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 11 हैं ।	(I)	Please check that this question paper contains 11 printed pages.
(II)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी 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

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

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

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

(iii) *खण्ड क* में 8 प्रश्न (प्रश्न संख्या *1* से *8*) 2 अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ।

(iv) *खण्ड ख* में 3 प्रश्न (प्रश्न संख्या *9* से *11*) 4 अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100 शब्दों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए । मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर तदनुसार दिए जाने चाहिए ।

(v) *खण्ड ग* में 2 प्रश्न (प्रश्न संख्या *12* एवं *13*) 6 अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों 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 ।

खण्ड क

1. (क) "संस्कृति कोई जड़ वस्तु नहीं है ।" पुष्टि कीजिए । 2

अथवा

(ख) "वैश्वीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य अधिक शक्तिशाली बन गए हैं ।" कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 2

2. "दल-बदल विरोधी कानून के बावजूद, भारतीय राजनीति में 'आया राम गया राम' का प्रचलन है ।" इस कथन की पुष्टि किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों से कीजिए । *2×1=2*

3. मण्डल कमीशन की किन्हीं दो सिफारिशों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *2×1=2*

4. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच की किन्हीं दो समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए । *2×1=2*

5. राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबन्धन (राजग) III को 'अतिरिक्त बहुमत वाला गठबन्धन' क्यों कहा जाता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

6. वैश्वीकरण के कोई दो नकारात्मक प्रभाव उजागर कीजिए । *2×1=2*

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly 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 (Questions no. **1** to **8**) of **2** marks each. Answers to these questions should be completed within 50 words each.*

*(iv)   **Section B** has 3 questions (Questions no. **9** to **11**) of **4** marks each. Answers to these questions should be completed within 100 words each. Answers of MAP question should be attempted accordingly.*

*(v)   **Section C** has 2 questions (Questions no. **12** and **13**) of **6** marks each. Answers 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.

SECTION A

1.   (a)   "Cultures are not static things." Justify.   *2*

OR

(b)   "States have become more powerful as a result of globalisation." Support the statement.   *2*

2.   "Despite the existence of anti-defection law, 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' is popular in Indian Politics." Support this statement with any two examples.   *2×1=2*

3.   Mention any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.   *2×1=2*

4.   Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan.   *2×1=2*

5.   Why is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III called a 'Surplus Majority Coalition' ? Explain.   *2*

6.   Highlight any two negative effects of globalisation.   *2×1=2*

7. वैश्वीकरण से सम्बन्धित किन्हीं दो प्रवाहों का वर्णन कीजिए । *2×1=2*

8. भारत में विभिन्न संगठनों ने बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के आगमन का विरोध क्यों किया ? कोई दो कारण लिखिए । *2×1=2*
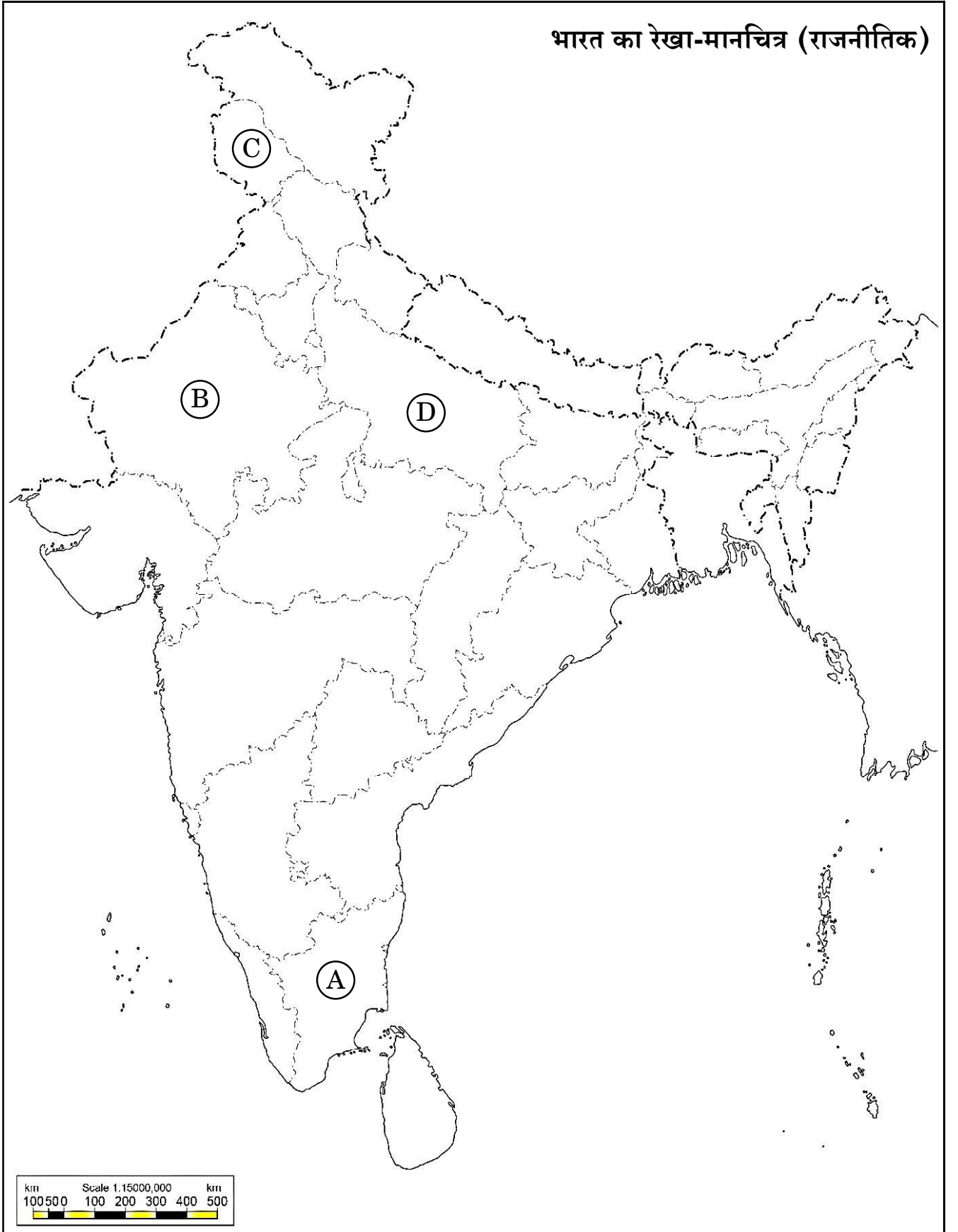
खण्ड ख

9. मण्डल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करना सामाजिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने की दिशा में एक कदम क्यों माना जाता है ? कोई दो कारण उजागर कीजिए । *2×2=4*

10. "दक्षिण एशिया के सकल क्षेत्र में लोकतंत्र एक स्वीकार्य मूल्य बन गया है ।" कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । *4*

11. **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 5 पर), में चार राज्यों को Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ तथा Ⓓ के द्वारा अंकित किया गया है । नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या तथा मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका के रूप में लिखिए :

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

(i)   वह राज्य जिसकी विधान सभा में सर्वाधिक सीटें हैं ।

(ii) वह राज्य जिससे भारत के प्रथम भारतीय गवर्नर जनरल (1948 – 1950) का सम्बन्ध था ।

(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ 1967 के विधान सभा चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था, परन्तु उसने अन्य दलों की सहायता से सरकार बना ली थी ।

(iv) वह प्रदेश जो वर्तमान में केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र है । *4×1=4*

प्रश्न सं. 11 के लिए

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

C

B

D

A

km   Scale 1:15000,000   km
100 50 0   100 200 300 400 500

7. Describe any two flows related to globalisation. *2×1=2*

8. Why have different organisations in India protested against the entry of multinational companies ? Give any two reasons. *2×1=2*
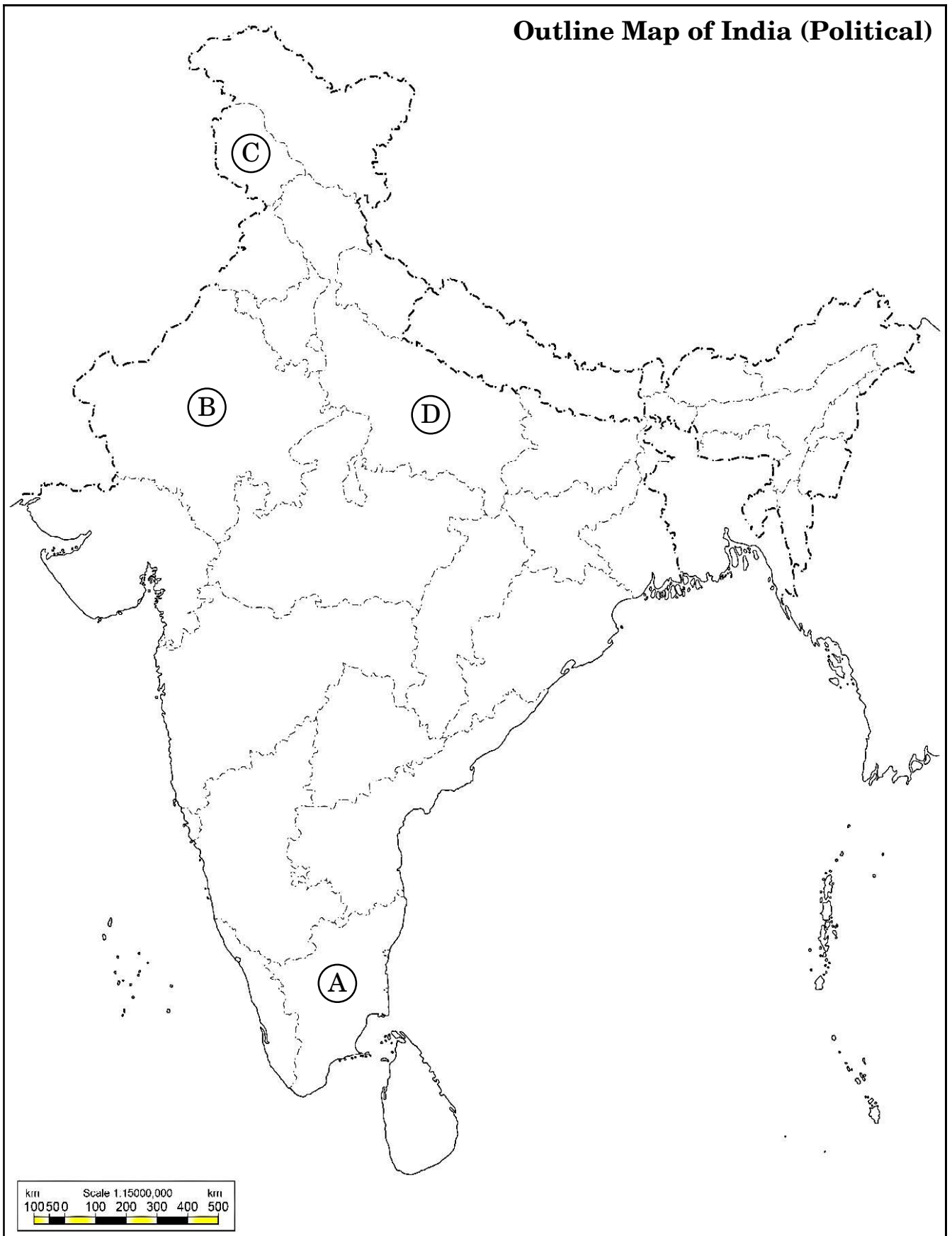
SECTION B

9. Why is the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission considered a step to eradicate social and economic backwardness ? Highlight any two reasons. *2×2=4*

10. "Democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia." Explain the statement. *4*

11. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 7), 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 alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

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

(i) The State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.

(ii) The State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948 – 1950) belonged.

(iii) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.

(iv) The region which is a Union Territory now. *4×1=4*

Outline Map of India (Political)

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 11 के स्थान पर हैं :*

(11.1) भारत के पहले मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त का नाम लिखिए ।

(11.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1967 के विधान सभा चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था, परन्तु उसने अन्य दलों की सहायता से सरकार बना ली थी ।

(11.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे भारत के प्रथम भारतीय गवर्नर जनरल (1948 – 1950) का सम्बन्ध था ।

(11.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिसकी विधान सभा में सर्वाधिक सीटें हैं ।   *4×1=4*

खण्ड ग

12. (क) चीन द्वारा अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने हेतु उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन कदमों को उजागर कीजिए ।   *3×2=6*

अथवा

(ख) शक्ति के एक केन्द्र के रूप में यूरोपीय संघ की किन्हीं तीन शक्तियों को उजागर कीजिए ।   *3×2=6*

Note : *The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 11 :*

(11.1) Name the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.

(11.2) Name the State where Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.

(11.3) Name the State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948 – 1950) belonged.

(11.4) Name the State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly. *4×1=4*

SECTION C

12. (a) Highlight any three steps taken by China to improve its economy. *3×2=6*

OR

(b) Highlight any three strengths of the European Union as a centre of power. *3×2=6*

13. **(क)** 1977 में विपक्षी दलों द्वारा साथ मिलकर जनता पार्टी बनाने के किन्हीं तीन कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । *3×2=6*

अथवा

(ख) क्या 1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा करना आवश्यक था ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में कोई तीन उपयुक्त तर्क लिखिए । *3×2=6*

13. (a) Highlight any three reasons for the opposition parties to come together to form Janata Party in 1977. *3×2=6*

OR

(b) Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary ? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments. *3×2=6*

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2022

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE   (028)

CODE NO :59/4/1

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
1.	(a) "Cultures are not static things." Justify. OR (b) "States have become more powerful as a result of globalisation." Support the statement.	2 2
Ans	• All cultures accept outside influences all the time. Culture is dynamic, always in process.It gets influenced or influences other cultures. • Uniform culture all around the world leads to cultural Homogenisation. Eg McDonalisation of the world. • Culture enlarges our choices and leads to cultural hetrogenisation. • Culture modifies our traditions. *Example* : Burger / Pizza is no substitute for Masala Dosa. Blue jeans go well with Khadi Kurta. (Any two points or evaluate as a whole) (P–143) **(OR)** • State capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies, the States can collect information about its citizens. • Technology has brought citizens and Government closer to each other. Any Other relevant point (Evaluate as a whole) (P–139)	2 2
2.	"Despite the existence of anti-defection law, 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' is popular in Indian Politics." Support this statement with any two examples.	2×1=2
Ans	• Defection is still prevalent inspite of the anti-defection law been passed in 1985. • The practice of frequent floor crossing by Legislators, (MPs and MLAs.) is still prevalent. Any one example of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka,West Bengal etc or any particular leader. (Assess the answer as whole) (P – 91)	2×1=2
3.	Mention any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.	2×1=2
Ans	Two recommendations of the Mandal Commission : (i) Reserving 27% seats in educational institutions and Government jobs for OBCs. (ii) Land reforms to improve the conditions of the OBCs. (iii) The Commission also recommended backward classes should be that understood to mean backward 'castes'.	2×1=2

	(Any two points) (P–182)	
4.	**Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan.**	**2×1=2**
Ans	(i) Issue of Kashmir (ii) Terrorism (iii) Sharing of River water (iv) Control over Siachen Glacier (v) Arms race between the two states. (vi) Demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch. (*Any* **two**) (P–74-75)	**2×1=2**
5.	**Why is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III called a 'Surplus Majority Coalition'? Explain.**	**2**
Ans	The NDA III coalition is a coalition of BJP with other regional parties in which BJP has absolute majority on its own.The support of other parties is additional.Hence it is called a 'surplus majority coalition'. (Assess as a whole) (Reference Resource)	**2**
6.	**Highlight any two negative effects of globalisation.**	**2**
Ans	*(i)* Sovereignty of the States is threatened *(ii)* Local industries get affected *(iii)* Local traditions and values get endangered (Or Any other relevant point or examples may be given) (*Any* **two**) (P–139-143)	**2×1=2**
7	**Describe any two flows related to globalisation.**	**2×1=2**
Ans	Two flows related to Globalisation : **(i)** Flow of Ideas **(ii)** Flow of Capital **(iii)** Flow of commodities **(iv)** Flow of people (Any two to be described) (Pg 137)	**2×1=2**
8	**Why have different organisations in India protested against the entry of multinational companies? Give any two reasons.**	**2×1=2**
Ans	Different organisations in India have protested against the entry of MNCs because - *(i)* Multinational companies have got patented the Indian herbs and medicinal trees like neem *(ii)* Local industries face a set back *(iii)* Cultural influence like availability of foreign TV channels, celebration of Valentines day, change in dress styles. Or any other relevant point	**2×1=2**
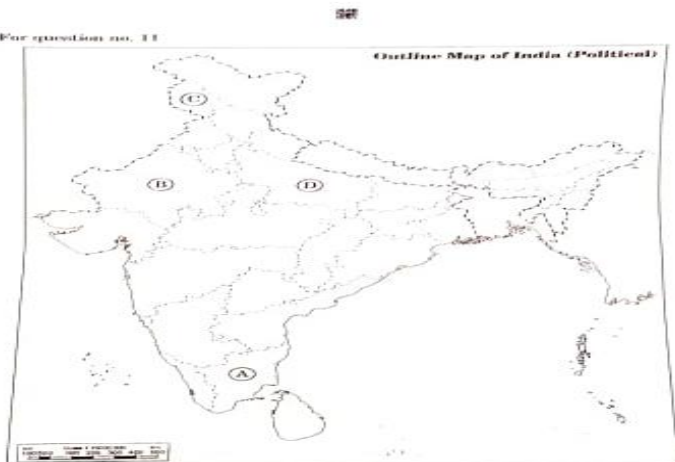
		(*Any* **two**)	
		(P–147)	
	SECTION – B		
9.	Why is the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission considered a step to eradicate social and economic backwardness? Highlight any two reasons.		**2X2=4**
Ans	(i) The Mandal Commission was set up in 1978 to look into the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society, to recommend ways in which the backwardness could be ended. (ii) The Commission surveyed and found that these backward castes had a very low presence in both educational institutions and in employment in public services. (iii) It recommended reserving 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs to improve the conditions of the OBCs. Thus, the implementation of these recommendations was considered a step to eradicate social and economic backwardness of various sections of the Indian society. (Any two reasons) (P–182)		**2X2=4**
10.	"Democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia." Explain the statement.		**4**
Ans	Democracy is an accepted norm. • The people of South Asian countries share common aspiration and attitudes in support of democracy. • Nepal was a kingdom but fought for democracy . • Bangladesh in the beginning was a democracy , later was under Military rule and finally accepted democracy . • Maldives has also opted for democracy. • Ordinary citizens, rich or poor, belonging to different religions, positively support representative democracy. • People prefer democracy over any other form of Government and believe in it the most suitable form of Government for their country. • They see democracy as a modernizing project of transforming societies. (Assess as a whole) (P–66-67)		**2×2=4**
11.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 7), 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 alphabets given in the map as per the following format :		**4 X1=4**

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

(i)   The State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.

(ii)   The State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948-1950) belonged.

(iii)   The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.

(iv)   The region which is a Union Territory now.

4 X1=4

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 11:

(11.1) Name the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.

(11.2) Name the State where Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.

(11.3) Name the State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948-1950) belonged.

(11.4) Name the State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.

4 X1=4

	Sl. Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State	4 X1=4
Ans	*(i)*	*D*	Uttar Pradesh	
	(ii)	*A*	Tamil Nadu /Madras State	
	(iii)	*B*	Rajasthan	
	(iv)	*C*	Jammu and Kashmir	

* Visually Impaired Candidates

	11.*1* Sukumar Sen	
	11.*2* Rajasthan	
	11.*3* Tamil Nadu / Madras State	**4 X1=4**
	11.*4* Uttar Pradesh	
	SECTION – C	
12.	**(a) Highlight any three steps taken by China to improve its economy.** **OR** **(b) Highlight any three strengths of the European Union as a centre of power.**	**3X2=6** **3X2=6**

Ans	(a) Steps taken by China—
	   (i) Adopted open door policy
	   (ii) Zhou-EnLai's four modernizations – Agriculture, Industry, Science & Technology, Military
	   (iii) Privatisation of Industries
	   (iv) Privatisation of Agriculture
	   (v) Ended political & economic isolation with other countries.
	   (vi) Trade barrier were eliminated.
	   (vii) Creation of special economic zones
	   (viii) Accession to WTO
	
	       (*Any* **three points to be explained briefly**)
	             (P–59)
	
	      (OR)
	(b) Strengths of EU—
	   (a) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council.
	   (b) Its GDP is more than $12 trillion in 2005.
	   (c) Its share of World Trade is three times larger than that of US.
	   (d) It has second largest armed force in the World.
	   (e) The Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar.
	   (f) The economic power of European Union gives its influence over its closest neighbours and Asia an Africa.
	      Or any other relevant point (*Any* t**hree**)
	(Credit should also be given if the students write only France as a permanent member of UN Security Council after UK left the EU)
	
	                 (P-53 - 54)
		3X2=6
		
		3X2=6

13.	**(a) Highlight any three reasons for the opposition parties to come together to form Janata Party in 1977.** **OR** **(b) Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary ? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.**	**3X2=6** **3X2=6**

Ans	Reasons behind emergence of Janta Party in 1977 -
	
	  (i) The non - democratic character of the Congress Government.
	  (ii) Various excesses committed during the period of emergency (Eg – Preventive detention, Censorship of press etc)
	  (iii) To ensure that the non - Congress votes would not be divided.
		3X2=6

(iv) By giving the slogan of Save Democracy , the Janta Party made this election into a referendum on Emergency

(v) Jaya Prakash Narayan became the symbol of restoration of democracy.

(vi) Middle sections of North India was moving away from Congress for whom Janata Party became a platform.

(Any other relevant reason)

Any three reasons

(Pg 119)

(OR)

3X2=6

- Emergency in 1975 — If the answer is 'yes' then the candidate may write -

- Opposition must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.

- Frequent changes in Government could hamper development.

- It was seen as personal attack on Indira Gandhi and not on the party and an attempt to remove her from power through extra-constitutional means.

- In a democracy one cannot continuously have extra-parliamentary politics targeting the Government.

- CPI supporting Congress felt it was an international conspiracy against the unity of India.

If a candidate writes 'No' then the following arguments may be given —

(i) Agitations and protests are the rights of the people.

(ii) Bihar & Gujarat movement and other protests were mostly peaceful & non - violent.

(iii) Those who were arrested were never tried for any anti-national activity. No cases were registered against most of the detainees.

(iv) The Home Ministry did not express any concern about the law and order in the country.

(v) Government should have been able to deal with the people's aspiration.

(vi) No Government can be allowed to suppress or negate the Fundamental Rights.

(vii) Indira Gandhi misused a constitutional provision meant for saving the country to save her personal power.

(Or any other argument)

(*Any* **three**)

(Pg 113 -115)