

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022
 SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
 SET:2 CODE NO 59/6/2

SECTION A			
Q1.	Describe any two changes made in the methods of voting in India since Independence.		
Ans.	(i) Introduction of common ballot papers with symbols of all the candidate . (ii) Introduction of electronic voting machine at the end of 1990s by the Election Commission. (or any other relevant point)	2X1=2	Pg 29-II
Q2.	Explain the political rise of Other Backward Classes in India.		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBC refers to the administrative category 'Other Backward Classes.' These are also referred to as ' Backward castes'. • Janta party government (1977) and many of its constituents like BKD, SSP had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBC. • After Mandal commission's recommendations OBC politics has developed independently in India. 	2	Pg-180-II
Q3.	State any two strengths that make the 21st century Israel an important emerging global power.		
Ans.	Israel as a global power- (i) Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy. (ii) It has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its defense powers, technological innovations, industrial and agricultural developments.	2X1=2	Ref.mat.
Q4.	Explain any two features of the relationship between India and Maldives.		
Ans.	India- Maldives relations:- (i) In November 1988, Tamil mercenaries from Sri Lanka attacked on Maldives. Indian Air Force and Navy reacted quickly to the Maldives's request to stop the invasion. (ii) India has also contributed towards the Island's economic development , tourism and fisheries. (Any other feature)	2X1=2	Pg-77-I
Q5.	Examine any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the State Assembly elections of 1967.		
Ans.	Reasons for the defeat of Congress Party:- (i) There was an increase in alliances and coalitions against the Congress Party. (ii) Internal differences increased within the Congress party. (or any other point)	2X1=2	Pg 104-II
Q6.	(a) In what way do the coalition governments prove to be more		



	<p>democratic than the one-party governments ?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight the names of any four Prime Ministers of India who have led the coalition governments.</p>		
Ans.	<p>Coalition government proved to be more democratic in many ways-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They eliminate the fear of one party dictatorship. • Different groups and regions get due representation in the government. • Due to Coalition government many parties come together on different issues. • The Regional aspirations are also fulfilled. <p style="text-align: right;">(or any other point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) V.P. Singh (ii) Chandra Shekhar (iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao (iv) A.B. Vajpayee (v) H.D. Deve Gowda (vi) I.K. Gujaral (vii) Manmohan Singh</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	2	Pg 177-II
Q7.	Explain the term “ Congress Syndicate”.		
Ans.	<p>Congress Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party organisation. It was led by K. Kamaraj and included powerful state leaders like S. K. Patil, S. Nijalingappa ,N. Sanjeeva Reddy and Atulya Ghosh.</p>	2	Pg 92-II
Q8.	The critics of globalisation want some areas to be revived economically. Highlight any two such areas.		
Ans.	<p>Areas to be revived economically:-</p> <p>(i) Economically they want a return to self – reliant state. (ii) In certain areas of the economy they emphasized on protectionism.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(or any other point)</p>	2x1=2	Pg 145-I
SECTION B			
Q9.	“Nepal and India have a very special relationship as well as confrontation with each other on some issues.” Explain.		
Ans.	<p>Areas of cooperation:-</p> <p>(i) A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country</p>	2+2=4	Pg 75-76-I



	<p>without visas and passports.</p> <p>(ii) Trade, scientific cooperation , common natural resources , electricity generation and interlocking water management grids hold the two countries together.</p> <p>Areas of confrontation:-</p> <p>(i) The Indian government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and at the Nepal government’s inaction against anti-Indian elements.</p> <p>(ii) Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(or any other point)</p>																	
Q10.	Highlight any two economic consequences of globalisation.																	
Ans.	<p>(I) Greater trade in commodities across the globe.</p> <p>(II) Restrictions on movement of capital across countries have been reduced. Investors in rich countries can invest their money in developing countries other than their own.</p> <p>(III) States withdrawal from welfare policies (education, health, sanitation etc.) so, the poor section feeling insecure.</p> <p>(IV) Increase in inequalities between rich and poor , only a small section is benefiting from globalization.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two) (or any other point)</p>	2x2=4	Pg-140-141-I															
Q11.	<p>On the given political outline map of India (on page 7), four States have been marked as and . Identify these States on the basis of the 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 :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="312 1911 1354 2480" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet in the map</th> <th>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> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government.</p> <p>(ii) The State to which K. Kamaraj belonged.</p>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State																
(i)																		
(ii)																		
(iii)																		
(iv)																		



- (iii) The latest Union Territory of the Indian Union.
 (iv) The State from where Bharatiya Janata Party began its Rath Yatra.



Ans.

4X1=4

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabets in the map	Name of the State
(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	D	Jammu & Kashmir
(iv)	A	Gujarat

Q11. Note :The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 11 (map question) : Analyse any two factors that led to the protests against the Congress Government before the declaration of Emergency in 1975.

- Ans.
- (i) Rising prices of food grain, cooking oil and other essential commodities.
 - (ii) People protest against corruption in high places.
 - (iii) Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high particularly in the rural areas.

2X2=4

Pg 104-II



	(Any two)		
SECTION C			
Q12.	<p>(a) Highlight any three developments of 1970s which were the cause of confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight any three lessons learnt from the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p>		
Ans.	<p>(a) Confrontation between Government and Judiciary in 1970s.</p> <p>(i) Regarding Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court said that the parliament can neither abridge Fundamental Rights nor can amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed. But the Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles of the State policy. Again the Supreme Court rejected this provision.</p> <p>(ii) In 1973, Chief Justice of India was appointed by violating the seniority criterion, by appointing A.N. Roy and ignoring seniority of three judges.</p> <p>(iii) Climax came when the High Court declared Indira .Gandhi's election as invalid on the ground that she had used the services of government servant in her election campaign.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Lessons learnt from Emergency:-</p> <p>(i) After Emergency normal democratic functioning in India, resumed with in a short span of time. It proved, it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the constitution that have been rectified since. Now internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet.</p> <p>(iii) The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The courts too, have taken role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individual.</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>	<p>Pg 107-108-II</p>
Q13.	<p>(a) Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.</p>		
Ans.	<p>(a) Factors responsible for EU to be a highly influential</p>	<p>3x2=6</p>	<p>Pg-53-</p>



