

Set-3

Series SR5QP/5

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

59/5/3

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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

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



## राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।	(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 परीक्षार्थी 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 candidates 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 ध्यानपूर्वक 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 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 अंश, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर यथानुसार लिखिए।
- (vii) खण्ड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 भी 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।

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

*Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :*

- (i) *This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into FIVE SECTIONS – Section A, B, C, D & E.*
- (iii) *Section A – question number 1 to 12 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- (iv) *Section B – question 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 – question 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 – question number 24 to 26 are passage, cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.*
- (vii) *Section E – question 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.*



खण्ड – क

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

12 × 1 = 12

1. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए : 1
- (i) ताशकंद समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर  
(ii) इंदिरा गांधी की हत्या  
(iii) बांग्लादेश का निर्माण  
(iv) द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम (डी.एम.के.) का गठन
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  
(C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
2. किस घटना ने सोवियत संघ में साम्यवाद के अंत को चिन्हित किया ? 1
- (A) क्यूबा मिसाइल संकट  
(B) नई विश्व व्यवस्था का उदय  
(C) सोवियत संघ का विघटन  
(D) अमरीकी अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि
3. भारत के योजना आयोग के स्थान पर नीति आयोग का गठन किया गया क्योंकि \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- (A) यह बहुत पुराना हो गया था ।  
(B) यह विकास की नई चुनौतियों का सामना करने में अप्रासंगिक होता जा रहा था ।  
(C) यह पूरी तरह से समाजवादी मॉडल पर आधारित था ।  
(D) कई राज्य योजना आयोग के पक्ष में नहीं थे ।
4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक वैश्विक साड़ी सम्पदा नहीं है ? 1
- (A) पृथ्वी का वातावरण (B) अंटार्कटिका  
(C) वन (D) बाहरी अन्तरिक्ष



## SECTION – A

**Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.**

**12 × 1 = 12**

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer : 1
  - (i) Tashkent Agreement was signed
  - (ii) Assassination of Indira Gandhi
  - (iii) Creation of Bangladesh
  - (iv) Formation of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)                      (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  
(C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)                      (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
  
2. Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ? 1
  - (A) Cuban Missile Crisis
  - (B) Rise of New World Order
  - (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
  - (D) Rise in US economy
  
3. Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because \_\_\_\_\_ 1
  - (A) it had become very old.
  - (B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.
  - (C) it was totally based on Socialist model.
  - (D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.
  
4. Which one of the following is NOT a global common ? 1
  - (A) Earth's atmosphere                      (B) Antarctica
  - (C) Forests                                      (D) Outer space

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5. उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिसमें से छत्तीसगढ़ को बनाया गया था । 1
- (A) उत्तर प्रदेश (B) बिहार  
(C) झारखण्ड (D) मध्य प्रदेश
6. स्वतंत्रता के ठीक पश्चात् भारत के नियोजित विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किसका गठन किया गया था ? 1
- (A) निर्वाचन आयोग (B) योजना आयोग  
(C) शाह आयोग (D) नीति आयोग
7. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच 1960 में हस्ताक्षरित जल सन्धि निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी से सम्बन्धित है ? 1
- (A) रावी (B) सिन्धु  
(C) सतलुज (D) चेनाब
8. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में दो कथनों को क्रमशः अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है । उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
- अभिकथन (A) :** वर्तमान में वैश्विक वातावरण गर्म होता जा रहा है ।  
**कारण (R) :** धरती के समताप मण्डल में ओज़ोन गैस की मात्रा में लगातार कमी हो रही है ।
- विकल्प :**
- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।  
(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।  
(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है ।  
(D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।



5. Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out. 1
- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar  
(C) Jharkhand (D) Madhya Pradesh
6. Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence ? 1
- (A) Election Commission (B) Planning Commission  
(C) Shah Commission (D) NITI Aayog
7. The water treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 is related to which one of the following rivers ? 1
- (A) Ravi (B) Indus  
(C) Satluj (D) Chenab
8. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. 1

**Assertion (A) :** Presently the global atmosphere is warming up.

**Reason (R) :** A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere.

**Options :**

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

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 1991 में सोवियत संघ में हुए तख्तापलट का विरोध करने में नायक के रूप में उभर कर आया ?

1

- (A) बोरिस येल्तसिन (B) निकिता ख्रुश्चेव  
(C) गोर्बाचेव (D) जोसेफ स्टालिन

10. सूची-I का सूची-II से सही मिलान कीजिए :

1

	सूची-I		सूची-II
(a)	दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को उदार बनाने वाला पहला देश	(i)	मालदीव
(b)	पहले इस देश में सुल्तान का शासन था । अब यह एक गणराज्य है ।	(ii)	भारत
(c)	चारों तरफ से धरती से घिरा एक देश	(iii)	पाकिस्तान
(d)	सेना और लोकतंत्र समर्थक समूहों के बीच संघर्ष में, इस देश में सेना लोकतंत्र पर हावी रही ।	(iv)	नेपाल

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)  
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)  
(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)  
(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

11. निम्नलिखित में से भारत की कौन सी एक देसी रियासत ने शुरुआत में भारतीय संघ में शामिल होने का विरोध किया था ?

1

- (A) बड़ौदा (B) हैदराबाद  
(C) मैसूर (D) ग्वालियर

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9. Who among the following emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup in the Soviet Union in 1991 ?

1

- (A) Boris Yeltsin (B) Nikita Khrushchev  
(C) Gorbachev (D) Joseph Stalin

10. Match the List-I with the List-II correctly :

1

	List-I		List-II
(a)	The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.	(i)	Maldives
(b)	Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.	(ii)	India
(c)	A land locked country.	(iii)	Pakistan
(d)	In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.	(iv)	Nepal

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)  
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)  
(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)  
(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

11. Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union ?

1

- (A) Baroda (B) Hyderabad  
(C) Mysore (D) Gwalior

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12. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में दो कथनों को क्रमशः अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है। उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

**अभिकथन (A) :** भारत में चौथे आम चुनाव से पहले, लोगों ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि, खाद्यान्नों की कमी तथा बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिए।

**कारण (R) :** मानसून की असफलता, व्यापक सूखा, खेती की पैदावार में गिरावट तथा गंभीर खाद्य संकट ने समस्या पैदा की।

**विकल्प :**

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

**खण्ड – ख**

**6 × 2 = 12**

13. “साझी सम्पदा संसाधन” की अवधारणा को एक उदाहरण की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2

14. भारत के राजनीतिक और चुनावी इतिहास में वर्ष 1967 को एक महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव मानने के कोई दो कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2

15. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

2

16. गठबन्धन की सरकारों के कोई दो लाभ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2

17. 1985 में हुए ‘पंजाब समझौता’ की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

2

18. पर्यावरण और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के मुद्दे, विश्व राजनीति का हिस्सा क्यों बन गए हैं ? किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. 1

**Assertion (A) :** People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India.

**Reason (R) :** Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem.

**Options :**

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

### SECTION – B

**6 × 2 = 12**

13. Explain the concept of “Common Property Resources” with the help of an example. 2
14. Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India’s political and electoral history. 2
15. Explain any two advantages of having international organisations. 2
16. Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments. 2
17. Describe any two features of the Punjab Accord 1985. 2
18. Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics. 2

19. वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो नकारात्मक प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 4
20. (a) पाकिस्तान में सफल लोकतंत्र स्थापित करने में आई किन्हीं दो प्रमुख चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 4

अथवा

- (b) “सार्क ने दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में बहुपक्षीय साधनों के माध्यम से सहयोग विकसित करने की क्षेत्रीय पहल की है।” दो उदाहरण देकर इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 4
21. भारत की स्वतंत्रता के समय से लेकर भारत में विलय तक के दौरान सिक्किम में घटित घटनाक्रम का वर्णन कीजिए। 4
22. 1975 में लागू किए गए आपातकाल से सीखे गए किन्हीं दो पाठों (सबक) का वर्णन कीजिए। 4
23. (a) “भारत ने सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद सभी नव स्वतंत्र देशों के साथ अच्छे संबंध बनाए रखे हैं लेकिन रूस और भारत के बीच संबंध अभी भी सबसे अधिक सौहार्दपूर्ण हैं।” किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 4

अथवा

- (b) शीत युद्ध काल के दौरान, अमरीकी अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व के अन्य हिस्सों की तुलना में अधिक विकसित थी। फिर भी सोवियत प्रणाली में कुछ ऐसी विशेषताएँ थीं, जो इसे अमरीका से अलग करती हैं। ऐसी किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। 4

**SECTION – C**

**5 × 4 = 20**

19. Analyse any two negative effects of Globalisation. 4
20. (a) Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy. 4

**OR**

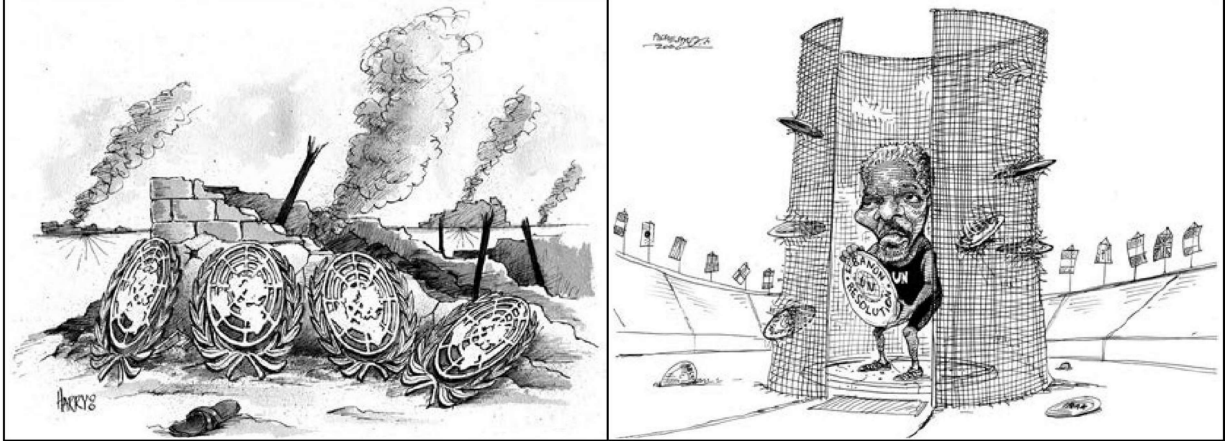
- (b) “SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.” Justify the statement with two examples. 4
21. Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India’s independence to its merger with India. 4
22. Describe any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975. 4
23. (a) “After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India.” Justify the statement with two examples. 4

**OR**

- (b) During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features. 4



24. दिया गया कार्टून जून 2006 में इजरायल द्वारा लेबनान पर किए गए आक्रमण से सम्बन्धित है। कार्टून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- (a) कार्टून में दिखाए गए चार 'लोगो' (प्रतीक चिह्न) के आधार पर सम्बन्धित संगठन को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखिए। 1
- (b) कार्टून में दिखाए गए व्यक्ति को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखिए। 1
- (c) इजरायल ने लेबनान पर आक्रमण क्यों किया था ? 2

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 24 के स्थान पर हैं।

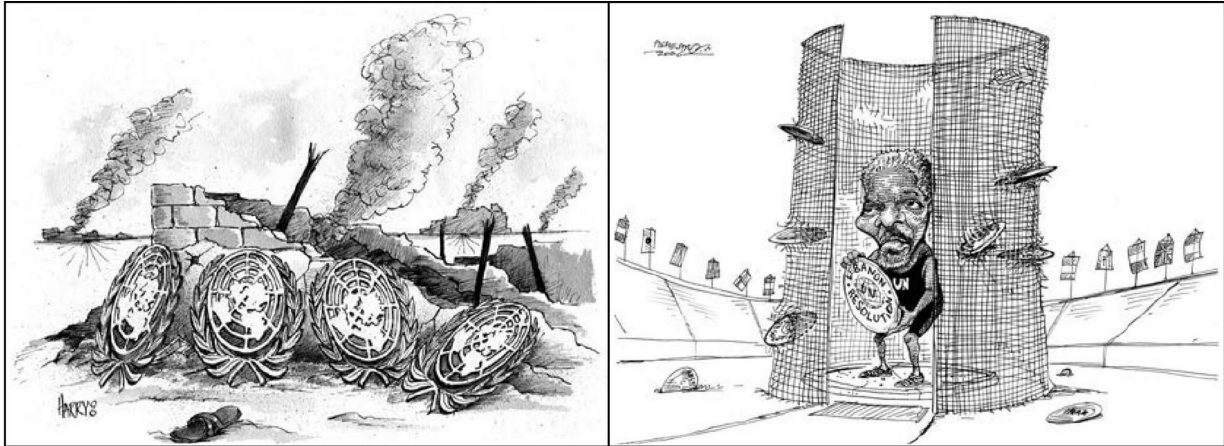
4 × 1 = 4

- (24.1) यूनिसेफ (UNICEF) का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए।
- (24.2) कौन सा संगठन लीग ऑफ नेशंस का उत्तराधिकारी बना ?
- (24.3) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के चार्टर पर कितने देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे ?
- (24.4) संयुक्त राष्ट्र की कौन सी एजेंसी परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी की सुरक्षा और शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग से संबंधित है ?

SECTION – D

3 × 4 = 12

24. The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below :



- (a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon. 1
- (b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon. 1
- (c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon ? 2

**Note :** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24. 4 × 1 = 4

- (24.1) Write full form of UNICEF.
- (24.2) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations ?
- (24.3) How many states signed the United Nations Charter ?
- (24.4) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology ?

25. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

4 × 1 = 4

भारत के छोटे-बड़े विभिन्न आकार के देशों में बँट जाने की संभावना के विरुद्ध अंतरिम सरकार ने कड़ा रुख अपनाया। मुस्लिम लीग ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के इस कदम का विरोध किया। मुस्लिम लीग का मानना था कि रजवाड़ों को अपनी मनमर्जी का रास्ता चुनने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। रजवाड़ों के शासकों को मनाने-समझाने में सरदार पटेल ने ऐतिहासिक भूमिका निभाई और अधिकतर रजवाड़ों को उन्होंने भारतीय संघ में शामिल होने के लिए राजी कर लिया।

(25.1) 1947 में ब्रिटिश इण्डिया के विभाजन के समय किस सिद्धांत का पालन किया गया था ?

- (A) प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण का सिद्धांत
- (B) जातीय संरचना का सिद्धांत
- (C) धार्मिक बहुसंख्या का सिद्धांत
- (D) समानता का सिद्धांत

(25.2) स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम उप-प्रधानमंत्री कौन थे ?

- (A) डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
- (B) सरदार पटेल
- (C) वी.के. मेनन
- (D) खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान

(25.3) स्वतंत्रता के समय ब्रिटिश इण्डिया में कितनी देसी रियासतें थीं ?

- (A) 556
- (B) 566
- (C) 655
- (D) 565

(25.4) देसी रियासतों के बारे में इनमें से कौन सा कथन गलत है ?

- (A) भारत सरकार कुछ क्षेत्रों को स्वायत्तता देने के लिए तैयार थी।
- (B) जूनागढ़ के शासक ने स्वतंत्र भारत का हिस्सा बनने का फैसला किया था।
- (C) देसी रियासतें ब्रिटिश भारतीय साम्राज्य के एक तिहाई भाग में कायम थीं।
- (D) कुछ रियासतें स्पष्ट रूप से भारतीय संघ का हिस्सा बनना चाहती थीं।





25. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

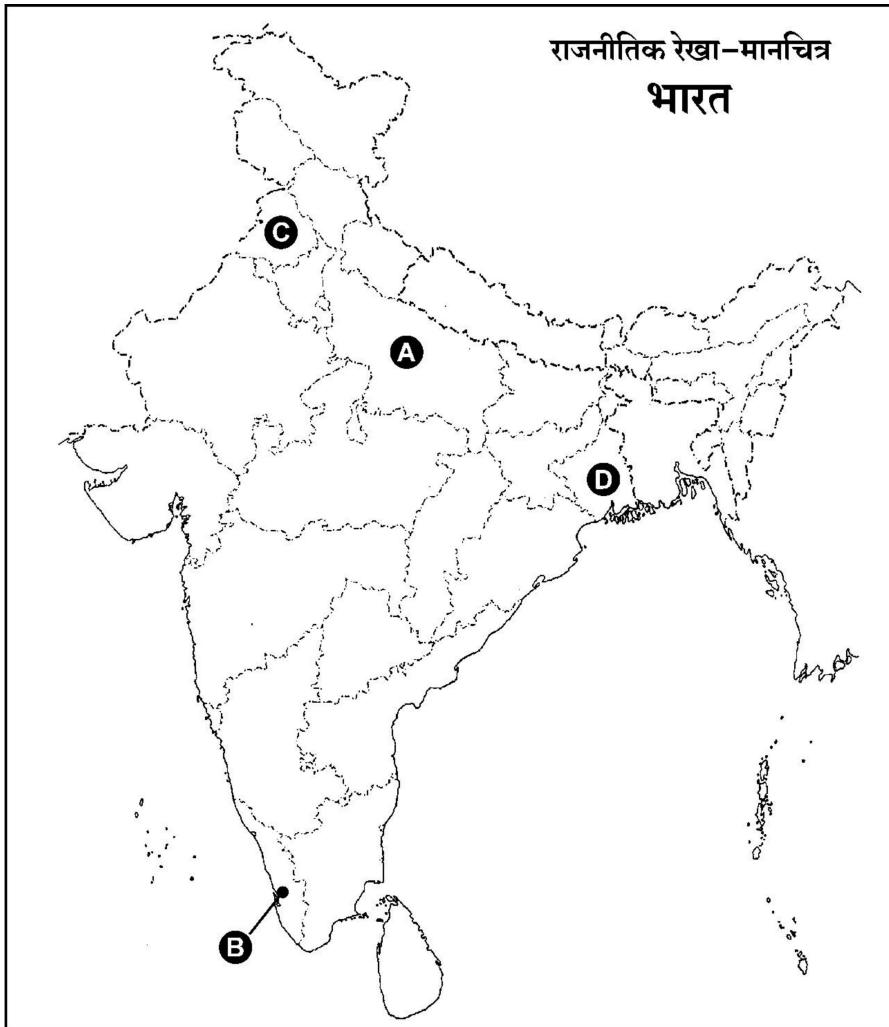
- (25.1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ?
- (A) Principle of administrative control
  - (B) Principle of ethnic composition
  - (C) Principle of religious majorities
  - (D) Principle of equality
- (25.2) Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India ?
- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (B) Sardar Patel
  - (C) V.K. Menon
  - (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (25.3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence ?
- (A) 556
  - (B) 566
  - (C) 655
  - (D) 565
- (25.4) Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct ?
- (A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
  - (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.
  - (C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.
  - (D) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

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

4 × 1 = 4

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

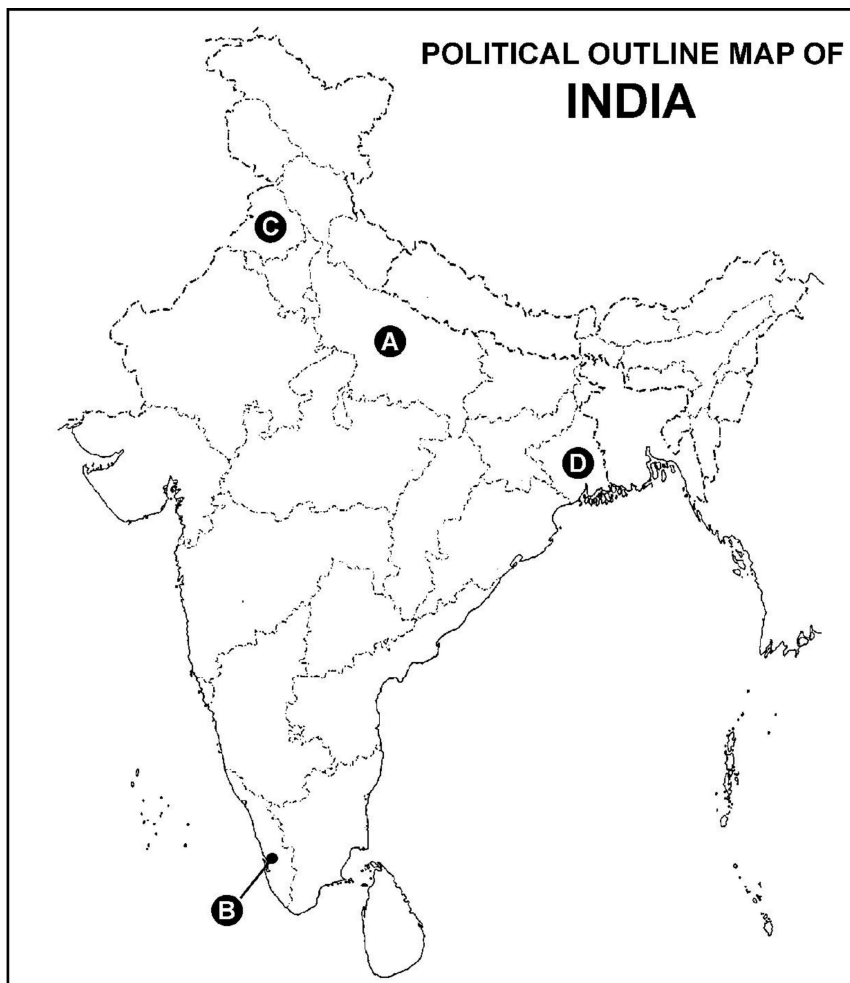
- (i) वह राज्य जहाँ ई.एम.एस. नबूंदरीपाद द्वारा पहली गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार का गठन किया गया था।  
(ii) भारतीय जनसंघ के संस्थापक श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी से संबंधित राज्य।  
(iii) वह राज्य जिसका संबंध पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से था।  
(iv) पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री राजकुमारी अमृत कौर से संबंधित राज्य।



26. In the given Political outline map of India, 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 numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows : 4 × 1 = 4

Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- (iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.
- (iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



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

4 × 1 = 4

- (26.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ ई.एम.एस. नबूंदरीपाद द्वारा पहली गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार का गठन किया गया था।
- (26.2) भारत के प्रथम मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त का नाम लिखिए।
- (26.3) स्वतंत्र भारत के पूर्व प्रथम भारतीय गवर्नर जनरल द्वारा गठित राजनीतिक दल का नाम लिखिए।
- (26.4) भारत की पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री राजकुमारी अमृत कौर से संबंधित राज्य का नाम लिखिए।

खण्ड – ड

4 × 6 = 24

27. (a) मानव सुरक्षा का क्या अर्थ है ? मानव सुरक्षा की संकीर्ण और व्यापक अवधारणाओं के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2 + 4 = 6

अथवा

- (b) सुरक्षा की पारंपरिक धारणा का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। बाहरी सुरक्षा की परंपरागत धारणा के किन्हीं दो घटकों को उजागर कीजिए।

2 + 2 + 2 = 6

28. (a) “स्वतंत्र भारत की विदेश नीति ने शांतिपूर्ण विश्व के सपने को साकार करने का प्रयास किया है।” इस कथन के पक्ष में कोई तीन उपयुक्त तर्क दीजिए।

6

अथवा

- (b) “भारत विऔपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया का एक प्रबल समर्थक और रंगभेद की नीति का कट्टर विरोधी रहा है।” इस कथन के पक्ष में कोई तीन उपयुक्त तर्क दीजिए।

6



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

- (26.1) Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (26.2) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?
- (26.3) Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India.
- (26.4) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.

**SECTION – E**

**4 × 6 = 24**

27. (a) What is meant by human security ? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concepts of human security. **2 + 4 = 6**

**OR**

- (b) Explain the meaning of traditional notion of security. Highlight any two components of traditional notion of external security. **2 + 2 + 2 = 6**

28. (a) “The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. **6**

**OR**

- (b) “India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. **6**



29. (a) चीनी अर्थव्यवस्था में नाटकीय सुधार के बावजूद, चीन के सभी लोगों को इन सुधारों का लाभ क्यों नहीं मिल पाया ? कोई तीन कारण लिखिए । 6

अथवा

(b) यूरोपीय संघ का, एक आर्थिक सहयोग वाली व्यवस्था से बदलकर अधिकाधिक राजनीतिक संगठन बनने की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

30. (a) 20वीं सदी के अंतिम दशक के दौरान भारतीय राजनीति में घटित किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 6

अथवा

(b) 1989 के बाद गहन प्रतिस्पर्धा और कई संघर्षों के बीच, अधिकांश दलों में उभरी आम सहमति के किन्हीं तीन बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 6

29. (a) While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms ? State any three reasons. **6**

**OR**

(b) Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one. **6**

30. (a) Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. **6**

**OR**

(b) In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus. **6**

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2259/5/3

**212 C**

24





**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/3**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
<b>2</b>	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>3</b>	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
<b>4</b>	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
<b>5</b>	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
<b>6</b>	Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
<b>8</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
<b>9</b>	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	A full scale of marks _____80_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

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<b>12</b>	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
<b>13</b>	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"><li>● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li><li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li></ul> Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li><li>●</li><li>● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li><li>● Wrong grand total.</li><li>● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li><li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li><li>● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li><li>● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li></ul>
<b>14</b>	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
<b>15</b>	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
<b>16</b>	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” before starting the actual evaluation.
<b>17</b>	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
<b>18</b>	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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SECTION – A		Pg	Mark s	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer :</p> <p>(i) Tashkent Agreement was signed            (ii) Assassination of Indira Gandhi            (iii) Creation of Bangladesh            (iv) Formation of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)            (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)            (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)            (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)            (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)	CWP Ch-5	1	
2.	<p>Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ?</p> <p>(A) Cuban Missile Crisis            (B) Rise of New World Order            (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union            (D) Rise in US economy</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union	CWP 3	1	
3.	<p>Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because _____</p> <p>(A) it had become very old.            (B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.            (C) it was totally based on Socialist model.            (D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) It was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.	ISI 48	1	
4.	<p>Which one of the following is NOT a global common ?</p> <p>(A) Earth's atmosphere                      (B) Antarctica            (C) Forests                                      (D) Outer space</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Forests	CWP 85	1	
5.	<p>Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.</p> <p>(A) Uttar Pradesh                      (B) Bihar</p>		1	

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	(C) Jharkhand	(D) Madhya Pradesh			
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Madhya Pradesh		ISI 20	1	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?</b> <b>(A) Election Commission</b> <b>(B) Planning Commission</b> <b>(C) Shah Commission</b> <b>(D) NITI Aayog</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Planning Commission		ISI 48	1	
<b>7.</b>	<b>The water treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 is related to which one of the following rivers ?</b> <b>(A) Ravi</b> <b>(B) Indus</b> <b>(C) Satluj</b> <b>(D) Chenab</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Indus		CW P 39	1	
<b>8.</b>	<b>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</b> <b>Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up.</b> <b>Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere.</b> <b>Options :</b> <b>(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</b> <b>(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</b> <b>(C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.</b> <b>(D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)		CWP 82	1	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Who among the following emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup in the Soviet Union in 1991 ?</b> <b>(A) Boris Yeltsin</b> <b>(B) Nikita Khrushchev</b> <b>(C) Gorbachev</b> <b>(D) Joseph Stalin</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Boris Yeltsin		CWP 3	1	
<b>10.</b>	<b>Match the List-I with the List-II correctly:</b>			1	

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	List-I	List-II			
	(a) The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.	(i) Maldives			
	(b) Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.	(ii) India			
	(c) A land locked country.	(iii) Pakistan			
	(d) In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.	(iv) Nepal			
	Choose the correct option :				
	(a) (b) (c) (d)				
	(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)				
	(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)				
	(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)				
	(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)				
<b>Ans.</b>	C) a-(ii) b-(i) c-(iv) d-(iii)		CWP Ch-3	<b>1</b>	
<b>11.</b>	<b>Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union?</b>			<b>1</b>	
	(A) Baroda	(B)Hyderabad			
	(C)Mysore	(D)Gwalior			
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) Hyderabad		ISI 16	<b>1</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India.</p> <p><b>Reason(R):</b> Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem.</p> <p><b>Options :</b></p> <p>(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p>				<b>1</b>



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	(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.			
<b>Ans.</b>	(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	ISI 77	1	
<b>SECTION – B</b>			6 × 2 = 12	
<b>13.</b>	<b>Explain the concept of “Common Property Resources” with the help of an example.</b>		2	
<b>Ans.</b>	Commons Property Resources represent common property for the group. That group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use, and the maintenance of a given resource. Examples: i. The institutional arrangement for the actual management of the sacred groves on state owned forest land appropriately fits the description of a common property resource. ii. Forest of South India . iii. Any Community Centre or Park. Or any other relevant example.	CW P 88	2	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India’s political and electoral history.</b>		2	
<b>Ans.</b>	Reasons : i. The country witnessed major changes. ii. Opposition parties were in the forefront organizing public protests and pressurizing the government. iii. The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress both at the centre as well as in some of the states. iv. The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions. v. Another important feature of this period was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments. Or any other relevant reason. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two reasons to be analysed)</p>	ISI 76- 77	2x1=	2
<b>15.</b>	<b>Explain any two advantages of having international organisations.</b>		2	
<b>Ans.</b>	Advantages of International Organisations: i. These organizations help in the matters relating to war and peace. ii. They represent the great hope of humanity pertaining to peace and progress.	CW P 46	2x1 =	

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	<p>iii. They also help countries to cooperate and make better living conditions for all.</p> <p>iv. Issues like disease, global warming, etc. that can be solved with the help and cooperation of international organisation.</p> <p>v. International organisations provide mechanisms, rules and a bureaucracy for countries to deal with each other,</p> <p>vi. International organisations like UN provide platform for discussion and deliberations to solve international / common problems.</p> <p>Or any other relevant advantage. (any two advantages)</p>			<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Advantages of Coalition government:</p> <p>i. Helps to form stable governments.</p> <p>ii. Regional parties get representation.</p> <p>Or any other relevant advantage. (any two advantages)</p>	ISI 140	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Describe any two features of the Punjab Accord 1985.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><b>Features of Punjab Accord:</b></p> <p>i. Chandigarh to be transferred to Punjab</p> <p>ii. A separate Commission would be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.</p> <p>iii. A Tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi and Beas river waters among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv. The agreement also provided for compensation to and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab.</p> <p>v. Withdrawal of the application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab.</p> <p>Or any other relevant feature  <span style="float: right;">(any two features)</span></p>	ISI 125	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>(i) Throughout the world cultivable area is barely expanding any more and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.</p> <p>(ii) About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water.</p>	CW P 82	<b>2x1=</b>	



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	(iii) Natural forest are being cut down throughout the world which has disestablished the climate. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone is taking place in the earth's stratosphere which is posing real danger to eco system. (v) These issues can be solved at the global level by cooperation of the governments of various countries. Or any other relevant reason. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two reasons)</p>			2
	<b>SECTION – C</b>		<b>5 × 4 = 20</b>	
<b>19.</b>	<b>Analyse any two negative effects of Globalisation.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Negative effects of globalization:</b> i. Setback to local industries. ii. Sovereignty of the state is reduced. iii. Dominance of Western cultures. iv. Brain drain Or any other relevant effect <p style="text-align: right;">(any two effects to be explained)</p>	CW P 103 - 107	4x1=	<b>4</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.</b>		<b>4</b>	
	<b>OR</b> <b>“SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.” Justify the statement with two examples.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Challenges faced by Pakistan: i. Social dominance – the social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. ii. Conflict with India – Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military groups more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan would be harmed by selfish minded parties and that the army's stay in power is therefore justified. iii. Lack of international Support – The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The US and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. iv. Global Islamic Terrorism – As the western powers assumed the threat of 'global Islamic terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistani's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two challenges)</p>	CW P 33	2x2=	<b>4</b>
	<b>OR</b> Role of SAARC:		2x2=	



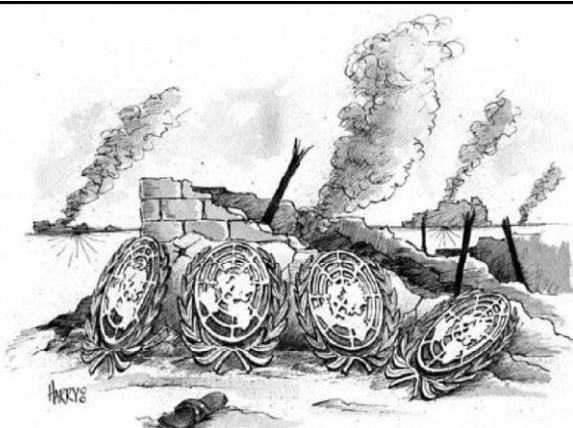

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	<p>i. SAARC members have signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.</p> <p>ii. There have been a series of efforts made to manage tensions and build peace through SAARC. For example SAARC summits provide the situation to India and Pakistan to understand each other better and to find solutions of their major problems.</p> <p>Or any other relevant example.</p> <p>(any two to be explained)</p>	CW P 78		4
21.	<b>Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.</b>			4
Ans.	<p><b><u>Sikkims merger with India</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of Independence, Sikkim's was a 'protectorate' of India and not a fully sovereign country.</li> <li>• It was not a part of India. Sikkim's defence and relations were looked after by India. The power of internal administration was with Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch.</li> <li>• The first democratic election in Sikkim was held in 1974. Sikkim Congress swept the elections.</li> <li>• Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution in 1975 asking for integration with India.</li> <li>• It was followed by referendum, that stamped popular approval.</li> <li>• Indian Parliament immediately accepted it.</li> <li>• Sikkim became 22nd state of Indian Union.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	ISI 131		4
22.	<b>Describe any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.</b>			4
Ans.	<p>The Lessons from emergency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</li> <li>ii. Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in Constitution that have been rectified.</li> <li>iii. Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy.</li> <li>iv. No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interests of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.</li> <li>v. Inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.</li> <li>vi. Implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the Police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently. They were turned into political instruments of the ruling party. This problem did not vanish after the emergency.</li> </ol>	ISI 102- 103	2x2=	4

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	Or any other relevant point  <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>			
23.				
(a)	<b>“After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India.” Justify the statement with two examples.</b>		4	
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.</b>		4	
<b>Ans.</b>				
(a)	Relations between Russia and India: i. There is trust and common interest among the two countries. ii. Indian actors and Hindi film songs are heard all over Russia. iii. Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, etc. iv. Russia benefits from India as India is the second largest arms market for Russia. v. Russia is an importer for India’s nuclear energy plans and space industry. Or any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two points to be explained)</p>	CWP 11- 13	2x2=	4
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	i. The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. The Soviet economy was then more developed than the rest of the world except for the US. ii. It had a complex communications network and vast energy resources. iii. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the Western capitalist countries. iv. The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens. v. The government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes. vi. There was no unemployment. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state. Or any other relevant feature <p style="text-align: right;">(any two to be explained)</p>	CWP 2	2x2=	4
	<b>SECTION – D</b>			
			3 × 4 = 12	
24.	<b>The given cartoon is related to Israel’s attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below :</b>			

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<b>Ans.</b>	<p>a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon.</p> <p>b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon.</p> <p>c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon ?</p>		CW P 46	1 1 2	
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24.</b></p> <p>(24.1) Write full form of UNICEF.</p> <p>(24.2) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations?</p> <p>(24.3) How many states signed the United Nations Charter?</p> <p>(24.4) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?</p>			4 × 1 =	4
	<p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>(24.1) United Nations Children’s Fund / (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund)</p> <p>(24.2) United Nations Organisation</p> <p>(24.3) 51</p> <p>(24.4) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</p>		CW P Ch-4	4x1=	4
25.	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.</p> <p>(25.1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ?</p> <p>(A) Principle of administrative control</p>			4 × 1 =	4

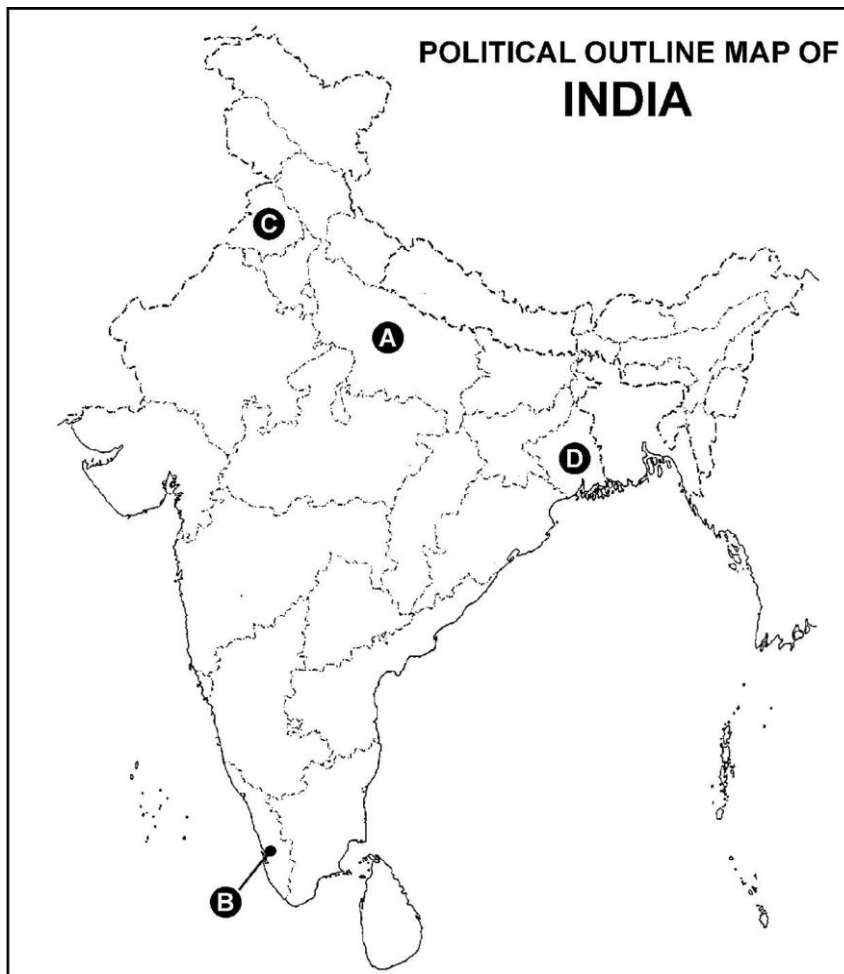


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	<p>(B) Principle of ethnic composition  (C) Principle of religious majorities  (D) Principle of equality</p> <p>(25.2) Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India ?  (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Sardar Patel  (C) V.K. Menon (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan</p> <p>(25.3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence ?  (A) 556 (B) 566  (C) 655 (D) 565</p> <p>(25.4) Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct ?  (A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.  (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.  (C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.  (D) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.</p>																		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(25.1) (C) Principal of religious majorities  (25.2) (B) Sardar Patel  (25.3) (D) 565  (25.4) (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.</p>	ISI 16	4x1=	<b>4</b>															
<b>26.</b>	<p>In the given Political outline map of India, 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 numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Sr. Number of the information used</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Alphabet concerned</th> <th style="width: 33%;">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> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.  (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.  (iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.</p>	Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4 × 1 =	<b>4</b>
Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

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(iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



**Ans.**

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

ISI  
Ch-2

4x1=

4

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

**(26.1)** Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

**(26.2)** Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?

**(26.3)** Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India.

4 × 1  
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4

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	<b>(26.4) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.</b>			
	<b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b> (26.1) Kerala (26.2) Sukumar Sen (26.3) Swatantra Party (26.4) Punjab		4x1=	<b>4</b>
	<b>SECTION – E</b>		4 × 6 =	<b>24</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>What is meant by human security ? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concepts of human security.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>(a)</b>	<b>OR</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of traditional notion of security. Highlight any two components of traditional notion of external security.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Human Security</b> means the protection of the people is more important than the protection of states. The proponents of human security argue that the primary aim of the state is the protection of its individuals. According to them the concept of human security should include hunger, diseases and natural disasters as they kill even more people than war.</li> <li>• <b>Narrow concept of human security:</b> It focuses on violent threats to individuals or the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence.</li> <li>• <b>Broad concept of human security:</b> It argues that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.</li> </ul>	CW P 70- 71	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>
<b>(a)</b>	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The traditional concept of Security is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and the danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.</li> <li>• Components of traditional notion of external security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Defence</li> <li>ii. Deterrence</li> <li>iii. Balance of Power</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	CW P 65- 66	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>



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	iv. Alliance Building (any two to be explained)			
28.				
(a)	<b>“The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b>		6	
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>“India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b>		6	
<b>Ans.</b>				
(a)	Suitable arguments for this are: i. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold War confrontations and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations. ii. India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. It advocated the policy of NAM as the ideal foreign policy approach. iii. In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. iv. India provided human resources for the peace initiative of the United Nations. Or any other relevant argument. <div style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</div>	ISI- 56 57	3x2=	6
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	Supporting arguments: i. Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relation conference in March 1947. ii. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. iii. India made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. iv. The Afro-Asian conference of 1955, known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India’s engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. Or any other relevant argument. <div style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</div>	ISI 58	3x2=	6
29.				
(a)	<b>While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms ? State any three reasons.</b>		6	
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.</b>		6	

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<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Unemployment had risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.</li> <li>(ii) Female employment and conditions of work were bad.</li> <li>(iii) Environment degradation had increased.</li> <li>(iv) Corruption had increased.</li> <li>(v) Economic inequality between rural and urban residents rose.</li> <li>(vi) Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces.</li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant reason. (any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe economy under the Marshal Plan.</li> <li>• In 1948 OEEC was established to extend cooperation on trade and economic issues among the western European states. In 1949 Council of Europe was established for political cooperation.</li> <li>• The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries led to the formation of European Economic Community in 1957. This acquired a political dimension with the creation of the European Parliament. In 1992 EU was formed.</li> <li>• It also laid stress on a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs and the creation of a common currency.</li> <li>• It started to act more as a nation state.</li> <li>• While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed still it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.</li> <li>• It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations.</li> <li>• It shows that European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	CW P-24			6
<b>(b)</b>		CW P-16	<b>3x2=</b>		6
<b>30.</b>	<p><b>Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.</b></p>				6
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>Major developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</li> <li>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in</li> </ul>	ISI- 137- 139	<b>3x2=</b>		6



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	<p>the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the county.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u>  The government adopted new economic policy in 1991. It was started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first become visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence .</p> <p>(iv) <u>Demolition of Babri Masjid or Ayodhya dispute</u>  Ayodhya dispute started with the demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in December 1992. It led to various changes in politics of the country. It raised the question about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.</p> <p>(v) <u>Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi</u>  The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to change in the leadership of the Congress. In the election of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party. P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as the Prime Minister of India .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three developments)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) This consensus consists of :</p> <p>(i) <u>Agreement on new economic policies</u> : Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes</u> : Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and supported reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country</u>: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Emphasis on pragmatic considerations</u> rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutava' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three consensus)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISI- 153, 155</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3x2=</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p>
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