii.A substantial contributor to the UN budget iv.A big nation in term of its population v.A nation that respects democracy and human rights vi.A country that would represent the world's diversity. (Reasons to be justified)					
OR			(Any four)			
(b)	Suggestions:- i.Creation of a peace building commission ii.Creation of a democracy fund					

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	<p>iii.Establishment of a Human Rights Council iv.Agreement to achieve millennium goals v.Condemnation of terrorism. (Suggestions to be explained) (or any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	P-91-I	4x1 ½	6
Q28.	<p>(a) Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.</p>		3X2	6
Ans (a)	<p>Factors:- i.Soviet system failed to meet the aspirations of the people. ii.Economic stagnation for many years. iii.The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. iv.It had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense. v.The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics. vi.Nationalists' urges and feelings were very much at work throughout the history of the Soviet Union. vii.Ethnic and religious differences within the Central Asian republics coupled with economic backwardness. (Or any other relevant factor) (Any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Reasons:- i.Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and Technological revolutions taking place in the west. ii.Mikhail Gorvachev also felt the need to normalize relations with the US. iii.To reform the Soviet Union economy with the west, the administrative system also forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR. iv.Reforms were considered essential to liberate the rigid administrative system of the Soviet Union. v.Gorvachev felt that the Soviet economy had become stagnant. vi.The Communist party was not accountable to the people, this further created resentment. vii.The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc, started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control. (Any three)</p>	P-20-I	3X2	6
(b)		P-19-I	3X2	6
Q29.	<p>"The general elections of 1952 in India were a landmark in the history of democracy in the world." Support the statement with any three arguments.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) What is meant by 'Privy Purse' ? Why did Indira Gandhi insist on abolishing it in 1970 ? Analyse any two reasons.</p>		3x2	6
			2+4	6

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<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>i. Big size of country and electorate, near about 17 crore voters and successful completion of the process. ii. Poor and illiterate people were able to use their ballot paper. iii. Experiment of universal adult franchise at a very large scale in the world. iv. Preparation for the election was a mammoth exercise but done successfully. v. Trained over one lakh officers for polling and the effort made was successful. vi. More than 50% voters used their votes, which silenced the critics all over the world over this grand achievement, which was a landmark in history.</p> <p align="right">(Any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	<p>P-28-II</p>	<p>3x2</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>The integration of Princely States was preceded by an assurance that the then rulers' families would be allowed to retain private property and given grants in heredity and government allowances measured on the basis of extent, revenue and potential of the merging state. This grant was known as 'Privy Purse'. Reasons Indira Gandhi insisted on abolishing it as: i. Hereditary privileges were not consonant with the principles of equality. ii. It was against the social and economic justice laid down in the Constitution of India. iii. People also protested against the privileges given to princely states at the time of accession, integration and consolidation. iv. In the election of 1971, Indira Gandhi made this a major election issue and took it as a step to reduce poverty. vi. Following its massive victory in the 1971 election, the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'Privy Purse'.</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	<p>P-94-II</p>	<p>2+4</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Q30.</p>	<p>(a) Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.</p>		<p>4x1½</p> <p>4x1½</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>i. Decreasing cultivable area. ii. No access to safe drinking water resulting in the death of more than 3 million children every year. iii. Speedy deforestation and elimination of national forests. iv. Decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's Stratosphere. v. Increase in coastal pollution. vi. Global Warming (Points to be explained) (or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	<p>P-118-I</p>	<p>4x1½</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>i. Greater economic flows among different countries of the world. This flow or exchange may be in the forms like commodities, capital, people and ideas.</p>	<p>P-</p>		

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	<p>ii. Increase in the trade of commodities. iii. Restrictions on movement of capital across the countries have been reduced. iv. The choices of customers have multiplied. v. The job avenues have increased. vi. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries can not take away the jobs of their own citizens. v. It has increased the gap between the developed and developing countries. vi. It has widened the gap between rich and the poor, skilled and unskilled within a country. (or any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	140- I	4x1½	6
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