

Series P2QRS/2

Set-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

59/2/2

रोल नं.
Roll No.



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

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

राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।	(II) Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(III) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।	(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

12-59/2/2

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

खण्ड क

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

12×1=12

1. 'खासी हिल्स' (पहाड़ियाँ) भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
 - (A) मेघालय
 - (B) मणिपुर
 - (C) मिज़ोरम
 - (D) त्रिपुरा
2. गुटनिरपेक्ष आन्दोलन (NAM) का प्रथम शिखर सम्मेलन कहाँ आयोजित किया गया था ?
 - (A) काहिरा
 - (B) बेलग्रेड
 - (C) भारत
 - (D) इण्डोनेशिया



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

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

SECTION A

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

$12 \times 1 = 12$

1. In which state of India are the 'Khasi Hills' located ?
 - (A) Meghalaya
 - (B) Manipur
 - (C) Mizoram
 - (D) Tripura
2. The first summit of NAM was held in :
 - (A) Cairo
 - (B) Belgrade
 - (C) India
 - (D) Indonesia



प्रश्न संख्या 3 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए।

3. अभिकथन (A) : 1979 में, ऑल असम स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन (AASU) ने बाहरी लोगों के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व किया।

कारण (R) : आन्दोलन अवैध आप्रवासियों तथा ग़लत मतदाता सूचियों के विरुद्ध था।

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

4. दलाई लामा ने निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में राजनीतिक शरण प्राप्त की थी ?

- (A) नेपाल
- (B) भूटान
- (C) भारत
- (D) म्याँमार

5. भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग किस वर्ष गठित किया गया था ?

- (A) 1949 (B) 1950
- (C) 1951 (D) 1952

6. 1952 में कौन-सी राजनीतिक पार्टी जम्मू और कश्मीर में सत्ता में आई थी ?

- (A) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस
- (B) कश्मीर राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस
- (C) कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ़ इन्डिया
- (D) नेशनल कॉन्फेरेंस



For Question number 3, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.

3. Assertion (A) : In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement.

Reason (R) : The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

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

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

4. In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum ?

(A) Nepal

(B) Bhutan

(C) India

(D) Myanmar

5. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up ?

(A) 1949

(B) 1950

(C) 1951

(D) 1952

6. Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952 ?

(A) Indian National Congress

(B) Kashmir National Congress

(C) Communist Party of India

(D) National Conference

प्रश्न संख्या 7 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए।

7. अभिकथन (A) : वैश्विक रणनीति में तेल आज भी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन बना हुआ है।

कारण (R) : तेल के साथ जुड़ी अपार सम्पदा से राजनीतिक संघर्ष पैदा होते हैं।

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

8. सूची I का सूची II से मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

सूची I	सूची II
1. क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल	(i) विकासात्मक नियमाचार की सूची
2. बिजली अधिनियम 2003, भारत	(ii) पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व के साथ आर्थिक वृद्धि
3. एजेन्डा 21	(iii) ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन को कम करने का उद्देश्य
4. सतत पोषणीय विकास	(iv) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना

विकल्प :

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

For Question number 7, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.

7. Assertion (A) : Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy.

Reason (R) : The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles.

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

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

<i>List I</i>		<i>List II</i>
1. Kyoto Protocol	(i)	List of developmental practices
2. Electricity Act of 2003, India	(ii)	Economic growth with ecological responsibility
3. Agenda 21	(iii)	Aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions
4. Sustainable Development	(iv)	Encourages use of renewable energy

Options :

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

9. वे लोग क्या कहलाते हैं जो अपने घर-बार छोड़ के भाग जाते हैं लेकिन राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के भीतर ही रहते हैं ?
- (A) भगोड़े
(B) आप्रवासी
(C) आन्तरिक रूप से विस्थापित जन
(D) मूल निवासी
10. 'शक्ति सन्तुलन' में देशों से निम्नलिखित में से किसकी अपेक्षा होती है ?
- (A) विशेष प्रकार के हथियार त्यागने की
(B) हथियारों को प्राप्त और विकसित करने की प्रक्रिया को नियमित करने की
(C) सैन्य हमले से रक्षा के लिए अपनी कार्रवाइयों में सहयोग बनाने की
(D) अन्य देशों के साथ अनुकूल संतुलन बनाने की
11. रूस के कौन-से दो गणराज्यों में हिंसक अलगाववादी आन्दोलन हुए थे ?
- (A) चेचन्या और अज़रबैजान
(B) क्रोएशिया और उज़्बेकिस्तान
(C) चेचन्या और दागिस्तान
(D) दागिस्तान और क्रोएशिया
12. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :
- (i) अफगानिस्तान पर सोवियत संघ का आक्रमण
(ii) रूस की क्रांति
(iii) ताज़िकिस्तान में गृहयुद्ध का अन्त
(iv) बर्लिन की दीवार का गिरना
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)



9. People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called _____.
- (A) fugitives
 - (B) migrants
 - (C) internally displaced people
 - (D) indigenous people
10. 'Balance of power' requires countries to _____.
- (A) give up certain kinds of weapons
 - (B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons
 - (C) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack
 - (D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries
11. Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements ?
- (A) Chechnya and Azerbaijan
 - (B) Croatia and Uzbekistan
 - (C) Chechnya and Dagestan
 - (D) Dagestan and Croatia
12. Arrange the following events in the chronological order :
- (i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 - (ii) Russian Revolution
 - (iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan
 - (iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall
- Choose the correct option :
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
 - (C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
 - (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

खण्ड ख

13. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानदंडों और संस्थाओं को मजबूती प्रदान करने से किस प्रकार भारत ने अपने सुरक्षा हितों की रक्षा की है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
14. 1952 में भारत में हुआ आम चुनाव क्यों पूरे विश्व में लोकतन्त्र के इतिहास के लिए मील का एक पत्थर बन गया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
15. प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की कोई दो विशेषताएँ उजागर कीजिए । 2
16. वैश्विक सुरक्षा का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
17. पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में 1970 के चुनावों में, किस राजनीतिक पार्टी ने किस नेता के नेतृत्व में सभी सीटों पर विजय प्राप्त की थी ? 2
18. मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए । 2

खण्ड ग

19. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत द्वारा गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति को चुनने के किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । 4
20. 'शॉक थेरेपी' के कारण समाज कल्याण की पुरानी व्यवस्था को क्रमिक ढंग से नष्ट करने के किन्हीं दो परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4
21. (क) 1971 में बांग्लादेश के निर्माण से जुड़े घटनाक्रम का वर्णन कीजिए । 4
- अथवा**
- (ख) श्रीलंका में जातीय संघर्ष के किन्हीं दो कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए । 4
22. (क) वैश्वीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । 4
- अथवा**
- (ख) वैश्वीकरण के कोई दो सकारात्मक प्रभाव उजागर कीजिए । 4
23. 1979 से 1985 तक चले असम आन्दोलन के किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 4

SECTION B

13. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests ? Explain. 2
14. Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world ? Explain. 2
15. Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan. 2
16. Explain the meaning of Global Security. 2
17. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership ? 2
18. Assess the impact of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. 2

SECTION C

19. Highlight any two reasons for India to choose the policy of Non-Alignment after independence. 4
20. Explain any two consequences of the systematic destruction of the old system of social welfare due to 'shock therapy'. 4
21. (a) Describe the developments leading to the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. 4

OR

- (b) Describe any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. 4
22. (a) Highlight any two causes of globalisation. 4

OR

- (b) Highlight any two positive effects of globalisation. 4
23. Analyse any two causes of the Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985. 4



खण्ड घ

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

भारत का विचार है कि ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन को कम करने की मुख्य जिम्मेवारी विकसित देशों की है, जिन्होंने एक लम्बे समय तक बहुत ज्यादा उत्सर्जन किया है। भारत ने ध्यान दिलाया कि विकासशील देशों में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों की प्रति व्यक्ति उत्सर्जन दर विकसित देशों की तुलना में नाममात्र है।

- (i) भारत ने क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर तथा इसका अनुमोदन कब किया था ?
- (A) अगस्त 2000 (B) अगस्त 2001
(C) अगस्त 2002 (D) अगस्त 2003
- (ii) कुछ विकासशील देशों को क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल की बाध्यताओं से छूट क्यों दी गई थी ?
- (A) वे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित करने में अग्रणी थे।
(B) वे कुछ अन्य देशों को स्वच्छ प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में सहायता कर रहे थे।
(C) उन्होंने पहले से ही नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को प्रयोग करने के कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिए थे।
(D) ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन में उनका योगदान नाममात्र का था।
- (iii) 'पृथ्वी सम्मेलन' कहाँ आयोजित हुआ था ?
- (A) पेरिस (B) रियो डी जनेरियो
(C) क्योटो (D) माँट्रियल
- (iv) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक 'वैश्विक सम्पदा' का उदाहरण है ?
- (A) ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ (B) महाखड्ड (ग्रैंड कैनियन)
(C) बाहरी अंतरिक्ष (D) सहारा मरुस्थल



SECTION D

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

India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

- (i) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in :
- (A) August 2000 (B) August 2001
(C) August 2002 (D) August 2003
- (ii) Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?
- (A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology.
(B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.
(C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.
(D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.
- (iii) Where was the 'Earth Summit' held ?
- (A) Paris (B) Rio de Janeiro
(C) Kyoto (D) Montreal
- (iv) Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons' ?
- (A) The Great Barrier Reef (B) The Grand Canyon
(C) The Outer Space (D) The Sahara Desert



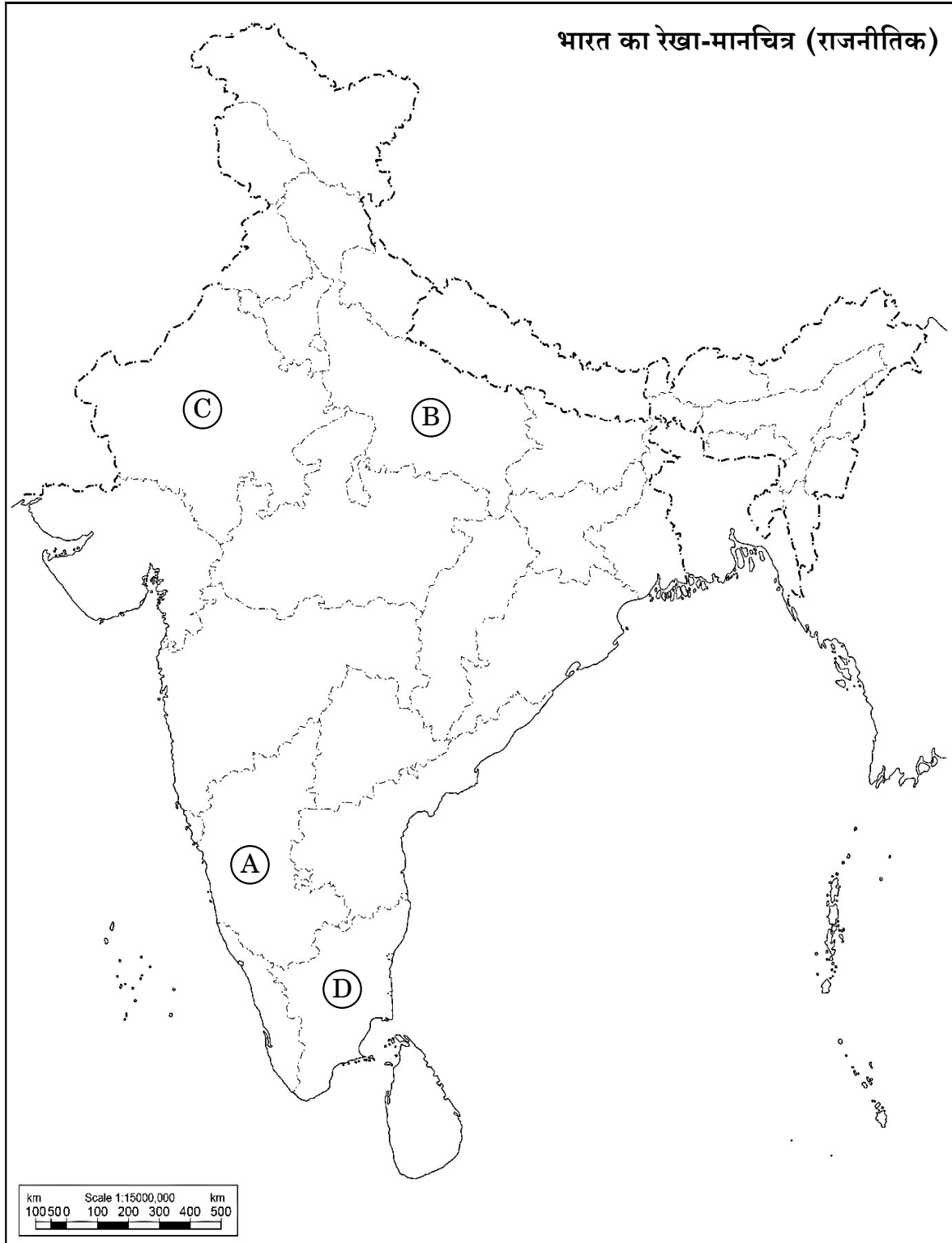
25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 15 पर) में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) के द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या तथा मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका के रूप में लिखिए :

4×1=4

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

- (i) वह राज्य जिससे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का सम्बन्ध था।
- (ii) वह राज्य जिससे पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री एस. निजलिंगप्पा का सम्बन्ध था।
- (iii) वह राज्य जहाँ 1967 में डीएमके (द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कषगम) पार्टी सत्ता में आई।
- (iv) वह राज्य जहाँ 1967 के विधानसभा चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत नहीं मिली थी।

प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए



12-59/2/2

15

P.T.O.

25. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 17), four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

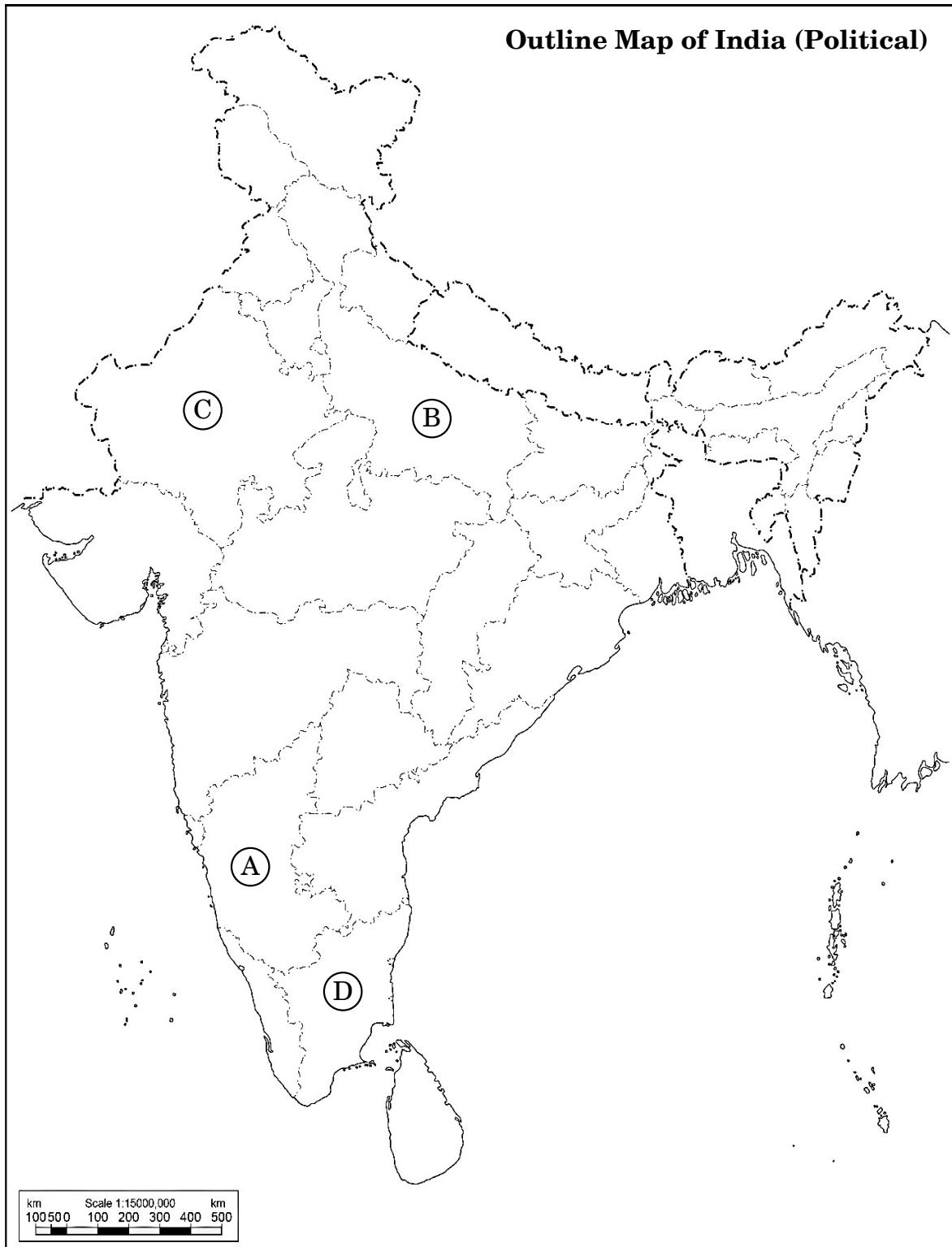
4×1=4

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

- (i) The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (ii) The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.
- (iii) The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967.
- (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.



For question no. 25



12-59/2/2

17

P.T.O.

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 25 के स्थान पर हैं: 4×1=4

- (25.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर का सम्बन्ध था ।
- (25.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे राजनीतिक पार्टी डीएमके (द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कषगम) का सम्बन्ध है ।
- (25.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री सम्बन्ध रखते थे ।
- (25.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति वी.वी. गिरि का सम्बन्ध था ।

26. नीचे दिए गए कार्टून का अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 1+1+2=4



- (i) जनता पार्टी की सरकार को गिराने वाले नेता को पहचानकर उसका नाम लिखिए ।
- (ii) कार्टून में दिखाए गए जनता पार्टी की सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखिए ।
- (iii) 1980 में जनता पार्टी की हार के कोई दो कारण उजागर कीजिए ।

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

4×1=4

- (25.1) Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.
- (25.2) Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs.
- (25.3) Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (25.4) Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4



- (i) Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government.
- (ii) Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon.
- (iii) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर हैं :

2+1+1=4

- (26.1) 1977 के आम चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी की हार के किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए ।
- (26.2) 1977 के आम चुनावों में विजय प्राप्त करने वाली राजनीतिक पार्टी का नाम लिखिए ।
- (26.3) 1980 के चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी की जीत से पहले भारत के प्रधानमंत्री का नाम लिखिए ।

खण्ड ड

27. (क) उन आधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनके बल पर भारत संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् में स्थायी सदस्यता प्राप्त करने का दावा करता है । 6
- अथवा
- (ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा द्वारा 1992 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् में सुधार लाने के लिए स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव में दर्ज तीन मुख्य शिकायतों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 6
28. (क) यूरोपीय संघ को एक प्रभावशाली क्षेत्रीय संगठन बनाने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 6
- अथवा
- (ख) “आसियान बहुत तेज़ी से एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बढ़ रहा है ।” कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइए । 6
29. (क) 1947 में हुए ब्रिटिश इन्डिया के विभाजन के किन्हीं चार परिणामों का वर्णन कीजिए । 6
- अथवा
- (ख) स्वतंत्र भारत में राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

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

2+1+1=4

(26.1) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977.

(26.2) Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977.

(26.3) Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.

SECTION E

27. (a) Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. 6

OR

(b) Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council. 6

28. (a) Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation. 6

OR

(b) "ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation." Justify the statement. 6

29. (a) Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947. 6

OR

(b) Describe the process of reorganisation of states in free India. 6



30. (क) भारतीय राजनीति में 1989 और उसके बाद घटी किन्हीं चार मुख्य घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

अथवा

(ख) भारत की अधिकांश राजनीतिक पार्टियों में उभरी आम सहमति के किन्हीं तीन मुद्दों का वर्णन कीजिए । 6



30. (a) Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989. 6

OR

(b) Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India. 6



Marking Scheme
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SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

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-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
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_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

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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:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.●● 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.

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SECTION – A		Pg	Mark s	T ot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	In which state of India are the 'Khasi Hills' located? (A) Meghalaya (B) Manipur (C) Mizoram (D) Tripura		1	
Ans	(A) Meghalaya	P- 126/ 2	1	
2.	The first summit of NAM was held in (A) Cairo (B) Belgrade (C) India (D) Indonesia		1	
Ans	(B) Belgrade	P- 88/2	1	
3.	Assertion (A) : In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement. Reason (R) : The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A) (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		1	
Ans	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P- 129/ 2	1	
4.	In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum? (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) India (D) Myanmar		1	
Ans	(C) India	P- 59/2	1	
5.	In which year was the Election Commission of India set up? (A) 1949 (B) 1950		1	

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	(C) 1951 (D) 1952			
Ans	(B) 1950	P-27/2		
6.	Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952 ? (A) Indian National Congress (B) Kashmir National Congress (C) Communist Party of India (D) National Conference		1	
Ans	(D) National Conference	P-31/2		
7.	Assertion (A): Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy Reason (R): The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A) (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		1	
Ans	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-93/1	1	
8.	Match List I with List II and choose the correct option: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">List I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kyoto Protocol 2. Electricity Act of 2003, India 3. Agenda 21 emissions 4. Sustainable Development </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">List II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) List of developmental practices (ii) Economic growth with ecological Responsibility (iii) Aims to cut greenhouse gas (iv) Encourages use of renewable energy </div> </div> <p>Options (A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i) (C) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(ii) (D) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)</p>		1	
Ans	(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	P-91/1	1	
9.	People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called _____. (A) fugitives (B) migrants (C) internally displaced people (D) indigenous people		1	

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Ans	(C) internally displaced people	P-74/1	1	
10.	'Balance of power' requires countries to _____ (A) give up certain kinds of weapons (B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons (C) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack (D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries		1	
Ans.	(D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries	P-66/1		
11.	Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements? (A) Chechnya and Azerbaijan (B) Croatia and Uzbekistan (C) Chechnya and Dagestan (D) Dagestan and Croatia		1	
Ans.	(C) Chechnya and Dagestan	P-10/1		
12.	Arrange the following events in the chronological order (i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (ii) Russian Revolution (iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan (iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall Choose the correct option: (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) (C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)		1	
Ans.	(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)	P-2/1		
SECTION – B			6 × 2 =	12
13.	How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests ? Explain.		2	
Ans.	(i) India's support to the cause of Asian solidarity, decolonisation, disarmament helped India to emerge as a leader of newly independent countries and its leadership of NAM strengthened its security. India promoted non-alignment to help carve out an area of peace. Recently being a leader in NAM India ratified the Kyoto Protocol to check global warming. (ii) India's continuous support to UN and its programmes made India an effective member of the UN which indirectly strengthened its security. (Or any other relevant point)	P-77/2	2	
14.	Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world ? Explain.		2	
Ans.	General elections of 1952 became a landmark:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the size of the Indian electorate and the country, the election was unusual. No election on this scale had ever been conducted in the world before. 	P-29/2	2	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare the electoral rolls, or the list of all the citizens eligible to vote was a challenging task. Moreover, it was the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country with narrow loyalties in terms of caste, religion, language etc. Experiment of universal adult franchise at a very large scale in the world. Preparation for the election was a mammoth exercise but done successfully. Trained over one lakh officers for polling and the effort made was successful. More than 50% of voters used their votes, which silenced the critics all over the world over this grand achievement, which was a landmark in history. <p>(Evaluate as a whole)</p>			
15.	Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.			2
Ans.	<p>Features of the First Five year plan are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It mainly addressed the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. (ii) It sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. (iii) It aimed to raise the level of national income. (iv) It focused on Land Reforms. <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p>	P-50/2	2x1=	2
16.	Explain the meaning of Global Security.			2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global security is also known as human security and falls under the category of Non-traditional view of Security. The concept of global security emerged in the 1990's in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics like AIDS, Bird Flu, and so on. It is more concerned with the protection of people of states. It considers that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war It also encompasses economic security and 'threats to human dignity'. In its broadest formulation it stresses on 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'. No country can resolve these problems alone and need international cooperation to resolve the problems like genocide, terrorism etc.. <p>(Evaluate as a whole)</p>	P-70-71 /1		2
17.	Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership ?			2
Ans.	Awami league won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan. It's leadership was of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman.	P-70 /1	1+1=	2
18.	Assess the impact of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.			2
Ans.	<p>Impact of implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It gave rise to the political importance of OBCs. It raised the level of resentment among the people of general categories. New political parties based on the strength of OBCs emerged. 	P-146/2	2x1=	2

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was for the first time that BSP (with OBC base) came into power in Uttar Pradesh. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two)</p>			
SECTION – C				
19.	Highlight any two reasons for India to choose the policy of Non-Alignment after independence.		4	
Ans.	Reasons to choose policy of Non-Alignment- (i) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India and protect the territories of India. (ii) India wanted to keep away from both the military alliances. (iii) To protect independent foreign policy. (iv) To persuade the national interest of the country. (Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)	P- 57/2	2x2=	4
20.	Explain any two consequences of the systematic destruction of the old system of social welfare due to shock therapy .		4	
Ans.	Consequences of the systematic destruction of the old system of social welfare due to Shock Therapy- (i) The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed a large section of people into poverty. (ii) The middle classes were pushed into the periphery of society. (iii) Intellectual and academic manpower disintegrated or migrated. (iv) A mafia emerged and controlled many economic activities. (v) Privatization led to new disparities and economic inequality among people. (Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)	P- 9/1	2x2=	4
21.			4	
(a)	Describe the developments leading to the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.		4	
	OR			
(b)	Describe any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.		4	
Ans.				
(a)	Developments that led to to the creation of Bangladesh- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of this region resented the domination of West Pakistan and imposition of Urdu language. Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination and demanded autonomy for the eastern region. In the 1970 elections the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured a majority in the proposed constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan. But the West Pakistan leadership refused to convene the assembly. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman was arrested and the Pakistan army under Yahya Khan tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people leading to large-scale migration into India. This created a huge refugee problem in India. The government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for independence and gave financial and military help. This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971 that ended in the surrender of Pakistan forces in East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh as an independent nation. (Or any other relevant point) (Assess as a whole)	P- 34- 35/1	4	4

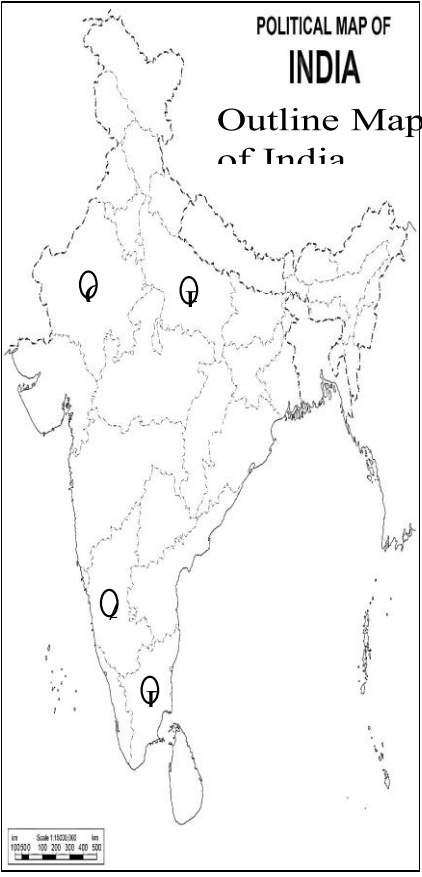
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(b)	Or			
	<p>Causes of Ethnic conflict in Sri-Lanka-</p> <p>(i) Politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by the interests of the majority community, the Singhalas.</p> <p>(ii) The majority community was hostile to a large number of Tamils in Sri Lanka migrated from India.</p> <p>(iii) The government also had discriminatory policies, which annoyed the Tamils.</p> <p>(iv) The neglect of Tamils led to the formation of LTTE, which led to an armed struggle.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p>	P-34-35/1	2x2=	4
22.				
(a)	Highlight any two causes of globalisation.			4
	OR			
(b)	Highlight any two positive effects of globalisation.			4
Ans.				
(a)	<p>Causes of globalization -</p> <p>(i) The advanced communication technology, i.e. invention of the telegraph, telephone and the microchips, internet, smartphone etc.</p> <p>(ii) Advanced means of transport helped the ideas, capital, commodities and people move in a quicker and wider way from one part of the world to another.</p> <p>(iii) Facility of easy flow of commodities, people and capital from one place to another.</p> <p>(iv) Interdependence of nations.</p> <p>(v) Policy of liberalisation.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p>	P-102/1	2x2=	4
	OR			
(b)	<p>Positive effects of globalization-</p> <p>(i) It enhances interconnectedness.</p> <p>(ii) Facilitate transfer of knowledge and technology.</p> <p>(iii) Increase the consumers' choices.</p> <p>(iv) FDI in poor countries is easy.</p> <p>(v) Increase in economic development.</p> <p>(vi) Efficiency of state increases.</p> <p>(vii) Cultural homogenisation increases.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p>	P-103-106/1	2x2=	4
23.	Analyse any two causes of the Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985			4
Ans.	<p>Causes of Assam Movement-</p> <p>(i) The Assamese suspected there were a huge number of illegal Muslim Bengali settlers from Bangladesh.</p> <p>(ii) They felt that unless these foreign nationals were detected and deported, they would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority.</p> <p>(iii) They also felt that their natural resources like tea, oil and coal were drained out of the state without any commensurate benefit to the people.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p>	P-129/2	2x2=	4
SECTION – D				

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24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.</p> <p>(i) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in : (A) August 2000 (B) August 2001 (C) August 2002 (D) August 2003</p> <p>(ii) Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ? (A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology. (B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies. (C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes. (D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.</p> <p>(iii) Where was the ‘Earth Summit’ held ? (A) Paris (B) Rio de Janeiro (C) Kyoto (D) Montreal</p> <p>(iv) Which one of the following is an example of ‘Global Commons’ ? (A) The Great Barrier Reef (B) The Grand Canyon (C) The Outer Space (D) The Sahara Desert</p>		4 × 1 =	4									
Ans.	<p>(i) (c) August 2002 (ii) (D) their contribution to emission of greenhouse gasses was insignificant. (iii) (B) Rio de Janerio (iv) (C) Outer space</p>	P-89 /1	4x1=	4									
25.	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), four States have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Serial number of the information used</th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)				4 × 1 =	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State											
(i)													
(ii)													

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		(iii)				
		(iv)				
	<p>(i) The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.</p> <p>(ii) The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.</p> <p>(iii) The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967.</p> <p>(iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.</p>					
	 <p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA Outline Map of India</p>					
Ans.	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State			



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		(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh				
		(ii)	A	Karnataka				
		(iii)	D	Tamil Nadu				
		(iv)	C	Rajasthan				
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :</p> <p>(25.1) Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.</p> <p>(25.2) Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs.</p> <p>(25.3) Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.</p> <p>(25.4) Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.</p>						4 × 1 =	4
	<p>For visually impaired candidates-</p> <p>(25.1) Bihar</p> <p>(25.2) Tamil Nadu</p> <p>(25.3) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(25.4) Andhra Pradesh</p>					P-2	4x1=	4
26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow :</p> 						1+1+2=	4
	<p>(i) Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government.</p> <p>(ii) Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.</p>							



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Ans.	Cartoons' Answer- (i) Indira Gandhi (ii) Morarji Desai (iii) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infighting in Janata Party • Charan Singh left Janata Party and became Prime Minister with the support of the Congress Party which later withdrew its support. • The failure of the Janata Party to provide a stable government. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Two)</p>	P- 107/ 2	1+1+2 =	4
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 : (26.1) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977. (26.2) Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977. (26.3) Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.		2+1+1=	4
	For visually impaired candidates- 26.1 Reasons of defeat- (i) Excesses done during Emergency (ii) Censorship of Press (iii) Negation of Fundamental Rights (iv) Whole of opposition was united against the Congress Party. (Or any other relevant point) (Any Two) 26.2 Janata Party 26.3 Ch. Charan Singh	P- 108/ 2	2+1+1 =	4
SECTION – E				
27.	Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.		6	
	OR			
(b)	Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council.		6	
Ans.	(a) Grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council- (i) India is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost $\frac{1}{5}$ of the world population. (ii) India is the world's largest democracy. (iii) India has participated virtually in all of the initiatives of the UN. (iv) Its role in the UN peacekeeping efforts is a long and substantial one. (v) The country's economic emergence in the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies India's claim to permanent seat. (vi) India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN and never faltered on its payments.		4x1½ =	6

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	(or any other relevant point) (any four points) Or			
(b)	Complaints- (i) The Security Council no longer represents the contemporary political realities. (ii) Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers. (iii) It lacks equitable representation. (To be explained)		3x2=	6
28.	Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation.		6	
	OR			
(b)	“ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation.” Justify the statement.		6	
Ans.				
(a)	Factors- (i) The EU has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. (ii) The EU has a common flag, anthem, founding date and currency which shows its solidarity and unity. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. (iii) The EU is the world’s second biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016, next to that of the USA. (iv) It functions as an important bloc in the WTO. (v) One of its members (France) is the permanent member of the UN Security Council. (vi) Its currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. (vii) The combined armed forces of the EU are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defense is second after the US. (viii) It also works as a supranational organization, the EU is able to intervene in economic, political and social areas. (Or any other relevant point) (Any Four)	P-16-18/1	4x1½ =	6
(b)	or			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN has little desire for supranational structures like the EU. • ASEAN celebrates its way of working known as the ‘ASEAN way’ which is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational and cooperative. • ASEAN has broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres. • It respects the sovereignty of member countries. • It has focussed on creating a Free Trade Area for investment, labor and service. • ASEAN is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political Forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns. 	P-21-22/1	3x2=	6

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	(Or any other relevant point) (Evaluate as a whole)	(Any Three)		
29.	Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947.		6	
	OR			
(b)	Describe the process of reorganisation of states in free India.		6	
Ans.	Consequences of Partition-			
(a)	(i) It resulted in the largest, most abrupt and unplanned transfer of population from one part to another. (ii) Partition on the basis of religion led to hatred and communal violence. (iii) Lakhs of people were killed on both sides of the border. (iv) Migrated people were homeless and had no means of living. For lakhs of these refugees the country's freedom meant life in 'refugee camps', for months and in some cases for years. (Or any other relevant point)		4x1½ =	6
	Or	(points to be explained)		
(b)	Process of reorganization-			
	(i) Initially our leaders felt that creation of a linguistic state may led to disruption and disintegration of the country. So, the government of India postponed it. (ii) Telugu-speaking people started agitation for a separate Andhra and the Government had to announce the formation of a separate state called Andhra Pradesh in 1952 as a linguistic state. (iii) In 1953, a State Reorganisation Commission was appointed which recommended the formation of a linguistic states. (iv) In 1956, the State Reorganization Act was passed which lead to the creation of 14 States and 6 UTs. (v) After that many new states have been created either on linguistics or on imbalance development. (Or any other relevant point)	(Assess as a whole)		
30.	Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.		6	
	OR			
(a)	Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India.		6	
Ans.	Major development in Indian politics since 1989-			
(a)	(i) Defeat of Congress Party in the elections of 1989 marking the end of the Congress system. (ii) Mandal issue in national politics. (iii) The New Economic Policy- Liberalisation, Privation and Globalization (LPG). (iv) Ayodhya Dispute. (v) Assanation of Rajiv Gandhi. (or any other point)	P- 137- 139/ 2	4x1½ =	6
	(Any four to be explained)			



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(b)	Or			6
	Issues of general consensus-			
	(vi) Agreement on New Economic Policies.	P-	3x2=	
	(vii) Acceptance of political and social clauses of the backward classes.			
	(viii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in governance of the country.	153-		
	(ix) Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideologies.	154/		
	(Explain any three points.)	2		

