

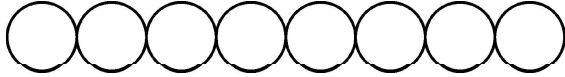
Series GEFH1/5



SET ~ 1

रोल नं.

Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **59/5/1**

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

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

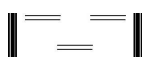
नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
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 30 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
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 परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



59/5/1

248 A



Page 1 of 24

P.T.O.



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 – खंड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खंड – क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खंड – ख : प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खंड – ग : प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खंड – घ : प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 तक अवतरण, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खंड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 भी दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के छः-छः अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 170 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (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 विकल्प का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं।



General Instructions :

Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **30** questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **FIVE** Sections – **Section A, B, C, D & E.***
- (iii) *In section **A** - Question number **1** to **12** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions.*
- (iv) *In section **B** - Question number **13** to **18** are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying **2** marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed **50** words.*
- (v) *In section **C** - Question number **19** to **23** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying **4** marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.*
- (vi) *In section **D** - Question number **24** to **26** are passage, cartoon and map-based questions.*
- (vii) *In section **E** - Question number **27** to **30** are also Long Answer type questions carrying **6** marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed **170** 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, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*



खंड – क

1. भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ? 1
- (a) भारत और नेपाल के बीच एक दूसरे देश में बिना वीजा के यात्रा और काम करने के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष सन्धि है ।
- (b) भारत, नेपाल से आने वाले नदियों के जल को साझा करता है ।
- (c) दोनों देशों में लोकतान्त्रिक शासन प्रणाली है ।
- (d) नेपाल सदैव भारत की नीतियों का अनुसरण करता है ।
2. बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा विकासशील देशों में निवेश करने के मुख्य कारण की पहचान कीजिए । 1
- (a) वंचित लोगों का कल्याण करना ।
- (b) अपनी संपत्ति बढ़ाना व अधिक मुनाफा कमाना ।
- (c) अन्य देशों को लाभ पहुँचाना ।
- (d) विकासशील देशों की सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना ।
3. निम्नलिखित रिक्त स्थान को नीचे दिए गए किसी एक उपयुक्त पद से भरिये : 1
- _____ का अर्थ ऐसी प्रगति से है जो वर्तमान पीढ़ी की आवश्यकताओं को भावी पीढ़ी की आवश्यकताओं के साथ समझौता किए बिना पूरा करती है ।
- (a) वैश्विक सम्पदा (b) विनाश रहित विकास
- (c) टिकाऊ विकास (d) विकसित देशों की राजनीति
4. किस आधार पर भारत संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की स्थायी सदस्यता का दावा करता है ? 1
- (a) परमाणु क्षमता
- (b) एशिया में अवस्थित होना
- (c) धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश होना
- (d) विशाल जनसंख्या एवं बड़ी आर्थिक शक्ति होना



SECTION – A

1. Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct ? 1
 - (a) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work in the other country without Visa.
 - (b) India shares the river water from Nepal.
 - (c) Both countries have democratic form of government.
 - (d) Nepal always follows the policies of India.

2. Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries. 1
 - (a) For the welfare of the underprivileged people.
 - (b) To increase their own assets and earn profits.
 - (c) For the benefit of other countries.
 - (d) To provide financial support to the developing countries.

3. Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term from among the following : 1

_____ means the progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the need of future generation.

 - (a) Global commons
 - (b) Development without destruction
 - (c) Sustainable development
 - (d) Politics of developed nations

4. On which basis does India claim permanent membership of the UN Security Council ? 1
 - (a) Nuclear capability
 - (b) Located in Asia
 - (c) Being a secular country
 - (d) Large population and big economic power



नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न (5 एवं 6) में, दो कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। इन कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए :

5. **अभिकथन (A)** : 1990 के दशक के संवैधानिक राजतंत्र के दौरान नेपाल की राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ और आम जनता अधिक खुली और उत्तरदायी शासन प्रणाली चाहते थे।

कारण (R) : राजा सेना की सहायता से सरकार पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण बनाए हुए था और उसने नेपाल में लोकतंत्र के विस्तार को प्रतिबंधित किया।

1

विकल्प :

- (a) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
 - (b) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
 - (c) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।
 - (d) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है।
6. **अभिकथन (A)** : संयुक्त राष्ट्र से आशा की जाती है कि वह एक ध्रुवीय विश्व में बेहतर काम कर पाएगा।

कारण (R) : सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद कई नये देश संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्य बने।

1

विकल्प :

- (a) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (d) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है।



In the questions (5 & 6) given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options :

5. **Assertion (A) :** During constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and responsive system of government.

Reason (R) : The King with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.

1

Options :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R), is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

6. **Assertion (A) :** The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World.

Reason (R) : After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations.

1

Options :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R), is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लक्ष्य, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना से अपेक्षित था ? 1
- (a) औद्योगीकरण (b) आर्थिक समानता
(c) ग्रामीण विकास (d) गरीबी का उन्मूलन
8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक, नीति आयोग का उद्देश्य नहीं है ? 1
- (a) भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया के लिए रणनीतिक नीति प्रदान करना ।
(b) संघीय सरकार के लिए थिंक टैंक के रूप में कार्य करना ।
(c) विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करना ।
(d) नीति के धीमे कार्यान्वयन को समाप्त करना ।
9. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए : 1
- (i) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में नियुक्ति
(ii) ताशकंद समझौता
(iii) चौथा आम चुनाव
(iv) वी.वी. गिरी का राष्ट्रपति निर्वाचित होना
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :**
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(d) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
10. भारत में 'प्रथम लोकतांत्रिक लहर' की समयावधि क्या थी ? 1
- (a) 1950 के दशक से 1970 के दशक तक
(b) 1960 के दशक से 1970 के दशक तक
(c) 1960 के दशक से 1980 के दशक तक
(d) 1970 के दशक से 1980 के दशक तक



7. Which one among the following was expected from the Second Five Year Plan ? 1
- (a) Industrialisation (b) Economic equality
(c) Rural development (d) Eradication of poverty
8. Which one of the following is **not** the objective of NITI Aayog ? 1
- (a) To provide strategic input to the development process of India.
(b) To serve as a Think Tank of the Union government.
(c) To arrange funds for the developmental programmes.
(d) To put an end to the tardy implementation of the policies.
9. Arrange the following in the chronological order : 1
- (i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister.
(ii) Tashkent Agreement
(iii) The fourth General Elections.
(iv) Election of V.V. Giri as the President of India.
- Choose the correct option :**
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(d) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
10. What was the time period of 'First Democratic Upsurge' in India ? 1
- (a) From 1950s to 1970s
(b) From 1960s to 1970s
(c) From 1960s to 1980s
(d) From 1970s to 1980s



11. 'बोडो' समुदाय का संबंध किस राज्य से है ? 1
- (a) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (b) असम
(c) मणिपुर (d) मिज़ोरम
12. जम्मू और कश्मीर से सम्बद्ध अनुच्छेद 370 को कब समाप्त किया गया ? 1
- (a) 26 जनवरी, 2019 (b) 15 अगस्त, 2019
(c) 9 अगस्त, 2019 (d) 19 अगस्त, 2019

खंड – ख

13. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए। $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के किन्हीं दो कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. भारत की गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 2
16. “दक्षिण एशिया के लोकतंत्र के अनुभवों से लोकतंत्र की वैश्विक कल्पना का दायरा बढ़ा है।” कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 2



11. 'Bodo' community belongs to which state ? 1
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Manipur (d) Mizoram
12. When was Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir abolished ? 1
- (a) 26 January, 2019 (b) 15 August, 2019
(c) 9 August, 2019 (d) 19 August, 2019

SECTION – B

13. Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan. $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO). $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. Analyse the India's policy of Non-alignment. 2
16. "The South Asian experience of democracy has expanded the global imagination of democracy." Justify the statement. 2



17. केंद्र सरकार द्वारा योजना आयोग के स्थान पर नीति आयोग का गठन करने के कोई दो कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए। $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. भारत ने सी.टी.बी.टी. (व्यापक परीक्षण प्रतिबन्ध सन्धि) तथा एन.पी.टी. (परमाणु अप्रसार सन्धि) पर हस्ताक्षर क्यों नहीं किए ? कोई दो कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए। $2 \times 1 = 2$

खंड – ग

19. “‘अरब स्प्रिंग’ अन्याय के विरुद्ध एक जन-आंदोलन था।” कथन के पक्ष में कोई दो उदाहरण दीजिए। $2 \times 2 = 4$
20. 1969 में काँग्रेस पार्टी में हुए विभाजन के कोई दो कारण उजागर कीजिए। $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. जून 1992 में रियो में आयोजित ‘पृथ्वी सम्मेलन’ के किन्हीं चार परिणामों को उजागर कीजिए। $4 \times 1 = 4$
22. पंजाब की राजनीति में क्षेत्रीय पार्टी अकाली दल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए। 4
23. भारत के साथ देसी रियासतों के विलय में सरदार पटेल की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। 4



17. Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government. $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT ? Explain any two reasons. $2 \times 1 = 2$

SECTION – C

19. “The ‘Arab Spring’ was the people’s revolution against injustice.” Support the statement with any two examples. $2 \times 2 = 4$
20. Highlight any two reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. Highlight any four outcomes of the ‘Earth Summit’ held in June 1992 at Rio. $4 \times 1 = 4$
22. Assess the role played by Akali Dal, a regional party, in the politics of Punjab. 4
23. Evaluate Sardar Patel’s role in the integration of princely states with Indian Union. 4



खंड – घ

24. निम्न गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

4 × 1 = 4

एक अवधारणा के रूप में वैश्वीकरण मूल रूप से प्रवाह से संबंधित है। ये प्रवाह विभिन्न प्रकार के हो सकते हैं। विश्व के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में जाने वाले विचार, दो या दो से अधिक स्थानों के बीच पूँजी का प्रवाह, कई देशों के बीच वस्तुओं का व्यापार तथा बेहतर आजीविका की तलाश में दुनिया के विभिन्न हिस्सों में लोगों की आवाजाही। यहाँ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है 'विश्वव्यापी पारस्परिक जुड़ाव', जो ऐसे प्रवाहों की निरंतरता से पैदा हुआ है और कायम भी है।

(i) 'विश्वव्यापी पारस्परिक जुड़ाव' को निम्नलिखित में से क्या कहा जाता है ?

- (a) वैश्वीकरण
- (b) उदारीकरण
- (c) समाजीकरण
- (d) निजीकरण

(ii) वैश्वीकरण के आयाम हैं –

- (a) राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आध्यात्मिक
- (b) सामाजिक, आर्थिक और भौगोलिक
- (c) राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय
- (d) राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक

(iii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन आर्थिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि करता है ?

- (a) रोजगारों का कम होना
- (b) गरीबी सूचकांक में वृद्धि
- (c) मजबूत वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास
- (d) व्यापार में तेज गिरावट

(iv) निम्नलिखित में से कौन वैश्वीकरण का एक प्रभाव है ?

- (a) राज्यों की शक्ति में वृद्धि हुई है।
- (b) नये व्यापार अवरोध लागू किए गए हैं।
- (c) उपभोक्ता का चयन विस्तृत हुआ है।
- (d) स्थानीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिला है।



SECTION – D

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

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.

- (i) ‘Worldwide interconnectedness’ is also known as _____.
(a) Globalisation
(b) Liberalisation
(c) Socialisation
(d) Privatisation
- (ii) Dimensions of globalisation are _____.
(a) political, social and spiritual
(b) social, economic and geographical
(c) political, economic and environmental
(d) political, social and economic
- (iii) Which among the following increases economic activities ?
(a) Decline in employment
(b) Increase in the index of poverty
(c) Strong global economic growth
(d) Great decline in the trade
- (iv) Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation ?
(a) The power of the states has increased.
(b) New trade barriers have been imposed.
(c) Choice of the customer has increased.
(d) It has given a boost to local industries.

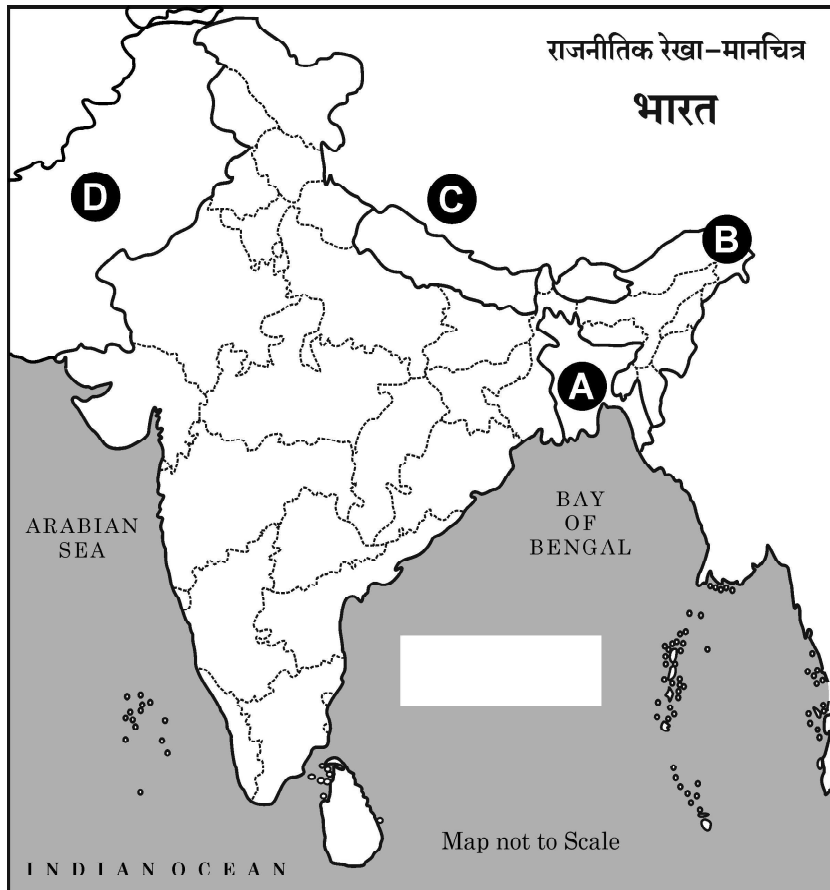


25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में चार देशों/राज्यों को A, B, C तथा D द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इनकी पहचान कीजिए और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा संबंधित अक्षर, दिए गए प्रारूप के अनुसार लिखिए :

4 × 1 = 4

- (i) वह देश जिसके साथ भारत का 1962 में युद्ध हुआ।
(ii) वह देश जिसके साथ भारत का कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर विवाद है।
(iii) वह देश जो 1971 के युद्ध के बाद अस्तित्व में आया।
(iv) वह भारतीय राज्य जो चीन के साथ सीमा साझा करता है।

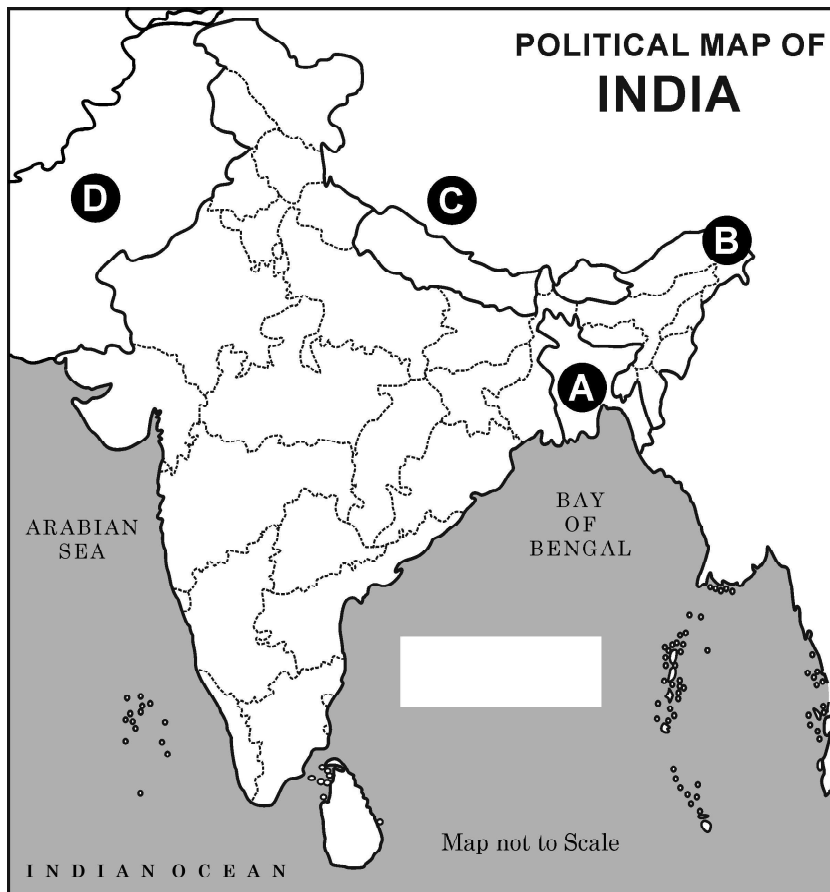
| प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या | सम्बन्धित अक्षर | देश/राज्य का नाम |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (i) | | |
| (ii) | | |
| (iii) | | |
| (iv) | | |





25. 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 : $4 \times 1 = 4$
- (i) The country with which India fought a battle in 1962.
 - (ii) The country with which India has a dispute on Kashmir.
 - (iii) The country which came into existence after the 1971 war.
 - (iv) The Indian state which shares its border with China.

| Sr. No. of the information used | Concerned alphabet in the map | Name of the countries/states |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) | | |
| (ii) | | |
| (iii) | | |
| (iv) | | |





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

4 × 1 = 4

- (25.1) उस देश का नाम लिखिए जिसके साथ भारत ने 1962 में युद्ध लड़ा था ।
- (25.2) आजादी के बाद से ही किस देश के साथ भारत का कश्मीर मुद्दे पर संघर्ष रहा है ?
- (25.3) शेख मुजिबुर्रहमान से संबंधित देश का नाम लिखिए ।
- (25.4) पूर्वोत्तर का कौन सा भारतीय राज्य चीन के साथ अपनी सीमा साझा करता है ?

26. निम्नलिखित कार्टून का ध्यान से अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :

4 × 1 = 4



- (i) कार्टून में दिखाया गया सैनिक निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से संबंधित है ?
 - (a) सोवियत संघ
 - (b) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका
 - (c) इराक
 - (d) ईरान



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

4 × 1 = 4

- (25.1) Name the country with which India fought a battle in 1962.
- (25.2) With which country did India have conflict over Kashmir issue since independence ?
- (25.3) Name the country related to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- (25.4) Which Indian state in the North East shares its border with China ?

26. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4 × 1 = 4



- (i) The soldier shown in the cartoon belongs to which one of the following countries ?
 - (a) USSR
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Iraq
 - (d) Iran



(ii) किस वर्ष इराक पर “ऑपरेशन इराकी फ्रीडम” के कूटनाम से आक्रमण किया गया था ?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1993 | (b) 2000 |
| (c) 2003 | (d) 2008 |

(iii) कार्टून में दिखाए गए देशों में से निम्नलिखित में कौन सा एक देश खाड़ी का देश है ?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) ईरान | (b) कजाकिस्तान |
| (c) पाकिस्तान | (d) ओमान |

(iv) प्रथम खाड़ी युद्ध को निम्नलिखित में से किस एक अन्य नाम से भी जाना जाता है ?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) स्मार्ट वार | (b) ऑपरेशन लिब्रेशन |
| (c) कम्प्यूटर वार | (d) ऑपरेशन एन्डयूरिंग फ्रीडम |

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर है : $4 \times 1 = 4$

(26.1) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश ‘खाड़ी का देश’ है ?

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| (a) ईरान | (b) पाकिस्तान |
| (c) ओमान | (d) कजाकिस्तान |

(26.2) किस वर्ष में “ऑपरेशन इराकी फ्रीडम” के कूटनाम से इराक पर आक्रमण हुआ था ?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1995 | (b) 1999 |
| (c) 2003 | (d) 2007 |

(26.3) WMD का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए ।

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| (a) वेपंस ऑफ मिनिमम डिस्ट्रक्शन |
| (b) वेपंस ऑफ मास डिस्ट्रक्शन |
| (c) वेपंस ऑफ मैक्सिमम डिस्ट्रक्शन |
| (d) वेपंस ऑफ मोस्ट डिस्ट्रक्शन |

(26.4) प्रथम खाड़ी युद्ध को निम्नलिखित में से किस अन्य नाम से जाना जाता है ?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) स्मार्ट वार | (b) ऑपरेशन लिब्रेशन |
| (c) कम्प्यूटर वार | (d) ऑपरेशन एन्डयूरिंग फ्रीडम |



- (ii) In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi freedom' ?
- (a) 1993 (b) 2000
(c) 2003 (d) 2008
- (iii) Which one of the following countries shown on the cartoon is a 'Gulf country' ?
- (a) Iran (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Pakistan (d) Oman
- (iv) The First Gulf War is also known as ____.
- (a) Smart War (b) Operation Liberation
(c) Computer War (d) Operation Enduring Freedom

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

4 × 1 = 4

- (26.1) Which one of the following is a Gulf country ?
- (a) Iran (b) Pakistan
(c) Oman (d) Kazakhstan
- (26.2) In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' ?
- (a) 1995 (b) 1999
(c) 2003 (d) 2007
- (26.3) What is the full form of WMD ?
- (a) Weapons of minimum destruction
(b) Weapons of mass destruction
(c) Weapons of maximum destruction
(d) Weapons of most destruction
- (26.4) The First Gulf War is known as -
- (a) Smart War (b) Operation Liberation
(c) Computer War (d) Operation Enduring Freedom



खंड – ड

27. (a) यूरोपीय संघ के एक आर्थिक संगठन से अधिकाधिक राजनीतिक संघटन में विकसित होने की प्रक्रिया को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 6

अथवा

- (b) भारत को एक नया उभरता हुआ शक्ति केन्द्र बनाने में सहायक किन्हीं तीन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

28. (a) सुरक्षा के लिए एक नये खतरे के रूप में आतंकवाद की व्याख्या किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से कीजिए । $2 \times 3 = 6$

अथवा

- (b) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद के नये स्थायी एवं अस्थायी सदस्यों के लिए प्रस्तावित किन्हीं चार मापदण्डों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

29. (a) 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल को भारतीय राजनीति की सर्वाधिक विवादित घटना क्यों माना जाता है ? कोई तीन कारण उजागर कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

- (b) 1977 के चुनावों में कांग्रेस पार्टी के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों को उजागर कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) मण्डल आयोग की तीन सिफारिशें किस प्रकार 'अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग' की समस्याओं को हल करने का एक प्रयास है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

- (b) भारतीय राजनीति में 'अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग' के उत्थान के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$



SECTION – E

27. (a) Explain the process of evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one. **6**

OR

- (b) Explain any three factors that led India to emerge as a new Centre of Power. **3 × 2 = 6**
28. (a) Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the help of any two examples. **2 × 3 = 6**

OR

- (b) Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. **4 × 1½ = 6**
29. (a) Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered the most controversial episode in Indian politics ? Highlight any three reasons. **3 × 2 = 6**

OR

- (b) Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections. **3 × 2 = 6**
30. (a) How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) ? Analyse. **3 × 2 = 6**

OR

- (b) Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) in Indian Politics ? **3 × 2 = 6**



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 various rules of the Board and 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 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. |
| 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. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing. |
| 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 "Extra Question" . |
| 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 80 marks 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:- |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | |
|-----------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 an answer. • 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/not same. • 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. |
| 14 | 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. |
| 15 | 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. |
| 16 | The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation. |
| 17 | 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. |
| 18 | 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. |

| | SECTION – A | Pg | Mar ks | Tot |
|------------|--|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Q1. | Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct? (a) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work to the other country without Visa. (b) India shares the river water from Nepal. (c) Both countries have democratic form of government. (d) Nepal always follows the policies of India. | | 1 | |
| Ans | (d) Nepal always follows the policies of India. | P-76 I | 1 | |
| Q2. | Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries. (a) For the welfare of the underprivileged people. (b) To increase their own assets and earn profits. (c) For the benefit of other countries. (d) To provide financial support to the developing countries. | | 1 | |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|------------|--|------------|---|--|
| Ans | (b) To increase their own assets and own assets and earn profits. | P-141 I | 1 | |
| Q3. | <p>Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term from among the Following:</p> <p>_____ means the progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the need of future generation.</p> <p>(a) Global commons (b) Development without destruction (c) Sustainable development (d) Politics of developed nations</p> | | 1 | |
| Ans | (c) Sustainable Development | P-120 I | 1 | |
| Q4. | <p>On which basis does India claim permanent membership of the UN Security Council?</p> <p>(a) Nuclear capability (b) Located in Asia (c) Being a secular country (d) Large population and big economic power</p> | | 1 | |
| Ans | (d) Large population and big economic power | P-93 I | 1 | |
| Q5. | <p>In the questions (5 & 6) given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options:</p> <p>Assertion (A): During constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and responsive system of government.</p> <p>Reason (R): The King with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R), is the correct explanation of (A) (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p> | | 1 | |
| Ans | (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of (A) | Pg-71 I | 1 | |
| Q6. | <p>Assertion (A): The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World.</p> <p>Reason (R): After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R), is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.</p> | | 1 | |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------|-----|----------|
| | (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true. | | | |
| Ans | (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is not the correct explanation of (A) | | 1 | |
| Q7. | Which one among the following was expected from the Second Five Year Plan? (a) Industrialisation (b) Economic equality (c) Rural development (d) Eradication of poverty | | 1 | |
| Ans | (a) Industrialisation | P-53-II | 1 | |
| Q8. | Which one of the following is <u>not</u> the objective of NITI Aayog? (a) To provide strategic input to the development process of India. (b) To serve as a Think Tank of the Union government. (c) To arrange funds for the developmental programmes. (d) To put an end to the tardy implementation of the policies. | | 1 | |
| Ans | (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 | |
| Q9. | Arrange the following in the chronological order (i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister (ii) Tashkent Agreement (iii) The fourth General Elections. (iv) Election of VV Giri as the President of India. Choose the correct option: (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (ii), (ii), (iv), (i) (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) | | 1 | |
| Ans | (a) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv) | P-4-II | 1 | |
| Q10. | What was the time period of 'First Democratic Upsurge in India' (a) From 1950s to 1970s (b) From 1960s to 1970s (c) From 1960s to 1980s (d) From 1970s to 1980s | | 1 | |
| Ans | (a) From 1950s to 1970s | R.M. Ch-5 | 1 | |
| Q11. | Bodo community belongs to which state? (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Manipur (d) Mizoram | | 1 | |
| Ans | (b) Assam | P-163 II | 1 | |
| Q12. | When was Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir abolished? (a) 26 January, 2019 (b) 15 August, 2019 (c) 9 August, 2019 (d) 19 August, 2019 | | 1 | |
| Ans | (c) 9th August 2019 | R.M Unit-7 | 1 | |
| SECTION – B | | | | |
| Q13. | Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan. | | 2×1 | 2 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|------------|----------|
| Ans | <p>Methods of improving relations between India and Pakistan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two countries should undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war. - Social activists and intellectuals should make efforts to create harmonious relations among people. - Regular summits where leaders of the two countries should meet to find solutions to various issues. - Transportation between two countries be improved. - Increase in trade between the two parts of Punjab - Visa policy ; medical tourism, etc. should be encouraged. <p>(Any 2 of the above)(or any other relevant point)</p> | P-78,79 I | 2x1 | 2 |
| Q14. | Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO). | | 2x1 | 2 |
| Ans | <p>Two functions of International Labour Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) It creates safety ,parity and dignified work conditions ii) It promotes social justice for workers through International Labour standard of global level. iii) promotes incentives for women and male workers to engage in productive work. <p>(Any two or any other relevant point)</p> | R.M. Unit 5 | 2x1 | 2 |
| Q15. | Analyse the India's policy of Non-alignment. | | 2 | 2 |
| Ans | <p>The policy of non- alignment helped in reducing cold war tensions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - India wanted to keep away from military alliances led by the US and Soviet Union which was a difficult balancing act. - It took an independent stand on various international uses. - It advocated unity amongst third world countries. - It helped India to develop and get help from both blocs. <p>(Or any other relevant point) (any two)</p> | P-67 II | 2 | 2 |
| Q16. | “ The South Asian experience of democracy has expanded the global imagination of democracy.” Justify the statement. | | 2 | 2 |
| Ans | <p>The following points justify the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) People in all countries of South Asia share the aspirations of democracy. ii) Various surveys in South Asian countries show that there is widespread support for democracy in South Asian countries. iii) People of South Asian countries believe that the democracy is the best form of Government that suits their country iv) Citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. v) Earlier, it was believed that the democracy could flourish and find | P-67 I | 2 | 2 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|-----|----------|
| | <p>support only in prosperous countries of the world.</p> <p>vi) But now the experience of South Asia has been expanded the global immigration of democracy.</p> <p>(Assess as a whole) (any relevant point) (Any 2 points)</p> | | | |
| Q17. | Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government. | | 2x1 | 2 |
| Ans | <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 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> | R.M. Unit2 | 2x1 | 2 |
| Q18. | Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? Explain any two reasons. | | 2x1 | 2 |
| Ans | <p>India has refused to sign and opposed the CTBT and NPT because:</p> <p>i) They were selectively applicable to the non nuclear powers.</p> <p>ii) The legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.</p> <p>iii) India considered NPT as discriminatory.</p> <p>iv) India was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>v) It was in the interest of our national security as our neighbours China and Pakistan are nuclear power States.</p> <p>vi) It is important for our defence and deterrence purpose.</p> <p>(any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any 2)</p> | P-79 II | 2x1 | 2 |
| | SECTION C | | | |
| Q19. | "The Arab Spring was the people's revolution against injustice." Support the statement with any two examples. | | 2x2 | 4 |
| Ans | <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> | R.M. Unit 2 | 2x2 | 4 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|-----|----------|
| | <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 led to the democratic awakening throughout the region.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> | | | |
| Q20. | Highlight any two reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. | | 2x2 | 4 |
| Ans | <p>Reasons for the split in Congress:</p> <p>1) Differences between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.</p> <p>ii) Revolutionary steps (Ten Point programme) taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the old Congress leaders.</p> <p>iii) The abolition of privy purse or special provisions given to former princess led to the differences among the Congress party members.</p> <p>iv) Nomination of N. Sanjiva Reddy by the Syndicate as the official candidate for the post of the President of India in 1969 but Indira Gandhi supported VV Giri as an independent candidate.</p> <p>(v) The defeat of the official candidate led to the split of the Congress party to two parts. (any two)</p> | P-92-93 II | 2x2 | 4 |
| Q21. | Highlight any four outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio. | | 4x1 | 4 |
| Ans | <p>Outcomes of the Earth Summit 1992</p> <p>(i) The environmental issues were brought into the focus of global politics.</p> <p>(ii) A list of development practices called "Agenda 21" were recommended.</p> <p>(iii) Sustainable development was emphasized upon.</p> <p>(iv) The rich and the developed countries pursued different agenda than the poor and developing environmental countries of the third world.</p> <p>(v) The principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' was accepted.</p> <p>Or any other point (any four)</p> | P-120-123 I | 4x1 | 4 |
| Q22. | Assess the role played by Akali Dal, a regional party, in the politics of Punjab. | | 4 | 4 |
| Ans | <p>(i) Akali Dal had led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) In 1966, Punjabi-speaking areas were included in the newly created state of Punjab.</p> | P-158-161 II | 4 | 4 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------|-----|----------|
| | <p>(iii) Akali Dal formed its first government in Punjab in 1967.</p> <p>(iv) After years of political disturbances, the Akali Dal signed an agreement called the Punjab Accord in 1985.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (any four)</p> | | | |
| Q23. | Evaluate Sardar Patel's role in the integration of princely states with Indian Union. | | 4 | 4 |
| Ans | <p>Role of Sardar Patel</p> <p>(i) Sardar Patel was India's First 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 adhered to.</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 |
| | SECTION D | | | |
| Q24. | <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>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.</p> | | 4x1 | 4 |
| (24.1) | <p>Worldwide interconnectedness is also known as</p> <p>(a) Globalisation.</p> <p>(b) Liberalisation</p> <p>(c) Socialisation</p> <p>(d) Privatisation</p> <p>Ans. (a) Globalisation</p> | P-137-I | 4x1 | 4 |
| (24.2) | <p>Dimensions of globalisation are</p> <p>(a) Political, Social and Spiritual</p> <p>(b) Social, Economic and geographical</p> | P-138-I | | |

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

9

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

10

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| (iii) | <p>Which one of the following countries shown on the cartoon is a "Gulf Country"?</p> <p>(a) Iran (b)Kazakhstan</p> <p>(c) Pakistan (d)Oman</p> <p>Ans. (d) Oman</p> | P-37-I | | |
| (iv) | <p>The First Gulf War is also known as _____</p> <p>(a) Smart War (b) Operation Liberation</p> <p>(c) Computer War (d) Operation Enduring Freedom</p> <p>Ans.(c) Computer War</p> | P-34-I | | |
| | <p>Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26:</p> <p>(26.1)Which one of the following is a Gulf country?</p> <p>(a) Iran (b) Pakistan</p> <p>(c) Oman (d) Kazakhstan</p> <p>(26.2) In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' ?</p> <p>(a) 1995 (b) 1999</p> <p>(c) 2003 (d) 2007</p> <p>(26.3) What is the full form of WMD?</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>(26.4) Te First Gulf War is known as-</p> <p>(a) Smart War (b) Operation Liberation</p> <p>(c) Computer War (d) Operation Enduring Freedom</p> | | 4x1 | 4 |
| | <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 26.</p> <p>(26.1) (d) Oman</p> <p>(26.2) (c) 2003</p> <p>(26.3) (b) Weapons of mass destruction</p> <p>(26.4) (c) Computer War</p> | P-37-I P-37-I P-37-I P-34-I | 4x1 | 4 |
| | SECTION E | | | |
| Q27. | <p>(a) Explain the process of evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any three factors that led India to emerge as a new Centre of Power.</p> | | 6 3x2 | 6 6 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------|--------|---|
| Ans (a) | <p>Evolution of EU from economic union to a political one:</p> <p>i) European integration after 1945 aided by the Cold War. America extended financial help under the 'marital plan'</p> <p>ii) It became a forum for Western European States to cooperate on trade and economic issues. Organisations like OEEC, Council of Europe, European economic community, European parliament and finally European Union came up.</p> <p>iii) It also laid foundation for a common foreign and security policy, corporation on justice and home affairs and creation of common currency.</p> <p>iv) It has also started to act more as a nation state. EU has it's own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy.</p> <p>v) The EU has economic, political and democratic and military influence.</p> <p>(or any other relevant points) (any three points)</p> | P-52-54 I | 6 | 6 |
| (b) | <p align="center">Or</p> <p>India as new centre of power:</p> <p>i) 21st Century India is being seen as an important emerging global power. The economic,cultural, strategic position of the country with a population of more than 135 crores, is very strong.</p> <p>ii) From an economic perspective, targeting the goal of a 5 trillion economy and a competitive huge market, help India to be a centre of power.</p> <p>iii) An ancient inclusive culture with 200 million people of Indian Diaspora spreading across the globe impart distinct meaning and salience to India as a new centre of power.</p> <p>iv) The military of India is self sufficient, with indigenous nuclear technology another nuclear power.</p> <p>v) 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three points)</p> | Unit 2 I R.M. | 3x2 | 6 |
| Q28. | <p>(a)Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the help of any two examples.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.</p> | | 2x3 | 6 |
| | | | 4 x 1½ | 6 |
| Ans (a) | <p>(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</p> | P-107-I RM Unit 6 | 2x3 | 6 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|------------|----------|
| (b) | <p>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 unhappiness 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) (any two)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Proposed Criteria</p> <p>i) A new member should be a major economic power.</p> <p>ii) A major military power</p> <p>iii) A big nation in terms of population.</p> <p>iv) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.</p> <p>v) Must have respect for democracy and human Rights.</p> <p>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> | P-89-I | 4x1 ½ | 6 |
| Q29. | <p>(a) Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered the most controversial episode in Indian politics? Highlight any three reasons.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.</p> | | 3x2 | 6 |
| Ans (a) | <p>Reasons:</p> <p>i) Democracy was negated for the first time.</p> <p>ii) Fundamental Rights were openly violated.</p> <p>iii) Freedom of press was curtailed.</p> | P-107-117-II | 3x2 | 6 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-----|---|
| (b) | <p>iv) Misuse of the preventive detention Law</p> <p>v) Excesses were committed all over the country- e.g custodial death.</p> <p>vi) Abuse of authority- exercise of governmental power by people who held no official position- for example demolitions and forced sterilization in Delhi became very controversial.</p> <p>vii) Controversy over Parliament's power to amend basic features of the constitution.</p> <p>viii) Political controversy regarding super seeding of three judges to the supreme court.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>ii) The experience of emergency brought forth that governments that are perceived to be anti- democratic are severely punished by the voters.</p> <p>iii) Unification of the opposition parties against the Congress; formation of Janata Party, to ensure that non-Congress votes would not be divided.</p> <p>iv) Some leaders of the Congress were also opposed to the emergency . They joined the new party.</p> <p>v) The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the emergency.</p> <p>vi) The opposition fought the election on the slogan 'Save Democracy'</p> <p>vii) Janata Party focused it's campaign on the non-democratic character of 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) (any 3 points)</p> | P-118-119-II | 3x2 | 6 |
| Q30. | <p>(a) How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs)? Analyse.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) in Indian Politics?</p> | | 3x2 | 6 |
| Ans (a) | <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</p> | P-182-II | 3x2 | 6 |

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

| | | | | |
|------------|--|--------------|-----|----------|
| (b) | <p>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">OR</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 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> | P-180-183 II | 3x2 | 6 |
|------------|--|--------------|-----|----------|