



Series : BCDA3/1

SET ~ 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code **59/1/3**

रोल नं. 

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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

.59/1/3

**263 C**

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 ।

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**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. वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।  $2 \times 1 = 2$
2. नेपाल में लोकतन्त्र की राह को अवरुद्ध करने के लिए राजा द्वारा की गई किन्हीं दो कार्रवाइयों को उजागर कीजिए।  $2 \times 1 = 2$
3. 'दक्षिण एशिया' में शामिल किए जाने वाले किन्हीं चार देशों के नाम लिखिए।  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
4. श्रीलंका में जातीय संघर्ष के किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए।  $2 \times 1 = 2$
5. (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।  $2 \times 1 = 2$

### अथवा

- (b) क्षेत्रीय संगठन आसियान के दस्तावेज 'विजन 2020' की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
6. भारत में अपनाई गई बहुदलीय गठबन्धन व्यवस्था के किन्हीं दो लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।  $2 \times 1 = 2$
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. Analyse any two causes of ‘Globalisation’.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
2. Highlight any two actions of the king to restrict the expansion of democracy in Nepal.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
3. Name any four countries that are included in ‘South Asia’.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
4. Highlight any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
5. (a) Explain any two steps taken by the US that aided the integration of the European States after the Second World War.  $2 \times 1 = 2$

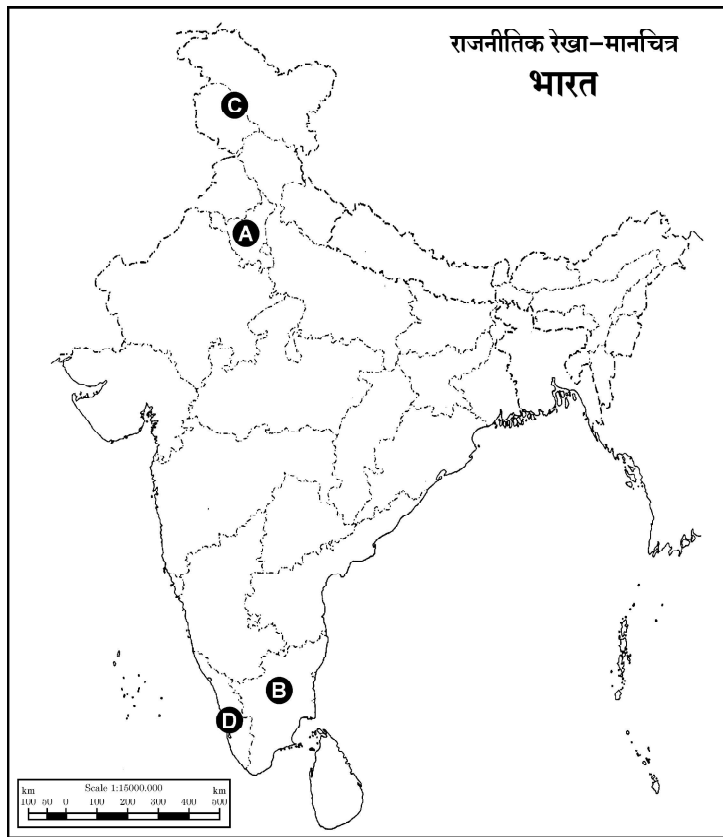
### OR

- (b) Explain the ‘Vision 2020’ of the regional organization ‘ASEAN’. 2
6. Analyse any two benefits of multiparty coalition system adopted in India.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
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 की किन्हीं दो हानियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।  $2 \times 2 = 4$
10. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की 'एकात्म मानववाद' की सोच के किन्हीं दो प्रमुख बिन्दुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।  $2 \times 2 = 4$
11. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) 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 :

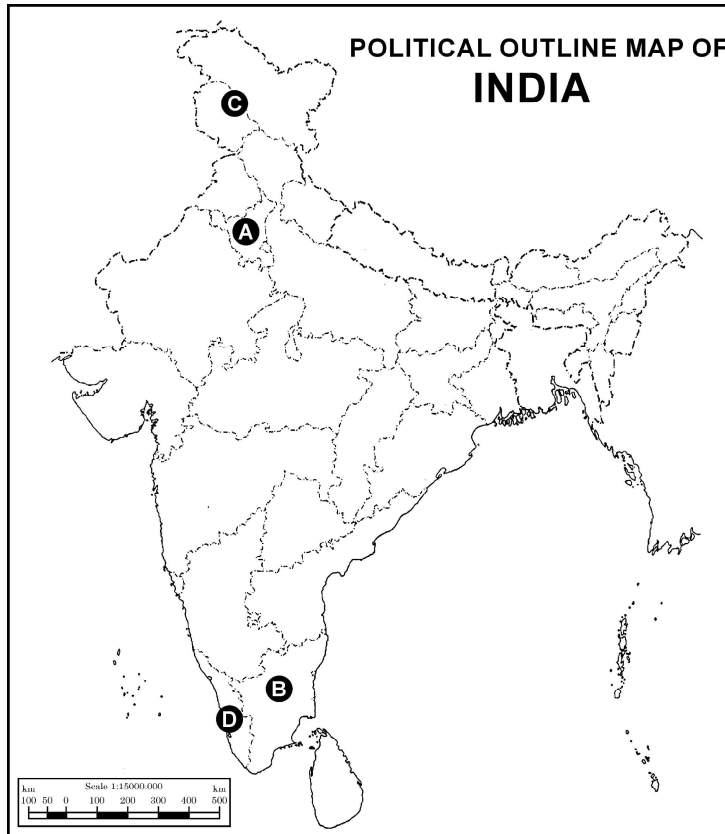


प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या	संबंधित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



### SECTION – B

9. Analyse any two demerits of globalization.  $2 \times 2 = 4$
10. Explain any two points of Deen Dayal Upadhyay's thinking about 'Integral Humanism'.  $2 \times 2 = 4$
11. 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 :



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 ।  $4 \times 1 = 4$

**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 ?  $4 \times 1 = 4$

#### खंड – ग

12. (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 ।

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





- (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 × 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 × 1 = 4**

### **SECTION – C**

12. (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**



13. (a) चीन द्वारा अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को विकसित करने के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए।  $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

अथवा

- (b) यूरोपीय संघ को एक मजबूत संगठन बनाने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।  $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

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13. (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.  $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

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**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(  $\checkmark$  ) 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.

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE(028)**

**Code No: 59/1/3**

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 35 answer 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.

**Code No: 59/1/3**

3.

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE(028)**

**Code No: 59/1/3**

	Cooperation.  ( P-57)	
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Analyse any two benefits of multiparty coalition system adopted in India.</b>	2X1=2
<b>Ans</b>	Benefits of Multiparty coalition system— (i) Many a parties get the chance to be a partner in coalition – even regional parties. (ii) Regional aspirations can be fulfilled. (iii) Chances of revolt get reduced. (iv) It prevents the dictatorship of a single party system because it adopts a common minimum programme which represents various ideologies. (v) It made political institutions more democratic and inclusive. (vi) Stability of government increased due to attained absolute majority. Or any other point (Any two)	2X1=2
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Analyse the concept of 'Total Revolution' as visualized by Jai Prakash Narayan in 1975.</b>	2
<b>Ans</b>	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 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.	2X1=2
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Why did the first coalition government at the Centre in India not prove to be stable? Analyse the major reason.</b>	2
<b>Ans</b>	(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
<b>SECTION – B</b>		
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Analyse any two demerits of globalization</b>	2×2=4
<b>Ans</b>	Demerits of Globalisation— (i) Sovereignty of the Government is threatened. (ii) Local markets and artisans lose their earnings and jobs due to the entry and increased role of MNC's all over the world. (iii) Local industries get a tough challenge. (iv) Unemployment gets increased due to developed technology. (v) It has grown disparity between the rich and the poor nations. Or Any other point (Any two)	2×2=4
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>Explain any two points of Deen Dayal Upadhyay's thinking about Integral Humanism.</b>	2×2=4
<b>Ans</b>	As per the thinking of D. D. Upadhyaya, Integral Humanism intends to present an indigenous socio-economic model in which human being remains at the centre of development. It is aimed to ensure dignified life for everyone while balancing the needs of the individual and the society. (i) Supports sustainable consumption of natural resources.	2×2=4



(ii) Enhances not only political but economic and social democracy and freedom.

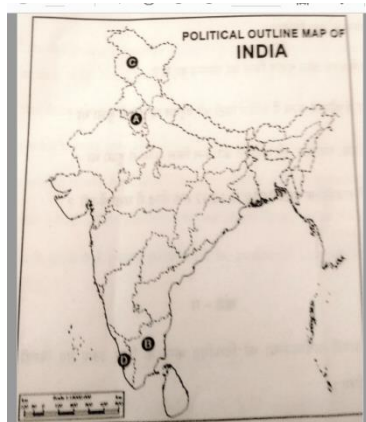
(iii) Based on three principles —

- Primacy of whole , not part
- Importance of spiritual needs
- Supremacy of Dharma
- Autonomy of society

(iv) Thinks about classless, casteless and conflict-free social system.

( Any two ) Ref. Mat

**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:



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 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 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

4x1=4

4x1=4

	<b>1967?</b>			
<b>Ans</b>	<b>Sr. No. of the Information used</b>	<b>Concerned alphabet</b>	<b>Name of the state</b>	4x1=4
	(i)	C	J & K	
	(ii)	D	Kerala	
	(iii)	B	Tamil Nadu	
	(iv)	A	Haryana	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>For <b>visually impaired</b> candidates—</p> <p>11.1 1952 (May also write 1951 to 1952)</p> <p>11.2 Kerala</p> <p>11.3 Haryana</p> <p>11.4 The Congress Party</p>			4x1=4
	<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Q12.</b>	<p><b>(a) Highlight any three areas where consensus has emerged among most of the political parties in India after 1989.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(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.</b></p>			3x2=6
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Emerging areas of Consensus:</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes (OBCs).</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions.</p> <p>(v) Foreign policy of India. ( Any three ) — ( P-191-192 )</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) Change from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance oriented politics.</p> <p>(ii) Economic welfare schemes were made accessible to the masses.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>(i) Jan Dhan Yojana</p> <p>(ii) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana</p> <p>(iii) PM Awas Yojana</p> <p>(iv) PM Suraksha Yojana</p>			3x2=6
				2x2+2x1=6

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE(028)**

**Code No: 59/1/3**

	<p>(v) Swachhata Abhiyan (Construction of Toilets)</p> <p>(vi) Mother and Child Tracking System</p> <p>(vii) PM Matritva Vandana Yojana</p> <p>(viii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh</p> <p>(ix) STEP (Support for Training and Employment Programme)</p> <p align="right">( Any two)</p>	
<b>Q13.</b>	<p><b>Explain any four steps taken by China to develop its economy.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain any four factors that make the European Union a strong organization.</b></p>	<p>4 x 1½ =6</p> <p>4 x 1½ =6</p>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) Steps taken by China–</p> <p>(i) Established relations with the US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Proposed four areas of modernisation as agriculture, industry, army and science -technology in 1973.</p> <p>(iii) In 1978 – announced the ‘open door’ policy.</p> <p>(iv) In 1982 – Privatisation of Agriculture was done.</p> <p>(v) In 1998 – Privatisation of Industries was done.</p> <p>(vi) Trade Barriers were eliminated.</p> <p>(vii) Special Economic Zones were set up. ( Any four ) — ( P-59 )</p> <p align="center"><b>( OR )</b></p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) EU was the world’s biggest economy.</p> <p>(ii) Its share of world trade was three times larger than that of the US.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(iv) The EU’s combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.</p> <p>(v) Its currency can pose a threat to US Dollar.</p> <p align="right">Or Any other factor ( Any four ) ( P-53-54 )</p>	<p>4 x 1½ =6</p> <p>4 x 1½ =6</p>