रोल नं.
Roll No.

नोट :		NOTE :

(i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **7** हैं।

(i) Please check that this question paper contains **7** 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, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में 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*

सामान्य निर्देशः

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उनका पालन करें।

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल *13 प्रश्न* हैं। *सभी* प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

2. इस प्रश्न-पत्र में *तीन* खण्ड हैं – *खण्ड क, ख* तथा *ग*।

3. *खण्ड क* में *8* प्रश्न *(1 से 8)* हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न *2* अंक का हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर *50* शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

4. *खण्ड ख* में *3* प्रश्न *(9 से 11)* हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न *4* अंक का हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग *100* शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न का उत्तर तद्नुसार दिया जाना चाहिए।

5. *खण्ड ग* में *2* प्रश्न *(12 से 13)* हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न *6* अंक का हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर *170* शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

6. प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन प्रदान किया गया है। इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में से *केवल एक* ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए।

खण्ड क

1. 1975 के आपातकाल के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई किन्हीं दो ज्यादतियों को उजागर कीजिए। 2×1=2

2. यूरोपीय संघ के किन्हीं चार सदस्यों के नाम लिखिए। 4×½=2

3. शाह बानो केस के फैसले को चुनौती क्यों दी गई थी? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

4. (a) 'पूंजीवादी व्यक्तिवाद' की अवधारणा का विरोध किसने किया और क्यों? 2

अथवा

(b) राम मनोहर लोहिया द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'चौबुर्जा राजनीति' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2

5. ''दक्षिण एशिया भू-राजनीतिक धरातल पर तो एक क्षेत्र है, फिर भी इसमें विविधता विद्यमान है।'' कथन को न्याय संगत ठहराइये। 2

6. भारत में 1969 में हुए राष्ट्रपति चुनाव को 'ऐतिहासिक' क्यों माना जाता है? कोई दो कारण उजागर कीजिए। 2×1=2

7. ''आसियान का उद्देश्य केवल आर्थिक विकास को गति देने तक सीमित नहीं है।'' कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2

8. जय प्रकाश नारायण द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

खण्ड ख

9. दक्षिण एशिया किस कारण संघर्ष सम्भावी क्षेत्र बना रहेगा? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 4

10. भारत और रूस के बीच सहयोग के किन्हीं चार क्षेत्रों को उजागर कीजिए। 4

SECTION A

1.   Highlight any two excesses made by the Government during emergency of 1975.   2×1=2

2.   Name any four members of the European Union.   4×½=2

3.   Why was the judgement in the Shah Bano case challenged ? Explain.   2

4.   (a)   Who opposed the concept of 'Capitalist Individualism' and why ?   2

OR

(b)   Explain the concept of 'Chouburja Rajneeti' as advocated by Ram Manohar Lohia.   2

5.   "South Asia constitutes one geo-political space, yet stands for diversity." Justify the statement.   2

6.   Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered 'Historical' ? Highlight any two reasons.   2×1=2

7.   "The objective of ASEAN is not restricted only to accelerate economic growth." Explain the statement.   2

8.   Explain the concept of 'Total Revolution' advocated by Jai Prakash Narain.   2
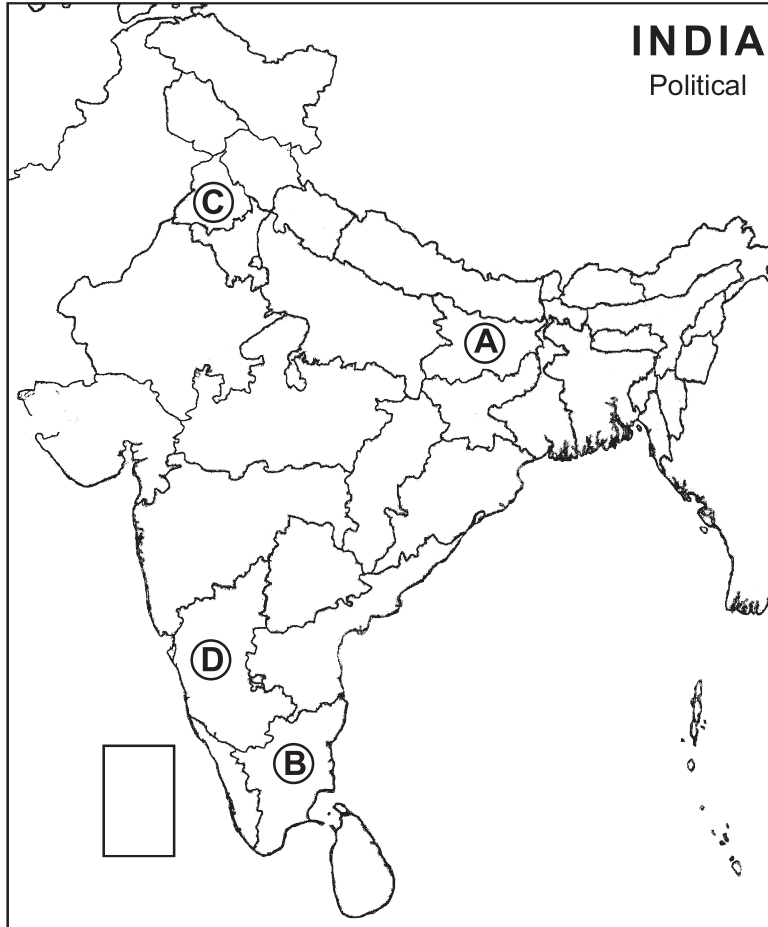
SECTION B

9.   Why would South Asia continue to be known as a conflict prone zone ? Explain.   4

10.   Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Russia.   4

11. दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को A, B, C और D के रूप में दर्शाया   4×1=4
गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए तथा उनके सही नाम,
प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा मानचित्र में अंकित सम्बन्धित अक्षर को नीचे दी गई
तालिका के अनुसार अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

(i) वह राज्य जिससे नेहरू मंत्रिमंडल में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री राजकुमारी अमृत कौर का सम्बन्ध था।

(ii) वह राज्य जिससे कांग्रेस के पूर्व अध्यक्ष एस. निजलिंगप्पा का सम्बन्ध था।

(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ कर्पूरी ठाकुर मुख्यमंत्री थे।

(iv) वह राज्य जिससे राजनीतिक पार्टी डी.एम.के. का सम्बन्ध है।

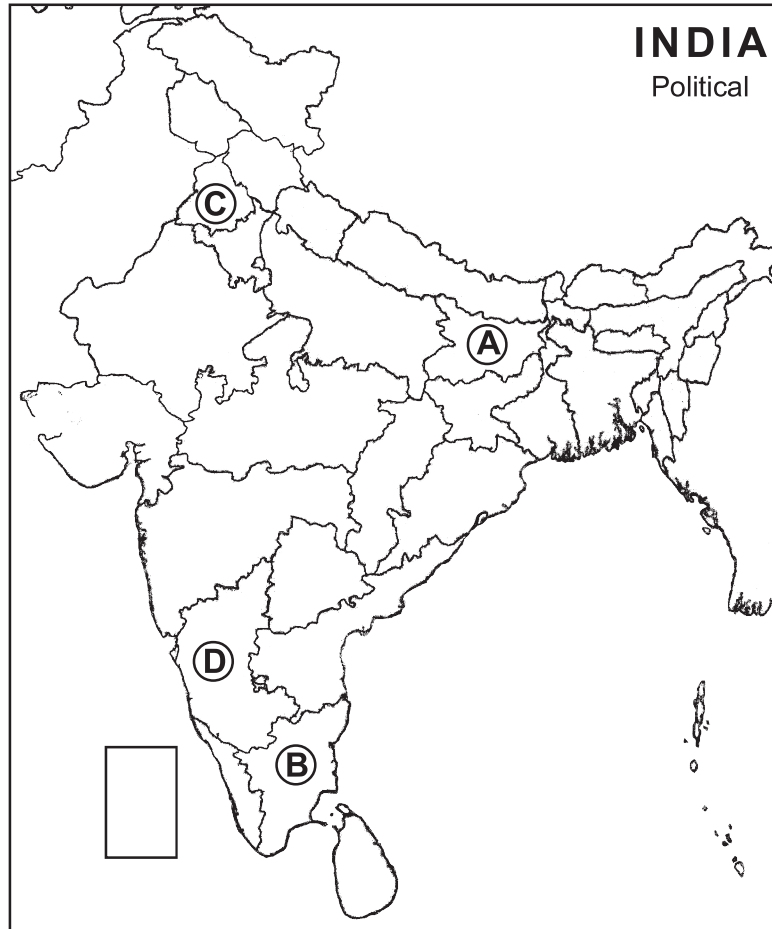| प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या	सम्बन्धित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

INDIA
Political

11. In the given political map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C,   4×1=4
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 the format
that follows.

(i)   The state to which Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister in Nehru's
      Cabinet, belonged.

(ii) The state to which former Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, belonged.

(iii) The state where Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister.

(iv) The state to which political party DMK belongs.

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

INDIA
Political

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 11 के स्थान पर है। 4×1=4

11.1 भारत का संविधान कब लागू किया गया था ?

11.2 प्रथम भारतीय गवर्नर जनरल का नाम लिखिए।

11.3 स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का नाम लिखिए।

11.4 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहां 1957 में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इण्डिया ने सरकार बनाई थी।

खण्ड ग

12. (a) 1989 के बाद भारतीय राजनीति को बहुदलीय गठबन्धन प्रणाली की ओर ले जाने वाले किन्हीं तीन कारकों को उजागर कीजिए। 3×2=6

अथवा

(b) 1991 के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक शक्तिशाली राजनीतिक दल के रूप में उभरने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों को उजागर कीजिए। 3×2=6

13. (a) 'वैश्वीकरण का सम्बन्ध विश्वव्यापी पारस्परिक जुड़ाव से है', इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 6

अथवा

(b) वैश्वीकरण में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। 6

Note : The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 11.   4×1=4

11.1   When was the Constitution of India enforced ?

11.2   Name the first Indian Governor General of India.

11.3   Name the first Health Minister of free India.

11.4   Name the state where the Communist Party of India formed the Government in 1957.

SECTION C

12.   (a)   Highlight any three factors that led to a multi-party alliance system in Indian politics since 1989.   3×2=6

OR

(b)   Highlight any three factors that are responsible for the rise of Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) as a strong political party after 1991.   3×2=6

13.   (a)   Analyse that globalisation is about world wide inter-connectedness.   6

OR

(b)   Evaluate the role of technology in globalisation.   6

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CODE NO: 59/5/1
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 marks 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.	**Highlight any two excesses made by the Government during emergency of 1975.**	2X1=2
Ans	*(a)* Thousands of people were arrested and put in jails/Preventive detention	2X1=2

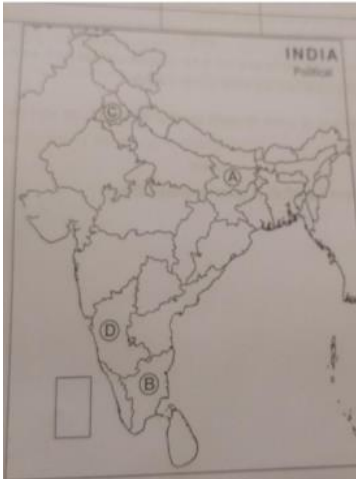|		
	(b) Forced Family Planning Programmes	
	(c) Forced removal of encroachment	
	(d) Freedom of Press was curtailed/Censorship (P–112) Or any other relevant point (Any Two)	
Q2.	Name any four members of the European Union.	4X ½=2
Ans	France, England, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Poland or any other member country. (If a candidate writes U.K. or England , it should be considered correct) (Any four) (P–53)	4X ½=2
Q3.	Why was the judgement in the Shah Bano case challenged ? Explain	2
Ans	It was taken as an interference in the Muslim Personal Law. (P–184)	2
Q4.	**(a) Who opposed the concept of 'Capitalist Individualism'and why?** **OR** **(b) Explain the concept of 'Chouburja Rajneeti' as advocated by Ram Manohar Lohia.**	2 2

Ans	(a)
	
	 • Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya opposed the concept of Capitalist Individualism.
	     i. According to him capitalist ideologies i.e., the needs of the human body and mind are based on materialistic purpose.
	
	     ii. Spiritual development is considered equally important for the complete development of human being which is missing in this theory.
	 (Any one)
	 (OR)
	 (b) Ram Manohar Lohia advocated Chauburja Rajneeti that is based on four pillars of politics—Centre, Region, District and Village and all are linked with each other.　(Ref. Mat.)
		1+1
		
		 2

Q5.	**"South Asia constitutes one geo-political space, yet stands for diversity."** **Justify the statement.**	2
Ans	South Asia is one geo-political space but - • It includes a wide variety of ethnic groups and cultures. • Different countries of South Asia have their own distinct languages ,dress codes and social behaviour. • Different countries have different political systems. (Any Two) (P–66)	2
Q6.	**Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered "Historical ?** **Highlight any two reasons.**	2X1=2
Ans	i. The 1969 Presidential election is considered as the most controversial election.	2X1=2

	ii. The internal differences within the Syndicate members of Congress Party created a conflict between the two groups. iii. V. V. Giri contested as an independent candidate and was supported by Indira Gandhi to defeat the official candidate of the Congress Party ,N. S. Reddy. iv. It led to split in the Congress Party. (P–93, 94) Or any other point (Any Two)	
Q7.	**"The objective of ASEAN is not restricted only to accelerate economic growth." Explain the statement.**	2
Ans	The objective of ASEAN is not restricted only to accelerate economic growth but also *(i)* To attain social progress and cultural development. *(ii)* To uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, respect for national differences etc. *(iii)* To promote regional peace and stability based on rule of law. *(iv)* To promote the principles of the United Nations Charter. (P–57) (Any Two)	2x1=2
Q8.	**Explain the concept of 'Total Revolution' advocated by Jai Prakash Narain.**	2
Ans	Jayaprakash Narayan's concept of Total Revolution means the transformation of individual and society and he sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political, educational and ecological transformations. (Ref. Mat.)	**2**
	SECTION – B	
Q9.	**Why would South Asia continue to be known as a conflict prone zone? Explain.**	4
Ans	South Asia would continue to be known as a conflict-prone zone because • India-Pakistan relations had been of endemic conflict and violence. • Interference of China and United States in South Asian politics. • China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. • The large South Asian diaspora in the US and huge size of population and markets of the region give America added stake in the future of regional peace and security. • South Asia region is one of the most diverse regions. The diversity in terms of language, culture and ethnicity also contributes to it. • India is emerging as a new centre of power which makes neighbouring countries scared. • Conflicts between different neighbouring countries in this region. (Any two) (P–79)	**4**

Q10.	Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Russia.	4x1=4

Ans	Four areas of Cooperation between India and Russia.
	  i. Trade, export, oil, steel plants, technological exchange.
	  ii. Support on Kashmir issue , War against terror.
	  iii. Defence Cooperation and supply of war hardware.
	  iv. Love for Indian Culture,food, festivals, movies,literature.
	    Or any other relevant point
		4x1=4

Q11.	In the given political map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C,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 the format that follows. **(i) The state to which Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister in Nehru's** Cabinet, belonged. **(ii) The state to which former Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, belonged.** **(iii)The state where Karpoori Thakur** was the Chief Minister. (iv)The state to which political party DMK belongs.	4x1=4

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of

	Q. No. 11. **11.1 When was the Constitution of India enforced?** **11.2 Name the first Indian Governor General of India.** **11.3 Name the first Health Minister of free India.** **11.4 Name the state where the Communist Party of India formed the Government in 1957.**	
Ans	<table><tr><td>Sr. Number of the information used</td><td>Alphabet concerned</td><td>Name of the State</td></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>D</td><td>Karnataka</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>A</td><td>Bihar</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr></table> For Visually Impaired Candidates: **11.1** On 26 Jan, 1950 **11.2** C. Rajagopalachari **11.3** Rajkumari Amrit Kaur **11.4** Kerala	4
	SECTION C	
Q12.	**(a) Highlight any three factors that led to a multi-party alliance system in Indian politics since 1989.** **OR** **(b) Highlight any three factors that are responsible for the rise of Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) as a strong political party after 1991.**	**3×2=6** **3x2=6**

Ans	(a)The transition from one-party dominance to a multi-party alliance system in Indian Political System.
	  i. The election of 1989 marked the end of Congress system of one-party dominance with its defeat.
	  ii. Then began the era of multi-party system. There was the emergence of several parties in such a way that one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats.
	  iii. The party politics of India had to confront with challenges like emergence of powerful parties and movements which represented diverse interests and powerful regional assertions.
	  iv. One long term development in this coalition period was the rise of Other Backward Classes as a political force, different regional aspirations and new forms of vision arose.
	  v. But nowadays, politics have become more competitive which is based on certain implicit agreements among main political actors.
	  vi. Role of regional parties enhanced.
	  vii. Pragmatic politics gained importance for power sharing.
	  viii. Few multiparty alliance after 1989-National front, United front ,
		2x3=6

	NDA,UPA etc.	
	Or any other relevant points/reasons (*Any* **three**)	
	(OR)	
	(b) The emergence of BJP as a strong political party after 1991.	
	i. BJP adopted a broader political platform than that of Jana Sangh and embraced 'Gandhian Socialism' as its ideology. *ii.* After 1986, BJP began emphasizing the Hindu nationalist elements in its ideology and pursued the pro Hindutva politics. *iii.* Ram Mandir issue and agenda to abolish article 370 helped BJP. *iv.* BJP consolidated its position in 1991 and 1996 elections and emerged as a largest party in 1996, they were not able to secure a majority in Lok Sabha as other parties were opposed to its policies. *v.* BJP finally came to power by leading coalition government from May 1998 - 1999(NDA-I)and 1999-2004(NDA-II). BJP emerged as the largest party with surplus majority in2014-2019(NDA-III)& 2019-till date(NDA-IV).	2x3=6
	Or any other relevant points/reasons (*Any* **three**)	
Q13.	**(a) Analyse that globalisation is about world wide inter-connectedness.** **OR** **(b) Evaluate the role of technology in globalisation.**	**6**

Ans	(a) Globalisation is all about worldwide interconnectedness.
	
	• Interconnectedness signifies interlinking of the world through free movement of capital, goods, technology, ideas and people across the globe.
	                                                                            (P–142)
	
	• *Flow of ideas and concepts*
	
	• *Flow of services*
	
	• *Flow of goods*
	
	• *Flow of capital*
	
	• *Flow of people*
	
	• *Flow of diseases*: Ebola, HIV, small viruses like Covid-19. (P–138)
	   Or any other relevant answer
	(OR)
	(b)
	Globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element.
	
	• The invention of telegraph, the telephone, internet and the microchip in the more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.
	• Effects of Technology
		6

	i. **Cultural** - Cultural Homogenisation and Hetrogenisation and flow of ideas. ii. **Economi**c- Flow of goods, trade New Technology and rapid transportation. iii. **Political** -More information and data regarding their citizens for good governance. • The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advancements. • Globalisation does have some negative impacts also .The MNCs have affected the local industries introducing modern technology. On evaluation, it is established that technology (Communication, Transportation and in other sectors) has brought the countries closer and provided new inventions and implements for development **Or any other relevant role** (P–138)	**6**