Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/3/1

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.
2	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers.These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____80_____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

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:- 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. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		**12 × 1 = 12**	
1. The 'SAARC' is a major _____ initiative by South Asian States to evolve mutual cooperation. (A) **Political** (B) **Military** (C) **International** (D) **Regional**		**1**	
Ans (D) Regional	P-42,I	1	
2. **Which region of India is referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'?** (A) **North-East region** (B) **South-West region** (C) **North-West region** (D) **South-East region**		**1**	
Ans (A) North-East region	P-126 ,II	1	
3. **Who led the 'Peoples' March' to the Parliament in 1975 ?** (A) **Jagjivan Ram** (B) **S.K. Patil** (C) **Charu Majumdar** (D) **Jayaprakash Narayan**		**1**	
Ans (D) Jayaprakash Narayan	P-69, II	1	
4. **Students of which two states started an agitation against the rising food prices in 1974 ?** (A) **Uttar Pradesh and Bihar** (B) **Rajasthan and Bihar** (C) **Bihar and Gujarat** (D) **Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**		**1**	
Ans (C) Bihar and Gujarat	P-68, II	1	

5.	Arrange the following events in chronological order : (i) **Establishment of the World Bank** (ii) **Establishment of the WTO** (iii) **Establishment of the UNO** (iv) **Establishment of the IAEA** **Choose the correct option :** (A) **(i), (iii), (iv), (ii)** (B) **(ii), (i), (iii), (iv)** (C) **(iii), (ii), (i), (iv)** (D) **(iii), (i), (iv), (ii)**		1	
Ans	(A) **(i), (iii), (iv), (ii)**	Ch-4,I		
6.	**Assertion (A) : The king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.** **Reason (R) : The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 2001, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.** **Options :** (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.**		1	
Ans	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false	P-135 ,I	1	
7.	**Which one of the following movements was not started by the people of North-East to express their regional aspirations ?** (A) **Movement against outsiders** (B) **Movement for greater autonomy** (C) **Movement to form a union of North-East States** (D) **Movement for secession**		1	
Ans	(C) Movement to form a union of North-East States	P-165 ,II	1	
8.	**Match List I correctly with List II :**		1	

List I   List II

1.   **European Currency**   (i) France

2.   **Special Economic Zone**   (ii) ASEAN

	3. **A permanent member country of UN Security** (iii) **Euro Council** 4. **A Regional Organisation** (iv) **China** **Choose the correct option :** **(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii) (B) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iv)** **(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii) (D) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(i)**			
Ans	(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	Ch-3	**1**	

9.	**Which political party was at the second place in winning the Lok Sabha seats in the first general elections of India ?**
	    (A) **Socialist Party**
	    (B) **The Communist Party of India**
	    (C) **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**
	    (D) **Swatantra Party**
			1	

Ans	(B) The Communist Party of India	P-38 II	**1**	

10.	**Assertion (A) : The first general elections in India had to be postponed twice and were finally held from October 1951 to February 1952.**
	
	Reason (R) : It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.
	
	Options :
	    (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.**
			1	

Ans.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-28, II	**1**	

11.	**Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false ?**
	
	    (A) **Politics in Sri Lanka favoured the Sinhalese.**
	    (B) **Interests of Tamils were neglected.**
	    (C) **LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.**
	    (D) **The Sri Lanka ethnic problem involved the Sinhalese and the Tamils.**
			1	

Ans.	(C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.	P-37,I	1	
12.	**UN was established with the objective to :** (A) **boost trade among the member states.** (B) **prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among member states.** (C) **provide help at the time of war.** (D) **help the member states in formation of military alliances.**		**1**	
Ans.	(B) prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among member states.	P-46,I	**1**	
	SECTION – B			
13.	**Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.**		**2**	
Ans.	Two features of the constitutions of Bangladesh (i) Secular, Democratic, Socialist (ii) Parliamentary form of Government. (iii) Sovereign Republic (Any two)	P-35,I	**2x1=**	**2**
14.	**State any two objectives of ASEAN.**		**2**	
Ans.	Objectives of ASEAN. (i) To accelerate economic growth and through that achieve social progress and cultural development. (ii) To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of UN charter. (or any other relevant objective)	P-57,I	**2x1=**	**2**
15.	**Analyse any two differences between India and China which led to a military conflict in 1962.**		**2**	
Ans.	Differences between India and China that led to military conflict in 1962. (i) China took over Tibet in 1950. (ii) Disagreement over final settlement of the sino Indian border. (iii) Competing territorial claims over AksaiChin & region of Ladakh. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-61,I	**2x1=**	**2**
16.	**In which year was 'NITI Aayog' constituted and which organization did it replace?**		**2**	
Ans.	NITI AYOG was constituted in 2015 and it replaced Planning commission of India.	P-50, II	**1+1=**	**2**
17.	**Explain the nature of the Congress party as an ideological coalition during the freedom movement.**		**2**	
Ans.	The Congress as an ideological coalition- (i) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the centre. (ii) It was a platform for numerous interests groups and even political parties to take part in the national movement.	P-36, II	**2x1=**	**2**

	(iii).In pre independence days many organisations and parties with their own constitutions and organizational structure were allowed to exist within the congress. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)			
18.	**State any two effects of imposing national emergency.**		**2**	
Ans.	Effects of imposing national emergency- (i) All the powers get concentrated with the Union Government. (ii) Some Fundamentals Rights get suspended. (iii) The federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended. Any other (Any two)	P-112 ,II	**2x1=**	**2**
	SECTION – C			
19.	**"Regional aspirations and their accommodation are an integral part of Indian democratic politics." Support the statement with any two suitable arguments.**		**4**	
Ans.	(i)India is a union of states representing different regions. Every state or region has its own problems and needs. Hence in a democratic setup like India, every state/region/group/individual has the right to raise his/her problems. (ii)Every region as a whole has some aspirations for their development or aspirations related to their culture/language etc. (iii)So it becomes an integral part of India democratic politics to listen/address/accommodate their aspiration. (Any two)	P-113 ,II	**2x2=**	**4**
20.	**Describe any two factors responsible for the economic growth in Sri Lanka despite the internal conflicts.**		**4**	
Ans.	Factors responsible for economic growth in Sri Lanka- (i) Sri Lanka has recorded high levels of human development. It was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population. (ii) It was the first country in the region to liberalise the economy. (iii) It has had the highest per capita income and gross domestic product for many years right through the civil war. (iv) Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic, political system. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-37,I	**2x2=**	**4**
21.	**Write any two political consequences of globalisation.**		**4**	
Ans.	Political consequences of globalization: (i) It results in an erosion of state capacity. (ii) Structure of state is changed from welfare to minimalist state. (iii) Maintenance of law and order and the security have become the core functions of the state. (iv) Markets become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. (Any two)	P-103 , 104 ,I	**2x2=**	**4**
22. (a)			**4**	

(b)	How did the coalition governments prove to be a boon for democracy in India ? Explain. **OR** In the 2014 elections, why were people in favour of a stable government at the Centre ? Explain any two reasons.			**4**
Ans. **(a)**	Coalition governments prove to be a boon as (i) These led to pragmatic politics. (ii) Coalition governments led to consensus on many conflicting issues. (iii) Enhanced the participation and importance of regional parties in national politics. (iv) Regional aspirations and demands came into the limelight and steps were taken to address those. (v) Many disputed issues were put off due to minimum common program. (Or any other relevant point) (any two) OR	P- 140 141 ,II	**2x2=**	**4**
(b)	Reasons (i) People were fed up with the previous experience of coalition governments. (ii) Many important decisions could not be taken due to varying interests of coalition partners. (iii) Expectation for a corruption free government for economic growth. (Any other relevant point) (any two)	P- 151 - 156 ,II	**2x2=**	**4**
23. **(a)**	**"India has supported the restructuring of the United Nations on several grounds." Support the statement.** **OR** 			**4**
(b)	**Reforming the United Nations means restructuring of the Security Council." Justify the statement.**			**4**

Ans.
(a)
	India has supported the restructuring of the UN on the following grounds-
	    (i) The UN security council membership has become static whereas the members of United Nations has grown.
	    (ii) UN Security Council depends only on the five permanent members- which is discriminatory.
	    (iii) There is unequitable representation in geographical terms.
	Hence India supports the restructuring of the United States.
	(Or any other relevant answer) (Evaluate as a whole)
	OR
		P-
		57,I
				4

(b)				

	Most of the actions of the United Nations are based on the decisions of the Security Council. So if United Nation is to be restructured then the restructuring of Security Council is must- (i) Change in the number of permanent and non- permanent members of the Security Council is desired. (ii) Security Council should be made equitable representative in geographical terms (Or any other relevant point) (Assess as a whole)	P-54,I	4	

SECTION – D

24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :
	   The 1980s also saw the rise of political organisations of the Dalits. In 1978 the 'BAMCEF' was formed. This organisation was not an ordinary trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the 'bahujan' the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) emerged.
	
	  (i) Choose the correct full form of BAMCEF :
	    (A) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Federation
	    (B) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Foundation
	    (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
	    (D) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Foundation
	 (ii) In which year was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed ?
	    (A) 1981
	    (B) 1984
	    (C) 1989
	    (D) 1991
	 (iii) Who was the founder leader of Bahujan Samaj Party ?
	    (A) B.R. Ambedkar
	    (B) Mayawati
	    (C) Mulayam Singh
	    (D) Kanshi Ram
	
	  (iv) In which State did the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) form its first government ?
	    (A) Punjab
	    (B) Haryana
	    (C) Uttar Pradesh
	    (D) Rajasthan
			4 × 1 =	4

(24)	(i) (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (ii) (B) 1984 (iii) (D) Kanshi Ram (iv) (C) Uttar Pradesh	P-131 - 147	4x1=	4
25.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 19), four States have been marked as Ⓐ - Ⓑ Ⓒ and Ⓓ . Identify these States on the basis of the		4 × 1 =	4

9

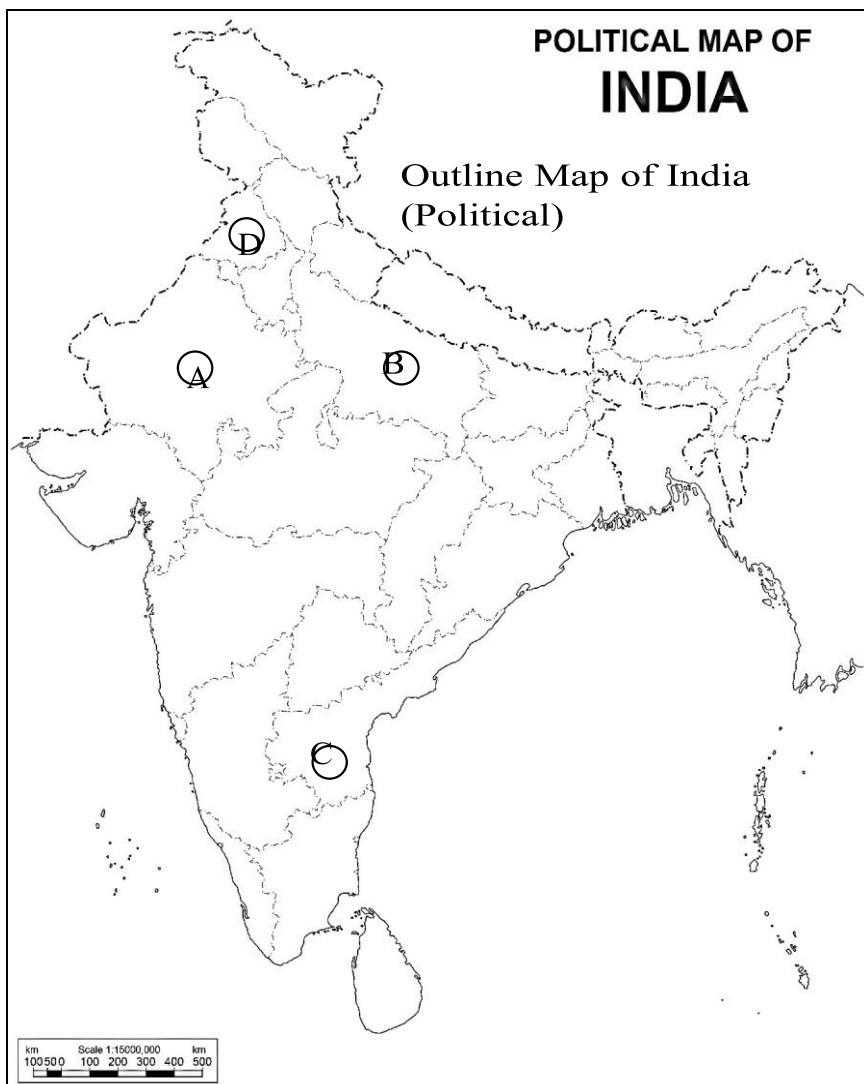COLLEGEDUNIA
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information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

 The State where the Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections.

(i)   **The State where Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections but formed the government with the support of other parties.**

(ii)   **The State related to Samajwadi leader, Ram Manohar Lohia.**

(iii)   **The State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.**

POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA

Outline Map of India
(Political)

Ans.					Ch-5	4x1=	4
		Serial number of the information used	**Concerned alphabet given in the map**	**Name of the State**			
		(i)	**D**	**Punjab**			
		(ii)	**A**	**Rajasthan**			
		(iii)	**B**	**Uttar Pradesh**			
		(iv)	**C**	**Andhra Pradesh**			
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates					4 × 1 =	4

	only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 : (25.1) **Which popular slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri ?** (25.2) **Which decade of Indian politics has been referred to as the 'dangerous decade' ?** (25.3) **Which candidate was supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969 ?** (25.4) Which State is related to the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' ?			
	(25.1) Jai Jawan Jai Kissan (25.2) 1960s (25.3) V.V.Giri (25.4) Haryana	Ch-5		
26.	**Study the picture given below related to the Berlin Wall and answer the questions that follow :** (i) **What did the Berlin Wall symbolise ?** (ii) **Between which two countries was the Berlin Wall built ?** (iii) **Highlight any two outcomes of breaking of the Berlin Wall.**		1+1+2 =	4

Ans.	(i) The Berlin wall symbolized the division between the capitalist and the communist world.
	(ii) East Germany and West Germany
	(iii) Outcomes of breaking of the Berlin wall-
	     (a) The unification of two parts of Germany.
	     (b) Beginning of the end of the Communist block.
		Ch-1		

	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26. (26.1) **In which year did the Second World War end ?** (26.2) **In which year was the Berlin Wall built ?** (26.3) **In which year did the Soviet Union disintegrate ?** (26.4) **Name the leader who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.**		4 × 1 =	4
	For Visually impaired – (26.1) 1945 (26.2) 1961	Ch-1	**4x1=**	4

	(26.3) 1991 (26.4) Mikhail Gorbachev			
	SECTION – E			
27. **(a)**	**In what ways has the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' helped in addressing and overcoming the differences between the 'Global North' and 'Global South' over environmental issues ? Explain.**		**6**	
(b)	**OR** **Explain any three programmes initiated by the Government of India to protect and conserve the environment.**		**6**	
Ans. **(a)**	(i) The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the south feel that much of the ecological degradation of the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world. (ii) The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of International Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration of 1992. (iii) Developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol , an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut the greenhouse gas emissions. (iv) The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development. (or any other relevant point) (any three points)	P-89-90	3x2=	6

(b)	OR
	    (i) It initiated the National Auto Fuel policy for cleaner fuels for vehicles.
	    (ii) The energy conservation Act was passed in 2001 to improve energy efficiency.
	    (iii) The Electricity Act of 2003 was implemented to encourage the use of renewable energy.
	    (iv) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol.
	    Or any other intiative.
	(or any other relevant point) (any three)
		P-68	3x2=	6

28. **(a)**	**Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.**		**6**	
(b)	OR **Explain any three components of the Indian security strategy.**		**6**	

Ans. **(a)**	Security Challenges:- (i) The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries. Also to strengthen their internal military capabilities in order to overcome their own internal military conflict. (ii) These countries had the fear from the neighbouring countries more than that from the super powers. (iii) These newly independent countries had disputes over borders and territories or control of people and population or all of these simultaneously. (iv) Some of these countries had the challenge of internal threats in the form of separatist movements and socio-economic inequalities. They also faced the problem of social in justice that affects the Human Rights. (or any other relevant point) (any three) OR Indian security strategy- (i) Strengthening its own military capabilities. (ii) To strengthen international norms and institutions to protect its security interests. (iii) To meet security challenges within the country from the states of Nagaland, Mizoram and Jammu Kashmir. (iv) To bring the citizens out of poverty and economic inequaltities. (or any other relevant point) (any three)	P-77	**3x2=** **3x2=**	6 6
(b)				
29. **(a)**	**Justify the 'policy of Non-Alignment' adopted by India, by giving any three arguments.** **OR** **"Foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments.**		**6** **6**	
(b)				
Ans. **(a)**	Non-alignment policy of India- (i) India chose the policy of NAM as it desired to be independent and sovereign in keeping and maintaining its independent foreign policy. (ii) The policy of NAM helped in reducing the Cold War tensions and allowed India to contributing human resources to the UN peace keeping operations. (iii) The policy of NAM also helped India to keep the Balance of Power to avoid entanglement in power politics. (iv) India adopted NAM to get help from both the super powers. (or any other relevant point) (any three)	P-56	**3x2=**	6

(b)	OR Suitable arguments – (i) The foreign policy of Independent India rigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of NAM; by reducing the cold war confrontations and by contributing the human resources to the UN peace keeping operations. (ii) India did not join either of the two camps as it wanted to keep distance from the military alliances led by US and USSR against each other. (iii) In 1956 , Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo colonial invasion. (or any other relevant point)	P-58	**3x2=**	**6**
30. **(a)**	**Describe any three major challenges faced by India at the time of independence in 1947.**		6	
	OR			
(b)	**Describe any three major difficulties that came in the way of the partition of British India in 1947.**		6	
Ans. **(a)**	Major challenges- (i) To shape a nation that is united yet accommodative of the diversity of the society. (ii) To establish and deepen democracy by ensuring fundamental rights, representative democracy based on Parliamentary form of government. (iii) To ensure the development and well being of the entire society. (To be explained)	P-8	**3x2=**	**6**
	OR			
(b)	Major difficulties- (i) No single belt of Muslim majority. (ii) All muslims did not want to be in Pakistan. (iii) Non muslims were also in large numbers in the two Muslim majority provinces of Punjab and Bengal. (iv) Minority on both the sides found themselves trapped. (any three to be explained)	P-9-10	**3x2=**	**6**