

**Series RPQS1/1****Set-1**प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code**59/1/1**

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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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.

## राजनीति विज्ञान

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।	(II) Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(III) 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.
(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.

### सामान्य निर्देश:

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 से 60 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 से 120 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 अवतरण, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर यथानुसार लिखिए।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 170 से 180 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें।

### खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के 1 अंक के प्रश्न हैं।

12×1=12

1. 'आसियान शैली' मेल-मिलाप का एक ऐसा तरीका है जो \_\_\_\_\_।  
(A) औपचारिक है (B) टकरावपूर्ण है  
(C) सहयोगात्मक है (D) भड़काऊ है
2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश आसियान का एक संस्थापक सदस्य नहीं है ?  
(A) सिंगापुर (B) थाईलैंड  
(C) म्यांमार (D) इण्डोनेशिया
3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश 'दक्षिण एशिया' में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है ?  
(A) बांग्लादेश (B) चीन  
(C) भूटान (D) मालदीव

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – questions number **1 to 12** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – questions number **13 to 18** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Write answer to each question in **50 to 60** words.
- (v) **Section C** – questions number **19 to 23** are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Write answer to each question in **100 to 120** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – questions number **24 to 26** are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
- (vii) **Section E** – questions number **27 to 30** are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries **6** marks. Write answer to each question in **170 to 180** words.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

**SECTION A**

Questions number **1 to 12** are Multiple Choice type questions, carrying **1** mark each.

$12 \times 1 = 12$

1. The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) formal (B) confrontationist  
(C) cooperative (D) provocative
2. Which one of the following countries is **not** a founder-member of ASEAN ?  
(A) Singapore (B) Thailand  
(C) Myanmar (D) Indonesia
3. Which one of the following countries is **not** included in 'South Asia' ?  
(A) Bangladesh (B) China  
(C) Bhutan (D) Maldives

4. पाकिस्तान के निम्नलिखित शासकों को उनके शासन काल के कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

- (i) जनरल ज़िया-उल-हक
- (ii) बेनज़ीर भुट्टो
- (iii) जनरल मुशर्रफ
- (iv) जुल्फ़िकार अली भुट्टो

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

- (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

5. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सुरक्षा के लिए खतरे का नया स्रोत **नहीं** है ?

- (A) आतंकवाद
- (B) वायुयानों का अपहरण
- (C) ड्रोन का प्रयोग
- (D) युद्ध

प्रश्न संख्या 6 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए।

6. अभिकथन (A) : गठबंधन में कई देश शामिल होते हैं जो सैन्य हमले को रोकने अथवा उससे रक्षा करने के लिए समवेत कदम उठाते हैं।

कारण (R) : किसी अन्य देश अथवा गठबंधन की तुलना में अपनी प्रभावी शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए देश गठबंधन बनाते हैं।

विकल्प :

- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** करता है।
- (C) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- (D) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।

4. Arrange the following rulers of Pakistan in the chronological order as per the period of their rule :

- (i) General Zia-ul-Haq
- (ii) Benazir Bhutto
- (iii) General Musharraf
- (iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Choose the correct option.

- (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

5. Which one of the following is **not** considered as a new source of threat to security ?

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Terrorism     | (B) Hijacking of planes |
| (C) Use of drones | (D) War                 |

*For Question number 6, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.*

6. *Assertion (A) :* An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.

*Reason (R) :* Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

7. 1950 के दशक के दौरान भारत और अमेरिका के संबंधों में काफ़ी असहजता थी क्योंकि :
- भारत के सोवियत संघ के साथ संबंधों में सहभागिता बढ़ रही थी ।
  - सोवियत संघ ने हंगरी पर आक्रमण कर दिया ।
  - भारत नाटो (NATO) का एक सदस्य नहीं था ।
  - भारत गुट निरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) का संस्थापक सदस्य था ।
8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक जवाहरलाल नेहरू की विदेश नीति का प्रमुख लक्ष्य *नहीं* था ?
- कठिन संघर्ष से प्राप्त भारत की संप्रभुता को बचाए रखना ।
  - भारत की क्षेत्रीय अखण्डता की रक्षा करना ।
  - भारत को एक परमाणु शक्ति बनाना ।
  - तीव्र आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना ।
9. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से संबंधित, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से *गलत* कथन की पहचान कीजिए ।
- वर्ष 1966 तक उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी के महासचिव के रूप में कार्य किया ।
  - वे तीन वर्ष के अल्पकाल के लिए संघीय मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य रहे ।
  - एक रेल दुर्घटना का दायित्व अपने पर लेते हुए, उन्होंने संघीय मंत्रिमंडल से त्यागपत्र दे दिया था ।
  - ‘जय जवान जय किसान’ उनका प्रसिद्ध नारा था ।
10. भारत में चौथे आम चुनाव से पूर्व निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी समस्याएँ थीं ?
- मानसून की असफलता
  - खाद्य संकट
  - अधिक वर्षा
  - विदेशी मुद्रा-भंडार में कमी
- सही विकल्प चुनिए ।
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) (i), (ii)       | (B) (iii), (iv)       |
| (C) (i), (ii), (iv) | (D) (ii), (iii), (iv) |

7. There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because :
- (A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.
  - (B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary.
  - (C) India was not a member of NATO.
  - (D) India was a founder member of NAM.
8. Which one of the following was **not** a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy ?
- (A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India.
  - (B) To protect the territorial integrity of India.
  - (C) To make India a nuclear power.
  - (D) To promote rapid economic development.
9. Identify the **false** statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- (A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.
  - (B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years.
  - (C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident.
  - (D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.
10. Which of the following problems did India face before the 4<sup>th</sup> general elections ?
- (i) Failure of monsoon
  - (ii) Food crisis
  - (iii) Heavy rainfall
  - (iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves
- Choose the correct option.
- (A) (i), (ii)
  - (B) (iii), (iv)
  - (C) (i), (ii), (iv)
  - (D) (ii), (iii), (iv)

11. भारत के निम्नलिखित प्रधानमंत्रियों को उनके कार्यकाल के आधार पर कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

- (i) एच.डी. देवेगौड़ा
- (ii) चन्द्र शेखर
- (iii) पी.वी नरसिम्हा राव
- (iv) वी.पी. सिंह

सही विकल्प चुनिए ।

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) | (B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) |
| (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) | (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) |

12. सूची-I का सूची-II से सही मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनिए :

*सूची-I*

*सूची-II*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. सत्रहवीं लोक सभा में स्पष्ट बहुमत   | (i) राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा की सरकार           |
| 2. मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करना | (ii) संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार            |
| 3. प्रधानमंत्री एच.डी. देवेगौड़ा       | (iii) संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबंधन की सरकार |
| 4. प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह            | (iv) राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन        |

विकल्प :

- (A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)
- (B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- (C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
- (D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)

### खण्ड ख

13. पाकिस्तान में स्थायी लोकतंत्र की स्थापना में असफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2

14. बांग्लादेश के संविधान की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए ।

2



11. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order as per their period of rule :

- (i) H.D. Deve Gowda
- (ii) Chandra Shekhar
- (iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao
- (iv) V.P. Singh

Choose the correct option.

- (A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
- (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

12. Match List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option :

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
1. Clear majority in the 17 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha	(i) National Front Government
2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission	(ii) United Front Government
3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government
4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh	(iv) National Democratic Alliance

Options :

- (A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)
- (B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- (C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
- (D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)

## SECTION B

13. Explain any two factors that are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. 2

14. Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh. 2

15. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ जैसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के कोई दो लाभ लिखिए । 2
16. द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य योजनाकार कौन था ? द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में किस बात पर बल दिया गया ? 2
17. राजनीति में 'दल-बदल' शब्द के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
18. भारतीय राजनीति में वर्ष 1989 से 2014 के कालखण्ड की तुलना में 2014 के बाद आए किन्हीं दो परिवर्तनों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

#### खण्ड ग

19. (क) यूरोपीय संघ के आर्थिक महत्त्व का आकलन कीजिए । 4

#### अथवा

- (ख) अधिराष्ट्रीय संगठन के तौर पर यूरोपीय संघ की भूमिका का उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए । 4

20. संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद के नए स्थायी एवं अस्थायी सदस्यों के लिए 1997 में प्रस्तावित किए गए किन्हीं चार मानदण्डों का वर्णन कीजिए । 4

21. (क) मानवता की सुरक्षा का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य क्या है ? मानवता की सुरक्षा के संकीर्ण तथा व्यापक दृष्टिकोण में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 4

#### अथवा

- (ख) एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के नए स्वतंत्र देशों के समक्ष आई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

22. लोकतंत्र में राजनीति की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने नव स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए किस मार्ग को अपनाया ? किन्हीं दो बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 4

23. भारत की विदेश नीति में जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भूमिका उजागर कीजिए । 4

15. State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO. 2
16. Who was the main architect of the Second Five Year Plan ? What did the Second Five Year Plan stress upon ? 2
17. Explain the meaning of the term 'defection' in politics. 2
18. Explain any two changes that came in Indian politics after 2014 as compared to the period 1989 to 2014. 2

### SECTION C

19. (a) Assess the economic importance of the European Union. 4

**OR**

- (b) Analyse the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation with the help of examples. 4
20. Describe any four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. 4
21. (a) What is the primary goal of human security ? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human security. 4

**OR**

- (b) Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa. 4
22. Keeping in mind the crucial role of politics in a democracy, which route did our national leaders decide to take in the newly independent India ? Explain any two points. 4
23. Highlight the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the foreign policy of India. 4

### खण्ड घ

24. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

वैश्वीकरण एक बहुआयामी अवधारणा है। इसके अनेक आयाम हैं और उनके बीच ठीक-ठीक भेद किया जाना चाहिए। यह मान लेना गलत है कि वैश्वीकरण का केवल एक आयाम है। ठीक इसी तरह, यह मान लेना भी भूल होगी कि वैश्वीकरण एकदम सांस्कृतिक परिघटना है। वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव बहुआयामी रहा है; यह कुछ समाजों को बाकियों की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रभावित करता है। ऐसे में ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि विशिष्ट संदर्भों पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिए बिना, हम वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव के बारे में सर्व-सामान्य निष्कर्ष निकालने से परहेज करें।

- (i) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आयाम, वैश्वीकरण का आयाम **नहीं** है ?
- (A) राजनीतिक (B) नैतिक  
(C) सांस्कृतिक (D) आर्थिक
- (ii) वैश्वीकरण से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा सही **नहीं** है ?
- (A) प्रौद्योगिकीय तरक्की विचारों, पूँजी, वस्तुओं और लोगों के प्रवाह में पर्याप्त सहायक होती है।  
(B) वैश्वीकरण विभिन्न देशों की संस्कृतियों को प्रभावित करता है।  
(C) यह सम्पूर्ण विश्व को समान रूप से प्रभावित करता है।  
(D) जब बड़ी आर्थिक घटनाएँ घटित होती हैं, तो उनका प्रभाव वैश्विक स्तर पर महसूस किया जाता है।
- (iii) एक अवधारणा के रूप में वैश्वीकरण निम्नलिखित में से किस एक के साथ संबंधित **नहीं** है ?
- (A) विचारों के प्रवाह से (B) पूँजी के प्रवाह से  
(C) नदियों के प्रवाह से (D) लोगों के प्रवाह से
- (iv) वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव प्रायः कैसा होता है ?
- (A) एकसमान (B) असमान  
(C) भेदभावपूर्ण (D) क्षेत्रीय

## SECTION D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4

Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has various manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has only one dimension, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is multi-dimensional; it affects some societies more than others and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalisation without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts.

- (i) Which one of the following is **not** a dimension of globalisation ?
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Political | (B) Ethical  |
| (C) Cultural  | (D) Economic |
- (ii) Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is **not** correct ?
- (A) The technological advances do help a lot in the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people.
- (B) Globalisation affects the cultures of different countries.
- (C) It affects all over the world equally.
- (D) When major economic events take place, their impact is felt at the global level.
- (iii) Globalisation as a concept does **not** deal with which one of the following ?
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Flow of ideas  | (B) Flow of capital |
| (C) Flow of rivers | (D) Flow of people  |
- (iv) The impact of globalisation is vastly \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (A) even           | (B) uneven   |
| (C) discriminatory | (D) regional |

25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 15 पर), में चार राज्यों को ①, ②, ③ तथा ④ 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 :

4×1=4

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

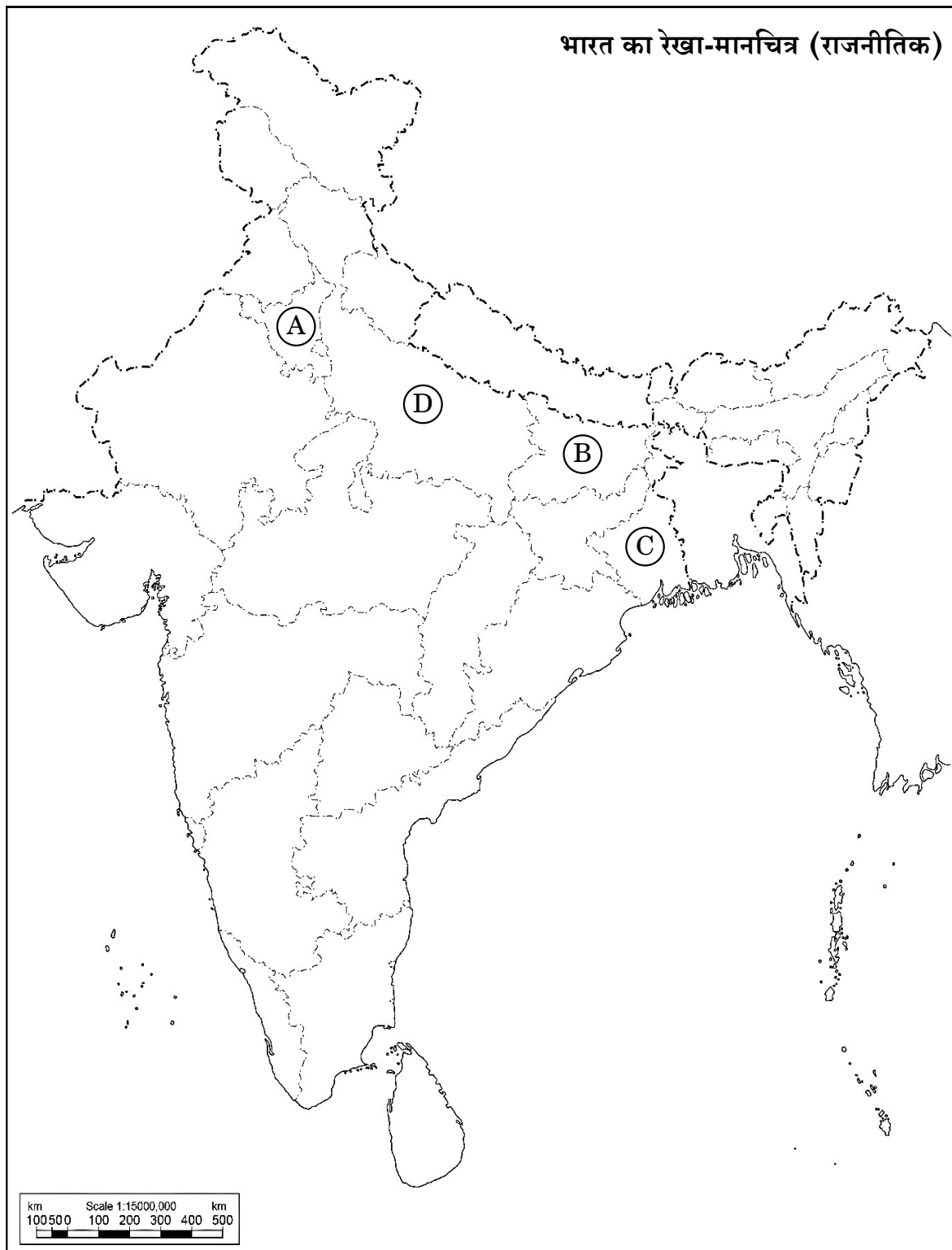
- (i) वह राज्य जिससे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह संबंधित थे।
- (ii) वह राज्य जिससे पूर्व उप-प्रधानमंत्री जगजीवन राम संबंधित थे।
- (iii) वह राज्य जहाँ नक्सलवादी सबसे अधिक सक्रिय थे।
- (iv) एक राज्य जहाँ से कांग्रेस पार्टी 1977 के लोक सभा चुनावों में एक भी सीट नहीं जीत पाई थी।

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 25 के स्थान पर हैं :

4×1=4

- (25.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नक्सलवादी सबसे अधिक सक्रिय थे।
- (25.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह का संबंध था।
- (25.3) एक राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ से कांग्रेस पार्टी 1977 के लोक सभा चुनावों में केवल एक सीट जीत पाई थी।
- (25.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मोरारजी देसाई ने 1974 – 75 में छात्र आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व किया था।

प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए



25. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 17), 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 :

4×1=4

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

- (i) The State related to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh.
- (ii) The State to which former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram belonged.
- (iii) The State where the Naxalites were very active.
- (iv) A State where the Congress party could not win even a single seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977.

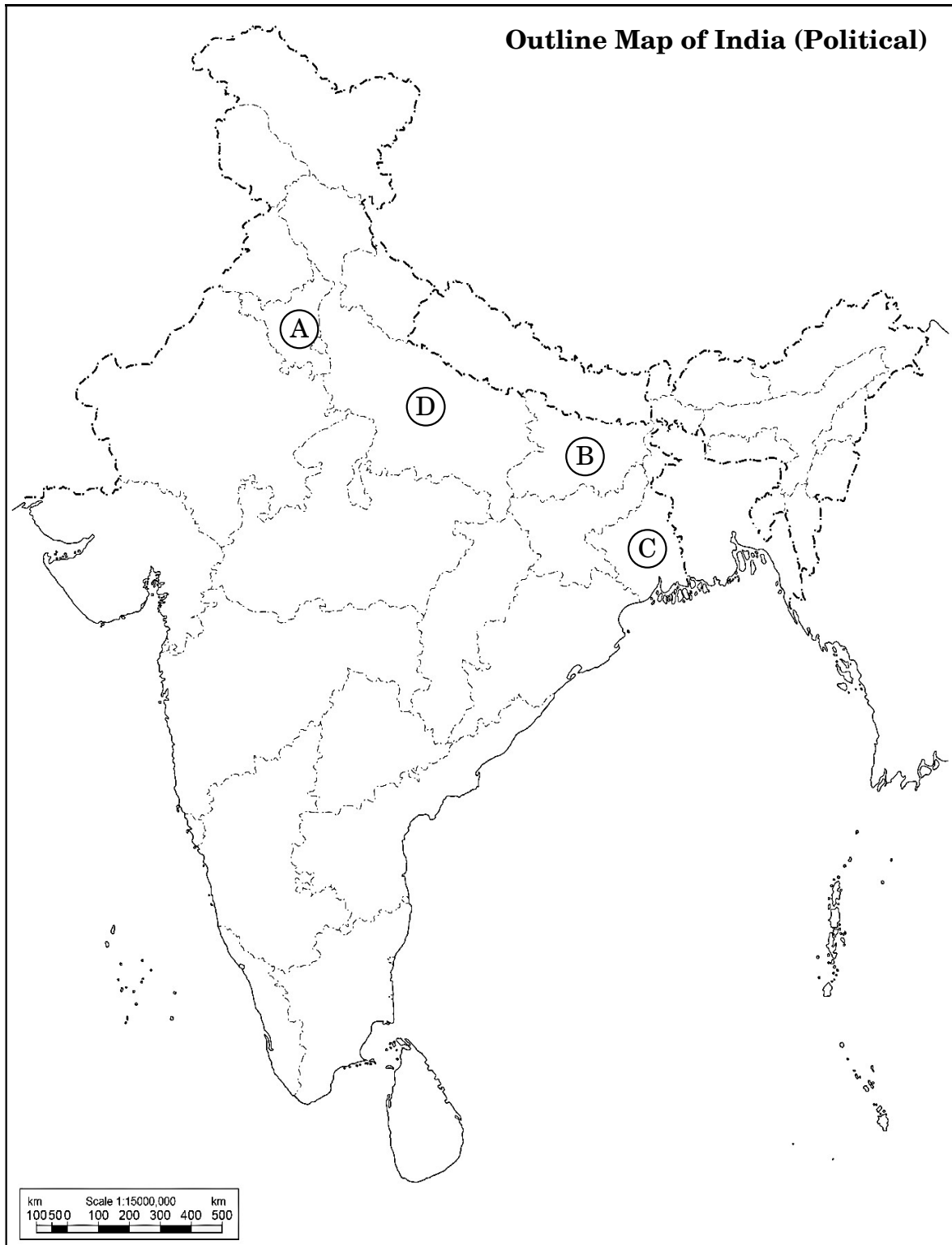
**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :

4×1=4

- (25.1) Name the State where the Naxalites were very active.
- (25.2) Name the State to which former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh belonged.
- (25.3) Name a State from where the Congress Party could win only one seat in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections.
- (25.4) Name the State where Morarji Desai led the Students' Movement in 1974 – 75.

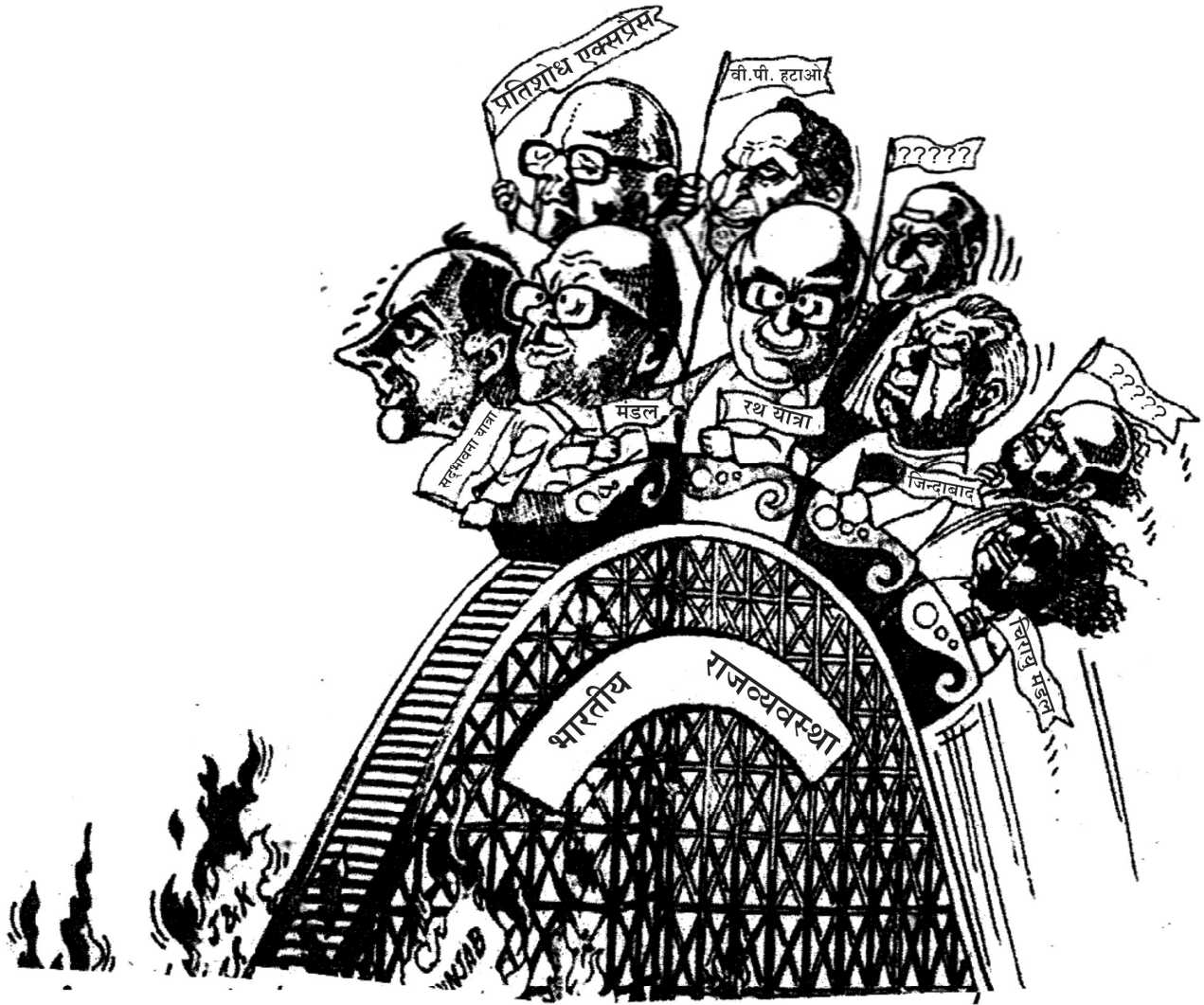


For question no. 25



26. दिया गया कार्टून गठबंधन की सरकारों के युग से संबंधित है। कार्टून का अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

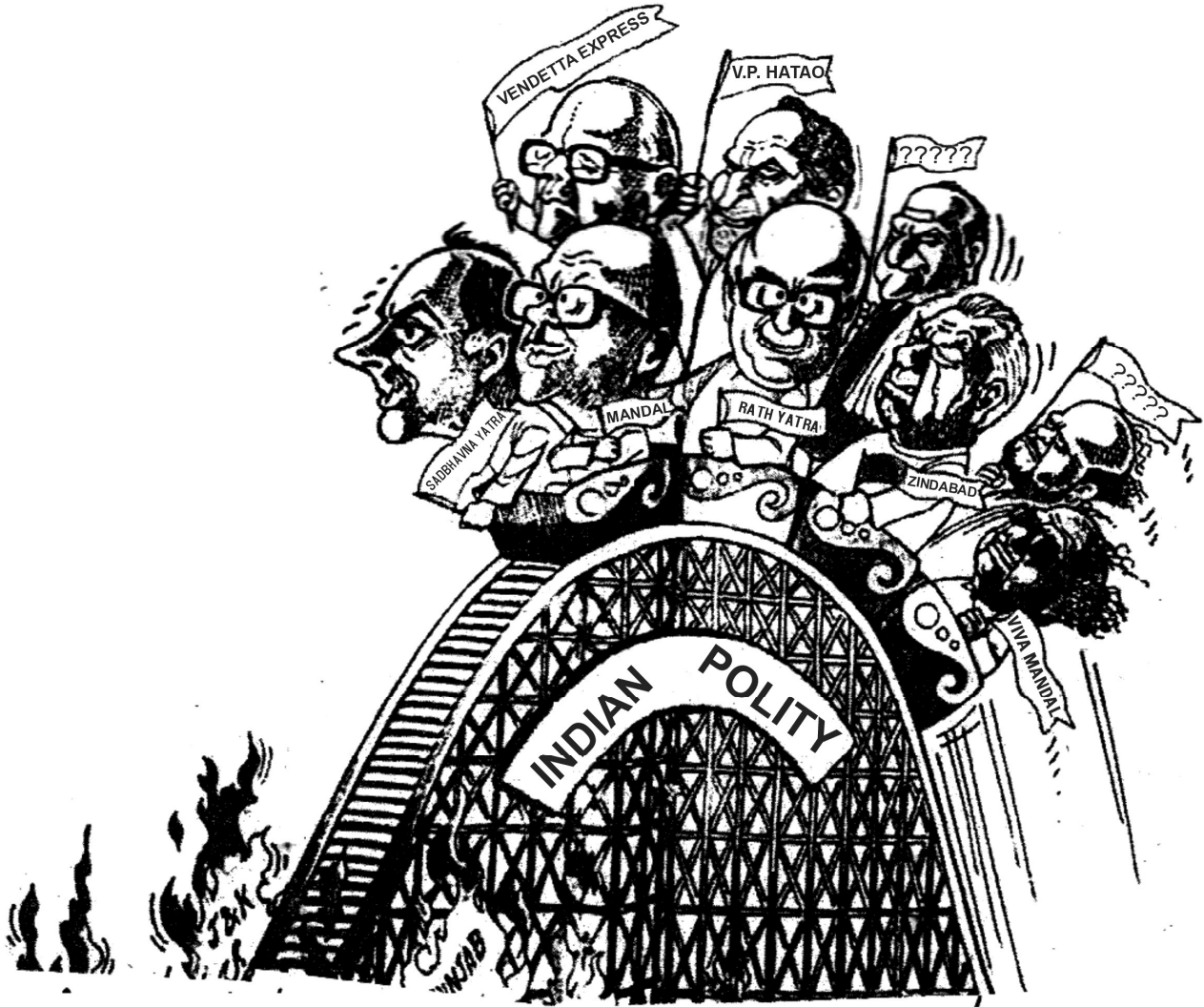
1+1+2=4



- (i) 'रथ यात्रा' का प्लेकार्ड थामे हुए नेता को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखिए।
- (ii) किस राजनीतिक पार्टी ने 'रथ यात्रा' का आयोजन किया था ?
- (iii) कार्टून में दिखाए गए किन्हीं दो प्रधानमंत्रियों को पहचान कर उनके नाम लिखिए जिन्होंने गठबंधन की सरकारों का नेतृत्व किया था।

26. The given cartoon is related to the era of coalition governments. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+2=4



- (i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the placard 'Rath Yatra'.
- (ii) Which political party organised the 'Rath Yatra' ?
- (iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments.

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर हैं : 2+1+1=4

- (26.1) मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने का फैसला किस गठबंधन सरकार ने किया था और क्यों ?
- (26.2) भारत के पहले गैर-काँग्रेसी प्रधानमंत्री का नाम लिखिए ।
- (26.3) उस प्रधानमंत्री का नाम लिखिए जिन्होंने मई 1996 से जून 1996 तक गठबंधन की सरकार का नेतृत्व किया ।

#### **खण्ड ड**

27. (क) “भारत और रूस के संबंधों का इतिहास आपसी विश्वास और साझे हितों का इतिहास है ।” किन्हीं तीन उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा कथन का समर्थन कीजिए । 6

**अथवा**

- (ख) सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद शॉक थेरेपी के किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 6

28. (क) वैश्विक राजनीति के किन्हीं तीन पर्यावरणीय सरोकारों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनका समाधान किसी एक देश की सरकार अकेले दम पर नहीं कर सकती । 6

**अथवा**

- (ख) ‘साझी परन्तु अलग-अलग ज़िम्मेदारियों’ के सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए । 6

29. (क) स्वतंत्रता के तुरंत पश्चात स्वतंत्र भारत के समक्ष आई किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

**अथवा**

- (ख) 1947 में विभाजन के समय भारत के कई भागों में उत्पन्न साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा को कम करने के लिए, महात्मा गाँधी के योगदान का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :

2+1+1=4

- (26.1) Which coalition government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and why ?
- (26.2) Name the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India.
- (26.3) Name the Prime Minister who headed a coalition government from May 1996 to June 1996.

### SECTION E

27. (a) "India's relations with Russia are embedded in a history of trust and common interests." Support the statement with any three appropriate arguments. 6

**OR**

- (b) Analyse any three effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 6

28. (a) Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics which no single government can address. 6

**OR**

- (b) Explain the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. 6

29. (a) Describe any three major challenges that independent India faced immediately after independence. 6

**OR**

- (b) Describe the role played by Mahatma Gandhi to reduce communal violence that erupted in many parts of India at the time of the partition in 1947. 6

30. (क) 1979 से 1985 तक असम में बाहरी लोगों के विरुद्ध चले आन्दोलन के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

6

अथवा

- (ख) “क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएँ लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति का अविभाज्य अंग हैं ।” कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए ।

6

- 30.** (a) Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985. 6

**OR**

- (b) “Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.” Justify the statement. 6

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
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**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/1/1**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	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.
<b>2</b>	<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>
<b>3</b>	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-XII, 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, due marks should be awarded.</b>
<b>4</b>	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.
<b>5</b>	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.
<b>6</b>	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>
<b>7</b>	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.
<b>8</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	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> .
<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	A full scale of marks _____ 80 _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.



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<b>12</b>	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).
<b>13</b>	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>●</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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SECTION – A		Pg	Mark s	T ot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is _____. (A) formal (B) confrontationist (C) cooperative (D) provocative		1	
Ans	(C) Cooperative	P-20,I	1	
2.	Which one of the following countries is not a founder-member of ASEAN ? (A) Singapore (B) Thailand (C) Myanmar (D) Indonesia		1	
Ans	(C) Myanmar	P-20,I	1	
3.	Which one of the following countries is not included in 'South Asia' ? (A) Bangladesh (B) China (C) Bhutan (D) Maldives		1	
Ans	(B) China	P-30,I	1	
4.	Arrange the following rulers of Pakistan in the chronological order as per the period of their rule : (i) General Zia-ul-Haq (ii) Benazir Bhutto (iii) General Musharraf (iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Choose the correct option. (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)		1	
Ans	(A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)	P-32,I	1	
5.	Which one of the following is not considered as a new source of threat to security ? (A) Terrorism (B) Hijacking of planes (C) Use of drones (D) War		1	

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<b>Ans</b>	(D) War	P-71,I	1	
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>Assertion (A) : An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.</b></p> <p><b>Reason (R) : Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance. Options :</b></p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-66,I	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because :</b></p> <p>(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>(B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary.</p> <p>(C) India was not a member of NATO.</p> <p>(D) India was a founder member of NAM.</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.	P-58,II	<b>1</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following was not a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?</b></p> <p>(A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India.</p> <p>(B) To protect the territorial integrity of India.</p> <p>(C) To make India a nuclear power.</p> <p>(D) To promote rapid economic development.</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) To make India a nuclear power.	P-57,II	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<p><b>Identify the false statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri.</b></p> <p>(A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.</p> <p>(B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years.</p> <p>(C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident.</p>		<b>1</b>	

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	(D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.											
Ans	(A) Or (B) Both be taken as correct answer.	P-74,II	1									
10.	<p>Which of the following problems did India face before the 4<sup>th</sup> general elections?</p> <p>(i) Failure of monsoon</p> <p>(ii) Food crisis</p> <p>(iii) Heavy rainfall</p> <p>(iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves</p> <p>Choose the correct option.</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii) (B) (iii), (iv)</p> <p>(C) (i), (ii), (iv) (D) (ii), (iii), (iv)</p>		1									
Ans.	(C) (i), (ii), (iv)	P-77,II	1									
11.	<p>Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order as per their period of rule :</p> <p>(i) H.D. Deve Gowda</p> <p>(ii) Chandra Shekhar</p> <p>(iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao</p> <p>(iv) V.P. Singh</p> <p>Choose the correct option.</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)</p> <p>(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)</p>		1									
Ans.	(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	P-143, II	1									
12.	<p>Match List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option :</p> <table><thead><tr><th>List-I</th><th>List-II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Clear majority in the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha</td><td>(i) National Front Government</td></tr><tr><td>2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission</td><td>(ii) United Front Government</td></tr><tr><td>3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda</td><td>(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government</td></tr></tbody></table>	List-I	List-II	1. Clear majority in the 17 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha	(i) National Front Government	2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission	(ii) United Front Government	3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government		1	
List-I	List-II											
1. Clear majority in the 17 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha	(i) National Front Government											
2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission	(ii) United Front Government											
3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government											

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	<p>4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (iv) National Democratic Alliance</p> <p><b>Options :</b></p> <p>(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)</p> <p>(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)</p> <p>(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)</p> <p>(D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)</p>			
<b>Ans.</b>	(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)	P-156, 149, 143 II	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>				
<b>13.</b>	<b>Explain any two factors that are responsible for Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Factors responsible for Pakistan’s failure:</p> <p>(i) The social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy.</p> <p>(ii) Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the promilitary groups more powerful.</p> <p>(iii) The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the dominance of military.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point ( any two)</p>	P-33,I	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Features of the Constitution of Bangladesh</p> <p>(i) Secularism</p> <p>(ii) Democracy</p> <p>(iii) Socialism</p> <p>(any two)</p>	P-35,I	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Advantages of international organisations:</p> <p>(i) They help in matters of war and peace.</p> <p>(ii) They also help countries cooperate to create better living conditions for all.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	P-46,I	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Who was the main architect of the Second Five Year Plan ? What did the Second Five Year Plan stress upon ?</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of P.C.Mahalanobis.</p> <p>(ii) It stressed on heavy industries.</p>	P-51, II	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of the term ‘defection’ in politics.</b>		<b>2</b>	

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<b>Ans.</b>	If an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party, it is called defection.	P-81, II	<b>2</b>	
<b>18.</b>	<b>Explain any two changes that came in Indian politics after 2014 as compared to the period 1989 to 2014.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) 2014 onwards BJP alone got a clear majority. However, during 1989-2014 no single party got a clear majority on its own.</p> <p>(ii) During period 1989-2014, regional parties played a crucial role in forming government at Centre but 2014 onwards regional parties continued to be in power at the Centre inspite of a clear majority by a single party. In this case it is BJP.</p>	P-141, II	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SECTION – C</b>				
<b>19.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Assess the economic importance of the European Union.</b>		<b>4</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Analyse the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation with the help of examples.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Economic importance of the European Union :</p> <p>(i) The European Union is the world's second largest economy, next to that of the U.S.A.</p> <p>(ii) Its share of world trade is much larger than that of the United States.</p> <p>(iii) Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.</p> <p>(iv) It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as WTO etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any Two)</p>	P-17,I	<b>2x2=</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<p>(i) The European Union is considered as superanational organization because it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.</p> <p>(ii) It also has some form of a common forum and security policy in its dealing with other nation.</p> <p>(iii) As a superanational organization, the European Union is able to the intervene in economic, political and social areas. But in many areas, its members have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other.</p> <p>(iv) Britain's Prime Minister, Tony Blair was America's partner in the Iraq invasion.</p> <p>(v) Similarly many of the European Union's newer members made up the US led 'coalition of the willing' whereas Germany and France opposed the American policy.</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>	P-18,I	<b>2+2=</b>	<b>4</b>

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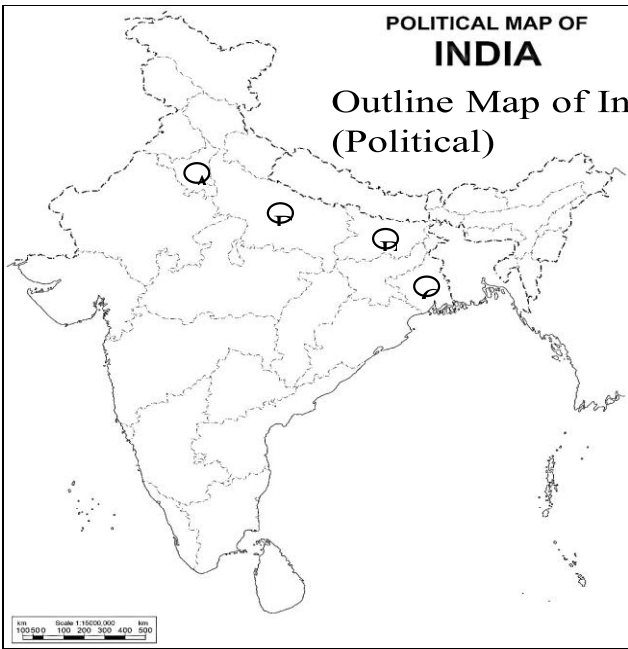
<b>20.</b>	<b>Describe any four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Criteria for new members they should be a: (i) Major economic power (ii) Major military power (iii) Substantial contributor to the UN budget (iv) Big population (v) Respect for human rights and democracy or any another criterion (Any four)	P-53,I	<b>4x1=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>21.</b>			<b>4</b>	
<b>(a)</b>	<b>What is the primary goal of human security ? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human security.</b> <b>OR</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	(i) The primary goal of human security is the protection of individuals. (ii) Narrow concept : It focuses on violent threats to individuals or the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence. (iii) Broad Concept: Proponents of this concept argue that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disaster because these kill far more people than war. It encompasses economic security and threats to human dignity;	P-71,I	<b>1+1½+1½=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<b>OR</b> The challenges faced by the newly independent countries. (i) They faced the prospect of military conflict with their neighbouring countries. (ii) They had to worry about internal military conflicts like in Pakistan, Bangladesh. (iii) Many newly independent countries came to fear their neighbours even more than they feared the US or the soviet Union or the formal colonial power. (iv) Many of them quarrel over borders and territories or control of people and population. Etc. (v) Many of them are worried about threats from separatist movements to form independent countries. (vi) Sometimes, the external and internal threats merge when a neighbor might instigate and internal separatist movement. (Any four)	P-68, I	<b>2x2=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Keeping in mind the crucial role of politics in a democracy, which route did our national leaders decide to take in the newly independent India ? Explain any two points.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Our leaders were very conscious of the critical role of politics. (ii) They did not see politics as a problem; they saw it as a way of solving the problems. (iii) Every society needs to decide how it will govern and regulate itself.	P-27,II	<b>2x2=</b>	<b>4</b>

	(iv) There are always different policy alternatives to choose from. (v) There are different groups with different and conflicting aspirations. (vi) How do we resolve these differences? Democratic politics is an answer to these questions. (vii) While competition and power are the two most visible things about politics, the purpose of political activity is, and should be, deciding and pursuing public interest . This is the route our leaders decided to take. <div style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</div>			
<b>23.</b>	<b>Highlight the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the foreign policy of India.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the foreign policy of India. Jawaharlal Nehru played a very important role in making the foreign policy of India. All his efforts were aimed at: (i) protecting territory integrity (ii) promoting rapid economic development (iii) preserving the hard earned sovereignty (iv) achieving the objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.  Or any other relevant point <div style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</div>	P-57,II	<b>4x1=</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>SECTION – D</b>		<b>3 × 4 =</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b> <b>Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has various manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has only one dimension, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is multi-dimensional; it affects some societies more than others and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalisation without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts.</b> <b>(i) Which one of the following is not a dimension of globalisation ?</b> <b>(A) Political                                  (B) Ethical</b> <b>(C) Cultural                                    (D) Economic</b>  <b>(ii) Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is not correct ?</b> <b>(A) The technological advances do help a lot in the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people.</b> <b>(B) Globalisation affects the cultures of different countries.</b> <b>(C) It affects all over the world equally.</b> <b>(D) When major economic events take place, their impact is felt at the global level.</b> <b>(iii) Globalisation as a concept does not deal with which one of the following ?</b> <b>(A) Flow of ideas                      (B) Flow of capital</b>		<b>4 × 1 =</b>	<b>4</b>

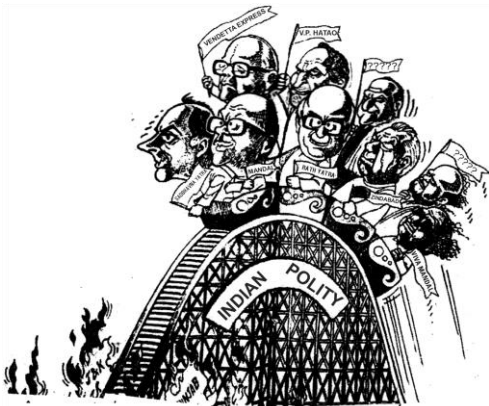


	(C) Flow of rivers (D) Flow of people  (iv) The impact of globalisation is vastly _____. (A) even (B) uneven (C) discriminatory (D) regional																	
<b>Ans.</b>	(24.1) (B) Ethical (24.2) (C) It affects all over the world equally (24.3) (C) Flow of rivers (24.4) (B) Uneven	P-102, I	4×1=	4														
<b>25.</b>	In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), 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 :  (i) The State related to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh.  <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 State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> (ii) The State to which former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram belonged. (iii) The State where the Naxalites were very active. (iv) A State where the Congress party could not win even a single seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977.	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4 × 1 = 4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																
(i)																		
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	<div><p>POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA</p><p>Outline Map of India (Political)</p></div>																		
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>B</td><td>Bihar</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>C</td><td>West Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Haryana</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(ii)	B	Bihar	(iii)	C	West Bengal	(iv)	A	Haryana	(P-94)II	4x1=	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh																	
(ii)	B	Bihar																	
(iii)	C	West Bengal																	
(iv)	A	Haryana																	
	<p><b>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :</b></p> <p>(25.1) Name the State where the Naxalites were very active.</p> <p>(25.2) Name the State to which former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh belonged.</p> <p>(25.3) Name a State from where the Congress Party could win only one seat in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections.</p> <p>(25.4) Name the State where Morarji Desai led the Students' Move in 1974 -75.</p>		4 × 1 =	4															
	<p>Note : - Answers for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates</b> in lieu of Q.No. 25</p> <p>25.1 West Bengal</p> <p>25.2 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>25.3 Rajasthan Or Madhya Pradesh (any one)</p> <p>25.4 Gujarat</p>	P-94, 95,II	4×1=	4															
26.	<p>The given cartoon is related to the era of coalition governments. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow :</p>			4															

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	 <p>(i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the  (ii) Which political party organizes the 'Rath Yatra'?  (iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments.</p>		1+1+2=	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) L.K. Advani  (ii) Bharatiya Janata Party  (iii) V.P.Singh and Chandra Shekhar</p>	P-136, II	1+1+2=	4
	<p><b>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</b>  (26.1) Which coalition government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and why ?  (26.2) Name the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India.  (26.3) Name the Prime Minister who headed a coalition government from May 1996 to June 1996.</p>		2+1+1=	4
	<p><b>Note : Answer for the Visually Impaired Candidates only</b>  26.1 •National Front Government headed by V.P Singh  •It decided to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission to shape the politics of OBCs.  26.2 Morarji Desai  26.3 H.D. Deve Gowda</p>	P-145	2+1+1=	4
	<b>SECTION – E</b>			
27.				
(a)	<p>“ India’s realtions with Russia are embedded in a history of trust and common interests.” Support the statement with any three appropriate arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>		6	
(b)	<p>Analyse any three effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p>		6	
<b>Ans.</b>				
(a)	Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests:			

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	<p>(i) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order based on collective response, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries, decision-making through bodies like the UN, etc.</p> <p>(ii) India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism.</p> <p>(iii) Since India is an oil-importing nation, Russia is very important to us.</p> <p>(iv) Russia has repeatedly come to the assistance of India.</p> <p>(v) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>	P- 12, 13, I	3 × 2 =	6
<b>(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Effects of Shock Therapy :</p> <p>(i) Each of the affected countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy.</p> <p>(ii) Private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property.</p> <p>(iii) Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in.</p> <p>(iv) Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture.</p> <p>(v) This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way' other than the state-controlled socialism or capitalism.</p> <p>Or any other relevant points ( any three)</p>	P- 8 I	3 × 2 =	6
<b>28.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics which no single government can address.</b>			<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	Explain the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.			<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Global concerns related to environment :</p> <p>(i) • Throughout the world, cultivable area is barely expanding any more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing land is losing fertility.</li> <li>• Grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries, overharvested.</li> <li>• Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution.</li> </ul> <p>– All this has severely restricted food production.</p> <p>(ii) According to the Human Development Report 2016 by UNDP, 663 million people in developing countries have no access to sanitation resulting in the death of more than three million children every year.</p> <p>(iii) Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. The loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species.</p>	P- 82, I	3 × 2 =	<b>6</b>

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<b>(b)</b>	<p>(iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere (commonly known as Ozone hole) poses a real threat to ecosystems and human health.</p> <p>(v) Coastal pollution too is increasing globally due to land-based activities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a difference in the approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South.</li> <li>• The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issue as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.</li> <li>• The countries of South felt that degradation in the environment is the creation of developed countries. So, they should take more responsibility.</li> <li>• This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration of 1992.</li> <li>• As per this principle, all countries should act to protect the climate on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibility.</li> </ul> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	P- 87, I		<b>6</b>
<b>29.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<b>Describe any three major challenges that independent India faced immediately after independence.</b>		<b>6</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe the role played by Mahatma Gandhi to reduce communal violence that erupted in many parts of India at the time of the partition in 1947.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>Basic challenges India faced after independence :</p> <p>(i) To shape a nation that was united yet accommodative of the diversity of the country. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fear. There were serious questions about the future of India. Would India survive as a unified country? How was integration of the territory of India to be achieved?</p> <p>(ii) The second challenge was to establish democracy. India has adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.</p> <p>(iii) Another challenge was to ensure the development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections. This development has to be based on the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.</p>	P- 4 II	3× 2=	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Role played by Mahatma Gandhi to reduce communal violence :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations because of the riots and violence between the Hindus and Muslims.</li> </ul>			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gandhiji's principle of Satya and Ahimsa failed to bind the people in troubled times. So, his presence in Calcutta greatly improved the situation. As a result, Independence Day in Calcutta was celebrated in a spirit of communal harmony.</li> <li>• As the communal harmony was short lived, the riots between the Hindus and the Muslim erupted again, Gandhiji had to resort to a fast to bring peace.</li> <li>• Since large scale violence had erupted in Delhi also, Gandhiji shifted to Delhi. Various factors and policies of the government made Gandhiji sad and depressed. So, once again, he went on a fast which proved to be his last fast in January 1948. But the effect was dramatic. Communal tension and violence reduced. Muslims could now safely returned to their homes.</li> <li>• Although some people did not like Gandhiji's actions, he continued to meet everyone during his prayer meetings. He continued with his struggle for non-violence justice and tolerance.</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	P-12 II	6	6
<b>30.</b>			6	
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985.</b>			
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>“ Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.” Justify the statement.</b>		6	
<b>Ans.</b>	Reasons for the movement against outsiders :			
<b>(a)</b>	(i) The Assamese suspected that huge numbers of Bengali Muslims were affecting their culture. (ii) They also suspected the outsiders as encroachers on resources like land, employment and political power. (iii) The outsiders were being favoured by some politicians to get their votes to win election. Or any other relevant point (any three)	P-129 II	3× 2=	6
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	(i) In a democracy it is very common to raise regional demands. Expression of regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal phenomenon. (ii) Agitation to get the demands fulfilled are also part of democracy. (iii) It is the duty of the government to accommodate such demands and get them solved through negotiation. (iv) A country like India has a lot of diversity and differences. (v) The expression of the demands and differences pacifies the anger of the people. (vi) In democracy, power-sharing is very significant. So, different regions may ask for a separate state or autonomy. Therefore, efforts should be made to pacify and fulfill the justified needs of every region. Or any other relevant point (Any three)	P-131, II	3× 2=	6

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