रोल नं.
Roll No.

	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 candidates 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

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 तद्नुसार 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** has **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. 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.*

1. 1967 के आम चुनावों में राम मनोहर लोहिया द्वारा दी गई 'गैर–काँग्रेसवाद' की रणनीति के महत्त्व को उजागर कीजिए ।   **2**

2. भारत और इजरायल के बीच सहयोग के किन्हीं चार क्षेत्रों को उजागर कीजिए ।   **4 × ½ = 2**

3. 1952 में भारत में प्रथम आम चुनाव करवाने में चुनाव आयोग के समक्ष आई किन्हीं दो प्रमुख समस्याओं को उजागर कीजिए ।   **2 × 1 = 2**

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

5. स्वतंत्रता के बाद काँग्रेस के प्रभुत्व की प्रकृति को अन्य देशों के लोकतन्त्र के परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   **2**

6. मिली-जुली गठबन्धन की सरकारें क्यों बनती हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   **2**

7. (a) चीन के लोगों को सुधारों का लाभ क्यों प्राप्त नहीं हुआ जबकि इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था में नाटकीय सुधार हुआ ? कोई दो कारण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   **2 × 1 = 2**

    अथवा

    (b) 'आसियान शैली' का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   **2**

8. भारत की राजनीति पर 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल के किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।   **2 × 1 = 2**

SECTION – A

1. Highlight the importance of the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' forwarded by Ram Manohar Lohia in 1967 general election.   **2**

2. Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Israel.   **4 × ½ = 2**

3. Highlight any two major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952.   **2 × 1 = 2**

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

5. Explain the nature of Congress dominance after the independence in relation to democracy in other countries.   **2**

6. Why are coalition governments formed ? Explain.   **2**

7. (a) Why did the people of China not receive the benefits of the reforms whereas its economy had improved dramatically ? Explain giving any two reasons.   **2 × 1 = 2**

   OR

   (b) Explain the term 'ASEAN Way'.   **2**

8. Analyse any two effects of Emergency declared in 1975 on the politics of India.   **2 × 1 = 2**
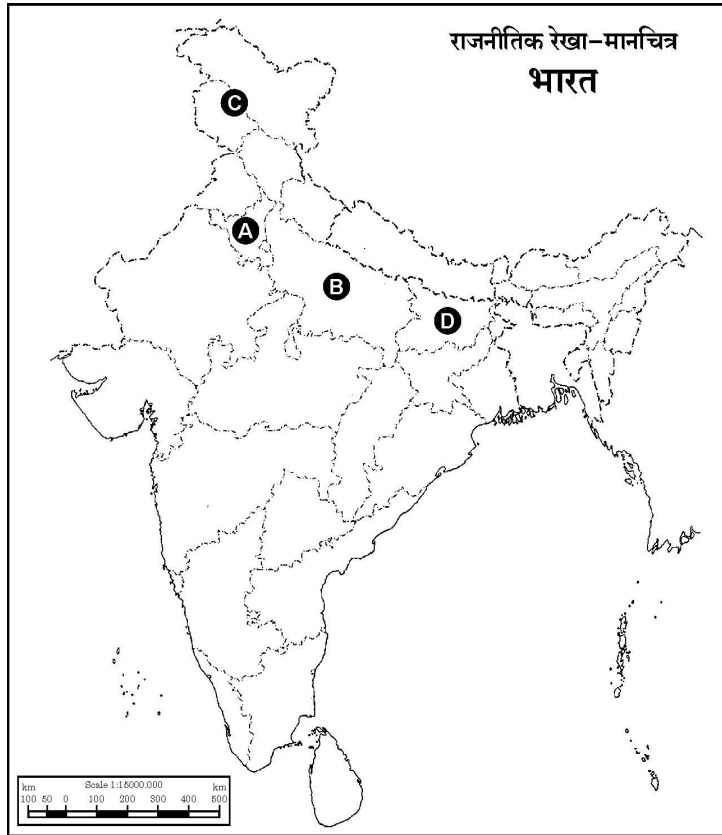
9. भारत और रूस के बीच के मजबूत और विश्वसनीय सम्बन्धों को किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$

10. मालदीव में लोकतन्त्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   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 उन्हें 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 ।
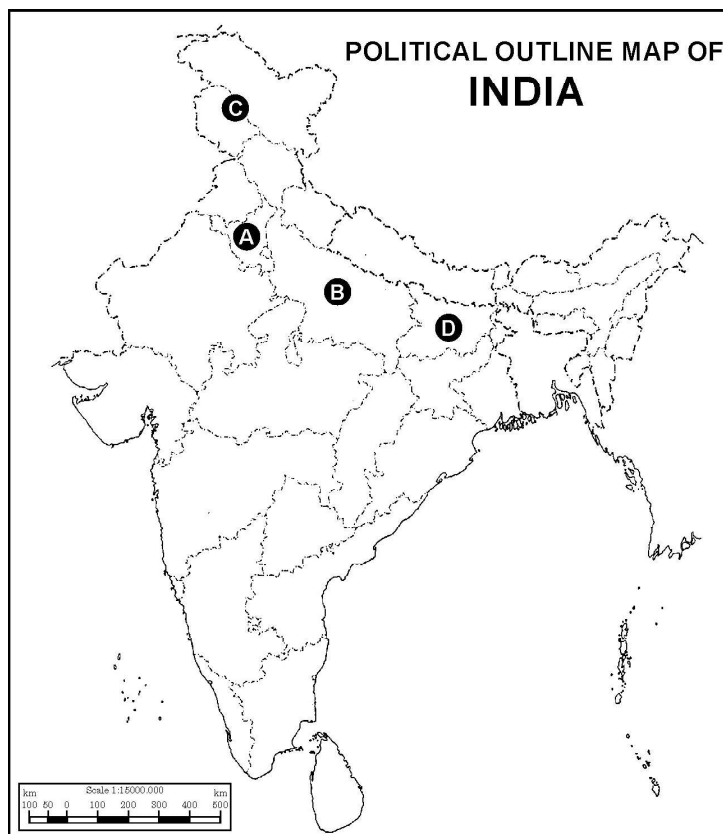

राजनीतिक रेखा–मानचित्र
भारत

9. Explain with the help of any two examples the strong and trustworthy relations between Russia and India.   **2 × 2 = 4**

10. Explain the process of democratisation in Maldives.   **4**

11. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ and Ⓓ. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map as per the format given below.

POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF
INDIA

(i) वह राज्य जिससे जयप्रकाश नारायण का सम्बन्ध था ।

(ii) वह राज्य जहाँ से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस ने 1977 के चुनावों में लोकसभा की अधिकांश सीटें जीती थी ।

(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ से राज नारायण ने इन्दिरा गाँधी के विरुद्ध 1977 में लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ा था ।

(iv) वह राज्य जहाँ से जनता पार्टी ने 1977 के चुनावों में लोक सभा की सारी सीटों पर विजय प्राप्त की थी ।

प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या	मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

4 × 1 = 4

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

11.1 जनता पार्टी की सरकार का पहला प्रधान मंत्री कौन था ?

11.2 1977 के आम चुनावों में किस एक राज्य में काँग्रेस एक भी लोक सभा सीट नहीं जीत पाई थी ?

11.3 आपातकाल में हुई ज्यादतियों की जाँच के लिए जनता पार्टी द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए आयोग का नाम लिखिए ।

11.4 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल किस वर्ष हटाया गया ? 4 × 1 = 4

खंड – ग

12. (a) आपके विचार से 2019 के चुनावों में लगातार दूसरी बार राष्ट्रीय जनतान्त्रिक गठबन्धन (राजग) की विजय के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों को उजागर कीजिए । 3 × 2 = 6

अथवा

(b) 1989 के पश्चात् भारतीय राजनीति को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं तीन मुद्दों को उजागर कीजिए ।

3 × 2 = 6

(i) The State to which Jai Prakash Narain belonged.

(ii) The State where Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.

(iii) The State from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 election.

(iv) The State where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 election.

S. No. of the information used	Related alphabet given in the Map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

$4 \times 1 = 4$

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

11.1 Who was the first Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government ?

11.2 From which State did Indian National Congress not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in 1977 general election ?

11.3 Name the Commission appointed by Janata Party Government to enquire into the excesses made during emergency.

11.4 In which year was emergency imposed in 1975 removed ? $4 \times 1 = 4$

SECTION – C

12. (a) Highlight any three factors that you think are responsible for the victory of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in 2019 election continuously for the second time. $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

(b) Highlight any three issues that affected the Indian politics after 1989. $3 \times 2 = 6$

13. (a) वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं तीन लाभों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

(b) विकासशील देशों में राज्य की भूमिका पर वैश्वीकरण के हुए किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन
कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

———————

13. (a) Evaluate any three benefits of globalisation. $3 \times 2 = 6$

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

(b) Evaluate any three effects of globalisation on the role of state in developing countries. $3 \times 2 = 6$

———

264C

12

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE   (028)

CODE NO: 59/3/3

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
1.	**Highlight the importance of the strategy of Non-Congressism' forwarded by Ram Manohar Lohia in 1967 general election.**	**2**
Ans	The strategy of Non-Congressism was to bring together all the opposition parties who had different ideologies to stop the division of votes and keep the Congress Party out of power. Ram Manohar Lohia gave an argument that the Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interest of the ordinary poor people. Hence, the coming together of the non-congress parties i.e. "Non-Congressism" was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people. (Evaluate as a whole) — (P–88)	**2**
2.	**Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Israel.**	**4x1/2=2**
Ans	Areas of cooperation *(i)* technology, *(ii)* water, *(iii)* agriculture, *(iv)* space and *(v)* science. (*Any* **four**) — Ref. Mat.	**4x1/2=2**
3.	**Highlight any two major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952.**	**2×1=2**
Ans	*(i)* Delimitation or drawing of boundaries of the electoral constituencies for the first time. *(ii)* Time required to prepare electoral rolls was inadequate. *(iii)* Names of women were not recorded initially which created a problem. *(iv)* Other arrangements also needed time. *(v)* Most of the voters were illiterate and a suitable method was to be put into practice. (*Any* **two**) — (P–28)	**2×1=2**
4.	**Name any four countries that are included in South Asia**	**4 X ½ =2**
Ans	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal. (*Any* **four**) — (P–66)	**4 X ½ =2**
5.	**Explain the nature of Congress dominance after the independence in relation to democracy in other countries.**	**2**
Ans	Dominance of one party in the different countries of the world was ensured by compromising democracy, i.e., as in China, Cuba and Syria. But in India, Congress was dominant in the multiparty system where all other parties had the freedom to participate in the democratic system. Its dominance strengthened democracy in India. (Evaluate as a whole) — (P–35)	**2**
6.	**Why are coalition governments formed?**	**2×1=2**
Ans	When no single party is able to secure a clear majority to form the Government, two or more parties join together to attain majority in the legislature to be able to form the Government. (P–177)	**2**

7	**(a) Why did the people of China not receive the benefits of the reforms whereas its economy had improved dramatically? Explain giving any two reasons.** **OR** **(b) Explain the term'ASEAN Way'**	**2X1=2** **2**
Ans	(a) Reasons:- *(a)* Unemployment has risen in China. *(b)* Female employment and conditions for work were bad. *(c)* Environmental degradation and competition had increased. *(d)* Economic inequality between rural and urban residents had increased. (*Any* **two**) — (P–60) **(OR)** (b) ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. Mutual respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.	**2×1=2** **2**
8	**Analyse any two effects of Emergency declared in 1975 on the politics of India.**	
Ans	*(i)* Opposition parties came together to form a new party to oust Indira Gandhi. *(ii)* Weaknesses and some ambiguitiesregarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution came to light. *(iii)* Importance of the Fundamental Rights and value of Civil liberties were realised by the people. *(iv)* Importance of the 'Free Press' was also realised. Or any other relevant point. (*Any* **two**) — (P–117)	**2×1=2**
	SECTION – B	
9.	**Explain with the help of any two examples the strong and trustworthy relations between Russia and India.**	**2X2=4**
Ans	*(i)* Russia always supported India in the UN Security Council on the issue of Kashmir. *(ii)* Russia provides aid for the nuclear programmes of India. *(iii)*Russia supplies weapons and military hardware to India. *(iv)*Russia supports India in all the international issues. *(v)* Russia and India have committed to save information on International Terrorism. Or any other relevant point (*Any* **two**) — Ref. Mat.	**2X2=4**
10.	**Explain the process of democratisation in Maldives.**	**4**
Ans	Process of democratisation in Maldives—	4

• Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968, when it was transformed into a republic with a Presidential form of Government.	
• In June 2005, multiparty system was introduced by the Parliament of Maldives.	
• After 2005, free and fair elections were held.	
• The parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi party system.	
(Evaluate as a whole)	
	(P–67)

11.	In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A. B. C and D. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map as per the format given below:	4 X1=4

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

POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA

4 X1=4

(i)   The State to which Jai Prakash Narain belonged.
(ii)   The State where Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.
(iii)   The State from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 election.
(iv)   The State where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 election.

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

4 X1=4

	11.1 Who was the first Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government? **11.2 From which State did Indian National Congress not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in 1977 general election ?** **11.3 Name the Commission appointed by Janata Party Government to enquire into the excesses made during emergency.** **11.4 In which year was emergency imposed in 1975 removed?**	
Ans		**4 X1=4**

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)	D	Bihar
(ii)	C	Jammu and Kashmir
(iii)	B	UP
(iv)	A	Haryana

For **visually impaired** candidates–

(i) Morarji Desai

(ii) Haryana, UP, Bihar, Delhi, Punjab

*(iii)*Shah Commission

(iv) 1977

	SECTION – C	
12.	**(a) Highlight any three factors that you think are responsible for the victory of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in 2019 election continuously for the second time.** **OR** **(b) Highlight any three issues that affected the Indian politics after 1989.**	**3X2=6** **3X2=6**
Ans	(a)	**3X2=6**

Candidates are free to write their logical answers regarding the different factors— like
  (i) The working and strong decisions of the government were liked by the people (Demonetisation and Jan Dhan Yojana).
  (ii) Different pro-poor programmes (PM- Ujjwala Yojana, Kissan Samman Nidhi Yojana) were launched by the Government.
  *(iii)*Opposition parties could not put combined efforts against the ruling NDA.
  *(iv)*The leadership became popular for not having any selfish motive and for devoting 24×7 for the nation.
  (v) The NDA govt. Worked with the motto of 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas' and governance oriented politics

Or any other relevant reason.

(Elaborate *Any* **three**) — Ref. Mat.

(OR)

(b)
  (i) End of Congress system and Era of coalition Governments started.

3X2=6

	(ii) New Economic reforms changed the whole scenario.(Open economy and FDI are the examples.) *(iii)* Polarization of votes started and BJP gained popularity. *(iv)* The rise of BJP with 'Hindutva' politics. *(v)* Polarization of OBC votes due to implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations . *(vi)* Issues of Ram Mandir led to polarization of votes. *(vii)* Regional parties became effective in the National Politics. Or any other appropriate answer. (Elaborate *Any* **three**) — (P–176-180)	
13.	**(a) Evaluate any three benefits of globalisation.** **OR** **(b) Evaluate any three effects of globalisation on the role of state in developing countries.**	**3X2=6** **3X2=6**
Ans	(a) Benefits of globalisation— *(i)* Flow of capital to developing countries. *(ii)* Creation of jobs and flow of labourers. *(iii)* Choice of the people have increased. *(iv)* Digitalization became the new system. *(v)* Standard of living got raised. Or any other appropriate answer. (Elaborate *Any* **three**) — (P–140) **(OR)** (b) *(i)* Globalisation affects state sovereignty to some extent because the state government has to follow the international decisions on various global issues . It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of government to do what it wants to do. The concept of welfare state has reduce to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. *(ii)* At the same time , It does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. *(iii)* In some respects, state capacity has received a boost due to enhancement of technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. (Evaluate as a whole) (P–139)	**3X2=6** **3X2=6**