

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/3/1

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. . If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right(✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question" .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once
11	A full scale of marks 80 marks given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.• Wrong grand total.• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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	<p>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>			
Ans	(d) Assertion(A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	P-66-I		
Q6.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</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	(a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-79-II		
Q7.	<p>Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.</p> <p>(a) Afghanistan (b) India (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal</p>		1	
Ans	(b)India	P-75-I		
Q8.	<p>Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975?</p> <p>(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		
Q9.	<p>In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between _____ to bring normalcy in Punjab.</p> <p>(a) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal (b) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal (c)Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal</p>		1	

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Ans	It was a difficult period in India's democratic politics because:- i. Prices were rising due to the Arab-Israel war of 1973. ii. There was a hike in oil prices. iii. India was facing difficulties on the economic front. iv. Many agitations were going on in the country. v. India faced a railway strike in May 1974. (Any two)	P-78-II	2	
Q15.	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
Q16.	Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason .		2	2
Ans	Constitutional crisis between Legislature and Judiciary was focussed on the followings:- i. Can Parliament abridge the Fundamental Rights? ii. Can the Parliament curtail the right to property? iii. The Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge the Fundamental Rights for giving effect to directive principles but the Supreme Court rejected it. iv. In June 1975, election of Indira Gandhi as MP was declared null and void by the Allahabad High Court but after her appeal in the Supreme Court, she could remain an MP but could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. v. There was no coordination among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. (Or any other relevant point) (Any one)	P-107-II	2	2
Q17.	Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.		4x½	2
Ans	Republics of USSR:- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. (Any four)	CH-2-II	4 ½	2
Q18.	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	Ref. M	2x1	2

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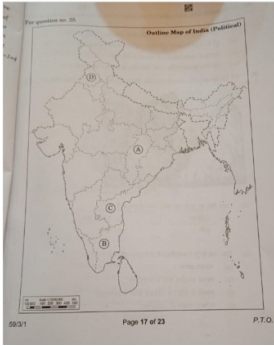
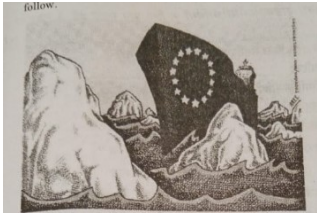
	two)			
	SECTION C			
Q19.	Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.		2x2	4
Ans	<p>Difference between the traditional and non-traditional notion of Security:-</p> <p>Traditional Notion of Security:-</p> <p>i. The greatest danger to a country is from Military threats from outside.</p> <p>ii This may endanger the core values of sovereignty and territorial integrity.</p> <p>iii. Military actions also endanger the lives of ordinary citizens.</p> <p>iv. It is also concerned with internal security. It may be threatened by civil war and internal separatists movements.</p> <p>Non-Traditional Notion of Security:-</p> <p>i. It includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.</p> <p>ii. Main proponents of non-traditional security are not just the state but also individuals or communities or indeed all of human kinds.</p> <p>ii. Threats may be such as terrorism, human rights, global poverty and migration etc.</p> <p>iv. It is also called 'human security' or 'global security'.</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P-101, 106-I	2x2	4
Q20.	Highlight any two reasons of the separatist movement in Mizoram		2x2	4
Ans	<p>Reasons for separatist movement in Mizoram:-</p> <p>i. Mizo people were of the opinion that they were never a part of British India.</p> <p>ii. The Assam government failed to manage the famine of 1959. Therefore, Mizos' anger led to the formation of Mizo National Front.</p> <p>iii. Under the leadership of Laldenga MNF started an armed campaign demanding a separate state in 1966.</p> <p align="right">(Or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P-163-II	2x2	4
Q21.	Analyse the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.		4	4
Ans	<p>Mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India are:-</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Smaller countries think that India wants to invade and dominate international markets with the help of SAPTA.</p> <p>iii. India does not like the political instability in these countries fearing it can help outside powers to gain influence in the region.</p>	P-71, 77-I	4	4

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	<p>iv. Many times India helped the smaller countries in solving their problems.</p> <p>v. Economic relations between these two are also improving.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>vii. For development and cooperation South Asian countries have established a regional organization named SAARC.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>			
Q22.	Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.		4x1	4
Ans	<p>Changes in Indian Politics after 2014:-</p> <p>i. End of Congress Party led coalition government (UPA).</p> <p>ii. Rise of BJP with absolute majority in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>iii. Continuation of coalition (NDA) with regional parties in spite of absolute majority.</p> <p>iv. Regional Parties are being accommodated to respect diversity.</p> <p>v. Pre poll alliance is a new trend in Indian politics.</p> <p>vi. Development and governance based politics is on the rise.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	Ref. M.	4x1	4
Q23.	Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.		4×1	4
Ans	<p>Effects of globalization on the Culture of India:-</p> <p>i. Many festivals have entered and added to our culture like Valentines Day, Christmas and Halloween etc.</p> <p>ii. New dressing sense and style like Jeans, Tops, T-shirts etc. have invaded our traditional dresses like Kurta, Pyjama and Dhoti etc.</p> <p>iii. Cinema, Music and Dance forms have also been affected by Globalization.</p> <p>iv. Food habits and items have changed. Pizza, Burger, Noodles are popular now.</p> <p>v. Markets have also changed and Mall culture/ Online shopping has entered and became popular.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	P-143-I	4x1	4
SECTION D				
Q24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow</p> <p>The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.</p>		4x1	4

	<p>(iii) The State which was partitioned in 1947. (iv) The first State created in 1952.</p> 																			
Ans	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Chhattisgarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Punjab</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)	B	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	A	Chhattisgarh	(iii)	D	Punjab	(iv)	C	Andhra Pradesh		Ch-1 -11	4x1	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																		
(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 25: (i) Which two States were created by dividing ‘Bombay’ State? (ii) What is the present name of former ‘Madras’ State? (iii) Uttarakhand was carved out of which State? (iv) Name the State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.</p>				4x1	4														
	<p>Note: For visually impaired candidates:- 25.1 Gujarat and Maharashtra 25.2 Tamil Nadu 25.3 Uttar Pradesh 25.4 Chhattisgarh</p>																			
Q26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> 				4x1	4														
(i)	<p>The above cartoon is related to which organisation? (a) ASEAN (b) European Union (c) SAARC (d) BRICS Ans.(b) European Union</p>			P-55-I																
(ii)	<p>The above cartoon is about which one of the following?</p>																			

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	<p>(a) Global warming (b) Failure to make a trade agreement (c) Failure to draft a common constitution (d) Failure to protect the environment Ans.(c) Failure to draft a common constitution</p>			
(iii)	<p>What does the circle of stars shown in the cartoon represent? (a) Member-states of the organisation (b) Unity of the organisation (c) Success of the organisation (d) Composition of the organisation Ans.(b) Unity of the organisation</p>			
(iv)	<p>In which year was the organisation related to the cartoon established? (a) 1967 (b)1985 (c) 1992 (d) 2006 Ans.(c) 1992</p>			
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 (i) Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan? (a) Council of Europe (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (c) European Community (d) European Economic Community (ii) Which two countries have resisted to adopt Maastricht Treaty ? (a) Bulgaria, Romania (b) Britain, France (c) Denmark, Sweden (d) Poland, Finland (iii) China adopted the 'open door' policy to improve its economy in which year? (a) 1975 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979 (iv) Which set of five countries were the founders of ASEAN? (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei (c) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei (d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand</p>		4x1	4
	<p>Note: For visually impaired candidates:- (i) (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (ii) (c) Denmark, Sweden</p>	Ch.2 -I	4x1	4

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	(iii)(c) 1978 (iv) (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand			
	SECTION E			
Q27.	Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats OR Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.		3x2 3x2	6 6
Ans (a)	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-20-I	3X2	6
(b)	OR 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. Gorbachev 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. <p align="right">(Any three)</p>	P-19-I	3X2	6
Q28.	(a) Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics. OR (b) Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.		4 x1½ 4 x1½	6 6

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<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 natural forests. iv.Decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's Stratosphere. v.Increase in coastal pollution. vi. Global Warming</p>	<p>P-118-I</p>	<p>4 x1½</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>(Points to be explained) (Any four), (or any other relevant point) OR 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. 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)</p>	<p>P-140-I</p>	<p>4 x1½</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Q29.</p>	<p>(a) How is 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries? Analyse with the help of examples.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party.</p>		<p>3+3</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>India is not the only country who has experienced the dominance of one party. Many other examples are there of one party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In other countries, dominance of one-party was ensured by compromising democracy. i.In some countries like China, Cuba, Syria, the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country. But in India, the constitution does not mention any provision regarding one party system. ii.In some countries like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt and Eritrea are effectively one party dominant states due to legal and military measures. But India is a democratic country and there is a multi-party system. iii.Until a few years ago Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan were also effectively one party dominance states. But in India, one</p>	<p>P-35-II</p>	<p>3+3</p>	<p>6</p>

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(b)	<p>party dominance is under democratic conditions. In India, many parties have contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win election after election.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Various aspects of Presidential election 1969:-</p> <p>i.Despite Indira Gandhi's resentment, the Syndicate nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official congress candidate for ensuring presidential elections.</p> <p>ii.Indira Gandhi retaliated the situation by encouraging V.V.Giri, the then Vice President to be nominated as an independent candidate.</p> <p>iii.During elections, the then Congress President S. Nijlingappa issued a 'whip', asking all congress MPs and MLAs to vote for N. Snjeeva Reddy.</p> <p>iv.On the other hand, PM Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscience vote to vote the way they want.</p> <p>v.Elections went in favour of V.V.Giri and the defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy formalized the split of congress party into two:- Congress(O) and Congress(R).</p>	P-93-II	6	6
Q30.	<p>(a) Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(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.</p>		4 x 1½	6
Ans a)	<p>New member nation must be:-</p> <p>i.A major military power</p> <p>ii.A major economic power</p> <p>iii.A substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>iv.A big nation in term of its population</p> <p>v.A nation that respects democracy and human rights</p> <p>vi.A country that would represent the world's diversity. (Reasons to be justified)</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P-89-I	4 x 1½	6
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Suggestions:-</p> <p>i.Creation of a peace building commission</p> <p>ii.Creation of a democracy fund</p> <p>iii.Establishment of a Human Rights Council</p> <p>iv.Agreement to achieve millennium goals</p> <p>v.Condemnation of terrorism. (Suggestions to be explained) (or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P-91-I	4 x 1½	6