रोल नं.
Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न–पत्र कोड को उत्तर–पुस्तिका के मुख–पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

	नोट		NOTE
(I)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **12** हैं ।	(I)	Please check that this question paper contains **12** printed pages.
(II)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	(II)	Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(III)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **13** प्रश्न हैं ।	(III)	Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
(IV)	**कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**	(IV)	**Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
(V)	इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।	(V)	15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. *

राजनीति विज्ञान
POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : *2 घण्टे*
Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : *40*
Maximum Marks : 40

.59/1/1   263 A   1   **P.T.O.**

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उनका पालन करें ।

(i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल **13** प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।

(ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **तीन** खंड हैं – खंड **क, ख** और **ग** ।

(iii) **खंड – क** में 8 प्रश्न (1 से 8) हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ।

(iv) **खंड – ख** में 3 प्रश्न (9 से 11) हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 100 शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए । मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न का उत्तर तदनुसार दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(v) **खंड – ग** में 2 प्रश्न (12 से 13) हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 170 शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ।

(vi) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है । हालाँकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन प्रदान किया गया है । इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए ।

*

General Instructions :

Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them.

(i) *This question paper contains **13** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*

(ii) *This question paper consists of **three** Sections – **Section A, B** and **C**.*

(iii) ***Section - A** contains **8** questions **(1** to **8)** of **2** marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within **50** words each.*

(iv) ***Section - B** has **3** questions **(9** to **11)** of **4** marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within **100** words each. Answer of MAP question should be attempted accordingly.*

(v) ***Section - C** has **2** questions **(12** to **13)** of **6** marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within **170** words each.*

(vi) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in some questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*

खंड – क

1. (a) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद अमरीका द्वारा यूरोप के देशों में मेल-मिलाप बढ़ाने व एकीकरण में सहायता देने वाले उठाए गए किन्हीं दो कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए । **2 × 1 = 2**

अथवा

   (b) क्षेत्रीय संगठन आसियान के दस्तावेज 'विजन 2020' की व्याख्या कीजिए । **2**

2. पाकिस्तान के शासन में सेना के हस्तक्षेप को किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से दर्शाइये । **2 × 1 = 2**

3. श्रीलंका में जातीय संघर्ष के किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । **2 × 1 = 2**

4. 'दक्षिण एशिया' में शामिल किए जाने वाले किन्हीं चार देशों के नाम लिखिए । **4 × ½ = 2**

5. वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **2 × 1 = 2**

6. 1969 में काँग्रेस पार्टी के विभाजन के किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **2 × 1 = 2**

7. 1975 में जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा प्रस्तुत 'सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति' की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **2**

8. केन्द्र में बनी पहली मिली-जुली सरकार क्यों स्थिर सिद्ध नहीं हुई ? मुख्य कारण का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **2**

SECTION – A

1.   (a)   Explain any two steps taken by the US that aided the integration of the European States after the Second World War.   **2 × 1 = 2**

<div align="center">OR</div>

     (b)   Explain the 'Vision 2020' of the regional organization 'ASEAN'.   **2**

2.   Show with the help of any two examples the interference of military in the administration of Pakistan.   **2 × 1 = 2**

3.   Highlight any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.   **2 × 1 = 2**

4.   Name any four countries that are included in 'South Asia'.   **4 × ½ = 2**

5.   Analyse any two causes of 'Globalisation'.   **2 × 1 = 2**

6.   Analyse any two reasons for the split of the Congress Party in 1969.   **2 × 1 = 2**

7.   Analyse the concept of 'Total Revolution' as visualized by Jai Prakash Narayan in 1975.   **2**

8.   Why did the first coalition government at the Centre in India not prove to be stable ? Analyse the major reason.   **2**
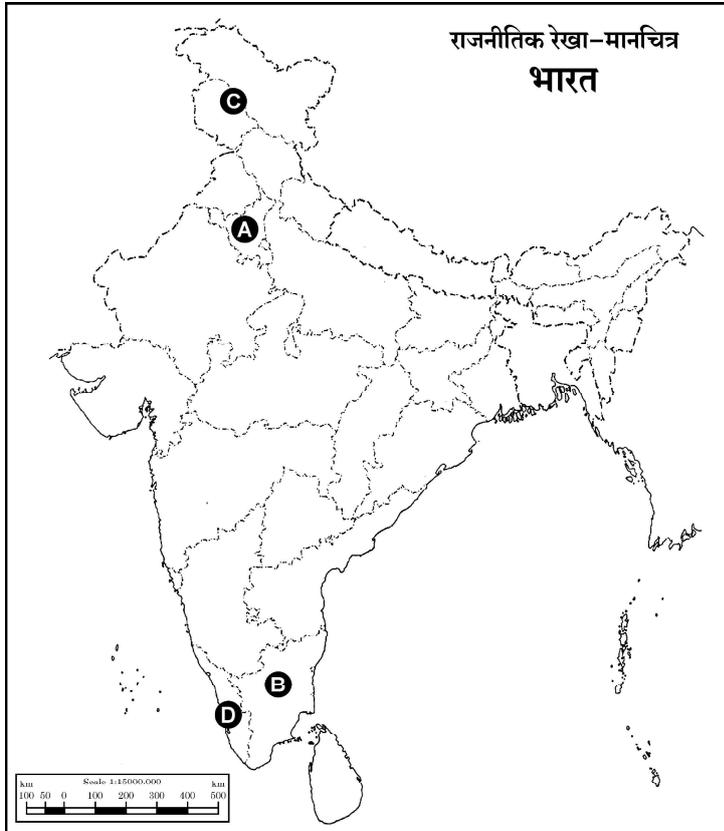
खंड – ख

9. वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो आर्थिक परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$

10. 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल के दौरान संघीय सरकार द्वारा की गई किन्हीं चार ज्यादतियों का वर्णन कीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$

11. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा–मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ तथा Ⓓ द्वारा दर्शाया गया है । नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन्हें पहचानिए तथा उनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा संबंधित अक्षर को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में नीचे दिए गए प्रारूप के अनुसार लिखिए :

| प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या	संबंधित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

9. Explain any two economic consequences of Globalisation. **2 × 2 = 4**

10. Describe any four excesses made by the Union Government during the period of emergency imposed in 1975. **4 × 1 = 4**

11. In the given political outline map of India, 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 alphabet as per format that follows :

POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF
INDIA

km   Scale 1:15000.000   km
100 50 0   100 200 300 400 500
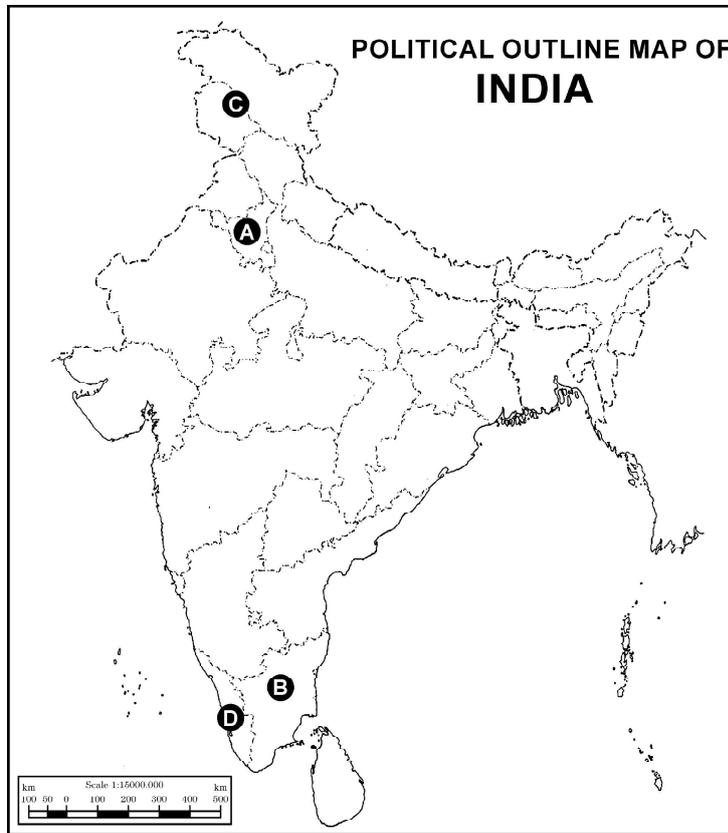
S. No. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(i)   वह राज्य जहाँ 1952 में काँग्रेस पार्टी का शासन नहीं था ।

(ii)   वह राज्य जहाँ 1957 में काँग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हो सका ।

(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ से काँग्रेस पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता के.कामराज 1967 में चुनाव हार गए थे ।

(iv)   वह राज्य जहाँ से 'आया राम, गया राम' की कहावत का जन्म हुआ ।   4 × 1 = 4

नोट : यह प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्रश्न संख्या **11** के स्थान पर है ।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

11.1   भारत में प्रथम आम चुनाव किस वर्ष सम्पन्न हुए थे ?

11.2   1957 में कौन से राज्य में काँग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था ?

11.3   'आया राम, गया राम' की कहावत का जन्म किस राज्य से हुआ था ?

11.4   कौन सी राजनीतिक पार्टी 1952 से 1967 तक केन्द्र में सत्ता में रही ?

                                                                        4 × 1 = 4

खंड – ग

12. (a) चीन द्वारा अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को विकसित करने के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों की
          व्याख्या कीजिए ।   4 × 1½ = 6

                              अथवा

     (b) यूरोपीय संघ को एक मजबूत संगठन बनाने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।4 × 1½ = 6

(i) The State which was not under the rule of the Congress Party in 1952.

(ii) The State where the Congress Party could not win majority in 1957.

(iii) The State from where K. Kamraj, a Veteran leader of the Congress Party, lost election in 1967.

(iv) The State from where the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.

$4 \times 1 = 4$

Note : The following question is for **visually impaired candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. **11**.

Answer the following questions.

11.1 In which year was the first general election completed in India ?

11.2 In which State had the Congress Party not won majority in 1957 ?

11.3 From which State did the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' originate ?

11.4 Which political party remained in power at the centre from 1952 to 1967 ? $4 \times 1 = 4$

SECTION – C

12. (a) Explain any four steps taken by China to develop its economy. $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

OR

(b) Explain any four factors that make the European Union a strong organization. $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

13. (a) ऐसे तीन क्षेत्र उजागर कीजिए जिनमें भारत की अधिकांश राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बीच 1989 के

पश्चात् सहमति बन चुकी है । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

(b) 2014 के बाद भारतीय राजनीति में आए किन्हीं दो प्रमुख बदलावों को उजागर कीजिए तथा ऐसे

किन्हीं दो कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों के नाम लिखिए जो वास्तव में महिलाओं के लाभ के लिए हैं ।

$2 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 6$

———————

13. (a) Highlight any three areas where consensus has emerged among most of the political parties in India after 1989. **3 × 2 = 6**

OR

(b) Highlight any two major changes that took place in Indian politics after 2014 and also name any two welfare programmes that made women the real beneficiaries. **2 × 2 + 2 × 1 = 6**

———

263 A

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CODE NO: 59/1/1
Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Senior Secondary School, Term II Examination ,2022
Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)

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 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 marks be awarded to them. In class-X, 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, marks should be awarded.**

4. 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.

5. 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.**

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

10. A full scale of 40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.

16. 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.

17. 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.

	SECTION – A	Marks
Q1.	**(a) Explain any two steps taken by the US that aided the integration of the European States after the Second World War.** **OR** **(b) Explain the 'Vision 2020' of the regional organization 'ASEAN'.**	2X1=2 2

Ans	(a) Steps taken by the US–
	    (i) America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the 'Marshall Plan' after 1945.
	    (ii) The US created a new collective security structure under NATO.
	                                 Or Any other step
	                                      (P–58)
	(OR)
	    (b) Vision 2020 of the ASEAN is an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community. It is to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region.
		2X1=2
		
		2

	For Example: 'ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict, the East Timor crises and meets annually to discuss East Asian Cooperation. (P–57)	
Q2.	**Show with the help of any two examples the interference of military in the administration of Pakistan.**	2X1=2
Ans	• After Pakistan framed its first Constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and got himself elected. He gave up the office when popular dissatisfaction against his rule rose. • But again General Yahya Khan took over and put Pakistan under Military rule. Examples of Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 and General Pervez Musharraf may also be given. (*Any* **two**) — (P–68)	2X1=2
Q3.	**Highlight any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.**	2X1=2
Ans	*(i)* Politics in Sri Lanka is dominated by forces that represent the interests of the majority Sinhala community. *(ii)* They were hostile to Tamils who are in minority. *(iii)* The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give concessions to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhalas only. (Any other valid reason) (*Any* **two**) --(P–72)	2X1=2
Q4.	**Name any four countries that are included in 'South Asia'.**	4x ½=2
Ans	South Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Afghanistan (*Any* **four**) — (P–66).	4x ½=2
Q5.	**Analyse any two causes of 'Globalisation'.**	2X1=2
Ans	Causes of globalisation: *(i)* Fast means of Transport *(ii)* Fast means of communication. *(iii)* Rise of digital technology. (Any other valid reason) (Any two) (P–138)	2X1=2
Q6.	**Analyse any two reasons for the split of the Congress Party in 1969.**	2X1=2
Ans	Reasons for the split of the Congress Party– *(i)* Conflict between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate. *(ii)* Presidential Election of 1969 where Indira Gandhi's wishes were neglected and N. Sanjeeva Reddy was declared the official candidate. Indira Gandhi opposed him and supported V. V. Giri, an independent candidate. V. V. Giri won the election and it led to formal split in Congress. (P–91 to 93)	2X1=2
Q7.	**Analyse the concept of ''Total Revolution' as visualized by Jai Prakash Narayan in 1975.**	2
Ans	Total Revolution as advocated by Jayaprakash Narayan was for— *(i)* Transformation of individual, society and State. *(ii)* It sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political and ecological	2X1=2

	transformations. *(iii)* It included the right to recall, importance of village/mohalla samities and call for 'upper ke log' to join political struggle for a clean politics in India. (*Any* **two**) — Ref. Mat.	
Q8.	**Why did the first coalition government at the Centre in India not prove to be stable? Analyse the major reason.**	2
Ans	*(i)* Due to differences in their ideologies. *(ii)* Regional political parties had their own interests. *(iii)* The implementation of recommendation Mandal Commission – Which led to large-scale opposition and violence. (*Any* **two**) — (P–176, 182)	2X1=2
	SECTION – B	
Q9.	**Explain any two economic consequences of Globalisation.**	2×2=4
Ans	Economic Consequences– *(i)* Greater economic flows among different countries. *(ii)* Restrictions imposed by different countries on imports from other countries were reduced or removed. *(iii)* Investors of the developed countries could invest in the developing or underdeveloped countries. *(iv)* Somewhere new avenues were created for the jobs. Or any other (*Any* **two**) — (P–140-141)	2×2=4
Q10.	**Describe any four excesses made by the Union Government during the period of emergency imposed in 1975.**	4x1=4
Ans	The Excesses– *(i)* Preventive detentions on a large scale. *(ii)* Restrictions were imposed on Press without proper legal sanctions. *(iii)* Forced Family Planning. *(iv)* Demolition drives. *(v)* Torture and custodial deaths. (P–115 to 117) (*Any* **four**)	4x1=4

| Q11. | In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. 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 alphabet as per format that follows: | |

POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA
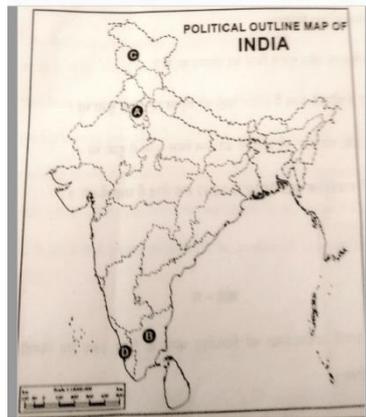
Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

(i)The State which was not under the rule of the Congress Party in1952.
(ii) The State where the Congress Party could not win majority in 1957.
(iii) The State from where K. Kamraj, a Veteran leader of the Congress Party, lost election in 1967.
(iv) The State from where the phrase "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ham' originated.

Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 11.

Answer the following questions.
11.1 In which year was the first general election completed in India?
11.2 In which State had the Congress Party not won majority in 1957?
11.3 From which State did the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' originate?
11.4 Which political party remained in power at the centre from 1952 to 1967?

4x1=4

4x1=4

Ans

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state	4x1=4
(i)	C	J & K	
(ii)	D	Kerala	
(iii)	B	Tamil Nadu	
(iv)	A	Haryana	

	(OR)	
	For **visually impaired** candidates–	
	11.1 1952 (May also write 1951 to 1952)	
	11.2 Kerala	
	11.3 Haryana	
	11.4 The Congress Party	
	SECTION C	
Q12.	**(a)Explain any four steps taken by China to develop its economy.** **OR** **(b) Explain any four factors that make the European Union a strong organization.**	4 x1½ =6 4 x1½ =6

Ans	(a) Steps taken by China–
	
	   (i) Established relations with the US in 1972
	   (ii) Proposed four areas of modernisation as agriculture, industry, army and science -technology in 1973.
	   (iii) In 1978 – announced the 'open door' policy
	   (iv) In 1982 – Privatisation of Agriculture was done
	   (v) In 1998 – Privatisation of Industries was done
	   *(vi)*Trade Barriers were eliminated
	   (vii) Special Economic Zones were set up. (*Any* **four**) — (P–59)
	
	(OR)
	
	(b)
	
	   (i) EU was the world's biggest economy.
	   (ii) Its share of world trade was three times larger than that of the US.
	   *(iii)*Two of its countries are permanent members of UN Security Council. (Even if a candidate write 'one' in place of 'two', it may be considered right).
	   *(iv)*The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
	   (v) Its currency can pose a threat to US Dollar.
	
	                Or Any other factor (*Any* **four**) (P–53-54)
		4 x1½ =6
		
		4 x1½ =6

Q13.	**(a) Highlight any three areas where consensus has emerged among most of the political parties in India after 1989.** **OR** **(b) Highlight any two major changes that took place in Indian politics after 2014 and also name any two welfare programmes that made women the real beneficiaries.**	3x2=6 2x2+2x1=6

Ans	Emerging areas of Consensus:
	
	(a)
	
	   (i) Agreement on new economic policies.
	   (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes
		3x2=6

(OBCs).

(iii) Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country.

(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions.

(v) Foreign policy of India.   (*Any* **three**) — (P–191-192)

(OR)

(b)

- Change from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance oriented politics.
- Economic welfare schemes were made accessible to the masses.

2x2+2x1=6

   Examples

   (i) Jan Dhan Yojana
   (ii) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana
   (iii) PM Awas Yojana
   (iv) PM Suraksha Yojana
   (v) Swachhata Abhiyan (Construction of Toilets)
   (vi) Mother and Child Tracking System
   (vii) PM Matritva Vandana Yojana
   (viii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
   (ix) STEP (Support for Training and Employment Programme)

   Or any other programme which directly or indirectly benefits the women.

(*Any* **two**)