

**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	<b>“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 various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
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. <b>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 due 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.</b>
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	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. . If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. 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.
6	Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right( ✓ ) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
7	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.
8	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.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>"Extra Question"</b> .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once
11	A full scale of marks <b>80 marks</b> given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li><li>• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li><li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li><li>• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li><li>• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li><li>• Wrong grand total.</li><li>• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li><li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li><li>• 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.)</li><li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li></ul>
<b>14</b>	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.
<b>15</b>	Any un assessed 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.
<b>16</b>	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” before starting the actual evaluation.
<b>17</b>	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.
<b>18</b>	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.



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<b>Ans</b>	(c) To arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programmes or (d) To put an end to the tardy implementation of the policies. Note: (c) or (d) can be taken as the correct answer		1	
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Arrange the following in the chronological order</b> <b>(i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister</b> <b>(ii) Tashkent Agreement</b> <b>(iii) The fourth General Elections.</b> <b>(iv) Election of VV Giri as the President of India.</b>  <b>Choose the correct option:</b> <b>(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)</b> <b>(b) (ii), (ii), (iv). (i)</b> <b>(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)</b> <b>(d) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)</b>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	( a ) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv)	<b>P-4-II</b>	1	
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Which among the following statements about the 'Bombay Plan' is incorrect?</b> <b>(a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future</b> <b>(b) It supported state ownership of industry.</b> <b>(c) It was made by some leading industrialists.</b> <b>(d) It strongly supported the idea of planning.</b>	P-51 II	1	
<b>Ans</b>	(a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future. Or (b) It supported state ownership of industry. Note : either (a) or (b) can be accepted as the correct answer		1	
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct?</b> <b>(a) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work to the other country without Visa.</b> <b>(b) India shares the river water from Nepal.</b> <b>(c) Both countries have democratic form of government.</b> <b>(d) Nepal always follows the policies of India.</b>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(d) Nepal always follows the policies of India.	P-76 I		
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries.</b> <b>(a) For the welfare of the underprivileged people.</b> <b>(b) To increase their own assets and earn profits.</b> <b>(c) For the benefit of other countries.</b> <b>(d) To provide financial support to the developing countries.</b>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(b) To increase their own assets and earn profits.	P-141 I	1	
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>The decade of _____ was the period of 'Second Democratic Upsurge' in India.</b> <b>(a) 1960s</b> <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><b>(b) 1970s</b></span> <b>(c) 1980s</b> <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><b>(d) 1990s</b></span>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(c) 1980s	<b>P-5 II</b>	1	
<b>Q11.</b>	<b>Who among the following was the main leader of Dravid Movement?</b> <b>(a) K. Kamraj</b> <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><b>(b) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker</b></span> <b>(c) K. Karunanidhi</b> <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><b>(d) C. Annadurai</b></span>		1	



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<b>Q15.</b>	<b>Analyse the role played by India to help the Tibetan refugees to settle down.</b>		2	2
<b>Ans</b>	<p>India helped Tibet</p> <p>i) A large number of Tibetans sought refuge in India</p> <p>ii) Large number of Tibetan refugee settlements came up all over India.</p> <p>iii) Dalai Lama, Tibetan spiritual leader, sought asylum and made Dharamshala his home in India.</p> <p>iv ) Many political leaders and parties supported the cause of Tibet's independence.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) ( Assess as a whole)</p>	P-69 II	2	2
<b>Q16.</b>	<b>Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO).</b>		2x1	2
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Two functions of International Labour Organisations</p> <p>i) It creates safety ,parity and dignified work conditions</p> <p>ii) It promotes social justice for workers through International Labour standard of global level.</p> <p>iii) promotes incentives for women and male workers to engage in productive work.</p> <p>(Any two or any other relevant point)</p>	R.M. Unit 5	2x1	2
<b>Q17.</b>	<b>Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan.</b>		2x1	2
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Methods of improving relations between India and Pakistan:-</p> <p>- The two countries should undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.</p> <p>-Social activists and intellectuals should make efforts to create harmonious relations among people.</p> <p>- Regular summits where leaders of the two countries should meet to find solutions to various issues.</p> <p>- Transportation between two countries be improved.</p> <p>- Increase in trade between the two parts of Punjab</p> <p>- Visa policy ; medical tourism, etc. should be encouraged.</p> <p>(Any 2 of the above )(or any other relevant point)</p>	P-78,79 I	2x1	2
<b>Q18.</b>	<b>Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government.</b>		2x1	2
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>i) In the era of globalisation the planning commission was becoming ineffective and irrelevant.</p> <p>ii) The planning commission was no longer effective in dealing with the difficulties and challenges of development.</p> <p>iii) To provide necessary technical advice to the union government</p>	R.M. Unit2	2x1	2

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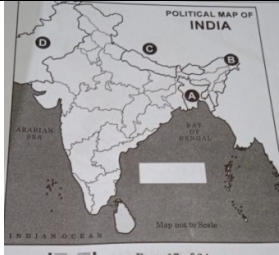
	<p>regarding policy making at the central and state levels.</p> <p>iv) to harmonise the interest of national security and economic policy.</p> <p>v) To prepare strategic and long term framework of policy and program.</p> <p>vi) To adopt a bottom-up approach in the spirit of cooperative federalism as it ensures equal participation of all states in the country.</p> <p>( or any other relevant point) (Any two points)</p>			
	<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Q19.</b>	<b>Evaluate Sardar Patel's role in the integration of princely states with the Indian Union.</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Role of Sardar Patel</p> <p>(i)Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.</p> <p>(ii) He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.</p> <p>(iii)Under his leadership the government's approach for integrating the princely states was guided by three considerations.</p> <p>(iv)It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagadh to merge with India.</p> <p>(v)Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions ,Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders.</p> <p>(vi)Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations.But due to political decisions, could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India.</p> <p>or any other relevant point (any four)</p>	P-16 II RM Unit - 9	4	4
<b>Q20.</b>	<b>Why were the fifth general elections held one year earlier in 1971 instead of 1972 ? Explain any two reasons.</b>		2x2=4	4
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>i) To strengthenher paty's position in the parliament.</p> <p>ii) To got the organisational strength of the Congress which was in the hands of Congress(O)</p> <p>iii)To get rid of dependence of the government on other political parties.</p> <p>iv) To get benefit of Garibi Hatao program, growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban properties.</p> <p>v)To seek popular mandate in favour of the ruling party &amp; her programmes.</p> <p>( any two points)</p>	P-96 II	2x2	4
<b>Q21.</b>	<b>Highlight any two international movements against the environmental degradation.</b>		2x2	4
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Two movements against environmental degradation:</p> <p>i) The Forest Movement : In the Third World countries, forest clearing</p>	P-125 I	2x2	4

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	<p>continues inspite of environmental activism. The movement in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia and Indonesia are examples of forest movements.</p> <p>ii) Movement against mining industries Mineral Industries' extraction of Earth, use of chemicals, pollution of waterways and land , displacement of communities continue to invite criticism and resistance in various parts of the world. In Philippines much opposition has been seen against an Austrialan based MNC 'Western Mining Corporation'.</p> <p>iii) Anti-Dam movement like Narmada Bachao Andolan and the movement related to Franklin River are the example of movement against environmental degradation.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point. ) ( any 2 points)</p>			
<b>Q22.</b>	<b>Assess any two steps taken by Union Government in response to the demand of autonomy raised by people in most of the regions of North East.</b>		2x2	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Steps taken by Union government:</p> <p>i) Accommodation of diversity by using various provisions in the Constitution.</p> <p>ii)Mizo Hills area was made an autonomous district within Assam.</p> <p>iii) 1986 peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. and Mizoram was granted full statehood.</p> <p>iv ) Opposition to imposing Assamese language led to demand of separation from Assam by major tribal communities. It led to creation of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh by the Union Government.</p> <p>v) Tripura and Manipur was upgraded to the status of statehood.</p> <p>vi) Demands by Bodos, Karbis , Dimasas were fulfilled by granting autonomy.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point ) (Any two)</p>	P-161-165 II	2x2	<b>4</b>
<b>Q23.</b>	<b>"The Arab Spring was the people's revolution against injustice." Support the statement with any two examples.</b>		2x2	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>i) Arab Spring took its roots from Tunisia where struggle against corruption, unemployment and poverty was started by the public.</p> <p>ii) This movement turned into a political movement because the people considered the existing problems as an outcome of autocratic dictatorships.</p> <p>iii) The demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread throughout the Muslim dominated Arab countries West Asia.</p> <p>iv) The regime of Hosni Mubarak in Egypt also collapsed as a result of massive democratic protest.</p> <p>v) The influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria, where similar protest by the people let to the democratic awakening throughout the region.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	R.M. Unit 2	2x2	<b>4</b>

SECTION D																			
<p><b>Q24.</b> In the given political outline map of India, four countries /states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per format that follows:</p> <p>(i) The country with which India fought a battle in 1962 .</p> <p>(ii) The country with which India has a dispute on Kashmir.</p> <p>(iii) The country which came into existence after the 1971 war .</p> <p>(iv) The Indian state which shares its border with Chinn.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the Countries / State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the Countries / State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1	4
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	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																
	(i)	C	China																
	(ii)	D	Pakistan																
	(iii)	A	Bangladesh																
(iv)	B	Arunachal Pradesh																	
<p><b>Note:</b> The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24:</p> <p>(24.1) Name the country with which India fought a battle in 1962.</p> <p>(24.2) With which country did India have conflict over Kashmir issue since independence?</p> <p>(24.3) Name the country related to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.</p> <p>(24.4) Which Indian state in the North East shares its border with China ?</p>				4x1	4														



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	<p><b>‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’ ?</b></p> <p>(a) 1995 (b) 1999</p> <p>(c) 2003 (d) 2007</p> <p><b>(25.3) What is the full form of WMD?</b></p> <p>(a) Weapons of minimum destruction</p> <p>(b) Weapons of mass destruction</p> <p>(c) Weapons of maximum destruction</p> <p>(d) Weapons of most destruction</p> <p><b>(25.4) Te First Gulf War is known as-</b></p> <p>(a) Smart War (b) Operation Liberation</p> <p>(c) Computer War (d) Operation Enduring Freedom</p>			
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.</p> <p>(25.1) (d) Oman</p> <p>(25.2) (c) 2003</p> <p>(25.3) (b) Weapons of mass destruction</p> <p>(25.4) (c) Computer War</p>	<p>P-37-I</p> <p>P-37-I</p> <p>P-37-I</p> <p>P-34-I</p>	4x1	4
<b>Q26.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p><b>Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds -ideas moving from one part of the world to another ,capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world .The crucial element is the ‘worldwide interconnectedness’ that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.</b></p>		4x1	
<b>(26.1)</b>	<p><b>Worldwide interconnectedness is also known as</b></p> <p>(a) Globalisation.</p> <p>(b) Liberalisation</p> <p>(c) Socialisation</p> <p>(d) Privatisation</p> <p>Ans. (a) Globalisation</p>	<p>P-137-I</p>	4x1	4
<b>(26.2)</b>	<p><b>Dimensions of globalisation are</b></p> <p>(a) Political, Social and Spiritual</p> <p>(b) Social, Economic and geographical</p> <p>(c) Political, Economic and Environmental</p> <p>(d) Political, Social and economic</p> <p>Ans. (d) Political, Social and Economic</p>	<p>P-138-I</p>		
<b>(26.3)</b>	<p><b>Which among the following increases economic activities?</b></p> <p>(a) Decline in employment</p> <p>(b) Increase in the index of poverty</p>	<p>P-140-I</p> <p>141-I</p>		

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	<p><b>(c) Strong global economic growth</b>  <b>(d) Great decline in the trade</b>                  Ans. (c) Strong global economic growth</p>			
<b>(26.4)</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation?</b>  <b>(a) The power of the states has increased.</b>  <b>(b) New trade barriers have been imposed.</b>  <b>(c) Choice of the customer has increased.</b>  <b>(d) It has given a boost to local industries.</b>                  Ans. (c) Choice of the customer has increased.</p>	P-143-I		
	<b>SECTION E</b>			
<b>Q27.</b>	<p><b>(a) Explain the three main pillars of the ASEAN Community along with one objective of each.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>b) Explain any three steps taken by China to grow its economy.</b></p>		<b>3+3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans (a)</b>	<p>The pillars of ASEAN Community are:</p> <p>(i) ASEAN Security Community                  (ii) ASEAN Economic Community                  (iii) ASEAN Socio-cultural Community</p> <p><b>Objectives :</b></p> <p>(i) ASEAN Security Community aims at resolving the outstanding disputes by negotiations, cooperations and respect for national differences and sovereign rights.                  (ii) ASEAN Economic Community has the objective to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN States to aid social and economic development within the region.                  (iii) ASEAN Socio-cultural Community aims at strengthening the social and cultural relations among the member nations.                  Or any other relevant objective under each pillar.</p>	Page-56, 57	3+3	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>(i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment or relations with the United States in 1972.                  (ii) In 1973 Premier Zhou En Lai proposed the four modernisations (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military).                  (iii) In 1978 the then Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping announced the open door policy and economic reforms aimed at generating higher productivity and investment from abroad.                  (iv) China opened its economy step by step. Privatization of agriculture in 1982</p>	P-59,60	3x2	<b>6</b>

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	<p>and</p> <p>industry in 1998 led to increase in production and income.</p> <p>(v) Elimination of trade barriers - New trading laws and the creation of Special Economic Zones led to a phenomenal rise in foreign trade and Foreign Direct Investment.</p> <p>(vi) China's accession into WTO in 2001 has led to its further opening to the outside world</p> <p>and shape the future World Economic Order.</p> <p>(vii) State plays a central role in setting up a market economy.</p> <p align="right">(any three points)</p>			
<b>Q28.</b>	<p><b>(a) How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs)? Analyse.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) in Indian Politics?</b></p>		3x2	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans (a)</b>	<p>The Mandal Commission recommended</p> <p>i) Reservation of 27% of seats in educational institutions. It helped to enhance the opportunities of OBCs to get higher education.</p> <p>iii) 27% seats reserved in government jobs which provided extra opportunities to the youth of OBCs to get employment and lead to respectful life.</p> <p>iii) The Mandal Commission recommended land reforms to improve the living conditions of the OBCs.</p> <p>iv) The commission advised that 'backward classes' should be understood to mean 'backward castes', since many Castes, other than scheduled castes, were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy.</p> <p>v) The National Front government decided to implement one of the recommendation of Mandal Commission pertaining to reservations for OBCs in jobs in the central government and its undertakings.</p> <p>vi) The decision of National Front government was challenged in the Supreme Court and came to be known as 'Indira Sawhney' case. The Supreme Court upheld the decisions of the government.</p> <p>(Or any other point) (any three points)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Three factors:</p> <p>i) Support by Congress to many sections of Backwards Castes, weakened. This created space for non-Congress parties to support these groups.</p> <p>ii) Janata Party government in 1977 provided opportunity of political</p>	P-182-II	3x2	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>i) Support by Congress to many sections of Backwards Castes, weakened. This created space for non-Congress parties to support these groups.</p> <p>ii) Janata Party government in 1977 provided opportunity of political</p>	P-180-183 II	3x2	<b>6</b>

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	<p>expression national level to these parties like Bhartiya Kranti Dal and Samyukta Socialist Party.</p> <p>iii) Decision of National Front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission helped in shaping the politics of other backward classes. The decision came to be known as Indira Sawhney case where Supreme Court upheld the decision of the government.</p> <p>iv) OBC's became more aware of their identity after intense national debate for and against reservation in jobs. In Uttar Pradesh Dalit Leader Mayawati became the Chief Minister.</p> <p>v) This was a period of emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment for sharing power like BAMCEF and Bahujan Samaj party.</p> <p>(Brief explanation of any three factors) or any other relevant point</p>			
<b>Q29.</b>	<p><b>(a) Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the help of any two examples.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.</b></p>		<b>2x3</b>	<b>6</b>
			<b>4x1 ½</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans (a)</b>	<p>(a) i) Terrorism is a new threat to non- additional security as innocent people are targeted and killed to achieve the desired goals.</p> <p>ii) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and in discriminately</p> <p>iii) Terrorism refers to systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society.</p> <p>iv) Terrorist group seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force.</p> <p>v) Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and use the unhappines of the public as a weapon against national government or other parties in conflict.</p> <p align="right">(Any one point)</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>i) The hijacking of planes and attacking the World Trade Centre in USA is a classical example of terrorism. Thousands of people lost their lives.</p> <p>ii) The terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir launched by Pakistan is another example which has jeopardised the peace and normal life in the region. India is facing this problem since long.</p> <p>iii) Similar terror attacks have occurred in Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.</p> <p>(If a candidate gives only one example even then full marks for the part can be awarded )</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Proposed Criteria</p>	P-107-I RM Unit 6	2x3	<b>6</b>
		P-89-I		<b>6</b>

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<b>(b)</b>	<p>i) A new member should be a major economic power.                  ii) A major military power                  iii) A big nation in terms of population.                  iv) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.                  v) Must have respect for democracy and human Rights.                  vi) a country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economics system and culture.</p> <p align="right">( Any Four Points)</p>		4x1 ½	
<b>Q30.</b>	<p><b>(a) Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered the most controversial episode in Indian politics? Highlight any three reasons.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.</b></p>		3x2=6	6
<b>Ans (a)</b>	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>i) Democracy was negated for the first time.                  ii) Fundamental Rights were openly violated.                  iii) Freedom of press was curtailed.                  iv) Misuse of the preventive detention Law                  v) Excesses were committed all over the country- e.g custodial death.                  vi) Abuse of authority- exercise of governmental power by people who held no official position- for example in demolitions and forced sterilization in Delhi became very controversial.                  vii) Controversy over Parliament's power to amend basic features of the constitution.                  viii) Political controversy regarding super seeding of three judges to the supreme court.</p> <p align="center">(Or any other relevant points) (any three points)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Factors responsible for the downfall of the congress:</p> <p>i) Emergency imposed in 1975 -The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of emergency.                  ii) The experience of emergency brought forth that governments that are perceived to be anti- democratic are severely punished by the voters.                  iii) Unification of the opposition parties against the Congress; formation of Janata Party, to ensure that non-Congress votes would not be divided.                  iv) Some leaders of the Congress were also opposed to the emergency . They joined the new party.                  v) The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the emergency.                  vi) The opposition fought the election on the slogan 'Save Democracy'                  vii) Janata Party focused it's campaign on the non-democratic character of</p>	P-107-117-II	3x2	6
<b>(b)</b>		P-118-119-II	3x2	6

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	<p>the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period.</p> <p>viii) In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of press ,the public opinion was against the Congress.</p> <p>ix) Jaya Prakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy .</p> <p>(Any other relevant points)</p>			
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( any 3 points)