

**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 timed mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**

2 **"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC."**

3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.**

4. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.

5. 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 left-hand margin and encircled.

6. 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.**

7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.

8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

10. A full scale of marks \_\_\_\_\_ (example 0-80) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)

12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-

- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
- Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
- Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
- Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
- Wrong grand total.
- Marks in words and figures not tallying.
- Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
- Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.

13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.

14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.

15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.

16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.

17. The board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

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SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

SET:1 CODE NO 59/1/1

SECTION – A			
Q1.	Which one of the following is not a Baltic Republic? (A) Estonia (B) Ukraine (C) Chechnya (D) Georgia		
Ans	(C) Chechnya	1	
Q2.	The President of which one of the following Republics appointed himself to power, first for ten years and then extended it for another ten years? (A) Uzbekistan (B) Chechnya (C) Lithuania (D) Georgia		
Ans	(A) Uzbekistan	1	
Q3.	Which one of the following statements about the European Union (EU) is <i>not</i> correct? (A) The EU is the world's biggest economy. (B) The EU's combined Armed Forces are second largest in the world (C) The EU has its own flag and anthem. (D) The EU does not enjoy any political and diplomatic influence.		
Ans	(D) The EU does not enjoy any political and diplomatic influence.	1	
Q4.	Which one of the following statements about the ASEAN flag is not correct ? (A) The stalks shown in the flag represent ten South-West Asian countries. (B) These ten stalks are paddy stalks. (C) The circle in the flag symbolises the unity of ASEAN. (D) The bundle of ten stalks bound together represents friendship and solidarity of the members		
Ans	(A) The stalks shown in the flag represent 10 South -West Asian countries.	1	
Q5.	Which one of the following statements about present-day Nepal is correct ? (A) It is a Hindu state.		

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	<p>(B) It has monarchy.                  (C) It is a secular state.                  (D) There is no parliamentary system.</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(C) It is a secular state.	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q6.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population?</b>                  (A) Bhutan                  (B) Pakistan                  (C) Nepal                  (D) Sri Lanka</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Sri Lanka	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q7.</b>	<p><b>Identify the UN Agency that also works in the cultural field.</b>                  (A) UNICEF                  (B) WHO                  (C) UNHCR                  (D) UNESCO</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(D) UNESCO	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q8.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following members of the UN Security Council has used its Veto power the maximum number of times?</b>                  (A) United States of America                  (B) USSR/Russia                  (C) United Kingdom                  (D) France</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) USSR / Russia	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q9.</b>	<p><b>Who among the following leaders is known for the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?</b>                  (A) Jayaprakash Narayan                  (B) Ram Manohar Lohia                  (C) Morarji Desai                  (D) L.K. Advani</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Ram Manohar Lohia	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>Who among the following leaders was not a minister in Jawaharlal</b>		

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(a)	<p><b>Nehru's Cabinet formed in 1948 after independence?</b>  <b>(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</b>  <b>(B) B.R. Ambedkar</b>  <b>(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</b>  <b>(D) Mahatma Gandhi</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Who among the following Prime Ministers of India nationalised the banks ?</b>  <b>(A) Morarji Desai</b>  <b>(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri</b>  <b>(C) Indira Gandhi</b>  <b>(D) Jawaharlal Nehru</b></p>		
<b>Ans(a)</b>	(D) Mahatma Gandhi <b>OR</b>	<b>1</b>	
(b)	(C) Indira Gandhi	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q11.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following statements about globalisation is correct ?</b>  <b>(A) Globalisation began due to disintegration of the USSR.</b>  <b>(B) Globalisation has caused worldwide interconnectedness.</b>  <b>(C) Globalisation is only an economic phenomenon.</b>  <b>(D) Globalisation has led to different wars.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Globalisation has caused worldwide interconnectedness.	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q12.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following statements is a cultural consequence of globalisation?</b>  <b>(A) Blue jeans can go well with a khadi kurta.</b>  <b>(B) In most of the cases, the State capacity has eroded.</b>  <b>(C) Import duty has been reduced.</b>  <b>(D) Investors of rich countries can invest their capital in developing countries.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(A)Blue jeans can go well with a Khadi kurta.	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q13.</b>	<p><b>From the following, who gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?</b>  <b>(A) Indira Gandhi</b>  <b>(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri</b>  <b>(C) Ram Manohar Lohia</b>  <b>(D) K. Kamaraj</b></p>		

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<b>Ans</b>	(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q14.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following systems was not promoted by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya ?</b></p> <p>(A) Western system                  (B) Classless system                  (C) Casteless system                  (D) Conflict-free social system</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Western system	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q15.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following statements about holding Lok Sabha elections in 1980, much before the completion of five-year term, is true ?</b></p> <p>(A) The Janata Party split and Morarji Desai lost majority.                  (B) The Janata Party could not keep its constituents together.                  (C) Due to withdrawal of support given by the Congress Party, Charan Singh's government had to resign.                  (D) The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Due to withdrawal of support given by the Congress party ,Charan Singh's government had to resign.	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q16.</b>	<p><b>Who among the following leaders was the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India?</b></p> <p>(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee                  (B) V.P. Singh                  (C) P.V. Narasimha Rao                  (D) Morarji Desai</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) V.P. Singh	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
<b>Q17.</b>	<p><b>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>The consequences of globalisation are not confined only to the sphere of politics and economy. Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so,</b></p>		

	<p><b>because globalisation leads to what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture.</b></p> <p>17.1 Which one of the following statements is a consequence of cultural globalisation ?</p> <p>(A) It narrows down the scope of social justice.          (B) There is increase in the momentum towards inter-dependence between governments.          (C) Our food choices have increased.          (D) It results in an erosion of state capacity.</p> <p>17.2 Cultural homogenisation means :</p> <p>(A) rise of global culture.          (B) rise of uniform culture.          (C) rise of different cultures.          (D) rise of a distinctive culture.</p> <p>17.3 Identify one positive consequence of cultural globalisation.</p> <p>(A) It leads to the shrinking of the cultural heritage of the entire globe.          (B) It spreads western culture in the whole world.          (C) It modifies our culture at the cost of our traditions.          (D) It widens our range of choices in various fields.</p> <p>17.4 Which one of the following statements is a consequence of cultural globalisation ?</p> <p>(A) It affects us in what we eat, drink and wear in our homes.          (B) Our thought process remains unaffected.          (C) It leads to economic ruin for the developing countries.          (D) International organisations become weak.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	
<b>Ans</b>	<p>17.1 (C) Our food choices have increased.          17.2 (B) rise of uniform culture.          17.3(D) It widens our range of choices in various fields.          17.4 (A) It affects us in what we eat, drink and wear in our homes.</p>	<p>4×1=4</p>	
<b>Q18.</b>	<p><b>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>One of the most important concerns in the early years was that demands for separate states would endanger the unity of the country. It was felt that linguistic states may foster</b></p>		

	<p>separatism and create pressures on the newly founded nation. But the leadership under popular pressure, finally made a choice in favour of linguistic states. It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced. Besides, the accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic.</p> <p><b>18.1 Which one of the following states was the first to be formed on the basis of linguistics ?</b></p> <p>(A) Manipur (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Mysore (D) Madras</p> <p><b>18.2 What was done by the Government of India to redraw the boundaries of states?</b></p> <p>(A) The matter was put before the Supreme Court to decide. (B) Plebiscite was held in all the concerned states. (C) Appointment of the State Boundary Commission was made in 1956. (D) States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953.</p> <p><b>18.3 How many States and Union Territories were created immediately after the reorganisation of the states?</b></p> <p>(A) 14 States and 6 Union Territories (B) 16 States and 7 Union Territories (C) 18 States and 6 Union Territories (D) 21 States and 7 Union Territories</p> <p><b>18.4 Which one option completes the following sentence correctly?</b> <b>The reorganisation of states on the basis of linguistics led to _____.</b></p> <p>(A) disturbances and unrest (B) the opposition to the formation of linguistic states (C) the acceptance of the principle of diversity (D) changed nature of politics in India</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	
<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>18.1 (B) Andhra Pradesh 18.2 (D) Appoinment of State Reorganisation Commission was made in 1953. 18.3 (A) 14 States and 6 Union Territories 18.4 (C) the acceptance of the principle of diversity</p>	<p>4×1=4</p>	



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<b>SECTION – C</b>			
<b>Q19.</b>	<b>Analyse the outcome of the severe conflict that took place in the Balkan Republics of Yugoslavia.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	i) After 1991, Yugoslavia broke apart into several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. ii) Ethnic Serbs opposed this and a massacre of non-serb Bosnians followed.  (Any one)	<b>2</b>	
<b>Q20.</b>	<b>Why is the NITI Aayog called a ‘Think Tank’ of the Union Government? Explain</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	i) It harmonizes the interest of the national security and economic policy. ii) It prepares strategic and long-term framework of policy and programme.	<b>2x1=2</b>	
<b>Q21.</b>	<b>Highlight any two main objectives of constituting the NITI Aayog.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	i) Providing necessary and technical advice to the Union government regarding policy making at the centre and state levels. ii) Replacing the Planning Commission as it had become irrelevant in the era of globalization.	<b>2x 1=2</b>	
<b>Q22.</b>	<b>(a) Highlight any two major changes that took place in the Indian politics after 2014.</b>  OR  <b>(b) Explain the basis on which the Bahujan Samaj Party emerged as a formidable political force.</b>		
<b>Ans</b> (a)	i) Shift from Caste and religion based politics to development and governance oriented politics. ii) With its pre-orientated goal of ‘Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas’ the NDA III government started many social and economic welfare schemes to make development and governance accessible to masses like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan etc. iii) Objective of the scheme was to take administration to the doorstep of the common mans by making real beneficiaries.  (Any two)	<b>2x1=2</b>	
(b)	OR Bahujan Samaj Party derived its confidence from the fact that the Bahujans – i.e. SC, ST and OBC and the religious minorities constituted the majority of the population and were a formidable political force on the strength of their numbers.	<b>2</b>	
<b>SECTION – D</b>			
<b>Q23.</b>	<b>“The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and</b>		

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	<b>authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens.” Support the statement with any four arguments.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Weaknesses of the Soviet System i. Lack of democracy ii. the absence of freedom of speech iii. The party refused to recognize the urge of the people in the fifteen republics of USSR iv. Russia one of the 15 republics, dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected.	<b>4 X1=4</b>	
<b>Q24.</b>	<b>“Pakistan government is continuously working to disturb peace in India .” Support the statement with the help of any four examples.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Points of suspicion i. the Indian government has blamed Pakistan for using a strategy of low key violence by helping the Kashmir militants with arms training money and protection to carry out terrorist strikes on India. ii. Its spy agency ISI is alleged to be involved in various anti Indian campaigns. iii. India believes that Pakistan has aided Khalistani militants with arms and ammunition during 1985 to 1995. iv. The Government of Pakistan also suspects India to have formented trouble in Sindh and Balochistan OR any other relevant point	<b>4 X1=4</b>	
<b>Q25.</b>	<b>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of the Princely State of Hyderabad to the Union of India.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad into India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hyderabad was surrounded by Indian territory from all sides</li> <li>• Although Nizam had entered into an agreement with India in November 1947 for a year ,the talks for merger were going on</li> <li>• In the meantime a movement of the people of Hyderabad state started against the Nizam’s rule</li> <li>• The peasantry who were the victims of Nizam’s oppression rose against him</li> <li>• Even the women who had seen the worst of this operation joined the movement in large numbers</li> <li>• The Hyderabad Congress and the Communists were in the forefront of the movement</li> <li>• The Nizam let loose his Razakars for atrocities and communal violence murders rapes etc</li> <li>• Under the circumstances the Indian government had to order the army to tackle the situation</li> <li>• Soon in September 1948 Indian Army moved in to control the Nizam’s forces</li> <li>• As a result Nizam surrendered. This led to Hyderabad’s accession to India</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Q26.</b>	<b>(a) Describe any four reforms of the organisation’s structures and processes that are considered necessary for the UN after the Cold War.</b>		

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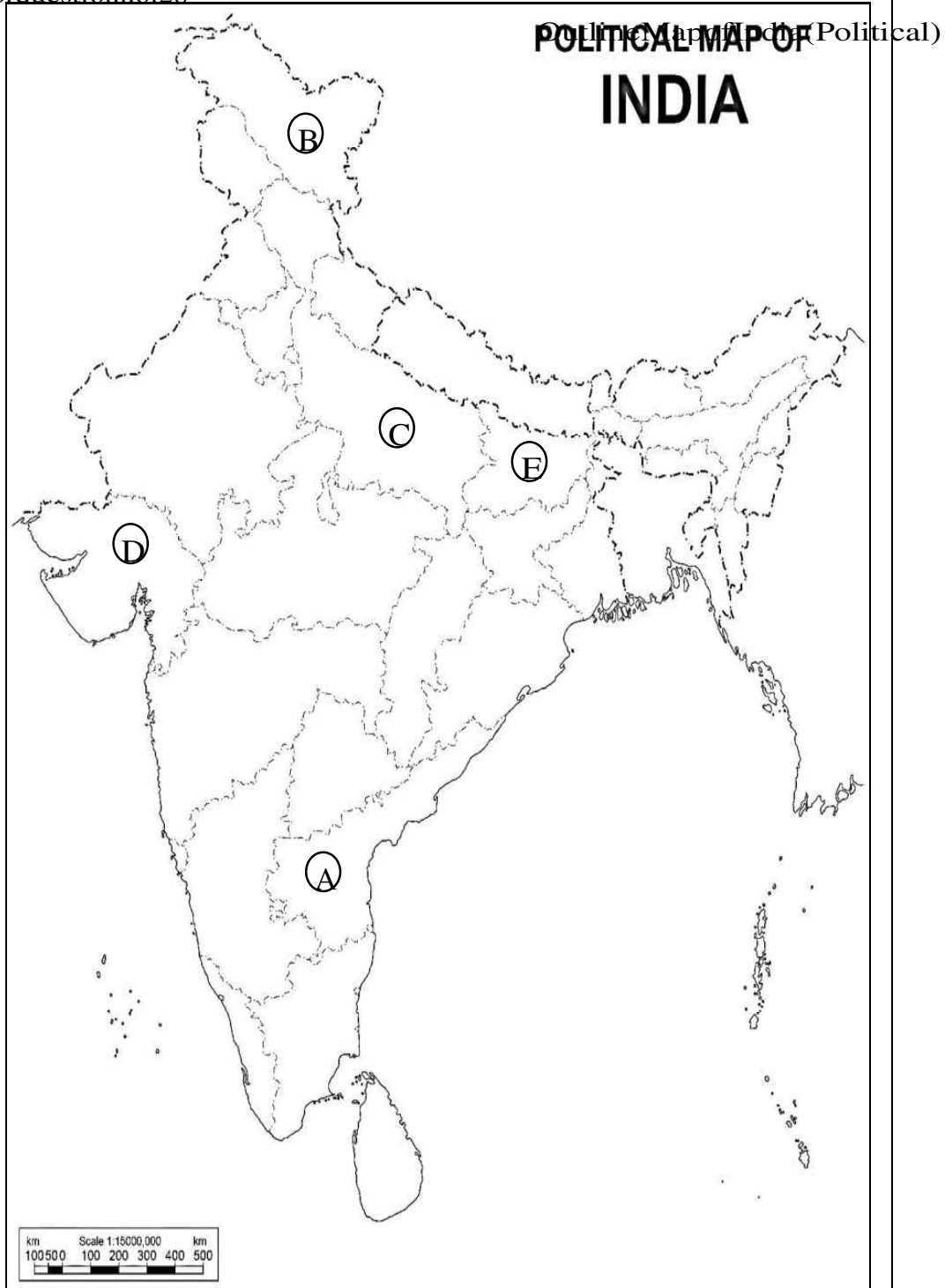
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	<b>OR</b>		
	<b>(b) Mention any four criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the UN Security Council.</b>		
<b>Ans</b> (a)	Two basic kinds of reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of structures and processes and a review of the issues that will fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation. Almost everyone is agreed that both aspects of reform are necessary.</li> <li>• (i) On the reform of structures and processes the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council</li> <li>ii) Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the permanent and non permanent membership so that realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected</li> <li>iii) The US and other Western countries want improvements in the United Nations budgetary procedures and its administration</li> <li>iv) Some countries and experts want the organisation to play a greater or more effective role.</li> </ul> Or any other point (Any four)	<b>4 X1=4</b>	
(b)	<b>Or</b>		
	Criteria for new membership for the UN Security Council <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A major economic power</li> <li>2. A major military power</li> <li>3. A substantial contributor to the UN budget</li> <li>4. A big nation in terms of population</li> <li>5. A nation that respects democracy and human rights</li> <li>6. A country that would make the Security Council more representative of the world's diversity</li> </ol> (Any four)	<b>4 X1=4</b>	
<b>Q27.(a)</b>	<b>Explain any four significant changes that have taken place in Indo-China relations since the end of the Cold War.</b>		
(b)	<b>OR</b>		
	<b>Explain the role of the BJP-led NDA Government in the growth of relations between India and Israel.</b>		
<b>Ans(a)</b>	Changes since the end of Cold War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Relation between India and China became strategic and having economic importance</li> <li>2) Both view themselves as rising powers in global politics and it reflects in their relations as well.</li> <li>3) Bilateral trade between India and China has increased manifold.</li> <li>4) Both countries have agreed to cooperate with each other in areas such as bidding for energy deals abroad</li> <li>5) At the global level India and China have adopted similar policies in international economic institutions like the WTO</li> </ol> Or any other change	<b>4 X1=4</b>	
(b)	<b>Or</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The relations between the two countries started gaining firmness only after the formation of the BJP led NDA government in 1996 and 1998 onwards</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Relations between the two countries further intensified with the visits of the two heads of government Narendra Modi's visit to Israel in 2017 and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to India in 2018</li> <li>•The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, both countries have started to cooperate in the field of security and defence particularly to counter terrorism, space research water and energy and agricultural development</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>																			
<b>SECTION E</b>																					
<p><b>Q28.</b></p>	<p><b>In the political outline map of India given on page 7, 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 alphabets given in the map as per the following format :</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="204 952 1118 1346" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Concerned alphabet in the map</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(v)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The State from where Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been elected as a member of Lok Sabha in 2019.</li> <li>(ii) The State where Somnath Mandir is situated.</li> <li>(iii) The Union Territory which came into existence in 2019.</li> <li>(iv) The State where Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur had introduced a new policy of reservations for OBCs.</li> <li>(v) The first State to be created on the basis of linguistics in the year 1952.</li> </ul>	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																			
(i)																					
(ii)																					
(iii)																					
(iv)																					
(v)																					

For question no.28



**Ans**

Serial number of the information used

Concerned alphabet in the map


Name of the state

**5×1=5**

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	(i)	C	Uttar Pradesh												
	(ii)	D	Gujarat												
	(iii)	B	Ladakh												
	(iv)	E	Bihar												
	(v)	A	Andhra Pradesh												
<b>Q28.</b>	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 28:</b></p> <p>(28.1) Name the Prime Minister of India during 1989 - 90 who belonged to the National Front.</p> <p>(28.2) Mention the Article that had given special status to Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(28.3) Name the first Prime Minister of NDA led by the Bharatiya Janata Party.</p> <p>(28.4) Name the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party.</p> <p>(28.5) Write the full form of UPA.</p>														
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>Note : For Visually Impaired only</b></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>28.1</td> <td>V.P. Singh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28.2</td> <td>Act 370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28.3</td> <td>Atal Bihari Bajpayee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28.4</td> <td>Kanshi Ram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28.5</td> <td>UPA- United Progressive Alliance.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			28.1	V.P. Singh	28.2	Act 370	28.3	Atal Bihari Bajpayee	28.4	Kanshi Ram	28.5	UPA- United Progressive Alliance.	<b>5X1=5</b>	
28.1	V.P. Singh														
28.2	Act 370														
28.3	Atal Bihari Bajpayee														
28.4	Kanshi Ram														
28.5	UPA- United Progressive Alliance.														
<b>Q29.</b>	<p>The cartoon given below is related to the victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections.</p> <p>Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(i) Why has the cartoonist shown a very big cup in the hands of Indira Gandhi?</p> <p>(ii) What has been depicted by the cartoonist by showing a man</p>														

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2021**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**SET:1 CODE NO 59/1/1**

	<p><b>with a bowl peeping out of the cup? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) What message is being given by this cartoon? Analyse.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>i) Very big cup / trophy in the hands of Indira Gandhi shows her grand victory in the Lok Sabha elections against all opponents like the Old Congress as well as the opposition parties.</p> <p>ii) The cup is full of several promises made during the elections and the demands rising because of that after the victory .One of the major slogans was Garibi Hatao. So, a poor man is peeping out of the cup with a begging bowl</p> <p>iii) The cartoonist wants to convey the message that it is easy to make promises at the time of elections but it is very difficult to fulfil them. The promises are made without any rationale just to attract and win over the voters. This is a very common practice during the elections in India.</p>	<b>1+2+2 =5</b>	
<b>Q29.</b>	<p><b>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 29 :</b></p> <p><b>(29.1) Who gave the slogan “ GaribiHatao’?</b></p> <p><b>(29.2) Why were the ‘Privy Purses’ abolished? Write any two reasons.</b></p> <p><b>(29.3) When was the dominance of the Congress Party restored for the second time and how? Explain.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Note answers for the visually impaired candidates</p> <p>29.1 Smt Indira Gandhi ,the then Prime Minister of India</p> <p>29.2 i) The Privy Purses were paid to the princes or heirs of erstwhile princely states of British India in lieu of the merger of their states with the Indian Union to compensate their lost income.</p> <p>ii) Since the payment of Privy Purses was a special privilege given to the erstwhile princes, it was considered an act of inequality and discrimination. Every citizen of India has equal rights. Therefore, the privy purses were abolished by a Constitutional Amendment.</p> <p>29.3 The dominance of the Congress Party was restored after the mid term elections of Lok Sabha in 1971 which Indira Gandhi’s Congress Party( Congress(R) won with a thumping majority besides Congress won in all the states and formed the governments in 1972.</p>	<b>1+2+2 =5</b>	
<b>SECTION F</b>			
<b>Q30.</b>	<p><b>(a)Give any three arguments to justify the imposition of Emergency in 1975.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyse any three developments that gave rise to the confrontations between the Union Government and the Judiciary of India.</b></p>		
<b>Ans(a)</b>	<p>Arguments to justify the imposition of Emergency in 1975:</p> <p>i) Internal disturbances and agitations in the country.</p> <p>ii)Extra parliamentary politics by the opposition parties targeting the government led to instability and distracted the administration from its routine task of ensuring development and governance.</p>	<b>3x2=6</b>	

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<p>(b)</p>	<p>iii) Ever since the freedom movement, Indian politics had a history of popular struggles. Hence, the people thought it to be their right to protest. But the responsibility of controlling the situation depended upon the government. Therefore, it was essential to impose emergency. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right"><b>(any three to be explained)</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Developments that gave rise to the confrontations: i) The Supreme Court said that the Parliament cannot abridge Fundamental Rights. ii) On the question of curtailing the Right to Property, the court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed. iii) Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles. But the Supreme Court rejected this provision. iv) In 1973, Chief Justice of India was appointed by violating the seniority criterion by appointing A.N. Roy and ignoring seniority of three judges. v) In the Kesavananda Bharati Case, the Court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features. vi) The climax came when the High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election, invalid.</p> <p align="right"><b>(any three to be explained)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>3x2=6</b></p>	
<p><b>Q31.</b></p>	<p><b>(a) Why is the end of the Second World War called the beginning of the Cold War ? Explain any three reasons.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) What has been the main criticism against India's Policy of Non-alignment ? In spite of being a leader of NAM, why did India sign the Treaty of Friendship with Soviet Union in 1971 ? Explain.</b></p>		
<p><b>Ans(a)</b></p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>i) The Second World War came to an end with the dropping of nuclear bombs on two Japanese cities. It led to the withdrawal of Japan from the war. ii) Some critics say that atom bombs were dropped to show that America was more powerful than USSR. iii) The consequence of this was the rise of two new super powers on the global stage. iv) Now a race to pile up more and more power, weapons and ammunition started. v) The growth of military alliances added fuel to the fire. Hence the end of the II world war is called beginning of the Cold War.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>• Criticisms: i) It was said that India's non-alignment policy was 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues. ii) India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticised others for joining alliances, India signed the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR.</p>	<p align="center"><b>3x2=6</b></p> <p align="center"><b>3+3=6</b></p>	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Signing of treaty with the USSR is justified by India. It is said that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis and that in any case, the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US.</li> </ul>		
Q32.	<p><b>(a) Show with the help of any four examples that the leadership of China changed their policies to reform the Chinese economy.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Show with the help of any four examples that India has tried many confidence-building measures to reduce tension and risk of war with Pakistan.</b></p>		
Ans	<p>Major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership:-</p> <p><b>i)Open Door Policy</b> :- It was announced by Deng Yiaoping in 1978 to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad</p> <p><b>ii)Market Economy</b>:- China introduced its own market economy by the privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1988.</p> <p><b>iii) Special Economic Zones</b> - To remove the trade barriers and to open the economy for foreign investors China set "Special Economy Zones".</p> <p><b>iv)Accession to WTO</b>: - China plans to deepen its integration into the world economy and shape the future world economic order by its accession to WTO in 2001</p> <p>v) China ended its political and economic isolation and established relations with the US</p> <p>Or any other relevant decision</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(any four to be explained)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Confidence-building measures:-</p> <p>i) Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to reduce the risk of war by creating an atmosphere of friendship among the people of both countries.</p> <p>ii)Leaders of both countries have met at summits to understand each other better and to find solutions to the major problems.</p> <p>iii)A number of bus services have been opened up between the two countries.</p> <p>iv)A train service has started operating between two countries.</p> <p>v)Trade between the two parts of Punjab has increased substantially in the last five years. Visas have been more easily given.</p> <p>vi)Both the countries are providing people for literature, culture and sports.</p> <p>Or any other relevant measure.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(any four to be explained)</b></p>	4x1½ =6	
(a)			
(b)		4x1½ =6	