



INDIA STUDIES

0447/01

Paper 1 Core Themes

May/June 2019

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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.

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> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In levels with three marks, provisionally award the middle mark and then moderate according to the qualities of the individual answer.</p> <p>In levels with two marks, provisionally award the higher mark and then moderate according to the qualities of the individual answer.</p> <p>Arguments need to be supported with evidence, but lots of facts/dates are not required.</p> <p>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.</p>		
1(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> caste-based problems.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant answer.</p> <p>E.g. Discrimination at work, quotas, reservations, over jobs, over educational opportunities, Mandal recommendations, poverty. Examples of violence/protests, e.g. Delhi riots of 1991, violence in Haryana (2016).</p>	4
1(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain how politics in India has changed since 1989.</p> <p>Level 1 [0–1 marks] Simplistic statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. Democracy has a future; no, democracy will not last in India.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies/describes reasons.</p> <p><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. There are regular elections, there is a constitution and a party system in place, there are a range of political parties, regional parties play a part.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p>Or</p> <p>Voters have a limited interest in elections, coalitions have tended in the past to be weak forms of government, there is abuse and violence at election times, parties are controlled by the few.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons.</p> <p>E.g. India is a vast democracy with adult suffrage from all the population over the age of 18. Currently there is a strong government with a powerful leader with a strong mandate. There is a General Election every 5 years and it is contended that once the voting is over, the Indian electorate tend to lose interest and concentrate on sorting out their own lives. There is excitement over the Indian Party rallies and interest provided by social media over the period of the election, but then enthusiasm fades. However, India remains the largest democracy in the world.</p> <p>With the exception of the 2014 election, India has, since 1989, been governed by coalitions, which, it is argued, can weaken the political process and incur too many compromises and delays in enacting legislation.</p> <p>The extensive abuse in the 2014 General Election is highlighted as an indication of threats to democracy. In this election officials confiscated 22 million litres of illicit alcohol, 400 000 pounds of drugs and \$52 million in cash, often handed out from the back of cars.</p> <p>There has also been evidence of illegal activities together with harassment and violent intimidation of voters. The constant explosion of communal riots and anti-secessionist movements, further counter India's efforts to uphold democracy.</p> <p>Entrenched party hierarchies, with leadership and control of most major political parties directed from the top down, could be seen as working against change and preventing emerging policies/issues promoted by rising regional political parties from seeing the light of day.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>‘Political parties have become dependent on alliances with castes in India.’</p> <p>How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. Very important; need more votes.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] <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>‘Vote bank politics’ has become important. Parties aim to gain votes; political parties have links with caste-groups, e.g. Bahujan Samaj Party and Dalits.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one reason.</p> <p>Level 4 [9–11 marks] Explains two or more reasons</p> <p>Level 5 [12–14 marks] <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. Castes have become an important factor in politics with adult franchise and local political organisations/caste associations becoming more active in lobbying Ministers and making their demands and goals known.</p> <p>‘Vote bank politics’ has developed whereby political parties use the relationship with castes to gain electoral support. Political parties target certain caste groups, particularly the backward classes. Both sides can see benefits of a close relationship – with parties gaining votes helping them to attain power, and supporting castes having their causes and interests supported and defended. E.g. Bahujan Samaj Party and Kanshi Ram, 1995 alliance with the Bahujan Samaj Party which supported Dalit leaders; Samajwadi Party and links in 1993 with Muslims and Yadava caste; Justice Party and campaign against the conditions of the backward classes.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>State politics has to take into account conflicts that arise between castes and this can be intensified in party politics. E.g. Rivalry can be seen in Bihar between the Bhumidars, the Kayasth and the Rajput castes. Political parties cannot afford not to persuade different caste groups of the advantage of becoming involved in the political system, which national leaders are all too well aware of. For decades the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) always focused on gaining support from upper caste Hindus.</p> <p>In the recent general elections (2014) the leader of the BJP, Modi, attempted and succeeded to present his party above the narrow appeal of numerous castes by widening his party's appeal. He campaigned to guarantee economic improvements and increased prosperity for the majority of Indian people and the nation as a whole.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> ways in which India's liberalisation policies have helped the economy since 1991.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant answer:</p> <p>E.g. increased investment, foreign investment limits raised to 60% in the 1990s, Foreign Investment Promotion Board, FDI allowed in all sectors; bi-lateral or multi-lateral investment guarantee schemes; increased competition; controls and bureaucracy reduced; increased production; increased distribution; import controls abolished on raw materials; industrial licensing removed.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain the factors that limited economic growth in India in the 1990s.</p> <p>Level 1 [0–1 marks] Simplistic statement(s). India losing trade; many crises.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies/describes 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. Economic crisis of 1991. Higher oil prices. Balance of Payments problems. More inflation. Less investment.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons. E.g. There was an increasing gap between money received by the Indian government and what was being spent. This led to a massive financial deficit. The Middle East crisis and increasing instability, added to the break-up of the Soviet Union, put huge strains on the economic structure of India which found it could not easily adapt to these changing situations. There was a pressing need for new, radical economic measures to be implemented: economic liberalisation was a must. Inflation was badly getting out of hand. The money supply was growing at an alarming speed. Overall, supply and demand had become out of line. Credit any relevant examples.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>'Industrial development has been the most important reason for the growth of the Indian economy since 1991.'</p> <p>How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. Yes, there are more industries expanding. No, there are other more important areas in the economy.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies/describes reasons.</p> <p><i>(Use this Level for answers that identify/list reasons without explaining them.)</i></p> <p>E.g. Industry has developed as industrial licensing has been abolished. Companies Act has made changes. Foreign investment has grown.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Policy changes have helped growth. Some sectors are more important, such as telecommunications.</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.</p> <p><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. Agreement with the statement:</p> <p>The removal of industrial licensing and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act provided the means by which India could overhaul outdated procedures and prohibitive barriers allowing expansion to occur. The public sector control over many industries was reduced and investment licensing was abolished by the new industrial policy implemented in 1991. Industrial expansion has been enhanced by the reduction of limits placed on foreign investments, supervised by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>Examples of industrial growth include Textiles (35 million employees, 4% GDP, 35% from export earnings); chemicals (75 000 products –13th largest exporter of pesticides globally – 12.5% of total production); steel (4% growth in 2004/5 and increasing ever since – 10th in the world); cement (125 large plants, with over 300 smaller units); mining (11% of sector GDP).</p> <p>Industrial production was at an all-time high of 20% in Nov. 2006, but it is forecast by 2017 to remain at 4.9% with a possibility of increasing to 7.6%.</p> <p>Disagreement with the statement:</p> <p>Growth in the industrial sector has not accelerated as fast as it could have (6.4%: 1991–2001); mining down from 5.5% to 5.3% currently; electricity down from 6.3% to 3.9%, but manufacturing showed a slight recovery from 1.6% to 3.3%); industrial production still a long way from the peak in 2006.</p> <p>Labour laws and other regulations remain restrictive, although the current administration has vowed to allow greater freedoms to promote industrial growth. Modi won the 2014 election on the promise of economic growth and overall higher prosperity for the nation. Trade deals with India from overseas investors have not always been easy to achieve. Fiscal problems have affected private investment.</p> <p>Aspects of corruption and ‘red tape’ are aspects that have limited progress.</p> <p>Candidates might argue that other sectors have had significant influence in economic growth, e.g. the telecommunications or orbio-technology sectors. Candidates might also contend that growth of the Indian economy could not have occurred without the change in direction in liberalisation and privatisation policies, notwithstanding the impact of globalisation.</p> <p>Credit all relevant examples.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> ways in which caste-based discrimination has been addressed in India.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant answer:</p> <p>National welfare Schemes, Mid-day Meal Scheme.</p>	4
3(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain why women in rural India face health problems.</p> <p>Level 1 [0–1 marks] Simplistic statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. They have a poor diet; they have little education.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] <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. Women in rural areas suffer from malnutrition; the government spends little on health care; women in rural areas carry out hard work even when pregnant.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] Explains reasons.</p> <p>E.g. Women in rural areas often tend to be malnourished as this is where the highest rates of malnutrition exist. The main causes are due to socio-economic factors. 75% of India's poor live in rural areas, where diet, low income, limited education, domestic violence and family structure all combine to promote health problems. Rural women experience high maternal mortality.</p> <p>Rural women have limited access to health care provision. Health care infrastructure is inadequate. Often women from villages have to travel long distances to access health care. Once arrived they could be given little assistance as staff are not always available and they commonly face overcrowded facilities. Access to abortion tends to be available only in cities.</p> <p>Many preventable deaths in rural communities result from infectious diseases, especially water-borne diseases. Social and cultural norms can hinder women from getting access to appropriate care. Tribal groups tend to blame illness as being caused by hostile spirits or the breaking of a taboo.</p> <p>The government spends 0.9% of India's total gross domestic product on health care.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>'Increased access to education has been the main reason for the changing position of women in India since 1984.'</p> <p>How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] E.g. more females are being educated.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies reasons.</p> <p><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. More females are being educated which allows them to access a wider range of employment opportunities.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one reason.</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.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>This question tests your <u>knowledge</u>.</p> <p>Identify <u>four</u> ways in which India is seen as a ‘superpower’.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant answer:</p> <p>E.g. Fast growing economy; huge population strength; global impact of business services, especially IT; abundant natural resources; nuclear power; nuclear deals with America; naval power; nuclear submarines; influential member of G7.</p>	4
4(b)	<p>This question tests your <u>understanding</u>.</p> <p>Explain why India’s relations with America have improved since 1991.</p> <p>Level 1 [0–1 marks] Simple statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. America has helped India. Trade between them has increased.</p> <p>Level 2 [2–4 marks] Identifies reasons.</p> <p><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>The Cold War ended; the USA sees India as an ally against terrorism; India has nuclear weapons; India adopted economic liberalisation; India has a strong economy.</p> <p>Level 3 [5–7 marks] E.g. Various factors combined to alter relations between India and the US. The USSR was a great obstacle between the two, but its collapse removed a power that was India’s ally and America’s enemy.</p> <p>Around the same time, India’s replacing of a command economy with a market economy also helped to bring the two together. The USA became a major investor in India and India’s largest trading partner.</p> <p>Tied together by business, they were also driven together by Islamic extremism. This led Presidents Clinton and George W Bush to look for a closer relationship, especially after 9/11. Perhaps the key moment came, however, in 1998 when Vajpayee’s government carried out nuclear tests. Suddenly, India had become vital to US strategic interests, a position only strengthened as Bush waged his war against terror. A strategic relationship had been established. Obama was perhaps cooler towards India because he thought that America should have close ties with China. But Washington still needs very good relations with Delhi to make progress on key issues like climate change, energy, security and Afghanistan. The USA and India have become strategic partners.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<p>This question tests your <u>judgement</u>.</p> <p>‘India’s Look East policy has been the most important part of India’s foreign policy since 1991.’</p> <p>How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Simplistic statement(s).</p> <p>E.g. India wanted more status. India’s nuclear programme needed American support.</p> <p>Level 2 [3–5 marks] Identifies/describes reasons.</p> <p><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. India’s ‘Look East’ policy wanted to increase influence in S.E. Asia. Governments after 1991 developed more links in this region against China. Trade, investment and military talks increased. The US sees India as an ally. India has nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Level 3 [6–8 marks] Explains one reason.</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.</p> <p><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>Candidates may take the line, e.g. that the ‘Look East’ policy was the most important reason as there was seen to be a need to rival China’s competition in South East Asia. Governments since 1991 have followed this policy to increase social and political status in the region with trade and investment agreements, economic and military co-operation. India had learnt from her mistakes with linking in with Russia which had collapsed by 1991. Examples can be highlighted of these new developments in Burma, the Philippines, Cambodia, Japan, Vietnam, etc. India has been keen to put material interests and energy requirements in the forefront of policy decisions. Membership of international organisations has increased, e.g. Mekong Ganga Cooperation, ASEAN, 2003 Treaty of Amity and Co-operation. India has benefited with overseas investment from Japan and Singapore. Opportunities have opened for new markets to be exploited by the ever increasing educated middle-class Indian workforce.</p>	14

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	On the other hand, candidates may argue that American relations are very much more important (or consideration of Russia or China can be credited). Credit any current developments and relevant examples.	