

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

**General Instructions: -**

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.**
3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
6. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
  - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
  - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
  - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
  - Wrong grand total.
  - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
  - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)

- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
12. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
  13. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
  14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
  15. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
  16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

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**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

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

<b>SECTION – A</b>			
<b>Q1.</b>	<p><b>How long did East Pakistan and West Pakistan remain together as one country?</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Which community dominates the politics of Sri Lanka ?</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>From 1947 to 1971</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Sinhala community</p>	<p align="center"><b>1</b></p> <p align="center"><b>1</b></p>	<p>Pg 68</p> <p>Pg 72</p>
<b>Q2.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following States is not a Baltic Republic?</b></p> <p>(A)Estonia</p> <p>(B)Ukraine</p> <p>(C)Latvia</p> <p>(D)Lithuania</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Ukraine	<b>1</b>	Pg 21
<b>Q3.</b>	<p><b>Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC ?</b></p> <p>(A)India</p> <p>(B)Myanmar</p> <p>(C)Bangladesh</p> <p>(D) Nepal</p>		
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Myanmar	<b>1</b>	Pg 66
<b>Q4.</b>	<p><b>Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book :</b></p> <p><b>NATO came into existence in June 1949 and it was an association of 11 States.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	NATO came into existence in April 1949 and it was an association of <u>12</u> states.	<b>½ x 2=1</b>	Pg 6
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Identify any one reason for the aspiration of democracy in South Asia.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	People of South Asia prefer democracy over other forms of government and support the institutions of representative democracy.	<b>1</b>	Pg 67
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Resistance to globalisation in India has come from which cultural influence ? Give any one example.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Western dresses or celebrations of festivals like Valentines Day (Any one)	<b>1</b>	Pg 109
<b>Q7.</b>	<p><b>Identify the following statement about the global commons as true or false :</b></p> <p><b>The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of</b></p>		

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	<b>the global commons than the countries of the South.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	True	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Security is related to which types of threats?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Threats related to human existence and the life of a country	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Which was the first state created on the basis of language in free India?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Andhra Pradesh	<b>1</b>	Pg 19
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>How can you say that Congress was a broad-based social coalition by the time of Independence?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	It had members from the rich and poor class, urban and rural areas ,workers and the industrialist and also the leaders having different ideologies	<b>1</b>	Pg 36
<b>Q11.</b>	<b>In which two ways is the voting by EVM better than voting by ballot papers?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to handle and transport .</li> <li>• Counting can be done at a fast rate.</li> <li>• Less chances of booth capturing</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1	Pg 29
<b>Q12.</b>	<b>Give any two examples of international events where India took an independent stand.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>I. Formation of NAM</p> <p>II. Refused to sign NPT and CTBT</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1	Pg 66,7 48
<b>Q13.</b>	<b>Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book : A full-scale war between India and Bangladesh broke out in November 1971</b>		Pg 76
<b>Ans</b>	A full scale war between India and <u>Pakistan</u> broke out in <u>December</u> 1971.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1	Pg 76
<b>Q14.</b>	<b>Mention any two things which the New Congress had but its big opponents lacked in 1971.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Congress had an</p> <p>I. Agenda</p> <p>II. An issue</p> <p>III. A positive slogan but opposition was lacking on these fronts.</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1	Pg 96

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<b>Q15.</b>	<b>Select the correct political party which came to power at the centre in 1977.</b> (A)Janata Party (B)Bharatiya Jana Sangh (C)Communist Party of India (D)Indian National Congress		
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Janata Party	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q16.</b>	<b>"The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis." Analyse the main reason behind this statement.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Reason - A constitutional battle on the issue of jurisdiction of Parliament and Judiciary.	<b>1</b>	Pg 124
<b>Q17.</b>	<b>Write the full name of the political party called BKU.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	Bharatiya Kisan Union	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q18.</b>	<b>Who among the following led the National Front Government in 1989, with the outside support of the Left Front and the BJP ?</b> (A) Chandrashekhar (B) H.D. Deve Gowda (C) I.K. Gujral (D) V.P. Singh		
<b>Ans</b>	(D) V .P. Singh	<b>1</b>	
<b>Q19.</b>	<b>Why are the large scale migrants to the North-East seen as encroachers?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	North East faced the problem of 'outsiders' encroaching upon the jobs and resources related to local people and their areas.	<b>1</b>	Pg 165
<b>Q20.</b>	<b>Which one of the following coalitions formed the government at the Centre in 1989 ?</b> (A) NDA (B) United Front (C) National Front (D) UPA		
<b>Ans</b>	(C) National Front	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
<b>Q21</b>	<b>What best can be done to maintain the balance of power as a component of traditional notion of external security ?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One can build its own military power.</li> <li>Can develop relations with big powers.</li> <li>Can develop its economic and technological power.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	<b>1+1=2</b>	<b>Pg 102</b>

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<b>Q22</b>	<b>Analyse any two causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Reasons -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differences between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi</li> <li>Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not liked by the Syndicate.</li> <li>Election for the post of President in 1969 where Indira Gandhi supported VV Giri who was not the official candidate of the Congress Party.</li> </ol> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg 92-93</b>
<b>Q23</b>	<b>Mention any two recommendations suggested by the Mandal Commission.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27% reservation for OBCs in jobs and educational institutions.</li> <li>Land reforms were also recommended for the upliftment of OBCs</li> </ol>	<b>2x1=2</b>	<b>Pg 182</b>
	<b>SECTION – C</b>		
<b>Q24</b>	<b>In which four ways are the smaller states helpful to the Superpowers as their allies?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the vital resources such as oil and minerals.</li> <li>For territory to be used for launching weapons.</li> <li>To get location from where to spy on other countries.</li> <li>To strengthen the ideology.</li> <li>To get economic input for new developments.</li> </ol> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	<b>4x1=4</b>	<b>Pg 7</b>
<b>Q25</b>	<b>Analyse any three constraints on American power. In your view, which constraint can get more importance in the future?</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional architecture of the American State itself.</li> <li>Open nature of the American Society.</li> <li>Members of the NATO- As US has enormous interest for its economy to grow. Allies and the members of the NATO can get more importance because the growth of the economy is very important for each and every country.</li> </ol> <p>• A candidate may choose any one of the above options and 'one mark' to be awarded for writing.</p> <p align="right">any one option</p>	<b>3+1=4</b>	<b>Pg 43-44</b>
<b>Q26</b>	<p><b>Explain any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any four reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large scale transfer of population from one area to the other.</li> <li>Killings and atrocities on both the sides.</li> <li>Divide on the basis of religion.</li> <li>Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata were divided.</li> <li>People had to face immense sufferings</li> </ol> <p align="right">(Any four)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>	<b>4x1=4</b>	<b>Pg 10</b>

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	<p>I. Congress had the legacy of the National movement.                      II. It was the only organised party in India                      III. Had the charismatic leaders like Nehru                      iv. Has the organisation spread all over the country.                      v. Division of votes among different political parties also helped the Congress to get the majority.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	<b>4x1=4</b>	<b>Pg 29-30</b>
<b>Q27</b>	<b>Examine any four factors that have influenced India's foreign policy.</b>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Factors that influenced India's foreign policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Interests and own concerns.</li> <li>• The collapse of colonialism and rise of new countries.</li> <li>• The twin challenges of welfare and democracy.</li> <li>• Democratic and International environment .</li> <li>• International treaties on nuclear programmes.</li> </ul> <p align="right">( Any four)</p>	<b>4x1=4</b>	<b>Pg 65, 78</b>
	<b>SECTION D</b>		
<b>Q28</b>	<p><b>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p>  <p>i. <b>Why has the bicycle been chosen as a symbol to represent China ?</b></p> <p>ii. <b>What do the symbols within the two wheels of the bicycle stand for?</b></p> <p>iii. <b>What message is conveyed by the given picture ?</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>I. Cycle is the popular mean of transport in China.                      II. Symbol used in the front wheel of the cycle is part of the symbol of the communist party of China and the symbol shown in the rear wheel represent dollar which is related to America. Symbols combined together represent the socialist economy of China and capitalist economy of the US.                      III. Picture conveys the message of duality in Chinese economy.</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	<b>Pg 60</b>
<b>Q28</b>	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p><b>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 28.</b></p> <p><b>(28.1) Explain any two points of distinction between the economic policies adopted by China and USA.</b></p> <p><b>(28.2) Mention any three new economic policies of China which made it grow at a faster rate.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>For visually impaired candidates.</b></p> <p>28.1 China's economic policy was socialist and state controlled/party controlled. USA's economic policy was capitalist , liberal and</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>	

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	<p>democratic policy.</p> <p>28.2 i) Open door policy  ii) Privatisation of Agriculture.  iii) Privatisation of Industries.  iv) Creation of SEZs.  v) Accession to WTO.</p> <p align="right">(Any three)</p>		
<b>Q29</b>	<p><b>Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. The organisation was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by ..... states. It tried to achieve what the League could not between the two world wars. The UN's objectives are .....</b></p> <p><b>(a) How many countries signed the UN Charter in 1945 ?</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight any two objectives for which the UNO was formed.</b></p> <p><b>(c) Mention any two achievements of the United Nations which the League of Nations could not achieve between the two World Wars.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>a) 51 countries.</p> <p>b) (i) To prevent international conflicts.  (ii) To improve the prospects of social and economic development.</p> <p>c) (i) Creation of Security Council to give importance to big powers.  (ii) Various Welfare activities of the UN.</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	
<b>Q30</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised; nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The 'Kerala Model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on..... Despite low per capita incomes, and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care.</b></p> <p><b>(a) What is meant by centralised planning ?</b></p> <p><b>(b) In which two ways is decentralisation better than centralisation ?</b></p> <p><b>(c) The 'Kerala Model' of planning and development focused on which areas ? Mention any two areas</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>a) Centralised planning is planning under the control of Central Government.</p> <p>b) 1) Decentralisation is the spirit of Democracy.  2) Decentralisation provides chance to more people to participate and deliberate.</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>	



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	<div>OR</div> <div>Any other point.</div> <div>(c) Areas on which 'Kerala Model' focused.</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Education</li><li>• Health</li><li>• Land reform</li><li>• Effective food distribution</li><li>• Poverty alleviation</li></ul></div> <div>(Any two)</div>																				
Q31	<div>In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), 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 :</div> <div></div> <table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <div>(i)The State where DMK Party came into existence.</div> <div>(ii)The State where the Naxalite Movement began in 1967.</div> <div>(iii)The State associated with the former President of Congress, S. Nijalingappa</div> <div>(iv)The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.</div> <div>(v)The State in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly elections of 1967, but formed the government with the help from others.</div>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			(v)				
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	<table><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Tamil nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>West Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>E</td><td>Karnatka</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Haryana</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>C</td><td>Rajsathan</td></tr></table>	(i)	D	Tamil nadu	(ii)	A	West Bengal	(iii)	E	Karnatka	(iv)	B	Haryana	(v)	C	Rajsathan		5x1=5	
(i)	D	Tamil nadu																	
(ii)	A	West Bengal																	
(iii)	E	Karnatka																	
(iv)	B	Haryana																	
(v)	C	Rajsathan																	
Q31	<p>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidate only, in lieu of Q. No. 31.</p> <p>The following Note:</p> <p>(31.1) Write the full name of DMK Party.</p> <p>(31.2) Which party got majority in the 1967 Assembly elections inGujarat ?</p> <p>(31.3) S. Nijalingappa belonged to which State?</p> <p>(31.4)The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' got initiated from which State?</p> <p>(31.5) Name the State associated with the former Prime Minister, Charan Singh.</p>																		
Ans	<p><b>For Visually disabled-</b></p> <p>31.1 Dravad Muntetra Kazhagam</p> <p>31.2 Congress Party</p> <p>31.3 Karnatak</p> <p>31.4 Haryana</p> <p>31.5 Uttar Pradesh</p>			5x1=5															
	SECTION E																		
Q32	<p>"Movements and protests strengthen democracy." Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with any three suitable examples.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>“Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity." Support the statement with any three suitable examples.</p>																		
Ans	<p>Candidate may or may not agree with the statement, but he/she will have to support his/ her answer by giving three examples.</p> <p>e.g. If a candidate agrees with the statement then he/she may give examples like the given below:</p> <p>i) Movement against outsiders in Assam by AASU, Indian democracy successfully accommodated this movement and tried to fulfil their aspirations within the constitutional framework.</p> <p>ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) made the government to think about the relation between Natural resources and local Inhabitants.NBA compelled the government to work for the demands and rehabilitation of displaced population.</p> <p>iii) Bhartiya Kisan Union and Farmer's movement also made the Government aware about problems faced by farmers and to find their solutions.</p> <p>If a candidate does not agree with the statement- he /she may give the following examples.</p>			3 x 2 = 6	Pg 167 168														

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