



Series : BVM/1

कोड नं. **59/1/2**
Code No.

रोल नं.

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Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **15** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **27** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **15** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **27** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

राजनीति विज्ञान

POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 27 प्रश्न हैं। प्रश्न पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित हैं।
- (ii) खण्ड-अ में प्रश्न-संख्या 1-5 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iii) खण्ड-ब में प्रश्न-संख्या 6-10 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न दो अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iv) खण्ड-स में प्रश्न-संख्या 11-16 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न चार अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड-द में प्रश्न-संख्या 17 से 21 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न पाँच अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-द में प्रश्न-संख्या 21 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है। इसका उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए।
- (vii) खण्ड-य में प्रश्न-संख्या 22 से 27 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न छः अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory. This questions paper has 27 questions in all. There are five sections in question paper.
- (ii) Section A contains Questions number 1 – 5 of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (iii) Section B contains Questions number 6 – 10 of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (iv) Section C contains Questions number 11 – 16 of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Section D contains Questions number 17 – 21 of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- (vi) In Section D Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer- book.
- (vii) Section E contains Questions number 22 – 27 of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.



खण्ड-अ
SECTION – A

1. नौकरशाही के शिकंजों में फंसी सत्तावादी सोवियत प्रणाली में न पाए जाने वाले किसी एक लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य को उजागर कीजिए । 1

अथवा

शीत युद्ध काल में बनाए गए 'पश्चिमी गठबंधन' से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

Highlight any one democratic value which the bureaucratic and authoritarian Soviet System lacked.

OR

What is meant by 'Western Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ?

2. भारत में भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के पुनर्गठन को न्यायोचित ठहराने के पक्ष में कोई एक उपयुक्त तर्क दीजिए । 1

Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन होने के किसी एक लाभ को उजागर कीजिए । 1

अथवा

पारंपरिक सुरक्षा के उपाय के रूप में 'अस्त्र नियंत्रण' के महत्त्व को उजागर कीजिए ।

Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization.

OR

Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन इराक पर अमरीकी आक्रमण के संदर्भ में गलत है ? 1

- (a) इस आक्रमण में 40 से अधिक अन्य देश शामिल थे ।
- (b) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने इराक पर आक्रमण करने की अनुमति दी थी ।
- (c) इराक पर आक्रमण इराक को सामूहिक संहार के हथियार बनाने से रोकना था ।
- (d) इस युद्ध में अमरीका के 3000 से अधिक सैनिक मारे गए ।

Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ?

- (a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.
- (b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.
- (c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.
- (d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.



5. 1996 में बनी संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार तथा 1989 में बनी राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे की सरकार में किसी एक समानता की पहचान कीजिए ।

1

Identify any one similarity between the United Front Government of 1996 and the National Front Government of 1989.

खण्ड-ब
SECTION – B

6. सोवियत संघ के विघटन के किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2 × 1 = 2

Mention any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

7. स्तंभ 'A' में दिए गए तथ्यों का स्तंभ 'B' से मिलान कर अर्थपूर्ण जोड़े बनाइए । 4 × ½ = 2

स्तंभ 'A'	स्तंभ 'B'
(I) चिपको आंदोलन	(a) महाराष्ट्र
(II) नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन	(b) उत्तराखंड
(III) दलित पेंथर्स आंदोलन	(c) आंध्रप्रदेश
(IV) ताड़ी विरोधी आंदोलन	(d) गुजरात

Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra
(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand
(III) Dalit Panthers Movement	(c) Andhra Pradesh
(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement	(d) Gujarat



8. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बंध सुधारने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । 2 × 1 = 2

अथवा

- 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध ने भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को कैसे प्रभावित किया ? 2

Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

OR

How did the Sino – Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India ?

9. ई.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर, जो पेरियार के नाम से जाने जाते हैं, द्वारा प्रतिपादित मत का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 2

Analyse the thesis propounded by E.V. Ramaswami Naicker popularly known as Periyar.

10. जून, 1975 में घोषित राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 2

अथवा

भारतीय राजनीति पर दल-बदल की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए ।

Evaluate the impact of national emergency declared in June, 1975.

OR

Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.

खण्ड-स

SECTION – C

11. भारत की परमाणु नीति का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 4

अथवा

- भारत और चीन के बीच संघर्ष के किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 2 × 2 = 4

Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.

OR

Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China.



12. अमरीकी वर्चस्व के रास्ते की किन्हीं दो बाधाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2 × 2 = 4

अथवा

पाकिस्तान में लोकतंत्र के स्थायी न बन पाने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.

OR

Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

13. आर्थिक वैश्वीकरण के समर्थकों द्वारा दिए गए किन्हीं दो तर्कों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2 × 2 = 4

Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of economic globalization.

14. 1959 में स्थापित स्वतंत्र पार्टी की विचारधारा की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

4 × 1 = 4

Describe any four features of the ideology followed by Swatantra Party founded in 1959.

15. गत वर्षों में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् के नए स्थायी और अस्थायी सदस्यों के लिए प्रस्तावित किन्हीं चार मापदण्डों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

4 × 1 = 4

अथवा

गैर-पारंपरिक सुरक्षा को खतरे के किन्हीं चार नए स्रोतों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

OR

Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security.



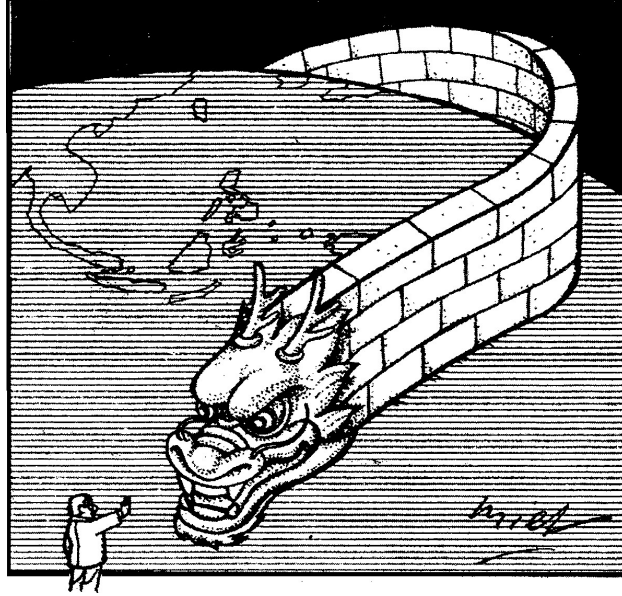
16. 'प्रिवी पर्स' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? प्रिवी पर्सों की समाप्ति करने में इंदिरा गांधी की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए ।

1 + 3 = 4

What is meant by 'Privy Purse' ? Evaluate the role played by Indira Gandhi in the abolition of privy purses.

खण्ड-द
SECTION - D

17. दिए गए कार्टून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।



- (i) इस कार्टून में दर्शाया गया कौन सा भाग चीन से संबंधित है ?
(ii) कार्टून के आधार पर चीन की शक्ति का आंकलन कीजिए ।
(iii) "चीन विश्व की अगली महाशक्ति हो सकता है ।" इस कथन को दो तर्क देकर न्यायोचित ठहराइए ।

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :

- (i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?
(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.
(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 17 के स्थान पर है :

- 17.1 आपके विचार में एक आर्थिक शक्ति के रूप में चीन का क्या स्थान है ?
17.2 संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को महाशक्ति बनाने वाली किन्हीं दो स्थितियों का आकलन कीजिए ।
17.3 “चीन विश्व की अगली महाशक्ति हो सकता है ।” कोई दो तर्क देकर इस कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइए ।

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 17 :

- 17.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power ?
17.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super-power.
17.3 “China may be the next superpower in the world.” Justify the statement with two arguments.

18. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

विकास के दो जाने-माने मॉडलों में से, भारत ने किसी को नहीं अपनाया दोनों ही मॉडलों की कुछ एक बातों को ले लिया गया और अपने देश में इन्हें मिले जुले रूप में लागू किया गया । इसी कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को ‘मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था’ कहा जाता है ।

- (i) विकास के दो मॉडलों के नाम लिखिए ।
(ii) भारत ने दोनों मॉडलों में से किसी एक को भी पूर्णतया स्वीकार क्यों नहीं किया ? प्रत्येक के लिए कम से कम एक मुख्य कारण दीजिए ।
(iii) भारत की मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था की ऐसी दो विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए जो उपरोक्त मॉडलों पर आधारित हैं ।

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

अथवा

निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

भारत ही एकमात्र ऐसा देश नहीं है जो एक पार्टी के प्रभुत्व के दौर से गुजरा हो । अगर हम दुनिया के बाकी मुल्कों पर नजर दौड़ाएँ तो हमें एक पार्टी के प्रभुत्व के बहुत-से उदाहरण मिलेंगे । बहरहाल, बाकी मुल्कों में एक पार्टी के प्रभुत्व और भारत में एक पार्टी के प्रभुत्व के बीच एक बड़ा भारी फर्क है । बाकी मुल्कों में एक पार्टी का प्रभुत्व लोकतंत्र की कीमत पर कायम हुआ । कुछ देशों मसलन चीन, क्यूबा और सीरिया के संविधान में सिर्फ एक ही पार्टी को देश के शासन की अनुमति दी गई है ।

- (i) स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, भारत के राजनीतिक पटल पर किस राजनीतिक दल का प्रभुत्व बना रहा और कब तक ?
(ii) भारत का एक दलीय प्रभुत्व, चीन के एक दलीय प्रभुत्व से किस प्रकार भिन्न था ?
(iii) एक दलीय शासन की किन्हीं दो कमियों को उजागर कीजिए ।

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

India did not follow any of the two known paths to development Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as ‘mixed economy’.

- (i) Name the two models / paths to development.
(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.
(iii) Highlight any two features of India’s mixed economy based on the above said two models.

OR



Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

- (i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?
- (ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?
- (iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.

19. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और अधोलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

यहाँ यह याद रखना भी ज़रूरी है कि भारत ने गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन में शामिल अन्य देशों को भी तनाव कम करने के कामों में संलग्न रखा। शीत युद्ध के दौरान भारत ने लगातार उन क्षेत्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को सक्रिय बनाए रखने की कोशिश की जो अमरीका अथवा सोवियत संघ के खेमे से नहीं जुड़े थे। नेहरू ने 'स्वतंत्र और परस्पर सहयोगी राष्ट्रों के एक सच्चे राष्ट्र कुल' के ऊपर गहरा विश्वास जताया जो शीत युद्ध को खत्म करने में न सही, पर इसकी जकड़ ढीली करने में ही सकारात्मक भूमिका निभाएँ।

- (i) शीत युद्ध का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ii) उस समय चल रहे शीत युद्ध के प्रति भारत की सोच को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (iii) भारत की गुट-निरपेक्ष नीति की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए।

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

अथवा

निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

भारत ने साम्यवादी रह चुके सभी देशों के साथ अच्छे संबंध कायम किए हैं लेकिन भारत के संबंध रूस के साथ सबसे ज्यादा गहरे हैं। भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू भारत का रूस के साथ संबंध है। भारत-रूस संबंधों का इतिहास आपसी विश्वास और साझे हितों का इतिहास है। भारत-रूस के आपसी संबंध इन देशों की जनता की अपेक्षाओं से मेल खाते हैं। भारतीय हिन्दी फिल्मों के नायकों में राजकपूर से लेकर अमिताभ बच्चन तक रूस और पूर्व सोवियत संघ के बाकी गणराज्यों में घर-घर जाने जाते हैं। आप इस क्षेत्र में हिन्दी फिल्मी गीत बजते सुन सकते हैं और भारत यहाँ के जनमानस का एक अंग है।

- (i) पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- (ii) भारत और रूस के बीच गहरे सम्बंधों के लिए उत्तरदायी कोई दो कारक स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (iii) भारत के रूस के साथ सम्बंध किस प्रकार भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं ?

1 + 2 + 2 = 5



Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :

It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.

- (i) Explain the meaning of Cold War.
- (ii) Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.
- (iii) Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment.

OR

Read the following passage and answer the following questions :

India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.

- (i) What is meant by the post-communist countries ?
- (ii) Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.
- (iii) How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy ?

20. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और अधोलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

मानवता की सुरक्षा के सभी पैरोकार मानते हैं कि इसका प्राथमिक लक्ष्य व्यक्तियों की संरक्षा है। बहरहाल, इस बात पर मतभेद हैं कि ठीक-ठीक ऐसे कौन से खतरे हैं जिनसे लोगों को बचाया जाना चाहिए। मानवता की सुरक्षा का संकीर्ण अर्थ लेने वाले पैरोकारों का जोर लोगों को हिंसक खतरों यानी खून-खराबे से बचाने पर होता है।

- (i) 'मानवता की सुरक्षा' की मुख्य चिंता कौन से प्रकार की सुरक्षा है ?
- (ii) मानवता की सुरक्षा के व्यापक अर्थ में, आप क्या शामिल करना चाहेंगे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (iii) ऐसे चार खतरों की पहचान कीजिए जिनसे लोगों को बचाना चाहिए। 1 + 2 + 2 = 5

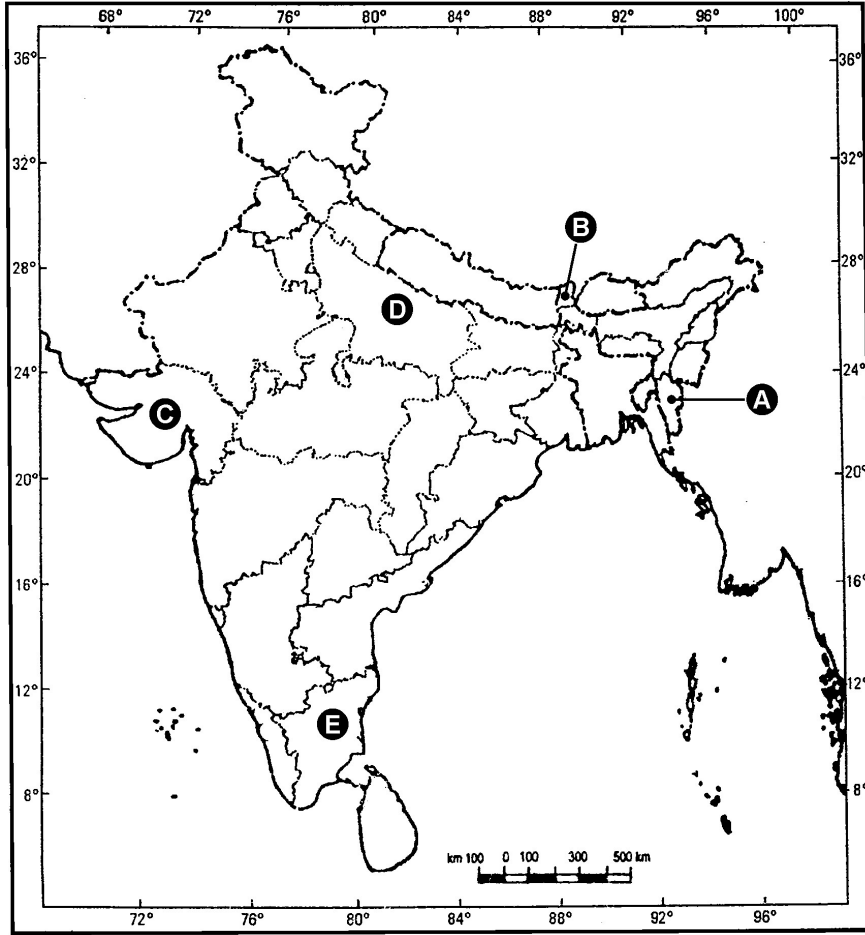
Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.

- (i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security' ?
- (ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security ? Explain.
- (iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.



21.



भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में पाँच राज्यों को (A), (B), (C), (D) तथा (E) द्वारा दर्शाया 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 सम्बन्धित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका के रूप में लिखिए।

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

- वह राज्य जहाँ 2002 के गोधरा नामक स्थान पर हिंसक घटना घटित हुई थी।
- वह राज्य जिसे पहले मद्रास कहा जाता था।
- वह राज्य जिसकी विधान सभा में भारत में सर्वाधिक सीटें हैं।
- वह राज्य जिससे लालडेंगा का सम्बंध है।
- वह राज्य जिसका विलय 1975 में, भारत के 22 वें राज्य के रूप में हुआ।

5 × 1 = 5



In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format.

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.
- (ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.
- (iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.
- (iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.
- (v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 21 के स्थान पर हैं :

- 21.1 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 2002 में गोधरा नामक स्थान पर हिंसक घटना घटित हुई थी ।
- 21.2 किस राज्य को पहले मद्रास कहा जाता था ?
- 21.3 कौन सा राज्य 1975 में 22वें राज्य के रूप में भारत से जुड़ा था ?
- 21.4 लालडेंगा किस राज्य से सम्बंधित था ?
- 21.5 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ की विधान सभा में भारत में सर्वाधिक सीटे हैं ।

5 × 1 = 5



Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 21.

- 21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.
- 21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras ?
- 21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state ?
- 21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong ?
- 21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.

खण्ड-य

SECTION – E

22. पूर्ववर्ती सोवियत संघ की किन्हीं छः विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 6 × 1 = 6

अथवा

क्यूबा के मिसाइल संकट का संक्षिप्त में वर्णन कीजिए । 6

Describe any six features of the erstwhile Soviet System.

OR

Describe briefly the Cuban Missile Crisis.

23. बांग्लादेश के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । बहुदलीय प्रणाली पर आधारित प्रतिनिधि मूलक लोकतंत्र की स्थापना में बांग्लादेश कैसे सफल हुआ ? 3 + 3 = 6

अथवा

चीनी अर्थव्यवस्था के उत्थान के किन्हीं छः कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 6 × 1 = 6

Explain the circumstances that led to the creation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh succeed in establishing representative democracy based on multiparty system ?

OR

Explain any six reasons for the rise of the Chinese economy.



24. 1989 से भारत में बनने वाली गठबंधन की सरकारों के किन्हीं तीन लाभों का आकलन कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में अशांति बने रहने के किन्हीं तीन मुख्य कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.

OR

Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.

25. 1969 में कांग्रेस पार्टी को विभाजन की ओर ले जाने वाली किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

1975 में आपातकाल घोषित किए जाने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.

26. 1947 में हुए भारत के विभाजन के किन्हीं छः परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $6 \times 1 = 6$

अथवा

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात्, भारत के पहले तीन आम चुनावों में कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रभुत्व के किन्हीं तीन मुख्य कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

OR

Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.



27. पर्यावरण के ऐसे मसलों पर भारत के पक्ष का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनकी चर्चा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हो चुकी है ।

6

अथवा

वैश्वीकरण के सांस्कृतिक प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए ।

Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level.

OR

Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.



STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/1/2

Q1.	Highlight any one democratic value which the bureaucratic and authoritarian Soviet system lacked.		
	OR		
Ans	What is meant by 'Western Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ? (i) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens. (ii) There was lack of freedom of speech and expression. (iii) Communist party of Soviet Union had tight control over the had tight Institutions and was unaccountable to the people. (iv) Russia also dominated over the people from other regions who felt neglected and suppressed Or any other relevant point (Any one)	1	Pg 19
	OR		
	(i) Countries of Western Europe sided with the US and were known as the Western Alliance. (ii) They adopted capitalism and liberal democracy. (iii) They formalized into NATO. (Any one)	1	Pg 5 & 6
Q2.	Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.		
Ans	(i) Reorganisation of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. (ii) It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity (iii) It reduces the threat of division and separatism. (iv) The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite. (v) It was seen as democratic. (Any one point)	1	Pg 22,23
Q3.	Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization.		
	OR		
Ans	Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security. The benefits of having an International Organisation – (i) It gives a common platform to discuss issues of International concern. Eg Environment, Epidemics, International wars - Peace and other International issues. (ii) For maintaining International peace & security. (iii) Laying down common norms, rules and procedures for global cooperation. (iv) It serves as a platform to promote dialogue and discussion with the US. (Any one)	1 1	Pg 82,83,84 Pg 105
	OR		

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/1/2

	Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. Eg : ABM (Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty), NPT(Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty) etc Or any other relevant treaty.		
Q4.	Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ? (a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion. (b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq. (c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction. (d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.		
Ans	b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.	1	Pg 37
Q5.	Identify any one similarity between the United Front Government of 1996 and the National Front Government of 1989. (i) Both were coalition governments. (ii) In 1989 both the left and the BJP supported the National Front Government as they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996 left continued to support the Non- Congress Government but this time the Congress, supported it, both the Congress and the left wanted to keep the BJP out of power. Or any other relevant point. (Any One)	1	Pg 177
	SECTION – B		
Q6.	Mention any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.		
Ans	Two reasons for the disintergration of the USSR were – (i) Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic Institutions. (ii) Economic stagnation leading to consumer shortages. (iii) Rampant corruption and inability of the system to correct mistakes. (iv) Communist party has become very authoritarian and bureaucratic. (v) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics Gorbachev's role in producing reforms. (Any two points)	1X2=2	Pg 20 & 21
Q7.	Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way. Column 'A' (I) Chipko Movement (II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan Column 'B' (a) Maharashtra (b) Uttarakhand		

CODE NO 59/1/2

3

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/1/2

<p>Ans</p>	<p>Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.</p> <p>Impact of National Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. (ii) It led to the censorship of Press. (iii) It restricted the freedom of speech & expressions. (iv) It led to misuse of Preventive Detention and arrest of leaders of the opposition. (v) Misuse of power by bureaucracy and police officials. (vi) It also led to controversial amendments to the Constitutional provisions. (vii) Misuse of power by people not in authority. (viii) Brought out the weakness & strengths of India's democracy. (ix) It highlighted the ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions within the constitution. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This leads to political instability and fall of government. (ii) Larger Ministries to appease leaders for support. (iii) lack of support to party ideology for personal benefits. (iv) 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' may be given as an example. <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any two points)</p>	<p>2 X1=2</p>	<p>Pg 112, 113 & 117</p>
	<p>SECTION – C</p>		
<p>Q11.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China</p> <p>The Nuclear Policy of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India was in favour of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. (ii) India refused to sign CTBT & NPT as it considers NPT as discriminatory. (iii) India's nuclear policy was to protect its boundaries and there was consensus among political parties on it. (iv) India would like complete elimination of Nuclear weapons (v) India has declared a unilateral no first use of Nuclear weapons. (vi) India conducted the first Nuclear Test at Pokhran and declared it for peaceful purposes (vii) While the second Pokhran Test was for increasing India's military capabilities. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Any two causes of conflict between India and China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Border issue especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. (ii) Tension over India providing asylum to Dalai Lama (iii) China's close relations with Pakistan and helping them with their Nuclear programme. 	<p>2X2=4</p>	<p>Pg 78,79</p> <p>Pg 72 Book2</p>

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/1/2

	(iv) China's support to Pakistan in the UN. (Any Two)		
Q12.	Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony. OR Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.		
Ans	Constraints on the American hegemony : (i) Institutional architecture of the American state itself. (ii) Open nature of the American society and free press and mass media (iii) Organisation of NATO (Any two points to be explained) OR Factors that contributed to Pakistan is failure in building a stable democracy – (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and land- owning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. (ii) Pakistan conflict with India has made the pro- military groups more powerful and has justified the army's stay in power. (iii) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule due to fear of ' Global Islamic Terrorism' and fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups. (Any Two)	2X2=4 2x 2= 4	Pg 44 Pg 69
Q13.	Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of economic globalization.		
Ans	Advocates of economic globalisation argue : (i) Globalisation involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. (ii) This flow or exchange can take various forms: flow of commodities, Capital ,people and ideas. (iii) It generates greater economic growth and well-being. (iv) Greater trade allows each economy to do what it does best. (v) They also say that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to reset the march of history. (vi) Society benefits when there is De- regulations. Or any other Relevant points. (Any two)	2X2=4	Pg 142 Book 1
Q14.	Describe any four features of the ideology followed by Swatantra Party founded in 1959.		
Ans	Features of the ideology of Swatantra Party :		

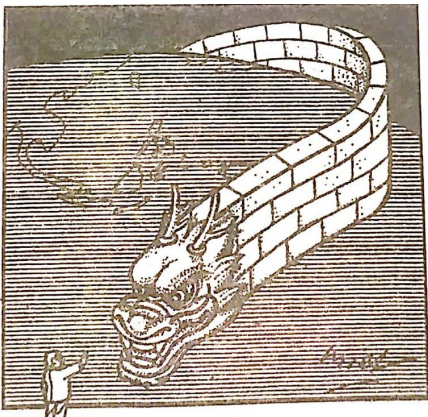
STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

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	<p>(i) It wanted less government control in the economy.</p> <p>(ii) Prosperity would come only from individual freedom.</p> <p>(iii) It was critical of centralised planning and Nationalisation of public sector.</p> <p>(iv) They wanted a free private sector.</p> <p>(v) They were against land ceiling, Cooperative farming and States trading.</p> <p>(vi) They were against license regime.</p> <p>(vii) They were against NAM and wanted close ties with the US.</p> <p>(Any Four Points)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 41
Q15.	<p>Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security</p> <p>Criteria proposed for new permanent and non permanent members of the UN Security Council.</p> <p>(i) A major Economic Power</p> <p>(ii) A major Military Power</p> <p>(iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>(iv) A big nation in terms of its population</p> <p>(v) A nation that respects 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, economic systems & culture.</p> <p>(Any Four points)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>New Sources of threat to Non – traditional security –</p> <p>(i) Terrorism</p> <p>(ii) Human Rights violation</p> <p>(iii) Global Poverty</p> <p>(iv) Migration</p> <p>(v) Health Epidemics</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 89
Ans		4X1=4	Pg 107-111
Q16.	<p>What is meant by 'Privy Purse ? Evaluate the role played by Indira Gandhi in the abolition of privy purses.</p> <p><u>Meaning of Privy Purse</u></p> <p>At the time of integration of the princely states with the Indian Union an assurance was given to the ruler's families that they would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in hereditary or government allowance measured on the basis of the extent of revenue and potential of the merging State. This grant was the Privy Purse.</p> <p>Role of Indira Gandhi in abolition of Privy Purse</p>	1+3=4	Pg 94 Book II
Ans			

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	<p>(i) Following the 1967 elections Indira Gandhi supported the demand for abolishing the privy purses .</p> <p>(ii) Indira Gandhi made it a major election issue and got a lot of public support.</p> <p>(iii) Finally after her massive victory in the 1971 election the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for the abolition of Privy Purses.</p>		
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?</p> <p>(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.</p> <p>(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p>		
		1X2=2	Pg 56
		1X2=2	Pg 60
Ans	<p>(i) The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040 The strength of its economy, its population, land mass, political resources ,regional location and political influence adds to its power significantly. (Any two) <p>(iii) <u>Arguments</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to 	1+2+2	

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	<p>make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role.</p> <p>e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order. Or any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates : 17.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power? 17.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super power. 17.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates : 17.1 a) China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. (Any one) 17.2 The United States of America has emerged as a super power due to its a) Hard power hegemony – military domination b) structural power hegemony – Economic power c) Soft power hegemony – in the political and ideological spheres. (Any two to be briefly explained) 17.3 a) China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. b) It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs c) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI d) It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role. e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order . Or Any other relevant point (Any two)</p>	1+2+2	
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy.</p> <p>(i) Name the two models / paths to development.</p> <p>(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.</p>		

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Ans	<p>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :</p> <p>India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.</p> <p>(i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.</p> <p>(i) The two models/ paths of development were : the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.</p> <p>(ii) a) Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors. b) The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty. c) The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted. d) Foreign aid was required for development e) Non Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p>(iii) Two features of India's mixed economy were :</p> <p>a) Big industries were under government control.</p> <p>b) Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector.</p> <p>c) There was a public, private and joint sector.</p> <p>d) Railways, airlines , steel and other heavy industries were under public sector Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977</p> <p>(ii) The one party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.</p>	<p>1+2+2</p> <p>1+2+2</p> <p>1+2+2</p>	<p>Pg 49,50 Book – II</p> <p>Pg 35</p>
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	<p>(iii) One party rule can lead to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> violation of rights corruption and nepotism lack of freedom of expression and political choice Cabinet dictatorship <p>Or any other relevant Point</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>		
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</p> <p>It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the meaning of Cold War. Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War. Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment. <p>OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the following questions : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is meant by the post-communist countries ? Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia. How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy? 		
Ans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full scale war between these two super powers. India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two fold: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At one level, it took care in staying away from the two alliances. On the other, It raised its voice against the newly 		<p>Pg 3</p> <p>Pg 12</p>

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	<p>decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.</p> <p>c) India adopted the policy of Non alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue.</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Features of India's policy of Non- alignment :</p> <p>a) India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>b) India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions.</p> <p>c) India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>d) Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions.</p> <p>e) India's policy was neither negative nor passive .It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950's.</p> <p>f) India pursued as independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>		Pg 12
Ans	<p>OR</p> <p>(i) The Post Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing the shock therapy.</p> <p>(ii) Factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <p>a) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar World.</p> <p>b) Bilateral agreements have been signed between Russia and India as a part of the Indo – Russian strategic Agreement of 2001.</p> <p>c) Russia supports India on issues like Kashmir, terrorism.</p> <p>d) India is the second largest arms market for Russia.</p> <p>e) Russia has come to India's help during its oil crisis.</p> <p>f) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space Industry.</p> <p>g) Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific projects.</p> <p>(Any two point)</p> <p>(iii) India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy because:</p> <p>a) Indo – Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust, culture and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.</p> <p>b) India is part of popular memory of the region.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	<p>Pg 27,28,29</p> <p>Pg 27</p>

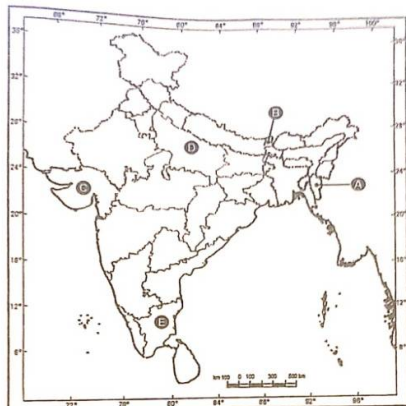
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	Or any other relevant point (Any two points)		
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.</p> <p>(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security?</p> <p>(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Protection of Individuals</p> <p>(ii) Protection of the life of individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters.</p> <p>(iii) Threats from which individuals should be protected</p> <p>Global warming</p> <p>International Terrorism</p> <p>Aids</p> <p>Health Epidemics</p> <p>Human Right Violations</p> <p>Poverty and Hunger</p> <p align="right">(Any four to be mentioned)</p>	1+2+2	<p>Pg 106</p> <p>Pg 107</p> <p>Pg 107-110</p>
Q21.	<p>In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).</p> <p>Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the Map as per the following format.</p> <p>(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.</p> <p>(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.</p> <p>(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.</p> <p>(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.</p>	1X5=5	

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Ans		1x5=5																			
	<table><tr><th>Sr. No of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th><th>Name of the state</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>E</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>B</td><td>Sikkim</td></tr></table>			Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	C	Gujarat	(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu	(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	A	Mizoram	(v)	B	Sikkim
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	(v)			B	Sikkim																
	<p>Note : the following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q 21.</p> <p>21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.</p> <p>21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras?</p> <p>21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state ?</p> <p>21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong?</p> <p>21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>21.3 Sikkim</p> <p>21.4 Mizoram</p> <p>21.5 Uttar Pradesh</p>																				
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION – E</p>																				
<p>Q22. Describe any six features of the erstwhile Soviet System.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe briefly the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>Features of Soviet system:</p> <p>(i) It was based on socialism and opposed capitalism.</p>																					
		1X6=6	Pg 18																		

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	<p>(ii) It abolished private property and the society was based on the principles of equality.</p> <p>(iii) It give primacy to the state and the institutions of the party.</p> <p>(iv) Soviet political system centred around the Communist Party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.</p> <p>(v) The economy was planned and controlled by the state.</p> <p>(vi) There was no unemployment.</p> <p>(vii) Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by Soviet state.</p> <p>(viii) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living to all citizens.</p> <p>(ix) Government subsidized the basic necessities for all citizens</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>(i) The USSR was worried that the USA would invade communist ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, President of Cuba.</p> <p>(ii) Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base by placing nuclear missiles.</p> <p>(iii) After three weeks, the US became aware of the placement of missiles. This was a security threat for the USA.</p> <p>(iv) The US President John F Kennedy and his advisors were reluctant to do anything that might lead to a full scale nuclear war with the USSR but wanted the removal of missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.</p> <p>(v) The US President ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba.</p> <p>(vi) A Clash seemed imminent and is known as the Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>(vii) Eventually both sides decided to avoid war the Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>		
Q23.	<p>Explain the circumstances that led to the creation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh succeed in establishing representative democracy based on multiparty system ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any six reasons for the rise of the Chinese economy.</p> <p>Circumstances that led to creation of Bangladesh</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) The people of Bangladesh resented the domination of Western Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu language.</p> <p>(ii) They protested against unfair treatment to Bengali culture and</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>3+3 =6</p>	<p>Pg 69-71</p>

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	<p>language and demanded more autonomy for East Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) In 1970 elections the Awami League won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured a majority in the proposed Constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan.</p> <p>(iv) But the government refused to convene the Assembly. The suppression of mass movement of Bengali people by the Pakistani army led to large scale migration into India.</p> <p>(v) The Indo Pak war of 1971 led to the creation of Bangladesh.</p> <p><u>Establishment of Representative Democracy in Bangladesh</u></p> <p>(i) Bangladesh drafted its constitution, declaring faith in Secularism, democracy, Socialism. However, in 1975, Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to the presidential form of Government.</p> <p>(ii) He was assassinated in a military uprising in 1975. The new Military ruler Ziaur Rehman, formed its own Bangladesh National Party and one election in 1975.</p> <p>(iii) He was assassinated another military takeover followed under the leadership of Lt. Gen H.M Ershad.</p> <p>(iv) Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale. He stepped down in 1990.</p> <p>(v) Elections were held in 1991.</p> <p>(vi) Since then representative democracy based on multi party elections has been working in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Answer to be assessed as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons for rise of Chinese economy:</p> <p>(i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the "four modernizations" in the fields of agriculture, Industries, science and technology and military in 1973</p> <p>(iii) It adopted the "open door policy" and economic reforms under Deng Xiaoping in 1978.</p> <p>(iv) Privatization of agriculture (In 1982) was followed by privatisation of industry (in 1998)</p> <p>(v) Creation of special economic zones led to rise in foreign trade.</p> <p>(vi) China has become a most important destination for a foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.</p> <p>(vii) China's accession to the WTO in 2001 has been a further step in its opening to the outside world.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six points)</p>	1X6=6	
Q24.	Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.		

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Ans	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>The benefits of coalition governments were-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To provide an alternative in case no party won clear majority. (ii) Representation of diverse views. (iii) Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government . (iv) Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated. (v) There was an emergence of consensus on some issues eg : upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms. (vi) This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics. (vii) It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship / Cabinet dictatorship. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Three causes of unrest in Jammu & Kashmir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) External factors – Claims by Pakistan (ii) Internal factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Article 370 – Plebiscite, autonomy, democracy (b) Military due to inefficient Administration. (c) Dismissal of Government by the Union Government. (d) Support to separatists from Pakistan. (e) Violence by militants & army ; led to loss of faith in democracy, institutions. <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any three points)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 117 - 180
Q25.	<p>Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.</p> <p>The three events were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Indira Gandhi v/s the Syndicate : Indira Gandhi attempts to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her advisors from outside the party and slowly sidelined the Syndicate. Her left wing Programme (ten point programme) not appreciated by the Syndicates. (ii) Her policy measures like the nationalization of banks, abolition of 'privy purse' and led to serious differences between her and Morarji Desai. (iii) The main reason was the Presidential election of 1969 when Ms. Gandhi supported V.V.Giri , and independent candidate as opposed 	3X2=6	Pg 93- 94

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	<p>to N.Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be called as Congress (organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Resquisitionists). Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro- poor and pro – rich.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The various reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975 were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The various public agitations and students' unrest (Gujarat and Bihar) (ii) The railway strike. (iii) The conflict with the Judiciary. (iv) Jai Prakash Narayan's call to disobey the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government at the Ramlila Ground rally. (v) The decision of the Allahabad High Court. (vi) Ill-advice by some people to Indira Gandhi – not to resign (vii) Economic problems facing the country and general unrest. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three of the above)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 104-108
Q26.	<p>Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.</p>		
Ans	<p><u>Consequences of the Partition of India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Killings and atrocities on both sides. (ii) Hatred spread in the name of religion , formation of communal zones. (iii) Political and administrative division led to financial strain and administrative problems. (iv) Some Princely States resisted their merger with Union of India. (v) Partition was almost abrupt and unplanned – families separated, children orphaned. (vi) Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in Refugee camps. (vii) Women dishonored, leading to abduction, honour killings (viii) Issue of Minority Community- Ideals of Secular nation (ix) Trauma of Partition is described as a 'division of hearts' <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Major reasons for the dominance of Congress party</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Congress party inherited the Legacy of the national movement. (ii) Off the bloc advantage – a well organized party 	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	Pg 9-11

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	<p>(iii) The party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics.</p> <p>(iv) Token representation of opposition parties.</p> <p>(v) Social and ideological coalition of the Congress party.</p> <p>(vi) Tolerance of factions</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>		
Q27.	<p>Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.</p> <p><u>India's stand on environmental issues</u></p> <p>(i) Developed countries are responsible for Greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(ii) India accepts the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility'.</p> <p>(iii) India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries. Thus it relies on the principle of Historical responsibility.</p> <p>(iv) Review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio</p> <p>(v) India has signed the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>(vi) Developed countries must provide financial resources and clean Technologies to enable developing countries to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(vii) India supports environment conservation project for SAARC Nations.</p> <p>(viii) Initiatives taken by the Indian government Eg : National Auto- fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act , Use of Renewable energy and Bio diesels etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Cultural consequences of globalization</u></p> <p>(i) Rise of Cultural homogenization.</p> <p>(ii) Imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.</p> <p>(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society.</p> <p>(iv) Cultural homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world.</p> <p>(v) Globalization also leads to cultural heterogenisation.</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>	<p>Pg 124-126</p> <p>Pg 142-144</p>

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	<p>(vi) External influence adds to our choices</p> <p>(vii) Sometimes outcomes off outside influence is a new combination eg : Khadi Kurta worn with blue jeans or any other examples</p> <p>(viii) Consequently each culture is becoming more different and distinctive.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any six)</p>		
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