

Series **GEFH1/C**

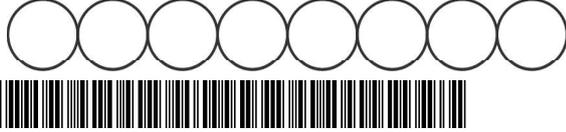


SET ~ 2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **59/C/2**

रोल नं.

Roll No.



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

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

राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

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





सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 तक अवतरण, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के छह-छह अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 170 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं। $12 \times 1 = 12$

प्रश्न संख्या 1 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।

1. अभिकथन (A) : 2014 के बाद भारतीय राजनीति में प्रमुख परिवर्तन, जाति और धर्म-आधारित राजनीति से विकास और शासन-उन्मुख राजनीति की ओर जाना था।
कारण (R) : एन.डी.ए. III की सरकार ने जनता के लिए आर्थिक-सामाजिक कल्याण की अनेक योजनाओं को शुरू किया।
 - (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।



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections – Section **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (iii) In **Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **12** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) In **Section B** – Questions no. **13** to **18** are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed **50** words each.
- (v) In **Section C** – Questions no. **19** to **23** are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying **4** marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) In **Section D** – Questions no. **24** to **26** are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions.
- (vii) In **Section E** – Questions no. **27** to **30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying **6** marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed **170** words each.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

Questions no. **1** to **12** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.

$12 \times 1 = 12$

For Question number **1**, 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.

1. Assertion (A) : A major change in Indian politics after 2014 is the shift from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance-oriented.

Reason (R) : The NDA III government started several socio-economic welfare schemes for the masses.

- (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.





2. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को उनके घटना काल के क्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :
- (i) लोक सभा चुनाव जिनके पश्चात् संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबंधन (संप्रग) केन्द्र में सत्ता में आया ।
- (ii) बहुजन समाज पार्टी को उत्तर प्रदेश में पहली बार उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त हुई ।
- (iii) मंडल आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कीं ।
- (iv) एच.डी. देवगौड़ा भारत के प्रधान मंत्री बने ।
- सही विकल्प चुनिए ।
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
3. किस वर्ष में चीन ने तिब्बत को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया था ?
- (a) 1950 (b) 1956
- (c) 1962 (d) 1968
4. पारंपरिक सुरक्षा की अवधारणा के अनुसार, किसी देश की सुरक्षा को निम्नलिखित में से किस एक से सर्वाधिक खतरा है ?
- (a) सीमा के बाहर से सैन्य खतरा
- (b) आर्थिक संकट से
- (c) जनसंख्या विस्फोट से
- (d) महामारियों से
5. निम्नलिखित में से कौन संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की एक एजेंसी **नहीं** है ?
- (a) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन
- (b) यूनेस्को (UNESCO)
- (c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय
- (d) यूनिसेफ (UNICEF)
6. सोवियत मॉडल पर आधारित चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था के संबंध में असत्य कथन को पहचानिए ।
- (a) सभी नागरिकों को रोजगार सुनिश्चित किए गए ।
- (b) बेहतर स्वास्थ्य का आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया ।
- (c) चीन कई विकासशील देशों से आगे निकल गया ।
- (d) समाज कल्याण की कई योजनाएँ प्रारंभ की गईं ।





2. Rearrange the following events in a chronological order :
- Lok Sabha Elections after which United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power at the Centre.
 - Bahujan Samaj Party achieved first breakthrough in Uttar Pradesh.
 - The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations.
 - H.D. Deve Gowda became the Prime Minister of India.
- Choose the correct option.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) | (b) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) |
| (c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) | (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) |
3. In which year did China take over the control of Tibet ?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1950 | (b) 1956 |
| (c) 1962 | (d) 1968 |
4. In the traditional concept of security, the greatest danger to the security of a country is from _____.
- military threats from outside its borders
 - economic crisis
 - population explosion
 - from epidemics
5. Which one of the following is **not** an agency of the United Nations ?
- International Labour Organisation
 - UNESCO
 - International Court of Justice
 - UNICEF
6. Identify the false statement related to the Chinese economy based on the Soviet model.
- Employment was assured to all citizens.
 - Better health was not ensured.
 - China moved ahead of many developing countries.
 - Many social welfare schemes were introduced.





7. सितम्बर 1961 में, गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन का पहला सम्मेलन कहाँ हुआ था ?
- (a) नई दिल्ली (b) काहिरा
(c) जकार्ता (d) बेलग्रेड
8. 1953 में राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग का गठन किस लिए किया गया था ?
- (a) केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्रों के निर्माण की सिफारिश के लिए
(b) राज्यों के पुनर्सीमांकन के लिए
(c) रजवाड़ों के भारत में विलय के लिए
(d) केवल ब्रिटिश शासन के अधीन प्रांतों के पुनर्गठन के लिए
9. भारत का पहला उप-प्रधानमंत्री कौन था ?
- (a) सरदार पटेल
(b) मोरारजी देसाई
(c) चौ. चरण सिंह
(d) सी. राजगोपालाचारी
10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश आसियान (ASEAN) के संस्थापक देशों में **नहीं** था ?
- (a) सिंगापुर (b) थाईलैंड
(c) इंडोनेशिया (d) वियतनाम
11. यूरोपीय संघ के झंडे में बने सोने के रंग के सितारों का घेरा _____ का प्रतीक है ।
- (a) एकता तथा शक्ति
(b) शांति तथा सौहार्द
(c) एकता तथा विभिन्नता
(d) एकता और मेल-मिलाप
12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश 'दक्षिण एशिया' में शामिल **नहीं** है ?
- (a) भूटान (b) नेपाल
(c) चीन (d) पाकिस्तान





7. Where was the first summit of the NAM held in September 1961 ?
- (a) New Delhi (b) Cairo
(c) Jakarta (d) Belgrade
8. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 to _____.
- (a) recommend the formation of Union Territories
(b) redraw the boundaries of States
(c) merge the Princely States with India
(d) reorganise only the provinces under the British control
9. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India ?
- (a) Sardar Patel
(b) Morarji Desai
(c) Ch. Charan Singh
(d) C. Rajgopalachari
10. Which one of the following was **not** a founder country of ASEAN ?
- (a) Singapore (b) Thailand
(c) Indonesia (d) Vietnam
11. In the European Union flag, the circle of gold stars stands for _____.
- (a) solidarity and strength
(b) peace and harmony
(c) unity and diversity
(d) solidarity and harmony
12. 'South Asia' does **not** include which one of the following countries ?
- (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) China (d) Pakistan





खण्ड ख

13. स्वतंत्रता के बाद पहली बार किसी गैर-काँग्रेसी राजनीतिक दल ने कब और किस राज्य में सरकार बनाई ? उस राजनीतिक दल का नाम भी लिखिए । $1+1=2$
14. दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से दर्शाइए कि भारत को रूस के साथ अपने संबंधों से लाभ पहुँचता है । $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. यूरोपीय संघ की सैन्य शक्ति का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 2
16. 1964 में भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के विभाजन के कारण को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
17. 'ब्रिक्स (BRICS)' का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए तथा इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य को उजागर कीजिए । $1+1=2$
18. मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा प्रस्तुत द्वि-राष्ट्र के सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2

खण्ड ग

19. यूनेस्को (UNESCO) का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए । इसके किन्हीं दो कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $1+3=4$
20. भारत में 1960 के दशक को 'खतरनाक दशक' के रूप में कहे जाने के लिए उत्तरदायी आशंकाओं को उजागर कीजिए । 4
21. क्या यह उचित है कि वीटो शक्ति का अधिकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् के केवल पाँच स्थायी सदस्यों को ही दिया जाए ? किन्हीं दो उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
22. विभाजन के समय ब्रिटिश इंडिया के दो मुस्लिम बहुल प्रांतों (पंजाब और बंगाल) की समस्या को उजागर कीजिए । इस समस्या के समाधान का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $2+2=4$
23. भारत की संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के हुए किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$



SECTION B

13. When and in which State did a non-Congress political party form the Government after Independence for the first time ? Name the political party also. 1+1=2
14. Show with the help of two examples that India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia. 2×1=2
15. Evaluate the military strength of the European Union. 2
16. Explain the cause of split in the Communist Party of India in 1964. 2
17. Write the full form of 'BRICS' and highlight its main objective. 1+1=2
18. Explain the Two-Nation Theory advanced by the Muslim League. 2

SECTION C

19. Write the full form of UNESCO. State any two of its functions. 1+3=4
20. Highlight the apprehensions responsible for labelling the decade of 1960s in India as the 'dangerous decade'. 4
21. Is it justified to give Veto Power only to five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council ? Support your answer with any two arguments. 2×2=4
22. Highlight the problem of the two Muslim majority provinces of British India (Punjab and Bengal) at the time of partition. Analyse the decision taken to solve the problem. 2+2=4
23. Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the culture of India. 2×2=4





खण्ड घ

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

1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी थी। इस सरकार ने घोषणा की कि सच्ची गुटनिरपेक्ष नीति का पालन किया जाएगा। इसके बाद की सभी सरकारों ने (काँग्रेसी या गैर-काँग्रेसी) चीन के साथ बेहतर संबंध बनाने और अमरीका के साथ नज़दीकी रिश्ते बनाने की पहल की। भारतीय राजनीति में और आमतौर पर चलने वाली बहसों में भी भारत की विदेश नीति को विशेष तौर पर दो संदर्भों में देखा जाता है। 1990 के बाद के दौर में अमरीका-समर्थक विदेश नीति अपनाने के लिए शासक दलों की आलोचना हुई है।

- (i) जनता पार्टी सरकार ने सच्ची गुटनिरपेक्ष नीति का पालन करने के लिए भारतीय विदेश नीति में क्या परिवर्तन करने का फैसला किया ?
- (a) सोवियत संघ की ओर झुकाव को सही किया जाएगा।
(b) भारत अपना शक्ति गुट बनाएगा।
(c) भारत अपनी विदेश नीति में अमरीका की ओर झुकाव वाली नीति लाएगा।
(d) भारत पृथक् रहने की नीति अपनाएगा।
- (ii) 1977 में जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में निम्नलिखित में से भारत के प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे ?
- (a) चौ. चरण सिंह (b) मोरारजी देसाई
(c) चौ. देवी लाल (d) चन्द्रशेखर
- (iii) 1990 के दशक में भारतीय विदेश नीति में अमरीका-समर्थक रणनीति अपनाने का कारण क्या था ?
- (a) आर्थिक हित (b) सैन्य हित
(c) न्यूक्लियर हित (d) सांस्कृतिक हित





SECTION D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

4×1=4

The Janata Party Government that came to power in 1977 announced that it would follow genuine non-alignment. Since then, all Governments, (Congress or non-Congress) have taken initiatives for restoring better relations with China and entering into close ties with US. In Indian politics and in popular mind, India's foreign policy is always very closely linked to two questions. In the post-1990 period, the ruling parties have often been criticised for their pro-US foreign policy.

- (i) What did the Janata Party Government decide to change in the foreign policy of India to follow genuine non-alignment ?
- (a) Pro-Soviet tilt would be corrected.
(b) India would form its own power bloc.
(c) India would have a pro-US tilt in its foreign policy.
(d) India would remain isolated.
- (ii) Who among the following was the Prime Minister of India when the Janata Party came into power in 1977 ?
- (a) Ch. Charan Singh (b) Morarji Desai
(c) Ch. Devi Lal (d) Chandra Shekhar
- (iii) The pro-US strategy in India's foreign policy during 1990s was mainly due to its _____.
- (a) economic interests (b) military interests
(c) nuclear interests (d) cultural interests





- (iv) निम्नलिखित मुद्दों में से कौन-सा मुद्दा हमेशा भारत की विदेश नीति से निकटता से जुड़ा रहा है ?
- (a) भारत-श्रीलंका के व्यापारिक संबंध
 - (b) भारत-पाकिस्तान के संबंध
 - (c) भारत-चीन के सांस्कृतिक संबंध
 - (d) भारत-जापान के परमाणु संबंध

25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 13 पर) में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) के द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या तथा मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका के रूप में लिखिए :

4×1=4

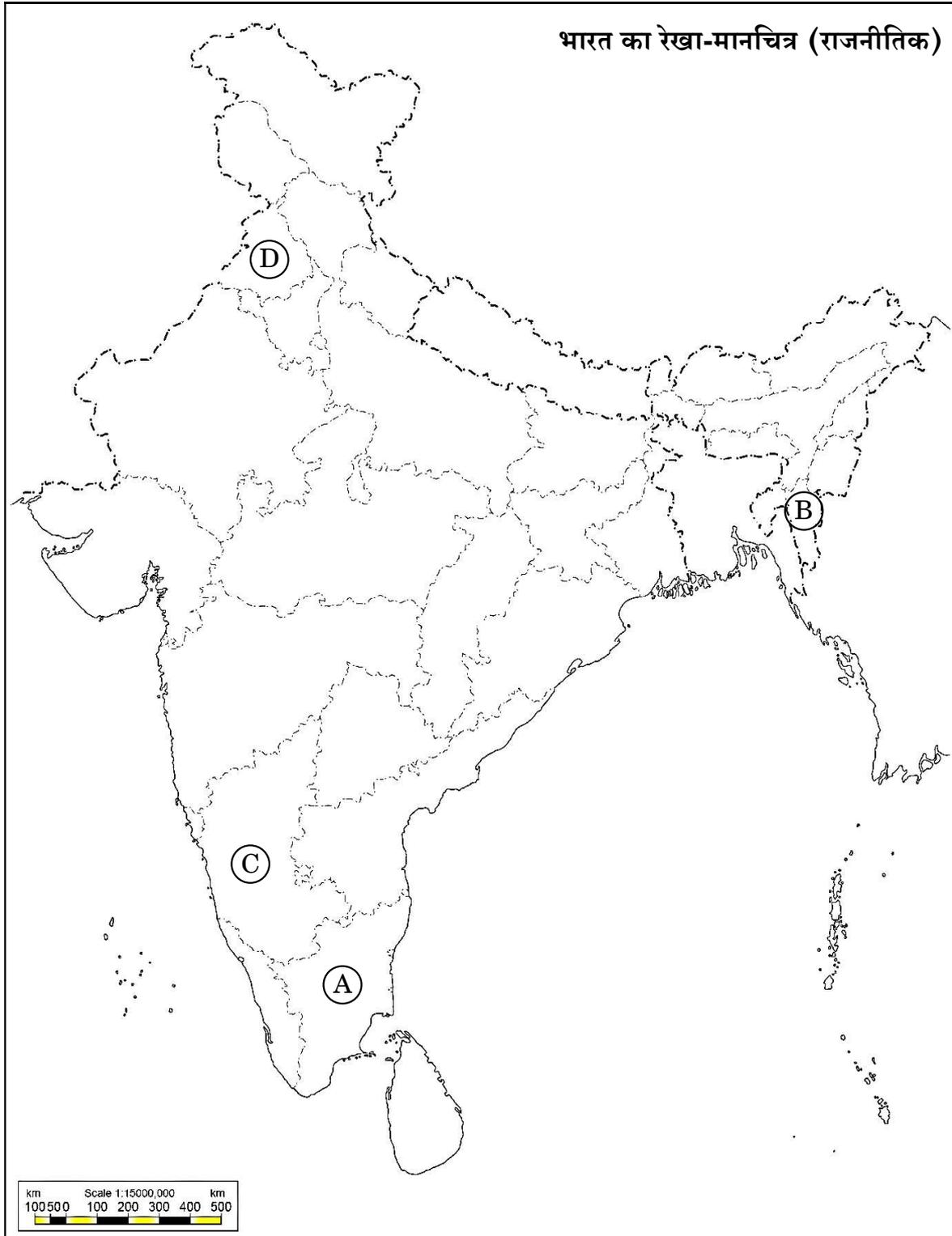
प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या	मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) वह राज्य जिसका संबंध समाज सुधारक ई.वी. रामास्वामी पेरियार से था।
- (ii) वह राज्य जहाँ राजीव गाँधी – लोंगोवाल समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।
- (iii) वह राज्य जिससे लालडेंगा का संबंध था।
- (iv) वह राज्य जिसका संबंध पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री एच.डी. देवगौड़ा से था।





प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए





- (iv) Which one of the following issues has always been closely linked to India's foreign policy ?
- (a) India's trade relations with Sri Lanka
 - (b) India's relations with Pakistan
 - (c) India's cultural relations with China
 - (d) India's nuclear relations with Japan

25. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 15), four States have been marked as **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)** and **(D)**. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

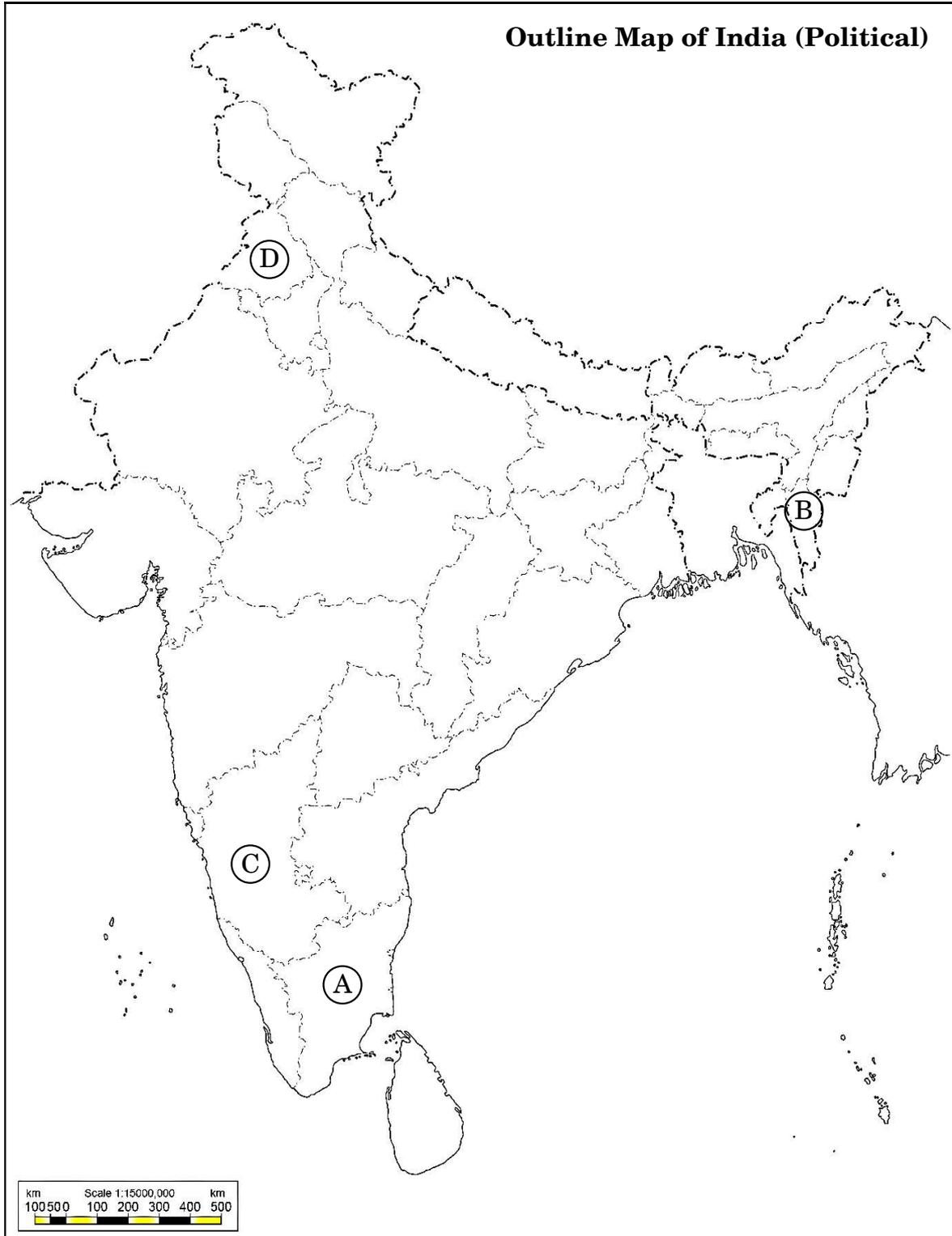
4×1=4

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

- (i) The State to which the social reformer E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar belonged.
- (ii) The State where Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was signed.
- (iii) The State to which Laldenga belonged.
- (iv) The State to which former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda belonged.



For question no. 25





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

- (25.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिसका संबंध समाज सुधारक ई.वी. रामास्वामी पेरियार से था।
- (25.2) राजीव गाँधी – लोंगोवाल समझौता किस राज्य के बारे में हुआ था ?
- (25.3) किस राज्य की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए लालडेंगा तथा राजीव गाँधी के बीच समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे ?
- (25.4) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य से कौन-से दो केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्र बनाए गए ?

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



Surendra

Surendra, The Hindu

- (i) दिया गया कार्टून निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय संगठनों में से किस एक से संबंधित है ?
- (a) आसियान (b) ब्रिक्स
- (c) जी-7 (d) सार्क (दक्षेस)



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

4×1=4

- (25.1) The Social reformer E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar belonged to which State ?
- (25.2) Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was signed for which State ?
- (25.3) Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Laldenga to resolve the problems of which State ?
- (25.4) Which two Union Territories were carved out of the State of Jammu and Kashmir ?

26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

4×1=4



Surendra

Surendra, The Hindu

- (i) The cartoon is related to which one of the following regional organisations ?
 - (a) ASEAN
 - (b) BRICS
 - (c) G-7
 - (d) SAARC





- (ii) उस सदस्य देश की पहचान कीजिए जिसका नाम कार्टून में नहीं है ।
- (a) ईरान
(b) अफगानिस्तान
(c) म्याँमार
(d) पाकिस्तान
- (iii) कार्टून से संबंधित संगठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ?
- (a) बहुस्तरीय साधनों से सदस्य राज्यों में सहयोग स्थापित करना ।
(b) द्विस्तरीय संघर्षों को निपटाना ।
(c) आपसी सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक संघर्षों का हल निकालना ।
(d) सामान्य दुश्मन के विरुद्ध इकट्ठे मिलकर मुकाबला करना ।
- (iv) निम्नलिखित सदस्य देशों में से किस देश में निर्वाचित सरकार **नहीं** है ?
- (a) नेपाल (b) मालदीव
(c) भूटान (d) बांग्लादेश

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

4×1=4

- (26.1) सार्क संबंधी, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा कथन सही है ?
- (a) यह एक मुख्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पहल है ।
(b) सहयोग की स्थापना के लिए यह एक क्षेत्रीय प्रयास है ।
(c) इसका विस्तृत नाम (रूप) है साउथ एशियन एसोसिएशन फॉर रिवाइवल ऑफ कोऑपरेशन ।
(d) सार्क (दक्षेस) का सबसे शक्तिशाली सदस्य देश चीन है ।





- (ii) Identify the member country whose name is missing in the cartoon.
- (a) Iran
 - (b) Afghanistan
 - (c) Myanmar
 - (d) Pakistan
- (iii) What is the main objective of the organisation related to the cartoon ?
- (a) To evolve cooperation among member states through multilateral means.
 - (b) To resolve bilateral conflicts.
 - (c) To solve mutual social and religious conflicts.
 - (d) To fight together against a common enemy.
- (iv) Which one of the following member countries does **not** have an elected government ?
- (a) Nepal
 - (b) Maldives
 - (c) Bhutan
 - (d) Bangladesh

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

4×1=4

- (26.1) Which one of the following statements about SAARC is correct ?
- (a) It is a major international initiative.
 - (b) It is a regional effort to evolve cooperation.
 - (c) Its full form is South Asian Association for Revival of Cooperation.
 - (d) China is the most powerful member of SAARC.





- (26.2) साफ्टा (SAFTA) का सही विस्तृत रूप पहचानिए ।
- (a) साउथ एशियन फॉरेन ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट
(b) साउथ एशियन फाइनेंशियल ट्रेड एसोसिएशन
(c) साउथ एशियन फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट
(d) साउथ एशियन फ्री ट्रेवल एग्रीमेंट
- (26.3) निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को 'दक्षिण एशिया' में सम्मिलित **नहीं** किया जाता है ?
- (a) अफगानिस्तान (b) पाकिस्तान
(c) चीन (d) म्यांमार
- (26.4) नेपाल ने नए संविधान को किस वर्ष अंगीकृत किया था ?
- (a) 2014
(b) 2015
(c) 2016
(d) 2017

खण्ड ड

27. (क) स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् पहली बार स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव करवाने में भारत के चुनाव आयोग के समक्ष आई समस्याओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 6
- अथवा**
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् पहले दो दशकों के दौरान भारत की राजनीति में विपक्षी दलों की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए । 6
28. (क) सोवियत संघ में सुधार लाने हेतु गोर्बाचेव द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए सुधारों के किन्हीं तीन विपरीत प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3×2=6
- अथवा**
- (ख) सोवियत संघ के विघटन के किन्हीं तीन परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3×2=6





- (26.2) Identify the correct full form of SAFTA.
- (a) South Asian Foreign Trade Agreement
 - (b) South Asian Financial Trade Association
 - (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
 - (d) South Asian Free Travel Agreement
- (26.3) Which one of the following countries is *not* included in 'South Asia' ?
- (a) Afghanistan
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) China
 - (d) Myanmar
- (26.4) In which year did Nepal adopt a new constitution ?
- (a) 2014
 - (b) 2015
 - (c) 2016
 - (d) 2017

SECTION E

27. (a) Analyse the problems faced by the Election Commission of India in holding free and fair elections for the first time after Independence. 6

OR

- (b) Assess the role played by the opposition parties in the politics of India during the first two decades after Independence. 6

28. (a) Analyse any three adverse effects of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. 3×2=6

OR

- (b) Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 3×2=6





29. (क) 'आनन्दपुर साहिब प्रस्ताव' में सम्मिलित अकाली दल की किन्हीं चार माँगों को उजागर कीजिए । 6

अथवा

- (ख) 1990 में मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने से भारतीय राजनीति पर हुए किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों को उजागर कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (क) भारत में वैश्वीकरण के विरोध के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

- (ख) किन्हीं तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों के प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$





29. (a) Highlight any four demands of Akali Dal included in the 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution'. 6

OR

- (b) Highlight any three effects of the implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990 on Indian politics. $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) Analyse any three reasons for resistance to globalisation in India. $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of any three international environmental movements. $3 \times 2 = 6$



Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. . If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right(√) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note " Extra Question ".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once
11	A full scale of marks 80 marks given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/C/2

Supplementary Examination,2023

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



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/C/2

Supplementary Examination,2023

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
	For Question number 1, 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.			
Q1.	<p>Assertion (A) : A major change in Indian politics after 2014 is the shift from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance-oriented.</p> <p>Reason (R) : The NDA III government started several socio-economic welfare schemes for the masses.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>		1	
Ans	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	R.M.-II	1	
Q2.	<p>Rearrange the following events in a chronological order :</p> <p>(i) Lok Sabha Elections after which United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power at the Centre.</p> <p>(ii) Bahujan Samaj Party achieved first breakthrough in Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(iii) The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations.</p> <p>(iv) H.D. Deve Gowda became the Prime Minister of India.</p> <p>Choose the correct option.</p> <p>(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)</p> <p>(c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)</p>		1	
Ans	(c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)	P-179,182,190-II	1	
Q3.	<p>In which year did China take over the control of Tibet ?</p> <p>(a) 1950 (b) 1956</p> <p>(c) 1962 (d) 1968</p>		1	
Ans	(a) 1950	P-61-II	1	
Q4.	<p>In the traditional concept of security, the greatest danger to the security of a country is from _____.</p> <p>(a) military threats from outside its borders</p> <p>(b) economic crisis</p> <p>(c) population explosion</p> <p>(d) from epidemics</p>		1	
Ans	(a) Military threats from outside its borders	P-101-I	1	



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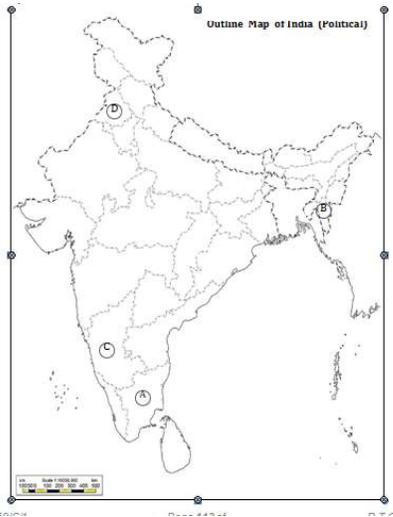
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Q18.	Explain the ‘Two-Nation Theory’ advanced by the Muslim League.		2	2
Ans	‘Two nation theory ’was advanced by the Muslim League. According to it, India consisted of not one but two ‘people’ i.e. Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded Pakistan as a separate country for Muslims.	8-II	2	2
SECTION C				
Q19.	Write the full form of UNESCO. State any two of its functions.		1+3	4
Ans	Full form- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Functions- 1. It promotes education, natural sciences, anthropology, communication and culture etc. 2. It promotes literacy, technical and educational training. 3. It promotes independence of media also. (Any two)	R.M.-I	1+1½ x2	4
Q20.	Highlight the apprehensions responsible for labelling the decade of 1960s in India as the ‘dangerous decade’.		4	4
Ans	The 1960s was labelled as a dangerous decade because: (i) Country faced the challenge of political succession for the two times in two years. (ii) Problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional division were still prevalent. (iii) There was speculation that all these could lead to a failure of the democratic process or even the disintegration of the country. (iv) Economic crisis due to the Indo–China war of 1962 and Indo-Pak war of 1965. (v) Due to failure of monsoons, drought occurred and created a serious food crisis in India during 1960s. (any two with explanation)	II-83-84	4	4
Q21.	Is it justified to give Veto Power only to five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council? Support your answer with any two arguments.		2x2	4
Ans	Candidate may answer in favour or against the veto power given only to five permanent members: i) It is in conflict with the concept of democracy and sovereign equality. ii) Under the changing circumstances veto power is no longer relevant. iii) No representative from Australia and Africa. (Or any other relevant point) (any two with explanation)	I-90	2x2	4
Q22.	Highlight the problem of the two Muslim majority provinces of British India (Punjab and Bengal) at the time of partition. Analyse the decision taken to solve the problem.		2+2	4



(iv)	<p>Which one of the following issues has always been closely linked to India's foreign policy?</p> <p>(a) India's trade relations with Sri Lanka (b) India's relations with Pakistan (c) India's cultural relations with China (d) India's nuclear relations with Japan</p>																		
	<p>(b) India's relations with Pakistan</p>																		
<p>Q25.</p>	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="261 722 1143 1125"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="261 722 578 827">Serial number of the information used</th> <th data-bbox="578 722 886 827">Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th data-bbox="886 722 1143 827">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 827 578 900">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="578 827 886 900"></td> <td data-bbox="886 827 1143 900"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 900 578 974">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="578 900 886 974"></td> <td data-bbox="886 900 1143 974"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 974 578 1047">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="578 974 886 1047"></td> <td data-bbox="886 974 1143 1047"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1047 578 1121">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="578 1047 886 1121"></td> <td data-bbox="886 1047 1143 1121"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The State to which the social reformer E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar belonged. (ii) The State where Rajiv Gandhi -Longowal Accord was signed. (iii) The State to which Laldenga belonged. (iv) The State to which former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda belonged.</p> 	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			<p>4x1</p>	<p>4</p>	
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

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Ans	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	Ch-8-II	4x1	4
	(i)	A	Tamil Nadu			
	(ii)	D	Punjab			
	(iii)	B	Mizoram			
	(iv)	C	Karnataka			
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :</p> <p>(25.1) The Social reformer E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar belonged to which State ?</p> <p>(25.2) Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed for which State ?</p> <p>(25.3) Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Laldenga to resolve the problems of which State?</p> <p>(25.4) Which two Union Territories were carved out of the State of Jammu and Kashmir?</p>				4x1	4
	<p>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 25</p> <p>25.1 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>25.2 Punjab</p> <p>25.3 Mizoram</p> <p>25.4 i) Jammu and Kashmir</p> <p>ii) Ladakh</p>				4x1	4
Q26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> 			P-73-I	4x1	4
(i)	<p>The cartoon is related to which one of the following regional organisations?</p> <p>(a) ASEAN (b) BRICS</p> <p>(c) G-7 (d) SAARC</p>					
(ii)	<p>Identify the member country whose name is missing in the cartoon.</p> <p>(a) Iran</p> <p>(b) Afghanistan</p> <p>(c) Myanmar</p> <p>(d) Pakistan</p> <p>(b) Afghanistan OR (d) Pakistan</p>					

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(iii)	<p>What is the main objective of the organisation related to the cartoon ?</p> <p>(a) To evolve cooperation among member states through multilateral means.</p> <p>(b) To resolve bilateral conflicts.</p> <p>(c) To solve mutual social and religious conflicts.</p> <p>(d) To fight together against a common enemy.</p>			
	(a) To evolve cooperation among member states through multilateral means			
(iv)	<p>Which one of the following member countries does <i>not</i> have an elected government?</p> <p>(a) Nepal (b)Maldives</p> <p>(c) Bhutan (d)Bangladesh</p>			
	(c) Bhutan			
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</p> <p>(26.1) Which one of the following statements about SAARC is correct?</p> <p>(a) It is a major international initiative.</p> <p>(b) It is a regional effort to evolve cooperation.</p> <p>(c) Its full form is South Asian Association for Revival of Cooperation.</p> <p>(d) China is the most powerful member of SAARC.</p> <p>(26.2) Identify the correct full form of SAFTA.</p> <p>(a) South Asian Foreign Trade Agreement</p> <p>(b) South Asian Financial Trade Association</p> <p>(c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement</p> <p>(d) South Asian Free Travel Agreement</p> <p>(26.3) Which one of the following countries is not included in 'South Asia'?</p> <p>(a)Afghanistan (b)Pakistan</p> <p>(c)China (d)Myanmar</p> <p>(26.4) In which year did Nepal adopt a new constitution?</p> <p>(a)2014</p> <p>(b)2015</p> <p>(c)2016</p> <p>(d)2017</p>		4x1	4
	<p><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 26.</u></p> <p>26.1 b. It is a regional effort to evolve cooperation</p> <p>26.2 c. South Asian Free Trade Agreement</p> <p>26.3 c. China</p> <p>26.4 b. 2015</p>		4x1	4
	SECTION E			
Q27. (a)	<p>Analyse the problems faced by the Election Commission of India in holding free and fair elections for the first time after Independence.</p> <p align="center">OR</p>		6 6	6 6

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(b)	Assess the role played by the opposition parties in the politics of India during the first two decades after Independence.			
Ans (a)	<p>Problems faced by the Election Commission:-</p> <p>i) In a country like India's size, preparation of electoral rolls was a very huge and difficult task.</p> <p>ii) Drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies was problematic due to India's size and many complications.</p> <p>iii) When the first draft of the rolls was published it was published, it was discovered that names of 40 lakh women were not included.</p> <p>iv) Preparing for the first general election was a mammoth exercise. No election on this scale had ever been conducted in the world before.</p> <p>v) only 15% of the eligible voters were literate. Therefore the election commission had to think some special method of voting.</p> <p>vi) It was the first big test of democracy in a poor illiterate country.</p> <p>vii) The election commission had to train over over 3 lakh officers and polling staff to conduct the elections.</p> <p>(Any six)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Role played by the opposition parties :-</p> <p>i) India had a large number of diverse and vibrant opposition parties than many other multi-party democracies.</p> <p>ii) In spite of only a token representation in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, the opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.</p> <p>iii) These parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the ruling party i.e. Congress.</p> <p>iv) The healthy criticism by the opposition parties kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the congress.</p> <p>v) By keeping democratic political alternative alive, the opposition parties prevented the resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic.</p> <p>vi) These parties (opposition) also groomed the leader who were to play a crucial role in the shaping of our country.</p> <p align="right">(Assess as a whole)</p>	28-II	6x1	6
(b)	<p>i) India had a large number of diverse and vibrant opposition parties than many other multi-party democracies.</p> <p>ii) In spite of only a token representation in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, the opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.</p> <p>iii) These parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the ruling party i.e. Congress.</p> <p>iv) The healthy criticism by the opposition parties kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the congress.</p> <p>v) By keeping democratic political alternative alive, the opposition parties prevented the resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic.</p> <p>vi) These parties (opposition) also groomed the leader who were to play a crucial role in the shaping of our country.</p> <p align="right">(Assess as a whole)</p>	40-II	6x1	6
Q28.				6
(a)	Analyse any three adverse effects of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.		3x2	
(b)	Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.		3x2	6
Ans (a)	<p>Adverse effects of the Reforms:</p> <p>i) The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet block started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control.</p> <p>ii) The communist regimes in the Soviet system collapsed one after another due to non- interference by the Soviet regime.</p> <p>iii) Crisis within the USSR deepened leading to quick Soviet disintegration .</p> <p>iv) These reforms were opposed even by the leaders within the communist party.</p>	19-I	3x2	6



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(b)	(Any three) Or Consequences of disintegration: i) The cold war confrontations ended. ii) Power relations in world politics changed. iii) The end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. iv) The international system saw many new players emerging, each with its new identity. (Any three with explanation)	23-I	3x2	6
Q29. (a)	Highlight any four demands of Akali Dal included in the ‘Anandpur Sahib Resolution’.		6	6
(b)	OR Highlight any three effects of the implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990 on Indian politics.		3x2	6
Ans (a)	Four demands of Akali Dal included in the ‘Anandpur Sahib Resolution’ are- 1. It asserted for regional autonomy. 2. Wanted to redefine centre-state relationship. 3. To realise the aspirations of the Sikh Quam 4. To attain the bolbala ‘dominance’ of the Sikhs. 5. Infact, the resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism, but also can be interpreted as a demand for separate Sikh nation. Or (b) Three effects of the implementation of the Mandal Commission are- 1. Implementation of the Mandal Commission’s recommendations came as a boon for OBCs as it ensured 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions. 2. It brought the OBCs to the mainstream of Indian Politics. 3. It led to the mobilization of OBCs as a political force. 4. No political party opposed the implementation, so a consensus emerged in favour of reservation for OBCs. 5. New political parties with OBCs as their base emerged. (or any other point) (Any three)	159-II	6	6
Q30. (a)	Analyse any three reasons for resistance to globalisation in India.		3x2	6
(b)	OR Assess the impact of any three international environmental movements.		3x2	6
Ans (a)	Three causes to resist globalization in India- 1. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalization through political parties and forums like the Indian Social Forum. 2. Trade Unions of Industrial work force as well those represented by farmers have organised protests against the entry of MNCs. 3. The patentship of certain plants like Neem also generated considerable opposition. 4. Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. 5. The Right wing opposed globalisation due to the adverse effect on Indian culture.	147-II	3x2	6



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<p>(b)</p>	<p>6. Entry of MNCs was opposed as it ruined the local industries and petty shopkeepers causing unemployment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Three environmental movements-</p> <p>I. Movements against deforestation.</p> <p>II. Movements against Mega dams.</p> <p>III. Movements against mineral industry's extraction from Earth</p> <p>i) Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Africa and India faced the problem of forest clearing at an alarming rate. The people of these countries have been raising their voices against deforestation for the last four decades. This has led to awareness among not only the people but also the governments to take necessary and remedial measures.</p> <p>ii) The second movement was against the mining of natural resources. One such movement had started in Philippines where a vast network of groups and organisation campaigned against an Australis based MNC. Even the people of Australia opposed this company's activities as an act against environment.</p> <p>iii) In every country where mega dams are being built , one can easily find activities and organizations opposing it. These movements are pro-river, for sustainable development and equitable management of river systems and valleys. Such movements were launched to save Franklin river in Australia and the Narmada river in India.</p> <p>These movements have brought the importance of natural habitats to the problem of displacement and deforestation.</p> <p>Or any other movement</p>	<p>127-I</p>	<p>3x2</p>	<p>6</p>
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