



INDIA STUDIES

0447/01

Paper 1 Core Themes

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
<p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The full mark range will be used as a matter of course. Marking must be positive. Marks must not be deducted for inaccurate or irrelevant material. Half-marks will not be used. Levels of response criteria are used for questions where a hierarchy of answers is possible [part (b) and (c) questions]. Each answer is to be placed in the level that best reflects its qualities. It is not necessary to work through the levels. In levels with three marks, provisionally award the middle mark and then moderate according to the qualities of the individual answer. In levels with two marks, provisionally award the higher mark and then moderate according to the qualities of the individual answer. Arguments need to be supported with evidence, but lots of facts/dates are not required. No set answer is looked for to any question. The examples given in the marking scheme are indicative only and are not intended to be exhaustive or prescriptive. They are given only as examples of some responses/approaches that may be seen by an examiner. 		
1(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> factors which allowed the Janata Dal Party led coalition to win the November 1989 general elections.</p> <p>E.g. Congress lost votes (1), Congress lost seats (1), Congress didn't get a majority (1), Congress were no longer seen as the most important party (1), there were more parties competing for power (1), Congress had been accused of corruption, such as the Bofors Scandal (1), the JDP was supported by the BJP (1).</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain how caste-based problems have affected India since 1989.</p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Simplistic statement(s). E.g. Caste riots break out. There is discrimination.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies reasons. <i>[Award marks for the number of reasons given and/or the quantity of the supporting detail. Max 2 marks per reason given.]</i> E.g. Caste divisions cause social and economic inequality. There is discrimination at work. There is little access to education. There is real poverty.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons. <i>[Award marks for the quality of the explanation as well as for the number of reasons explained. Max 2 marks per reason explained.]</i> Caste-based problems are still very real even in modern cities. This was shown by the fierce controversy caused by the Mandal recommendations, despite the 1992 Supreme Court judgement.</p> <p>Higher castes have opposed quotas and reservations for scheduled castes. Higher castes see jobs and opportunities threatened, e.g. Delhi protests of 1990.</p> <p>Caste based rivalries seen in general elections since 1989, especially with the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Political parties have exploited caste issues for their own advantage.</p> <p>Caste violence, e.g. Khairlanji massacre (2006); violence in Haryana, northern India in February 2016 relating to caste rights opposed by the Jat community. Groups including the Naxalite and Dalit Panthers, continue to create serious problems.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>How far does the Muslim Civil Code explain the growth of Hindu nationalism since 1989?</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s). E.g. There was more hatred. It was more popular.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies/describes reasons. <i>[Use this Level for answers that identify/list reasons without explaining them].</i> The growth of Hindu Nationalism came with the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the BJP's philosophy of Hindu Nationalism. Riots occurred in 1989-90, in Gujarat in 2002 and in Uttar Pradesh in September 2013. There was opposition to the Muslim Civil Code.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one reason or disagrees with reason(s).</p> <p>Level 4 [9–11 marks] Explains two or more reasons.</p> <p>Level 5 [12–14 marks] Offers explained and supported evaluative judgements. <i>[Candidates may draw from a wide range of factors to assess relative importance of each one. What matters is the quality of the explanation and the judgements.]</i> E.g. The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party: The BJP a 'centre-right' Hindu-Nationalist party gained 11.4% of the vote (85 seats) in 1989, the third largest party. By 1999, the BJP had won 270 seats leading the National Democratic Alliance Government. In 1998 the BJP-led coalition formed a government under Vajpayee, and after a year ruled until 2004. The BJP gained a landslide victory in the 2014 general elections.</p> <p>The worsening of Hindu-Muslim relations was reflected in a range of incidents/events, including: the publicity stunt by Advani in 1990 over the Ram Temple and the refusal of the Supreme Court to take up the case in 1992, added to the 2002 Gujarat Hindu riots after a Muslim attack on a local train, and the Uttar Pradesh riots of 2013.</p> <p>Other issues could include: the rejection of the Muslim Civil Code (allowing the marriage to more than one wife) in favour of a nationwide Uniform Civil Code. Candidates may refer to Kashmir conflicts and Hindu viewpoints over the region and the emergence of extremists and terrorists, often blamed on Muslims.</p> <p><i>(These issues can be argued either way. What matters is the quality of the argument and judgement, backed up with supporting evidence).</i></p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> types of foreign direct investments in India since 1991.</p> <p>E.g. restructured public policy (1), Foreign Investment Promotion Board (1), New Industrial Policy in 1991 (1), FDI allowed in all sectors (1), bi-lateral (1), and multi-lateral (1), investment guarantee schemes, foreign investment allowed in construction (1), highways (1), bridges (1), water transport projects (1).</p>	4
2(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain the importance of privatisation for India since 1991.</p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Simplistic statement(s). E.g. Indian trade has benefited; businesses can grow.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies reasons. <i>[Award marks for the number of reasons given and/or the quantity of the supporting detail. Max 2 marks per reason given.]</i></p> <p>E.g. Privatisation has allowed more businesses to grow. There has been de-nationalisation. The private sector could expand. There are a wide range of industries that can experience further opportunities.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons. <i>[Award marks for the quality of the explanation as well as for the number of reasons explained. Max 2 marks per reason explained.]</i></p> <p>E.g. Privatisation has allowed the transfer of ownership of business from the government to the private (business) sector. The main aim has been to permit the private sector to expand and develop to improve efficiency of its operations and increase productivity.</p> <p>Different forms of privatisation include complete de-nationalisation into private hands, joint ventures, co-operatives and sale of government stock.</p> <p>Removal of industrial licensing and encouraging small scale industries to be more competitive. Examples of successful privatised companies include Bangalore, Delhi and Hyderabad airports, Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO), 2001, and Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>How serious a problem has corruption been for India's economic growth since 1991?</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s). E.g. There is much bribery; taxes are evaded.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies/describes reasons. <i>[Use this Level for answers that identify/list reasons without explaining them.]</i> E.g. 'Red Tape' affects projects being completed. There is evidence of embezzlement and tax evasion. Government policy has not been clear on this issue.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one reason for the serious problem or disagrees with reasons.</p> <p>Level 4 [9–11 marks] Explains two or more reasons, explaining both sides.</p> <p>Level 5 [12–14 marks] Offers explained and supported evaluative judgements. <i>[Candidates may draw from a wide range of factors to assess relative importance of each one. What matters is the quality of the explanation and the judgements.]</i></p> <p>E.g. Corruption is a major problem and affects many projects which can reduce not only government income, but also alter the climate for investment and costs of government sponsored developments. E.g. entitlement programmes and social spending schemes, such as the National Rural Health Mission initiated by the Indian government. In 2015 India was listed as being 76 out of 175 countries according to the Corruption Perception Index. Such a reputation could affect GDP growth as billions of rupees are involved.</p> <p>Mega scams have occurred in real estate and telecommunication sectors. In 2011 the Telecommunications Minister resigned and was later arrested for allegedly under-selling billions of dollars' worth of mobile phone licenses. Organisers of the 19th Commonwealth Games were accused of corruption with evidence of the poor state of stadiums and accommodation for the Games. The Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project was also accused of corrupt dealings.</p> <p>Corruption can also be directly associated with poverty. In 2003 it was estimated that only 15% of government anti-poverty funds reached the poor of India, with the efforts of Anti-Corruption Agencies failing to effectively intervene, having little power or independence. Government anti-corruption legislation enacted since the late 1960s has seemingly had insignificant impact.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Other issues: candidates might refer to specific aspects of political corruption that could have affected economic growth with an impact upon overseas investment, e.g. the Bofors scandal, the Fodder scam. Aspects of a lack of investment in human resources and environmental degradation might be considered.	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> problems faced by tribal groups since 1984.</p> <p>E.g. Prejudice by people (1), mistrust by people (1), living in rural disadvantaged areas (1), tribal rules (1), question of tribal segregation (1), social exclusion (1), limited opportunities in education (1), in housing (1), in land ownership (1), access to public services (1).</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain why violence against females is still an important issue in India.</p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Simplistic statement(s). E.g. women are abused; women can be killed.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies reasons. <i>[Award marks for the number of reasons given and/or the quantity of the supporting detail. Max 2 marks per reason given.]</i> E.g. Women are reported to be raped. Some suffer from problems of dowry demands. Women might experience harassment at home. Women can face an ‘honour killing’.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons. <i>[Award marks for the quality of the explanation as well as for the number of reasons explained. Max 2 marks per reason explained.]</i> E.g. Married Indian women’s traditional role tends to be responsibility for running the house and looking after the family, addressing the needs of the husband, the main earner for the household. Evidence points to the fact that the demands of the male members of the family and/or relatives could lead to various cruel acts. National figures have revealed that ‘cruelty by husband or relatives’ (1/3 of all cases reported) has doubled since 2001. By 2014, 3.5 million women had experienced a variety of attacks. In 2014 the National Criminal Bureau reported that 93 women were raped every day in India. In parts of India, women have become scared and outraged by gang rape, e.g. the outcry against the Delhi gang rape episode in 2012. Dowry deaths, where the married women could be murdered or commit suicide caused by a dispute over her dowry, run at over 8000 per year. Other acts of violence include ‘honour killings’, where a family member is murdered for bringing shame upon the family by refusing an arranged marriage or, perhaps, being accused of committing adultery. Female infanticide has been reported to be rising, where it has been agreed to kill a new-born female child. These children are seen to provide little benefit to the future of the family. Episodes of ‘acid throwing’ against female faces are increasing, all part of prejudice and the whole issue of sexual harassment.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>How far have opportunities for women in India increased since 2004?</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s). E.g. More women have better jobs. Women have more opportunities.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies/describes reasons. <i>[Use this Level for answers that identify/list reasons without explaining them.]</i> E.g. Women have more employment openings in urban areas. There has been legislation dealing with property, marriage and health. More educational opportunities are available.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one reason or disagrees with reason(s).</p> <p>Level 4 [9–11 marks] Explains two or more reasons.</p> <p>Level 5 [12–14 marks] Offers explained and supported evaluative judgements. <i>[Candidates may draw from a wide range of factors to assess relative importance of each one. What matters is the quality of the explanation and the judgements.]</i> E.g. There have been positive developments in education through which women in India have been able to benefit, although such advances take time. Attempts by states to improve literacy rates have provided a basis for women to advance. E.g. Kerala boasts a literacy rate of 86%. The Saakshar Bharat Mission has attempted to reduce illiteracy in more rural parts of India. In 2005, 61 million girls were recorded in primary level education in. The Non-Formal Education Programmes have a whole range of centres, many with reservations for females. There are 120 000 centres exclusively for girls. Evidence of improved educational standards achieved by women can be seen in the number of women entering university, and the increasing volume of female teachers in schools. The Indian Constitution has enshrined gender equality, secured women's rights and equal pay. There are State laws against discrimination and violence towards women. More empowerment has been possible since the amendment to the Hindu Succession Act in 2005, entitling daughters and sons to have an equal share of property, irrespective of a woman's marital status.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>There have been more employment opportunities, not only with female teachers, but also doctors and nurses and high profile Chief Executive Officers in large companies. The 2001 National Policy for the empowerment of women gave encouragement for women to enter a wider world of employment. Self-help groups such as the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) have assisted women to develop entrepreneurial skills and independence.</p> <p>Indian women have achieved national acclaim in various areas. In the political arena, the first female president of India, Pratibha Patil, was elected in 2007. In 2009, Meira Kumar became the first female Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Top female writers have emerged, including Arundhati Roy and Kiran Desai. Female stars of the cinema and 'Bollywood' have been widely acclaimed with Smita Patil and Rekha amongst many. Indian female athletes provide much kudos, as do female space astronauts. (Credit any relevant examples).</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> issues that have affected relations between India and China since 1989.</p> <p>E.g. Border disputes (1) concerning Arunachal Pradesh (1), India's nuclear tests (1) in the 1990s (1), China's support of Pakistan (1) with supplying missiles (1), China's influence in Burma (1), China's opposition to USA/India joint military exercises (1), India's development of nuclear submarines (1).</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain why India carried out nuclear tests in 1998.</p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Simplistic statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. To get more influence. To be a great power.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies reasons. <i>[Award marks for the number of reasons given and/or the quantity of the supporting detail. Max 2 marks per reason given].</i></p> <p>E.g. Nuclear tests created a defence against Pakistan. Nuclear tests were a means of defending India against China's position. India took into account the lack of Russian support.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons. <i>[Award marks for the quality of the explanation as well as for the number of reasons explained. Max 2 marks per reason explained.]</i></p> <p>E.g. India felt the need for nuclear tests because its great rival Pakistan was already a nuclear power, which amounted to a potential threat to India's national security. Nuclear tests sent a clear message of India's determination to defend its nation.</p> <p>India's nuclear tests also concerned the rising power of China. India feared Chinese ambitions to dominate S/SE Asia and the whole Asia-Pacific region affecting India's ambitions in that area. India also wished to counter any Chinese support of Pakistan, especially with delivery of missiles.</p> <p>India recognised that the break up of the USSR and the end of the Cold War could cause problems. India had depended on Russian military assistance and sheltered under the USSR's 'nuclear umbrella' whilst rival Pakistan linked in with China. Now national security could be under threat, so nuclear tests went ahead, despite opposition and sanctions from America and concerns throughout Europe.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>To what extent have the aims of India’s foreign policy changed since 1998?</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s). e.g. India wanted different relations. India had problems to deal with.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies/describes changes. <i>[Use this Level for answers that identify/list reasons without explaining them.]</i> E.g. India sought to become an Asian power. India needed to develop more economic links and trade. India wanted to be a major international player.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one area of change in aims or disagrees with statement(s).</p> <p>Level 4 [9–11 marks] Explains two or more areas of changes in aims.</p> <p>Level 5 [12–14 marks] Offers explained and supported evaluative judgements. <i>[Candidates may draw from a wide range of factors to assess relative importance of each one. What matters is the quality of the explanation and the judgements.]</i></p> <p>E.g. Indian foreign policy has seen the need to sustain and expand the 1990s ‘Look East’ Policy and extend India’s influence and position in Asia. India’s economy was more liberalised and interdependent. There was more opportunity to enhance her economic and political status with South East Asia. Closer links were negotiated with Burma, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand.</p> <p>Increasing trade was a key element within India’s foreign policy. Extended relations were secured with Burma, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Infrastructure, ports and other developments were contracted with Indian companies. India made trade agreements with Indonesia and the Philippines over gas/oil supplies, military training and military agreements.</p> <p>Economic benefits have included: investment by Korean companies in India, Chemical and IT investments from Singapore and Delhi-Mumbai highway construction supported by \$33 billion investment by Japan.</p> <p>India has wanted to be an international player and establish an international status with a range of international organisations, whilst keeping a close watch on energy requirements. Moves have been made towards international discussions on tourism, culture, education and training and transport. Indian-ASEAN summits have further developed more economic and political integration. Since 2002 India has been a summit level partner and a significant member at Asian international conferences. An important consideration has been an increased focus on strategic and international co-operation on energy, trade, investment and nuclear co-operation.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<p>Since 2014, and the new government headed by BJP Prime Minister Modi, Indian foreign policy has continued with similar emphasis to that of previous governments. The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for India's foreign policy and has pursued the policy of continued improvement of relations with neighbours in S.E. Asia. In that vein, Modi has made official visits to Bhutan, Nepal, Japan, America, Australia and Fiji.</p> <p>Some candidates will also consider how foreign policy has not significantly changed, and that many policies are simply a continuation of the changes implemented by earlier governments.</p>	