Series S3RQP/3

Set-1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **59/3/1**

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.

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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 ।* $12 \times 1 = 12$

1. आपसी सहयोग विकसित करने के लिए 'सार्क' (दक्षेस), दक्षिण एशियाई राज्यों द्वारा की गई एक प्रमुख _____ पहल है ।

(A) राजनीतिक

(B) सैनिक

(C) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

(D) क्षेत्रीय

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *Question paper is divided into **five** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D** and **E**.*

(iii) ***Section A** – questions number **1** to **12** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) ***Section B** – questions number **13** to **18** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Write answer to each question in **50** to **60** words.*

(v) ***Section C** – questions number **19** to **23** are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Write answer to each question in **100** to **120** words.*

(vi) ***Section D** – questions number **24** to **26** are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.*

(vii) ***Section E** – questions number **27** to **30** are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries **6** marks. Write answer to each question in **170** to **180** words.*

(viii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*

(ix) *In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*

SECTION A

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

1. The 'SAARC' is a major _____ initiative by South Asian States to evolve mutual cooperation.

(A) Political

(B) Military

(C) International

(D) Regional

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2. भारत के किस क्षेत्र को 'सात बहनें' कहा जाता है ?

(A) उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र (B) दक्षिण-पश्चिम क्षेत्र

(C) उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र (D) दक्षिण-पूर्व क्षेत्र

3. 1975 में जनता के 'संसद मार्च' का नेतृत्व किसने किया था ?

(A) जगजीवन राम

(B) एस.के. पाटिल

(C) चारु मजूमदार

(D) जयप्रकाश नारायण

4. 1974 में किन दो राज्यों के छात्रों ने बढ़ती खाद्य कीमतों के खिलाफ आंदोलन किया था ?

(A) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार

(B) राजस्थान और बिहार

(C) बिहार और गुजरात

(D) बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश

5. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

(i) विश्व बैंक की स्थापना

(ii) विश्व व्यापार संगठन की स्थापना

(iii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना

(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आण्विक ऊर्जा एजेन्सी की स्थापना

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

(A) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

(B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

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2. Which region of India is referred to as the 'Seven Sisters' ?

(A) North-East region (B) South-West region

(C) North-West region (D) South-East region

3. Who led the 'Peoples' March' to the Parliament in 1975 ?

(A) Jagjivan Ram

(B) S.K. Patil

(C) Charu Majumdar

(D) Jayaprakash Narayan

4. Students of which two states started an agitation against the rising food prices in 1974 ?

(A) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

(B) Rajasthan and Bihar

(C) Bihar and Gujarat

(D) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

5. Arrange the following events in chronological order :

(i) Establishment of the World Bank

(ii) Establishment of the WTO

(iii) Establishment of the UNO

(iv) Establishment of the IAEA

Choose the correct option :

(A) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

(B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

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

6. *अभिकथन (A) :* राजा ने सेना की मदद से सरकार पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण बनाए रखा और नेपाल में लोकतंत्र के विस्तार को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया ।

कारण (R) : राजा ने 2001 में एक मजबूत लोकतंत्र-समर्थक आंदोलन के कारण एक नए लोकतांत्रिक संविधान की माँग को स्वीकार कर लिया ।

विकल्प :

(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

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

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।

7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आंदोलन उत्तर-पूर्व के लोगों द्वारा अपनी क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए ***नहीं*** किया गया था ?

(A) बाहरी लोगों के खिलाफ आंदोलन

(B) अधिक स्वायत्तता के लिए आंदोलन

(C) पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों का संघ बनाने के लिए आंदोलन

(D) अलगाव के लिए आंदोलन

8. सूची I का सूची II से सही मिलान कीजिए :

	सूची I		*सूची II*
1.	यूरोपीय मुद्रा	(i)	फ्रांस
2.	विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र	(ii)	आसियान
3.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् का स्थाई सदस्य देश	(iii)	यूरो
4.	क्षेत्रीय संगठन	(iv)	चीन

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Assertion (A) :* The king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.

Reason (R) : The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 2001, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.

Options :

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

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

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

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

7. Which one of the following movements was ***not*** started by the people of North-East to express their regional aspirations ?

(A) Movement against outsiders

(B) Movement for greater autonomy

(C) Movement to form a union of North-East States

(D) Movement for secession

8. Match List I correctly with List II :

	List I		*List II*
1.	European Currency	(i)	France
2.	Special Economic Zone	(ii)	ASEAN
3.	A permanent member country of UN Security Council	(iii)	Euro
4.	A Regional Organisation	(iv)	China

Choose the correct option :

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

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

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

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

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9. भारत के प्रथम आम चुनाव में, कौन-सा राजनीतिक दल लोक सभा की सीटें जीतने में दूसरे स्थान पर था ?

(A) सोशलिस्ट पार्टी

(B) कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इन्डिया

(C) भारतीय जनसंघ

(D) स्वतंत्र पार्टी

*प्रश्न संख्या **10** 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 ।*

10. *अभिकथन (A) :* भारत में प्रथम आम चुनाव को दो बार स्थगित करना पड़ा और अंत में अक्टूबर 1951 से फरवरी 1952 तक चुनाव आयोजित किए गए ।

कारण (R) : अब यह तर्क देना संभव नहीं था कि ग़रीबी या अशिक्षा के माहौल में लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

विकल्प :

(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

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

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।

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9. Which political party was at the second place in winning the Lok Sabha seats in the first general elections of India ?

(A) Socialist Party

(B) The Communist Party of India

(C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

(D) Swatantra Party

*For Question number **10**, 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.*

10. *Assertion (A) :* The first general elections in India had to be postponed twice and were finally held from October 1951 to February 1952.

Reason (R) : It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.

Options :

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

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

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

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

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11. श्रीलंका में जातीय संघर्ष के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन ***ग़लत*** है ?

(A) श्रीलंका में राजनीति सिंहलियों के पक्ष में थी ।

(B) तमिलों के हितों की उपेक्षा की गई ।

(C) लिट्टे को सार्क देशों का समर्थन प्राप्त था ।

(D) श्रीलंका की जातीय समस्या में सिंहली और तमिल शामिल थे ।

12. संयुक्त राष्ट्र की स्थापना निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्देश्य के लिए की गई थी ?

(A) सदस्य देशों के बीच व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ।

(B) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष को रोकने एवं सदस्य देशों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए ।

(C) युद्ध के समय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ।

(D) सैन्य गठबंधनों के निर्माण में सदस्य देशों की सहायता करने के लिए ।

खण्ड ख

13. बांग्लादेश के संविधान की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए । *2*

14. आसियान के किन्हीं दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *2*

15. भारत और चीन के मध्य किन्हीं दो मतभेदों का विश्लेषण कीजिए, जिनके कारण 1962 में सैन्य संघर्ष हुआ था । *2*

16. 'नीति आयोग' का गठन किस वर्ष में और किस संस्था के स्थान पर किया गया ? *2*

17. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान एक वैचारिक गठबंधन के रूप में काँग्रेस पार्टी की प्रकृति को स्पष्ट कीजिए । *2*

18. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल घोषित करने के कोई दो प्रभाव लिखिए । *2*

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11. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is ***false*** ?

(A) Politics in Sri Lanka favoured the Sinhalese.

(B) Interests of Tamils were neglected.

(C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.

(D) The Sri Lanka ethnic problem involved the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

12. UN was established with the objective to :

(A) boost trade among the member states.

(B) prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among member states.

(C) provide help at the time of war.

(D) help the member states in formation of military alliances.

SECTION B

13. Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh. *2*

14. State any two objectives of ASEAN. *2*

15. Analyse any two differences between India and China which led to a military conflict in 1962. *2*

16. In which year was 'NITI Aayog' constituted and which organisation did it replace ? *2*

17. Explain the nature of the Congress party as an ideological coalition during the freedom movement. *2*

18. State any two effects of imposing national emergency. *2*

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खण्ड ग

19. "क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएँ तथा उनका समायोजन भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं ।" किन्हीं दो उपयुक्त तर्कों से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । *4*

20. श्रीलंका में आन्तरिक संघर्ष के बावजूद आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । *4*

21. वैश्वीकरण के कोई दो राजनीतिक परिणाम लिखिए । *4*

22. (क) भारत में गठबंधन सरकारें किस प्रकार लोकतंत्र के लिए वरदान साबित हुई हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । *4*

अथवा

(ख) 2014 के चुनावों में जनता केन्द्र में एक स्थिर सरकार के पक्ष में क्यों थी ? किन्हीं दो कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । *4*

23. (क) "भारत ने विभिन्न आधारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र के पुनर्गठन का समर्थन किया है ।" कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । *4*

अथवा

(ख) "संयुक्त राष्ट्र में सुधार लाने का अर्थ सुरक्षा परिषद् का पुनर्गठन करना है ।" कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । *4*

खण्ड घ

24. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : *4×1=4*

1980 के दशक में दलित जातियों के राजनीतिक संगठनों का भी उदय हुआ । 1978 में 'बामसेफ' (BAMCEF) का गठन हुआ । यह संगठन सरकारी कर्मचारियों का कोई साधारण ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं था । इस संगठन ने 'बहुजन' यानि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों की राजनीतिक सत्ता की ज़बरदस्त तरफ़दारी की । इसी का परवर्ती विकास 'दलित-शोषित समाज संघर्ष समिति' है, जिससे बाद के समय में बहुजन समाज पार्टी (बसपा) का उदय हुआ ।

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SECTION C

19. "Regional aspirations and their accommodation are an integral part of Indian democratic politics." Support the statement with any two suitable arguments. *4*

20. Describe any two factors responsible for the economic growth in Sri Lanka despite the internal conflicts. *4*

21. Write any two political consequences of globalisation. *4*

22. (a) How did the coalition governments prove to be a boon for democracy in India ? Explain. *4*

OR

(b) In the 2014 elections, why were people in favour of a stable government at the Centre ? Explain any two reasons. *4*

23. (a) "India has supported the restructuring of the United Nations on several grounds." Support the statement. *4*

OR

(b) "Reforming the United Nations means restructuring of the Security Council." Justify the statement. *4*

SECTION D

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

The 1980s also saw the rise of political organisations of the Dalits. In 1978 the 'BAMCEF' was formed. This organisation was not an ordinary trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the 'bahujan' – the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) emerged.

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(i) बामसेफ का सही पूर्ण रूप चुनिए :

(A) बहुजन और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय कर्मचारी संघ

(B) बहुजन और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय कर्मचारी संस्थान

(C) पिछड़ा और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय कर्मचारी संघ

(D) पिछड़ा और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय कर्मचारी संस्थान

(ii) बहुजन समाज पार्टी का गठन किस वर्ष में हुआ था ?

(A) 1981

(B) 1984

(C) 1989

(D) 1991

(iii) बहुजन समाज पार्टी का संस्थापक नेता कौन था ?

(A) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर

(B) मायावती

(C) मुलायम सिंह

(D) कांशीराम

(iv) बहुजन समाज पार्टी (बसपा) ने किस राज्य में अपनी पहली सरकार गठित की थी ?

(A) पंजाब

(B) हरियाणा

(C) उत्तर प्रदेश

(D) राजस्थान

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(i) Choose the correct full form of BAMCEF :

(A) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Federation

(B) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Foundation

(C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation

(D) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Foundation

(ii) In which year was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed ?

(A) 1981

(B) 1984

(C) 1989

(D) 1991

(iii) Who was the founder leader of Bahujan Samaj Party ?

(A) B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Mayawati

(C) Mulayam Singh

(D) Kanshi Ram

(iv) In which State did the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) form its first government ?

(A) Punjab

(B) Haryana

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Rajasthan

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25. **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 17 पर) में चार राज्यों को Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ तथा Ⓓ 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 जहाँ काँग्रेस पार्टी को 1967 के चुनावों में बहुमत हासिल नहीं हुआ था ।

(ii) वह राज्य जहाँ काँग्रेस पार्टी ने 1967 के चुनावों में बहुमत हासिल नहीं किया था, परंतु अन्य दलों के समर्थन से सरकार बना ली थी ।

(iii) समाजवादी नेता राम मनोहर लोहिया से संबंधित राज्य ।

(iv) भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति वी.वी. गिरि से संबंधित राज्य ।

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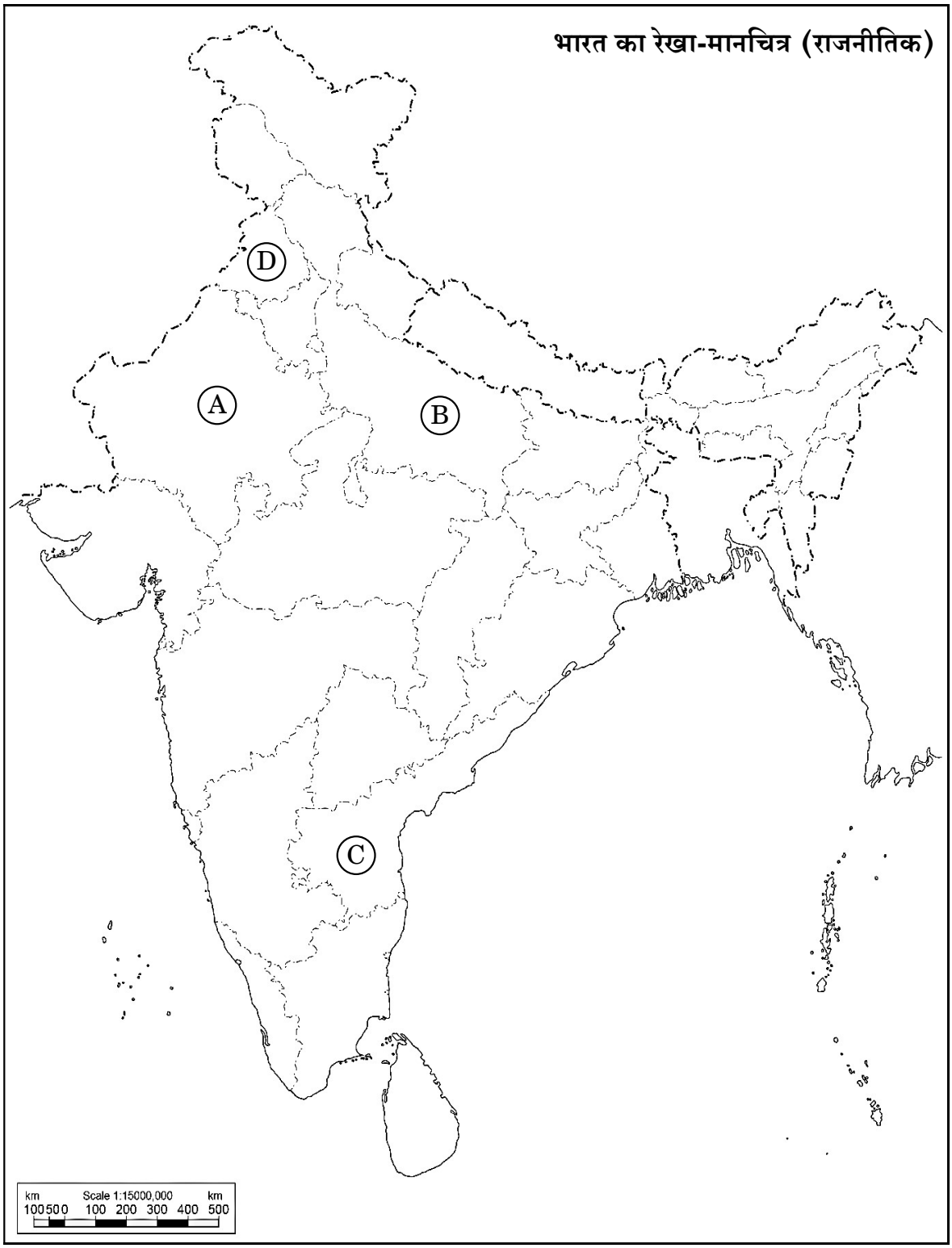
प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए



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25. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 19), four States have been marked as Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ and Ⓓ. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format : *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 where the Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections.

(ii) The State where Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections but formed the government with the support of other parties.

(iii) The State related to Samajwadi leader, Ram Manohar Lohia.

(iv) The State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.

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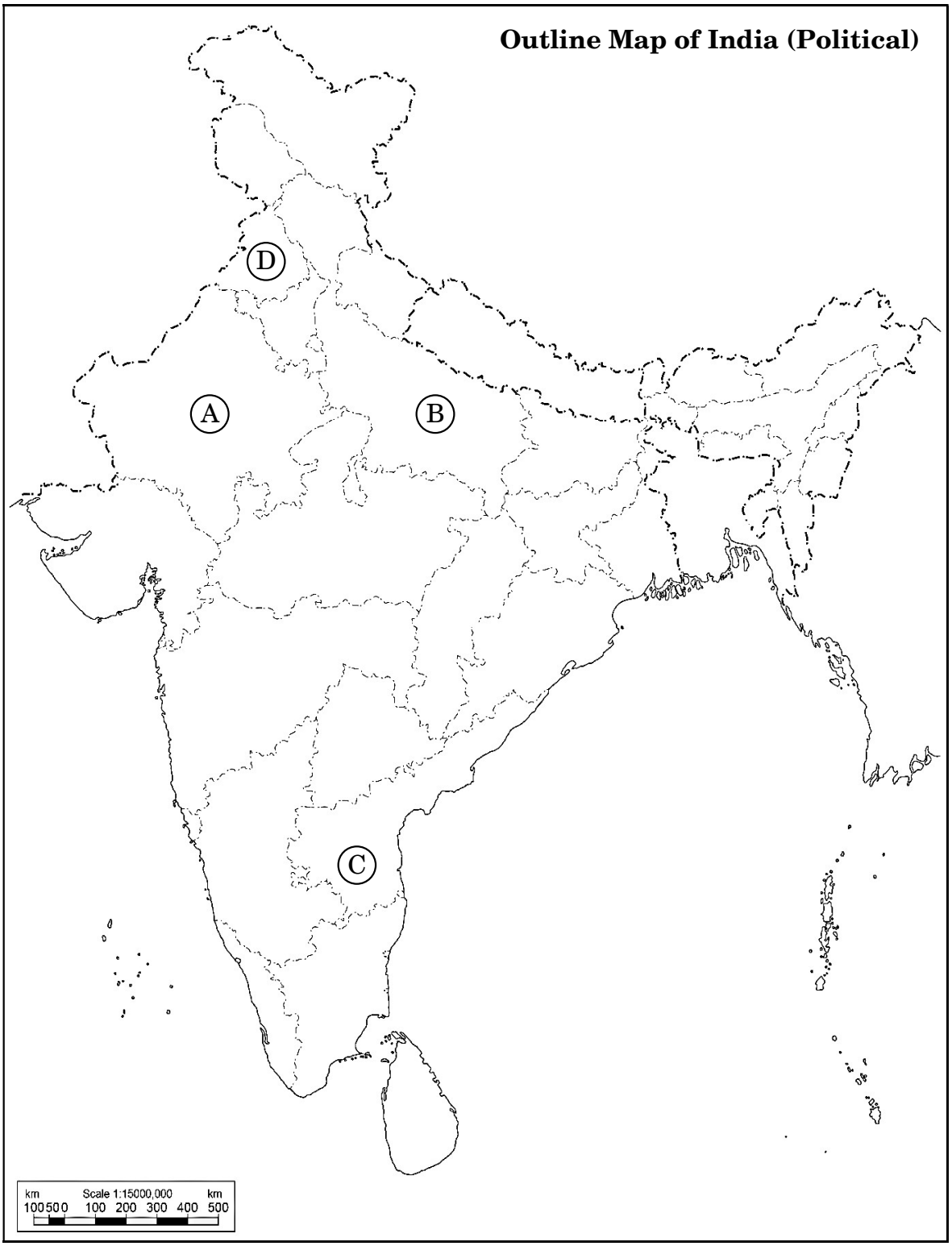
For question no. 25



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

(25.1) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कौन-सा प्रसिद्ध नारा दिया था ?

(25.2) भारतीय राजनीति के किस दशक को 'खतरनाक दशक' कहा जाता है ?

(25.3) 1969 के राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में इन्दिरा गाँधी ने किस उम्मीदवार का समर्थन किया था ?

(25.4) 'आया राम, गया राम' जुमले से सम्बन्धित राज्य कौन-सा है ?

26. बर्लिन की दीवार से संबंधित नीचे दिए गए चित्र का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : *1+1+2=4*

(i) बर्लिन की दीवार किस बात का प्रतीक थी ?

(ii) बर्लिन की दीवार किन दो देशों के बीच बनी हुई थी ?

(iii) बर्लिन की दीवार के टूटने के किन्हीं दो परिणामों को उजागर कीजिए ।

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

(26.1) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध किस वर्ष समाप्त हुआ था ?

(26.2) बर्लिन की दीवार किस वर्ष बनाई गई थी ?

(26.3) सोवियत संघ का विघटन किस वर्ष हुआ था ?

(26.4) 1985 में सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का महासचिव बनने वाले नेता का नाम लिखिए ।

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Note : *The following questions are for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of Q. No.* ***25*** *:* *4×1=4*

(25.1) Which popular slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri ?

(25.2) Which decade of Indian politics has been referred to as the 'dangerous decade' ?

(25.3) Which candidate was supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969 ?

(25.4) Which State is related to the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' ?

26. Study the picture given below related to the Berlin Wall and answer the questions that follow : *1+1+2=4*

(i) What did the Berlin Wall symbolise ?

(ii) Between which two countries was the Berlin Wall built ?

(iii) Highlight any two outcomes of breaking of the Berlin Wall.

Note : *The following questions are for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of Q. No.* ***26****.* *4×1=4*

(26.1) In which year did the Second World War end ?

(26.2) In which year was the Berlin Wall built ?

(26.3) In which year did the Soviet Union disintegrate ?

(26.4) Name the leader who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.

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खण्ड ङ

27. (क) "साझी लेकिन अलग-अलग ज़िम्मेदारियों" के सिद्धांत ने किस प्रकार 'उत्तरी गोलार्द्ध' और 'दक्षिणी गोलार्द्ध' के बीच पर्यावरण के मुद्दों पर अंतर को दूर करने में सहायता की है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । *6*

अथवा

(ख) पर्यावरण की रक्षा एवं संरक्षण के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए किन्हीं तीन कार्यक्रमों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *6*

28. (क) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात् एशिया और अफ्रीका के नव स्वतंत्र देशों के सामने आईं किन्हीं तीन सुरक्षा चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *6*

अथवा

(ख) भारतीय सुरक्षा रणनीति के किन्हीं तीन घटकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *6*

29. (क) कोई तीन तर्क देकर भारत द्वारा अपनाई गई 'गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति' को न्यायोचित ठहराइए । *6*

अथवा

(ख) "स्वतंत्र भारत की विदेश नीति ने एक शांतिपूर्ण विश्व के सपने को साकार करने का प्रयास किया है ।" तीन उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । *6*

30. (क) 1947 में स्वतंत्रता के समय भारत के समक्ष आईं किन्हीं तीन मुख्य चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए । *6*

अथवा

(ख) 1947 में ब्रिटिश इन्डिया के विभाजन की प्रक्रिया में आईं किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख कठिनाइयों का वर्णन कीजिए । *6*

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SECTION E

27. (a) In what ways has the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' helped in addressing and overcoming the differences between the 'Global North' and 'Global South' over environmental issues ? Explain. *6*

OR

(b) Explain any three programmes initiated by the Government of India to protect and conserve the environment. *6*

28. (a) Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War. *6*

OR

(b) Explain any three components of the Indian security strategy. *6*

29. (a) Justify the 'policy of Non-Alignment' adopted by India, by giving any three arguments. *6*

OR

(b) "Foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments. *6*

30. (a) Describe any three major challenges faced by India at the time of independence in 1947. *6*

OR

(b) Describe any three major difficulties that came in the way of the partition of British India in 1947. *6*

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Marking Scheme
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(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/3/1

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 delibration 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. ● 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. ● 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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Marking Scheme
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Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/3/1

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
	Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.	**12 × 1 = 12**		
1.	**The 'SAARC' is a major _____ initiative by South Asian States to evolve mutual cooperation.** (A) **Political** (B) **Military** (C) **International** (D) **Regional**		**1**	
Ans	(D) Regional	P-42,I	1	
2.	**Which region of India is referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'?** (A) **North-East region** **(B) South-West region** **(C) North-West region** **(D) South-East region**		**1**	
Ans	(A) North-East region	P-126 ,II	**1**	
3.	**Who led the 'Peoples' March' to the Parliament in 1975 ?** (A) **Jagjivan Ram** (B) **S.K. Patil** (C) **Charu Majumdar** (D) **Jayaprakash Narayan**		**1**	
Ans	(D) Jayaprakash Narayan	P-69, II	1	
4.	**Students of which two states started an agitation against the rising food prices in 1974 ?** (A) **Uttar Pradesh and Bihar** (B) **Rajasthan and Bihar** (C) **Bihar and Gujarat** (D) **Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**		**1**	
Ans	(C) Bihar and Gujarat	P-68, II	**1**	

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5.	**Arrange the following events in chronological order :** (i) **Establishment of the World Bank** (ii) **Establishment of the WTO** (iii) **Establishment of the UNO** (iv) **Establishment of the IAEA** **Choose the correct option :** (A) **(i), (iii), (iv), (ii)** (B) **(ii), (i), (iii), (iv)** (C) **(iii), (ii), (i), (iv)** (D) **(iii), (i), (iv), (ii)**		**1**	
Ans	(A) **(i), (iii), (iv), (ii)**	Ch-4,I		
6.	**Assertion (A) : The king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.** **Reason (R) : The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 2001, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.** **Options :** (A) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).** (B) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).** (C) **Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.** (D) **Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.**		**1**	
Ans	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false	P-135,I	**1**	
7.	**Which one of the following movements was not started by the people of North-East to express their regional aspirations ?** (A) **Movement against outsiders** (B) **Movement for greater autonomy** (C) **Movement to form a union of North-East States** (D) **Movement for secession**		**1**	
Ans	(C) Movement to form a union of North-East States	P-165,II	**1**	
8.	**Match List I correctly with List II :** **List I** — **List II** 1. **European Currency** — **(i) France** 2. **Special Economic Zone** — **(ii) ASEAN**		**1**	

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	3. **A permanent member country of UN Security Council** **(iii) Euro** 4. **A Regional Organisation** **(iv) China** **Choose the correct option :** **(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)** **(B) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iv)** **(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)** **(D) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(i)**			
Ans	(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	Ch-3	**1**	
9.	**Which political party was at the second place in winning the Lok Sabha seats in the first general elections of India ?** (A) **Socialist Party** (B) **The Communist Party of India** (C) **Bharatiya Jana Sangh** (D) **Swatantra Party**		**1**	
Ans	(B) The Communist Party of India	P-38 II	**1**	
10.	**Assertion (A) : The first general elections in India had to be postponed twice and were finally held from October 1951 to February 1952.** **Reason (R) : It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.** **Options :** (A) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).** (B) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).** (C) **Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.** (D) **Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.**		**1**	
Ans.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-28, II	**1**	
11.	**Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false ?** (A) **Politics in Sri Lanka favoured the Sinhalese.** (B) **Interests of Tamils were neglected.** (C) **LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.** (D) **The Sri Lanka ethnic problem involved the Sinhalese and the Tamils.**		**1**	

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Ans.	(C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.	P-37,I	**1**	
12.	**UN was established with the objective to :** (A) **boost trade among the member states.** (B) **prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among member states.** (C) **provide help at the time of war.** (D) **help the member states in formation of military alliances.**		**1**	
Ans.	(B) prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among member states.	P-46,I	**1**	
	SECTION – B			
13.	**Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.**		**2**	
Ans.	Two features of the constitutions of Bangladesh (i) Secular, Democratic, Socialist (ii) Parliamentary form of Government. (iii) Sovereign Republic (Any two)	P-35,I	**2x1=**	**2**
14.	**State any two objectives of ASEAN.**		**2**	
Ans.	Objectives of ASEAN. (i) To accelerate economic growth and through that achieve social progress and cultural development. (ii) To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of UN charter. (or any other relevant objective)	P-57,I	**2x1=**	**2**
15.	**Analyse any two differences between India and China which led to a military conflict in 1962.**		**2**	
Ans.	Differences between India and China that led to military conflict in 1962. (i) China took over Tibet in 1950. (ii) Disagreement over final settlement of the sino Indian border. (iii) Competing territorial claims over AksaiChin & region of Ladakh. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-61,I	**2x1=**	**2**
16.	**In which year was 'NITI Aayog' constituted and which organization did it replace?**		**2**	
Ans.	NITI AYOG was constituted in 2015 and it replaced Planning commission of India.	P-50, II	**1+1=**	**2**
17.	**Explain the nature of the Congress party as an ideological coalition during the freedom movement.**		**2**	
Ans.	The Congress as an ideological coalition- (i) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the centre. (ii) It was a platform for numerous interests groups and even political parties to take part in the national movement.	P-36, II	**2x1=**	**2**

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	(iii).In pre independence days many organisations and parties with their own constitutions and organizational structure were allowed to exist within the congress. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)			
18.	**State any two effects of imposing national emergency.**		**2**	
Ans.	Effects of imposing national emergency- (i) All the powers get concentrated with the Union Government. (ii) Some Fundamentals Rights get suspended. (iii) The federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended. Any other (Any two)	P-112 ,II	**2x1=**	**2**
	SECTION – C			
19.	**"Regional aspirations and their accommodation are an integral part of Indian democratic politics." Support the statement with any two suitable arguments.**		**4**	
Ans.	(i)India is a union of states representing different regions. Every state or region has its own problems and needs. Hence in a democratic setup like India, every state/region/group/individual has the right to raise his/her problems. (ii)Every region as a whole has some aspirations for their development or aspirations related to their culture/language etc. (iii)So it becomes an integral part of India democratic politics to listen/address/accommodate their aspiration. (Any two)	P-113 ,II	**2x2=**	**4**
20.	**Describe any two factors responsible for the economic growth in Sri Lanka despite the internal conflicts.**		**4**	
Ans.	Factors responsible for economic growth in Sri Lanka- (i) Sri Lanka has recorded high levels of human development. It was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population. (ii) It was the first country in the region to liberalise the economy. (iii) It has had the highest per capita income and gross domestic product for many years right through the civil war. (iv) Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic, political system. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-37,I	**2x2=**	**4**
21.	**Write any two political consequences of globalisation.**		**4**	
Ans.	Political consequences of globalization: (i) It results in an erosion of state capacity. (ii) Structure of state is changed from welfare to minimalist state. (iii) Maintenance of law and order and the security have become the core functions of the state. (iv) Markets become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. (Any two)	P-103 , 104 ,I	**2x2=**	**4**
22. (a)			**4**	

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(b)	**How did the coalition governments prove to be a boon for democracy in India ? Explain.** **OR** **In the 2014 elections, why were people in favour of a stable government at the Centre ? Explain any two reasons.**		**4**	
Ans. (a) **(b)**	Coalition governments prove to be a boon as (i) These led to pragmatic politics. (ii) Coalition governments led to consensus on many conflicting issues. (iii) Enhanced the participation and importance of regional parties in national politics. (iv) Regional aspirations and demands came into the limelight and steps were taken to address those. (v) Many disputed issues were put off due to minimum common program. (Or any other relevant point) (any two) OR <u>Reasons</u> (i) People were fed up with the previous experience of coalition governments. (ii) Many important decisions could not be taken due to varying interests of coalition partners. (iii) Expectation for a corruption free government for economic growth. (Any other relevant point) (any two)	P-140 141 ,II P-151 - 156 ,II	**2x2=** **2x2=**	**4** **4**
23. (a) **(b)**	**"India has supported the restructuring of the United Nations on several grounds." Support the statement.** **OR** **Reforming the United Nations means restructuring of the Security Council." Justify the statement.**		**4** **4**	
Ans. (a) **(b)**	India has supported the restructuring of the UN on the following grounds- (i) The UN security council membership has become static whereas the members of United Nations has grown. (ii) UN Security Council depends only on the five permanent members- which is discriminatory. (iii) There is unequitable representation in geographical terms. Hence India supports the restructuring of the United States. (Or any other relevant answer) (Evaluate as a whole) OR	P-57,I		**4**

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	Most of the actions of the United Nations are based on the decisions of the Security Council. So if United Nation is to be restructured then the restructuring of Security Council is must- (i) Change in the number of permanent and non- permanent members of the Security Council is desired. (ii) Security Council should be made equitable representative in geographical terms (Or any other relevant point) (Assess as a whole)	P-54,I	4	
	SECTION – D			
24.	**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :** **The 1980s also saw the rise of political organisations of the Dalits. In** 1978 the 'BAMCEF' was formed. This organisation was not an ordinary **trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favour** of political power to the 'bahujan' **the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) emerged.** (i) **Choose the correct full form of BAMCEF :** (A) **Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Federation** (B) **Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Foundation** (C) **Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation** (D) **Backward and Minority Communities Employees Foundation** (ii) **In which year was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed ?** (A) **1981** (B) **1984** (C) **1989** (D) **1991** (iii) **Who was the founder leader of Bahujan Samaj Party ?** (A) **B.R. Ambedkar** (B) **Mayawati** (C) **Mulayam Singh** (D) **Kanshi Ram** (iv) **In which State did the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) form its first government ?** (A) **Punjab** (B) **Haryana** (C) **Uttar Pradesh** (D) **Rajasthan**		**4 × 1 =**	**4**
(24)	(i) (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (ii) (B) 1984 (iii) (D) Kanshi Ram (iV) (C) Uttar Pradesh	P-131 - 147	**4x1=**	**4**
25.	**In the given political outline map of India (on page 19), four States have been marked as Ⓐ , Ⓑ Ⓒ and Ⓓ . Identify these States on the basis of the**		**4 × 1 =**	**4**

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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 :

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

The State where the Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections.

(i) **The State where Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections but formed the government with the support of other parties.**

(ii) **The State related to Samajwadi leader, Ram Manohar Lohia.**

(iii) **The State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.**

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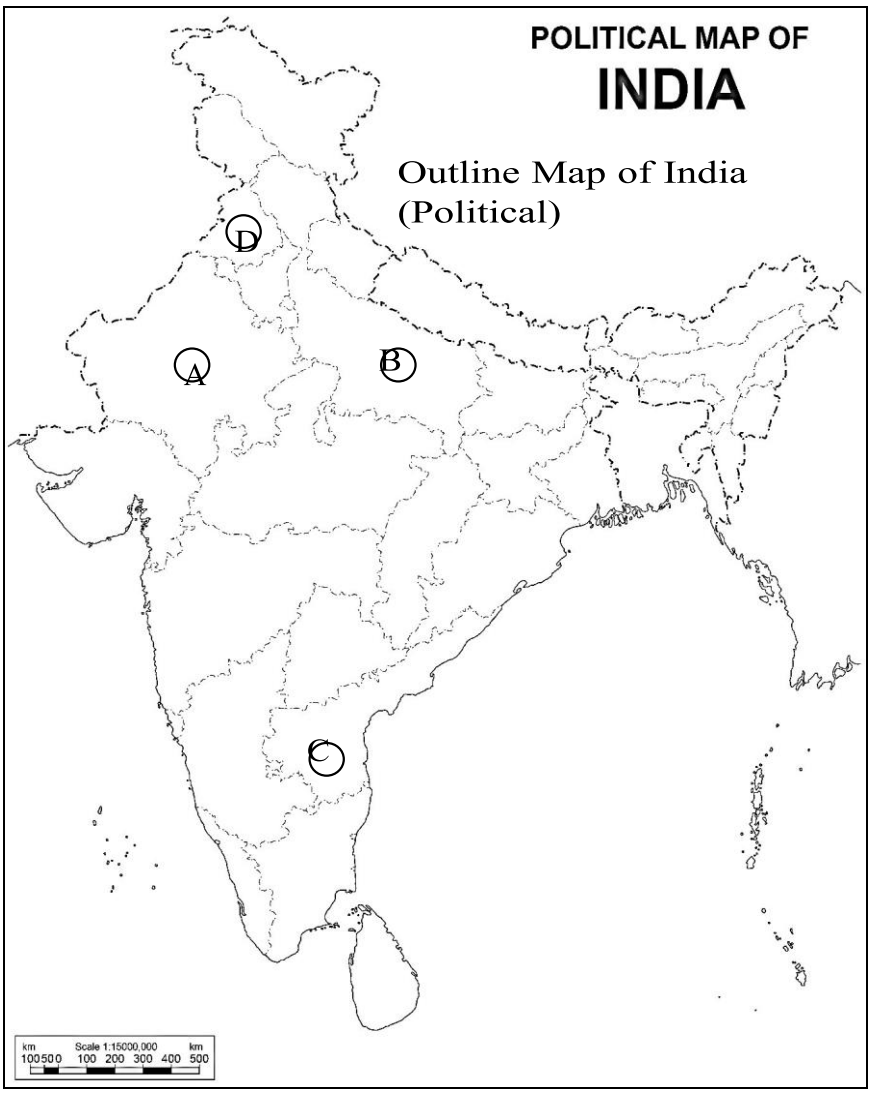

Ans.

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)	D	Punjab
(ii)	A	Rajasthan
(iii)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	C	Andhra Pradesh

Ch-5 | 4x1= | 4

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates | $4 \times 1 =$ | 4

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	only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 : (25.1) **Which popular slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri ?** (25.2) **Which decade of Indian politics has been referred to as the** 'dangerous decade' **?** (25.3) **Which candidate was supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969 ?** (25.4) Which State is related to the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' ?			
	(25.1) Jai Jawan Jai Kissan (25.2) 1960s (25.3) V.V.Giri (25.4) Haryana	Ch-5		
26.	**Study the picture given below related to the Berlin Wall and answer the questions that follow :** (i) **What did the Berlin Wall symbolise ?** (ii) **Between which two countries was the Berlin Wall built ?** (iii) **Highlight any two outcomes of breaking of the Berlin Wall.**		1+1+2 =	**4**
Ans.	(i) The Berlin wall symbolized the division between the capitalist and the communist world. (ii) East Germany and West Germany (iii) Outcomes of breaking of the Berlin wall- (a) The unification of two parts of Germany. (b) Beginning of the end of the Communist block.	Ch-1		
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26. (26.1) **In which year did the Second World War end ?** (26.2) **In which year was the Berlin Wall built ?** (26.3) **In which year did the Soviet Union disintegrate ?** (26.4) **Name the leader who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.**		**4 × 1 =**	**4**
	For Visually impaired – (26.1) 1945 (26.2) 1961	Ch-1	**4x1=**	**4**

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	(26.3) 1991 (26.4) Mikhail Gorbachev			
	SECTION – E			
27. **(a)** **(b)**	**In what ways has the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' helped in addressing and overcoming the differences between the 'Global North' and 'Global South' over environmental issues ? Explain.** **OR** **Explain any three programmes initiated by the Government of India to protect and conserve the environment.**		**6** **6**	
Ans. **(a)** **(b)**	(i) The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the south feel that much of the ecological degradation of the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world. (ii) The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of International Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration of 1992. (iii) Developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol , an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut the greenhouse gas emissions. (iv) The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development. (or any other relevant point) (any three points) OR (i) It initiated the National Auto Fuel policy for cleaner fuels for vehicles. (ii) The energy conservation Act was passed in 2001 to improve energy efficiency. (iii) The Electricity Act of 2003 was implemented to encourage the use of renewable energy. (iv) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol. Or any other intiative. (or any other relevant point) (any three)	P-89-90 P-68	**3x2=** **3x2=**	**6** **6**
28. **(a)** **(b)**	**Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.** OR **Explain any three components of the Indian security strategy.**		**6** **6**	

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Ans. (a)	Security Challenges:- (i) The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries. Also to strengthen their internal military capabilities in order to overcome their own internal military conflict. (ii) These countries had the fear from the neighbouring countries more than that from the super powers. (iii) These newly independent countries had disputes over borders and territories or control of people and population or all of these simultaneously. (iv) Some of these countries had the challenge of internal threats in the form of separatist movements and socio-economic inequalities. They also faced the problem of social in justice that affects the Human Rights. (or any other relevant point) (any three)		**3x2=**	**6**
	OR			
(b)	Indian security strategy- (i) Strengthening its own military capabilities. (ii) To strengthen international norms and institutions to protect its security interests. (iii) To meet security challenges within the country from the states of Nagaland, Mizoram and Jammu Kashmir. (iv) To bring the citizens out of poverty and economic inequaltities. (or any other relevant point) (any three)	P-77	**3x2=**	**6**
29.				
(a)	**Justify the 'policy of Non-Alignment' adopted by India, by giving any three arguments.**		**6**	
	OR			
(b)	**"Foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments.**		**6**	
Ans. (a)	Non-alignment policy of India- (i) India chose the policy of NAM as it desired to be independent and sovereign in keeping and maintaining its independent foreign policy. (ii) The policy of NAM helped in reducing the Cold War tensions and allowed India to contributing human resources to the UN peace keeping operations. (iii) The policy of NAM also helped India to keep the Balance of Power to avoid entanglement in power politics. (iv) India adopted NAM to get help from both the super powers. (or any other relevant point) (any three)	P-56	**3x2=**	**6**

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(b)	OR Suitable arguments – (i) The foreign policy of Independent India rigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of NAM; by reducing the cold war confrontations and by contributing the human resources to the UN peace keeping operations. (ii) India did not join either of the two camps as it wanted to keep distance from the military alliances led by US and USSR against each other. (iii) In 1956 , Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo colonial invasion. (or any other relevant point)	P-58	**3x2=**	**6**
30. **(a)** **(b)**	**Describe any three major challenges faced by India at the time of independence in 1947.** **OR** **Describe any three major difficulties that came in the way of the partition of British India in 1947.**		6 6	
Ans. **(a)** **(b)**	Major challenges- (i) To shape a nation that is united yet accommodative of the diversity of the society. (ii) To establish and deepen democracy by ensuring fundamental rights, reperesentative democracy based on Parlimentary form of government. (iii) To ensure the development and well being of the entire society. (To be explained) OR Major difficulties- (i) No single belt of Muslim majority. (ii) All muslims did not want to be in Pakistan. (iii) Non muslims were also in large numbers in the two Muslim majority provinces of Punjab and Bengal. (iv) Minority on both the sides found themselves trapped. (any three to be explained)	P-8 P-9-10	**3x2=** **3x2=**	**6** **6**

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