



Series **GEFH1/1**

SET ~ 2



रोल नं.

Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

59/1/2

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। 12×1=12

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक वैश्वीकरण का मुख्य कारण है ?
 - (a) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ का गठन
 - (b) नई प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास
 - (c) विश्व बैंक की स्थापना
 - (d) भारत और चीन में अर्थव्यवस्था का उत्थान





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 × 1 = 12

1. Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation ?
 - (a) The formation of United Nations
 - (b) The development of new technology
 - (c) The establishment of the World Bank
 - (d) The rise of economy in India and China





2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन पर्यावरण के बारे में सही हैं ?
- (i) पर्यावरण की चिन्ताएँ वैश्विक राजनीति का अंग हैं ।
 - (ii) पर्यावरण पर एक सम्मेलन 1992 में रियो-डी-जनेरियो में आयोजित हुआ था ।
 - (iii) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ ने पर्यावरणीय कार्यक्रमों का संचालन संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग को सौंप दिया है ।
 - (iv) पृथ्वी सम्मेलन का आयोजन संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा किया गया था ।

सही विकल्प चुनिए ।

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (i), (iii), (iv) | (b) (i), (ii), (iv) |
| (c) (i), (ii), (iii) | (d) (ii), (iii), (iv) |

3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक वैश्विक सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा **नहीं** है ?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) ग्लोबल वार्मिंग (वैश्विक तापवृद्धि) | (b) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद |
| (c) महामारियाँ | (d) बढ़ती कीमतेँ |

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी संस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्षों को रोकने का काम करती है ?

- (a) संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग
- (b) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद्
- (c) आसियान
- (d) एमनेस्टी इन्टरनेशनल

5. सही विकल्प चुनकर वाक्य पूरा कीजिए :

अरब स्प्रिंग एक _____ ।

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) राजनीतिक आन्दोलन था | (b) सांस्कृतिक आन्दोलन था |
| (c) सामाजिक आन्दोलन था | (d) पर्यावरणीय आन्दोलन था |

6. सही विकल्प चुनकर वाक्य पूरा कीजिए :

मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव _____ ।

- (a) सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव थे
- (b) रूस के साम्यवादी दल के संस्थापक थे
- (c) पश्चिमी यूरोपीय देशों के एक नेता थे
- (d) सोवियत संघ में सुधारों का विरोध करने वाले एक नेता थे





2. Which of the following statements about environment are correct ?
- (i) Environmental concerns are part of the global politics.
 - (ii) A conference on environment was held in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992.
 - (iii) The UN has assigned the environmental programmes to UN Human Rights Commission.
 - (iv) The Earth Summit was organised by the United Nations.
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (b) (i), (ii), (iv)
 - (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)
3. Which one of the following is **not** a threat to global security ?
- (a) Global warming
 - (b) International terrorism
 - (c) Epidemics
 - (d) Rising prices
4. Which one of the following organisations works to prevent international conflicts ?
- (a) United Nations Human Rights Commission
 - (b) United Nations Security Council
 - (c) ASEAN
 - (d) Amnesty International
5. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence :
Arab Spring was a _____.
- (a) Political movement
 - (b) Cultural movement
 - (c) Social movement
 - (d) Environmental movement
6. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence :
Mikhail Gorbachev was _____.
- (a) General Secretary of the Communist Party of USSR
 - (b) the founder of the Communist Party of Russia
 - (c) a leader of Western European countries
 - (d) a leader against reforms in the USSR





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

7. अभिकथन (A) : मई 1977 में, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने न्यायमूर्ति जे.सी. शाह के नेतृत्व में एक जाँच आयोग को नियुक्त किया।

कारण (R) : आयोग को इंदिरा गाँधी सरकार द्वारा घोषित आपातकाल के कारणों की जाँच के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

8. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रधान मंत्री ने सर्वप्रथम भारत में आर्थिक सुधारों की शुरुआत की ?

- (a) इंदिरा गाँधी
- (b) राजीव गाँधी
- (c) मनमोहन सिंह
- (d) इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल

9. निम्नलिखित को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

- (i) पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर में कबायली घुसपैठिए भेजे।
- (ii) शेख अब्दुल्ला जम्मू-कश्मीर का वज़ीरे-आज़म बना।
- (iii) पंजाब समझौते पर लोंगोवाल और राजीव गाँधी ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे।
- (iv) जम्मू-कश्मीर एक देसी रियासत थी।

सही विकल्प चुनिए।

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (c) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (d) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)





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

7. Assertion (A) : In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah.

Reason (R) : The Commission was appointed to inquire into the reasons for declaring Emergency, by the Indira Gandhi Government.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

8. Who among the following was the first Prime Minister to start economic reforms in India ?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Rajiv Gandhi
- (c) Manmohan Singh
- (d) Inder Kumar Gujral

9. Arrange the following in the chronological order :

- (i) Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to Kashmir.
- (ii) Sheikh Abdullah became Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iii) The Punjab Accord was signed by Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi.
- (iv) Jammu and Kashmir was a Princely State.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (c) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
- (d) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)





10. 1974 में राष्ट्रव्यापी रेल हड़ताल का आह्वान किसने किया था ?
(a) जयप्रकाश नारायण (b) जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस
(c) राम मनोहर लोहिया (d) मोरारजी देसाई
11. वाक्य पूरा करने के लिए सही विकल्प चुनिए :
भारत सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को _____ की नीति के रूप में अपनाया ।
(a) नियोजित विकास (b) मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था
(c) समाजवाद (d) औद्योगीकरण
12. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से भारत के पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों वाला समूह चुनिए :
(a) असम, मणिपुर, छत्तीसगढ़
(b) मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नागालैण्ड
(c) झारखण्ड, नागालैण्ड, उत्तराखण्ड
(d) मणिपुर, महाराष्ट्र, मिज़ोरम

खण्ड ख

13. किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की शक्ति को दर्शाइए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. 'आसियान शैली' की किन्हीं दो महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. सुरक्षा की अपारम्परिक धारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
16. भारत के ऐसे किन्हीं चार प्रधानमन्त्रियों के नाम लिखिए, जिन्होंने किसी गठबंधन सरकार का नेतृत्व किया हो । $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
17. भारत में पहली मिली-जुली सरकार (गठबंधन की सरकार) किस वर्ष में बनी और क्यों बनी ? $1 + 1 = 2$
18. मंडल आयोग की किन्हीं दो सिफारिशों को उजागर कीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$





10. Who gave a call for a nationwide Railway Strike in 1974 ?
- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) George Fernandes
(c) Ram Manohar Lohia (d) Morarji Desai
11. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence :
Five Year Plans were adopted by the Government of India as a policy of _____.
- (a) planned development (b) mixed economy
(c) socialism (d) industrialisation
12. From the following options, choose the set of States that belong to North-East India only.
- (a) Assam, Manipur, Chhattisgarh
(b) Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland
(c) Jharkhand, Nagaland, Uttarakhand
(d) Manipur, Maharashtra, Mizoram

SECTION B

13. Show with the help of any two examples, the strength of the United Nations. $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. Highlight any two important features of the 'ASEAN way'. $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. Explain the non-traditional notion of security. 2
16. Identify and name any four Prime Ministers of India who have led a coalition government. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
17. In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why ? $1 + 1 = 2$
18. Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission. $2 \times 1 = 2$





खण्ड ग

19. गरीबी हटाने के लिए इंदिरा गाँधी द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों को उजागर कीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. भारत के त्योहारों पर वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. 'यूनिसेफ (UNICEF)' का पूर्ण रूप लिखिए तथा इसके कोई दो कार्य लिखिए । $1 + 3 = 4$
22. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्ध सुधारने के कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
23. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण के कोई दो उपाय लिखिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$

खण्ड घ

24. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$
- “चीन के साथ हुए युद्ध ने भारत के नेताओं को पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की डाँवाँडोल स्थिति के प्रति सचेत किया । अलग-थलग एवं अत्यन्त अविकसित होने के अतिरिक्त, यह क्षेत्र भारत के समक्ष राष्ट्रीय अखंडता और राजनीतिक एकता के लिए चुनौती प्रस्तुत कर रहा था ।”
- (i) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राज्य, पूर्वोत्तर का राज्य **नहीं** है ?
- (a) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (b) उत्तराखण्ड
(c) मेघालय (d) त्रिपुरा
- (ii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राज्य, भारत-चीन युद्ध के कारण सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुआ ?
- (a) असम (b) नागालैण्ड
(c) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (d) सिक्किम
- (iii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राज्य, भारत-चीन युद्ध के तुरन्त बाद पूर्वोत्तर में गठित किया गया था ?
- (a) नागालैण्ड (b) असम
(c) सिक्किम (d) अरुणाचल प्रदेश





SECTION C

19. Highlight any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty. $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the festivals of India. $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. Write the full form of 'UNICEF' and state any two functions of it. $1 + 3 = 4$
22. Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan. $2 \times 2 = 4$
23. Write any two measures to conserve the natural resources. $2 \times 2 = 4$

SECTION D

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

“The war with China alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the North-East region. Apart from being isolated and extremely under-developed, this region also presented India with the challenge of national integration and political unity.”

- (i) Which one of the following States is **not** a North-Eastern State ?
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura
- (ii) Which one of the following States was affected the most due to Sino-Indian conflict ?
- (a) Assam (b) Nagaland
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim
- (iii) Which one of the following States was created in the North-East just after the end of Indo-China War ?
- (a) Nagaland (b) Assam
(c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh



- (iv) कौन-सा राजनीतिक दल, भारत-चीन युद्ध के तुरन्त बाद आंतरिक मतभेद होने के कारण विघटित हुआ ?
- (a) स्वतंत्र पार्टी
(b) काँग्रेस पार्टी
(c) कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया
(d) जनसंघ

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

4×1=4

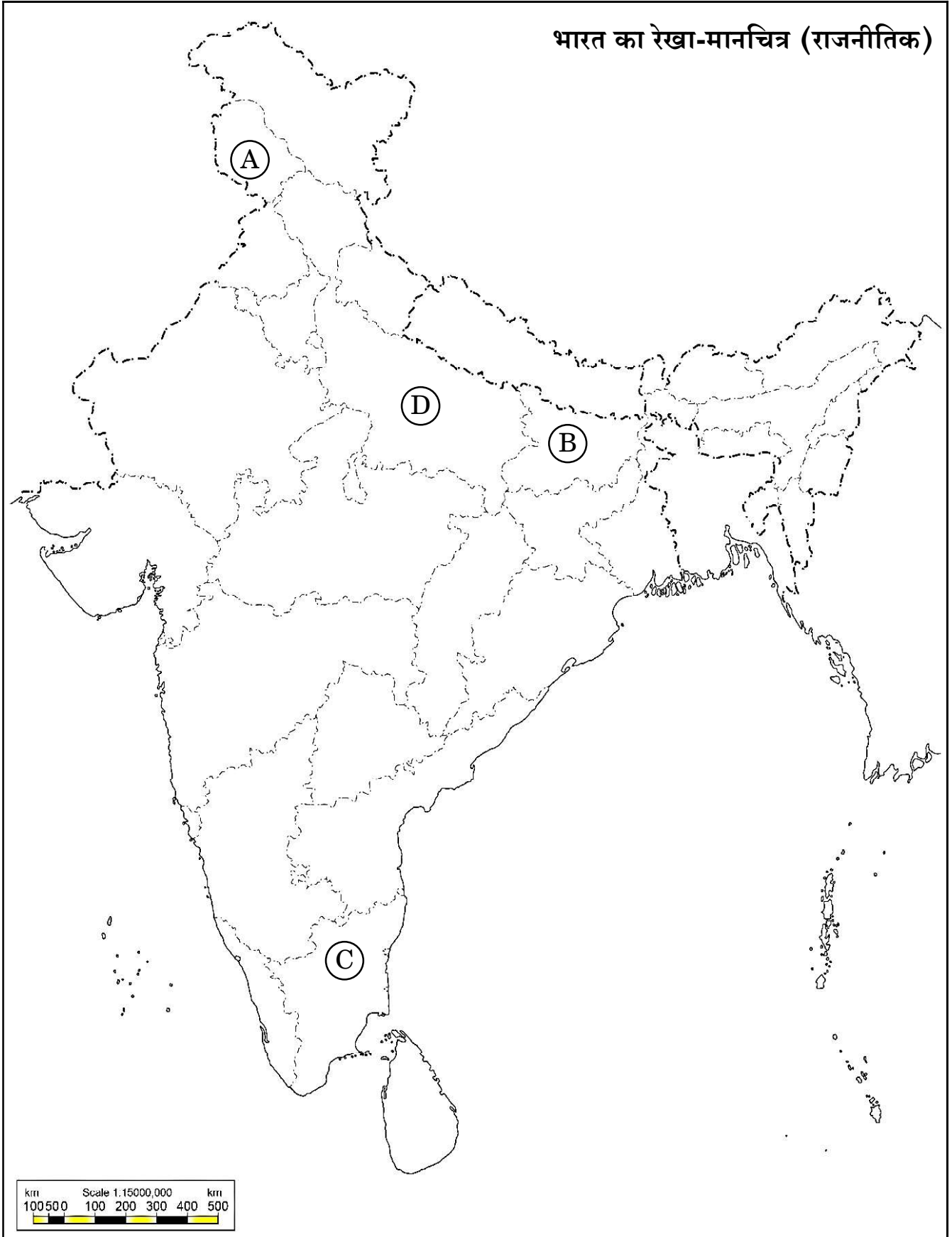
प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या	मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) वह राज्य जिससे मंडल आयोग के अध्यक्ष, बी.पी. मंडल का सम्बन्ध था।
(ii) वह राज्य जहाँ बहुजन समाज पार्टी ने अपनी पहली सरकार बनाई।
(iii) वह केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्र जिसका गठन 2019 में किया गया था।
(iv) वह राज्य जहाँ से द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कषम राजनीतिक पार्टी का उदय हुआ।





प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए





- (iv) Which political party got split just after the Indo-China War due to internal differences ?
- (a) Swatantra Party
 - (b) Congress Party
 - (c) Communist Party of India
 - (d) Jana Sangh

25. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 15), four States/Union Territories have been marked as **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)** and **(D)**. Identify these States/Union Territories 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 :

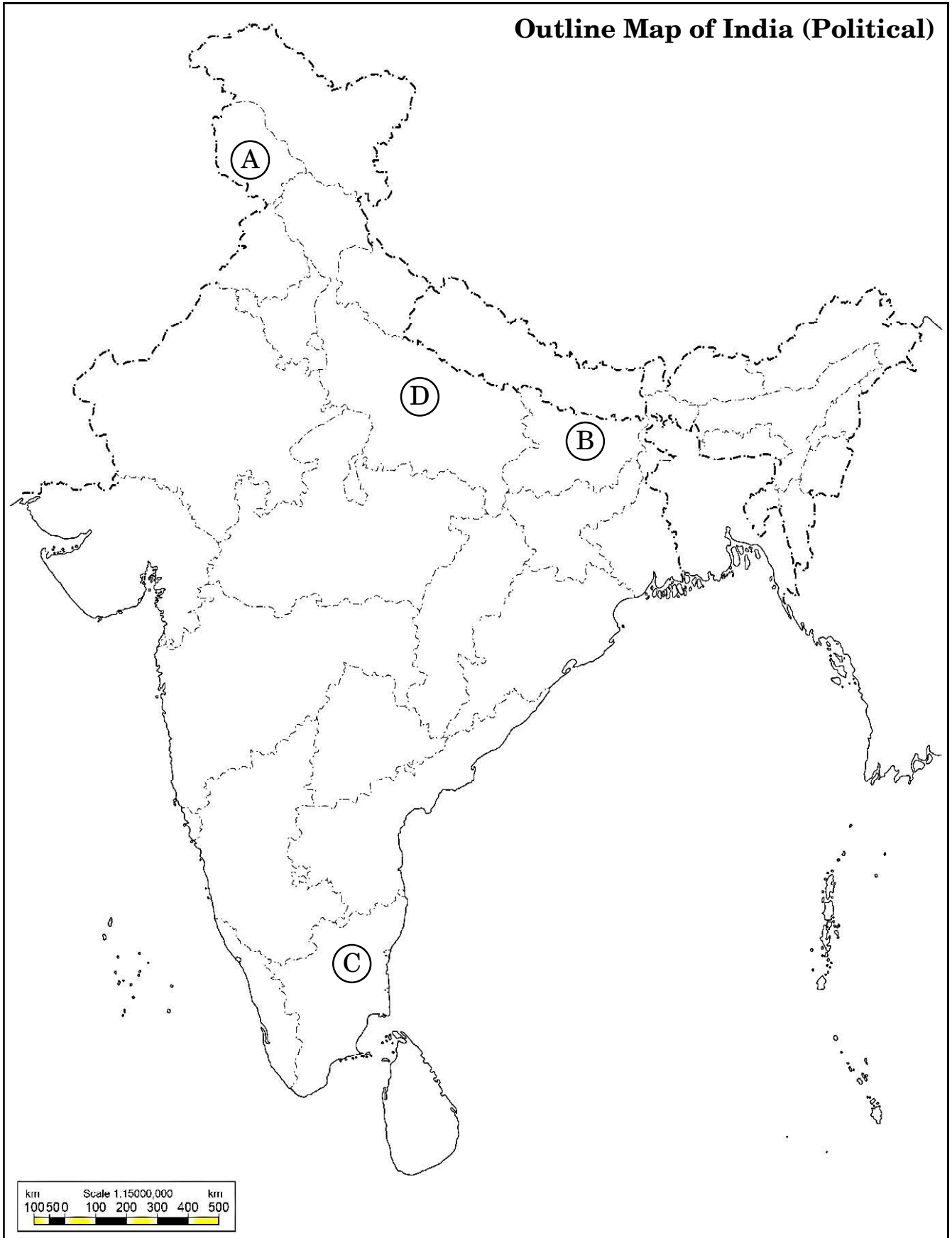
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The State to which the Chairman of the Mandal Commission, B.P. Mandal, belonged.
- (ii) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government.
- (iii) The Union Territory which was constituted in 2019.
- (iv) The State from which the political party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam originated.





For question no. 25





नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 25 के स्थान पर हैं:

4×1=4

- (25.1) बहुजन समाज पार्टी के संस्थापक नेता का नाम लिखिए ।
- (25.2) भारत के पहले गैर-काँग्रेसी प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे ?
- (25.3) मंडल आयोग के अध्यक्ष, बी.पी. मंडल, भारत के किस राज्य से संबंधित थे ?
- (25.4) 2019 में किस केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्र का गठन किया गया था ?

26. नीचे दिए गए कार्टून का अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

4×1=4



- (i) दायीं ओर बैठा बाघ कौन-से संगठन को दर्शा रहा है ?
- (a) लिबरेशन टाइगर्स ऑफ तमिल ईलम
- (b) लिबरल टाइगर्स ऑफ तमिल एस्टेट
- (c) लिबरेशन टाइगर्स ऑफ तमिल ईस्ट
- (d) लिबरल टाइगर्स ऑफ तमिल ईलम





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

- (25.1) Name the founder leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party.
- (25.2) Who was the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India ?
- (25.3) B.P. Mandal, the chairman of Mandal Commission belonged to which State of India ?
- (25.4) Which Union Territory was constituted in 2019 ?

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



- (i) The tiger sitting on the right-hand side represents which organisation ?
 - (a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
 - (b) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Estate
 - (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil East
 - (d) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam





- (ii) 1983 के बाद श्रीलंका में उभरा संघर्ष निम्नलिखित में से किस पर आधारित था ?
- (a) सरकार द्वारा राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बीच भेदभाव
 - (b) सरकार द्वारा दो समुदायों के बीच भेदभाव
 - (c) सरकार द्वारा दो क्षेत्रों के बीच भेदभाव
 - (d) सरकार द्वारा दो धर्मों के बीच भेदभाव
- (iii) श्रीलंका में संघर्ष के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है ?
- (a) भारत इस समस्या से दूर रहा और कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया ।
 - (b) भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ से समस्या हल करने को कहा ।
 - (c) भारत ने श्रीलंका के साथ एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए और समस्या के समाधान में शामिल हुआ ।
 - (d) संघर्ष के दौरान, भारत ने श्रीलंका के साथ अपने राजनयिक संबंध तोड़ लिए ।
- (iv) कार्टून क्या सन्देश देता है ?
- (a) श्रीलंका की सरकार परस्पर विरोधी दोनों गुटों के बीच संतुलन बनाने में सफल रही ।
 - (b) दोनों गुट सरकार के विरुद्ध थे ।
 - (c) सरकार ने दोनों समुदायों के साथ समान व्यवहार किया ।
 - (d) परस्पर विरोधी दोनों गुटों के बीच संतुलन बनाना बहुत कठिन था ।

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

- (26.1) श्रीलंका में संघर्ष _____ के बीच था ।
- (a) दो समुदायों
 - (b) दो क्षेत्रों
 - (c) दो धर्मों
 - (d) दो विचारधाराओं





- (ii) The conflict in Sri Lanka from 1983 onwards was based on which of the following ?
- (a) Discrimination by the government between political parties
 - (b) Discrimination by the government between two communities
 - (c) Discrimination by the government between two regions
 - (d) Discrimination by the government between two religions
- (iii) Which one of the following statements about Sri Lankan crisis is true ?
- (a) India did not interfere in the crisis and kept away from the problem.
 - (b) India asked the United Nations to resolve the problem.
 - (c) India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and got involved in the solution to the problem.
 - (d) India snapped its diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka during the crisis.
- (iv) What message does the cartoon convey ?
- (a) Sri Lankan government managed to balance the two rival groups.
 - (b) Both the groups were against the government.
 - (c) The government treated both the communities equally.
 - (d) It was very difficult to maintain balance between the two rival groups.

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

4×1=4

- (26.1) In Sri Lanka, there was a conflict between _____.
- (a) two communities
 - (b) two regions
 - (c) two religions
 - (d) two ideologies





- (26.2) 1989 में, भारत ने श्रीलंका में अपनी सेना, निम्नलिखित में से किस एक नाम के अन्तर्गत भेजी ?
- भारतीय शान्ति समूह
 - भारतीय शान्ति सेना
 - भारतीय शान्ति दूत
 - तमिलों की भारतीय सेना
- (26.3) श्रीलंका की सेना के विरुद्ध लड़ने वाले तमिल लोगों के समूह का नाम लिखिए ।
- भारतीय तमिल
 - लिट्टे (एल.टी.टी.ई.)
 - तमिल्स फॉर डेमोक्रेसी
 - तमिल यूनाइटेड फ्रंट
- (26.4) संघर्षों के बावजूद, श्रीलंका ने _____ ।
- आर्थिक वृद्धि और विकास प्राप्त किया
 - अर्थव्यवस्था में गिरावट दर्ज की
 - जनसंख्या में वृद्धि दर्ज की
 - व्यापार में गिरावट दर्ज की

खण्ड ड

27. (क) “सोवियत संघ के विघटन के विश्व राजनीति के लिए अत्यन्त गम्भीर परिणाम निकले ।” तीन उदाहरणों की सहायता से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3×2=6
- अथवा**
- (ख) प्रथम खाड़ी युद्ध की किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3×2=6
28. (क) एक अति प्रभावशाली क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में यूरोपीय संघ की ताकत का मूल्यांकन किन्हीं तीन तथ्यों के आधार पर कीजिए । 3×2=6
- अथवा**
- (ख) “विभिन्न समस्याओं के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया के सभी देशों के लोग लोकतंत्र का समर्थन एवं उसकी आकांक्षा करते हैं ।” किन्हीं तीन उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3×2=6





- (26.2) In 1989, India sent troops to Sri Lanka, named as :
- (a) Indian Peace Groups
 - (b) Indian Peace Keeping Force
 - (c) Indian Peace Workers
 - (d) Indian Troops for Tamils
- (26.3) Name the group of Tamils who fought against the army of Sri Lanka.
- (a) Indian Tamils
 - (b) LTTE
 - (c) Tamils for Democracy
 - (d) Tamil United Front
- (26.4) In spite of conflict, Sri Lanka has registered _____.
- (a) rise in its economy and development
 - (b) fall in its economy
 - (c) rise in the population
 - (d) fall in its trade

SECTION E

27. (a) “The disintegration of the Soviet Union had profound consequences for world politics.” Support the statement with the help of three examples. 3×2=6

OR

- (b) Analyse any three important features of the First Gulf War. 3×2=6

28. (a) Evaluate the strength of European Union as the most effective regional organisation on the basis of any three facts. 3×2=6

OR

- (b) “Despite various problems, the people in all the South Asian countries share the aspiration and support for democracy.” Justify the statement with any three suitable examples. 3×2=6





29. (क) स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत के समक्ष आई किन्हीं तीन चुनौतियों को उजागर कीजिए । 3×2=6

अथवा

- (ख) देसी रियासतों (रजवाड़ों) को भारत संघ में शामिल करने में सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की भूमिका उजागर कीजिए । किन्हीं तीन उदाहरणों की सहायता से अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए । 3×2=6

30. (क) 1969 में काँग्रेस पार्टी में हुए विभाजन के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3×2=6

अथवा

- (ख) 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल से सीखे किन्हीं तीन पाठों का विश्लेषण कीजिए 3×2=6





29. (a) Highlight any three challenges faced by India after independence. $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

(b) Highlight the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the Princely States into the Indian Union. Support your answer with the help of any three examples. $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

(b) Analyse any three lessons learnt from the Emergency declared in 1975. $3 \times 2 = 6$



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:59/1/2

	<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:59/1/2

Ans	<p>The strength of United Nations lies in the following:-</p> <p>i) It helps countries to cooperate to make better living conditions for us all.</p> <p>ii) Some issues are global eg. Global warming, epidemics. UN helps nations come together to resolve.</p> <p>iii) It can play an important role in helping nations discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solution.</p> <p>Examples that show the strengths of UN are as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> UN passed a resolution that helped resolve conflict between Lebanon and Israel. UN health agencies have worked to help nations deal with COVID pandemic. <p>(or any other example) (any two)</p>	P-82 P-83	2x1	2
Q14.	Highlight any two important features of the ‘ASEAN way’.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is</p> <p>i) Informal</p> <p>ii) Non- Confrontational and</p> <p>iii) Cooperative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It respects the national sovereignty of member nations. 	P-56	2x1	2
Q15.	Explain the non-traditional notion of security.		2	
Ans	<p>Non- traditional security is not only about the security of state and its territories also includes the security of all individuals and communities or of all the human kind.</p>	P-106	2	2
Q16.	Identify and name any four Prime Ministers of India who have led a coalition government.		4x ½	2
Ans	<p>Narasinha Rao, V.P.Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh , H.D.Deve Gowda, I.K. Gujral , Chandra Shekhar. (any four)</p>		4x ½	2
Q17.	In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why?		1+1	2
Ans	<p>First Coalition government was formed in the year 1989. As the Congress party could not win a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha. V.P.Singh formed the Coalition government with the help of specific National Front and Janata Dal alliance of BJP and the Left Front.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Even if a candidate mentions about a State govt, the marks should be award</p> <p>For example</p> <p>At state level , first coalition governments were formed in 1967 in states viz.</p> <p>Because no single party could win the majority.</p>	P-90	1+1	2
Q18.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>Recommendations of the Mandal Commission.</p> <p>i) Reservation of 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and govt jobs for backward classes.</p> <p>ii) Backward classes should be understood as castes other than the Schedule Castes.</p>	Pg 182	2x1	2



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

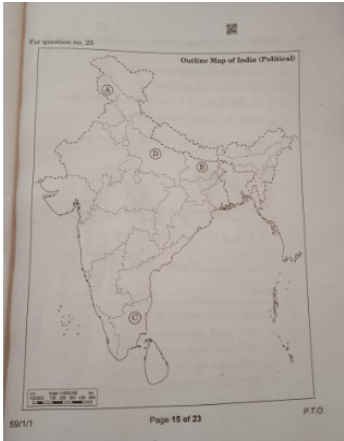

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/2

	iii) Land Reforms to improve the condition of OBCs. (Any two)			
	SECTION C			
Q19.	Highlight any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.		4×1	4
Ans	Steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty. (i) Nationaliation of Banks. (ii) Abolition of Privy Purse. (iii) Nationalisation of General Insurance. (iv) Ceiling on Urban property (v) Land Reform (vi) Public distribution of food grains Or any other relevant point	P-92	4×1	4
Q20.	Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the festivals of India.		2x2	4
Ans	Festivals of India have been affected i) Deepawali-The earthen Diyas have been replaced by electric LED lights & bulbs procured from China and other global market. ii) Festivals of other countries have also started getting celebrated-like Valentine’s day or New Year’s day. iii) People have started to celebrate festivals outside rather than at home. Markets have become attractive place for celebrations. (or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-143	2x2	4
Q21.	Write the full form of UNICEF and state any two functions of it.		1+3	4
Ans	UNICEF- The united Nation International Children’s Emergency Fund Or United Nations Children’s Fund Function: (i) To collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. (ii) To help and encourage the works that promote children health and better life in all parts of the world. Or any other function	Ref. Mat. P-86-I	1+3	4
Q22.	Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.		2x2	4
Ans	Measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan: i) Undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war. ii) Social activists and prominent personalities collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship among people of both countries. iii) Bilateral treaties between two governments to understand each other better. iv) Increase in bilateral trade and tourism. v) Making visas granting procedure easy. (or any other relevant point) (any 2)	P-78-79	2x2	4
Q23.	Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources.		2x2	4
Ans	(i) 3 Rs- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (ii) Some forest – Plant more trees (iii) Use renewable sources of energy (iv) Obey international rules, regulation and environmental laws.	P-119-21	2x2	4



	(any																		
	two)																		
SECTION D																			
Q24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: “The war with China alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the North-East region. Apart from being isolated and extremely under-developed, this region also presented India with the challenge of national integration and political unity.”	P-73	4x1	4															
(i)	Which one of the following States is not a North-Eastern State? (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura Ans. (b) Uttarakhand																		
(ii)	Which one of the following States was affected the most due to Sino-Indian conflict ? (a) Assam (b) Nagaland (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim Ans. (c) Arunachal Pradesh																		
(iii)	Which one of the following States was created in the North-East just after the end of Indo-China War? (a) Nagaland (b) Assam (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh Ans.(a) Nagaland																		
(iv)	Which political party got split just after the Indo-China War due to internal differences? (a) Swatantra Party (b) Congress Party (c) Communist Party of India (d) Jana Sangh Ans. (c) Communist Party of India																		
Q25.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), four States/Union Territories have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States/Union Territories 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:		4x1	4															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)					
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 Chairman of the Mandal Commission, B.P Mandal, belonged. (ii) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government. (iii) The Union Territory which was constituted in 2019. (iv) The State from which the political party Dravida Munnetra																		



	<p>Kazhagam originated.</p> 																		
Ans	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Bihar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Jammu & Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)	B	Bihar	(ii)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	A	Jammu & Kashmir	(iv)	C	Tamil Nadu			
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
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(ii)	D	Uttar Pradesh																	
(iii)	A	Jammu & Kashmir																	
(iv)	C	Tamil Nadu																	
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 25: (25.1) Name the founder leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party. (25.2) Who was the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India? (25.3) B.P. Mandal, the chairman of Mandal Commission belonged to which State of India? (25.4) Which Union Territory was constituted in 2019?</p>		4x1	4															
	<p>Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates 25.1 Kanshi Ram 25.2 Morarji Desai 25.3 Bihar 25.4 Jammu and Kashmir</p>		4x1	4															
Q26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> 	P-73	4x1	4															
(i)	<p>The tiger sitting on the right-hand side represents which organisation? (a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (b) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Estate (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil East (d) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam Ans.(a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam</p>																		

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/2

SECTION E				
Q27.	<p>(a) "The disintegration of the Soviet Union had profound consequences for world politics". Support the statement with the help of three examples.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three important features of the First Gulf War.</p>		3x2	6
Ans.	<p>Consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.</p> <p>i) World became unipolar. ii) Communism & socialism started to decline. iii) End of cold war confrontation iv) Many new countries emerged & strength of the NATO increased. vi) The US emerged as the only super power. Or any other relevant point (any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Features of First Gulf war:</p> <p>i) Iraq invaded Kuwait and annexed it. United Nation mandated the liberation of Kuwait. ii) A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq under the leadership of the US army. iii) It revealed the technological gap between the US Military and the rest of the world. iv) The US used smart bombs to show its strength making it a computer war. v) It became a video game and was televised live on the TVs. Or any other (any three)</p>	P-23	3x2	6
(a)			3x2	6
(b)		P-34		
Q28.	<p>(a) Evaluate the strength of European Union as the most effective regional organisation on the basis of any three facts.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) "Despite various problems, the people in all the South Asian countries share the aspiration and support for democracy" Justify the statement with any three suitable examples.</p>		3x2	6
Ans	<p>Strength of the European Union</p> <p>(i) European Union is the world largest economy today. (ii) Euro as a currency of European Union can pose a threat to US dollar. The GDP of EU is much larger than that of the US . (iii) Militarily the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world .It has two member states which are nuclear powers . (iv) Politically too ,EU is extremely influential. Previously two of its members UK and France (and now France only) are permanent members of the UNSC. or any other relevant point (any three)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Democratic system has not been very successful in Pakistan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka .They have seen considerable struggle to establish complete democracy. Examples are as follows:- (i) In Pakistan, military rule has ended and after 2006 democracy has been restored, but not truly democratic. (ii) In Nepal, people's movement was a long struggle to replace</p>	P-52-54	3x2	6
(a)				
(b)		P-67-71	3x2	6



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/2

	<p>constitutional monarchy with a democratic government in which they succeeded</p> <p>(iii) In Bangladesh too, the early years saw a military dominant regime. By 1979 demand for democracy gave way to multi-party elections and a representative democracy was established in 1991.</p> <p>or any other relevant point (any three point)</p>			
Q29.	<p>(a) Highlight any three challenges faced by India after independence</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the Princely States into the Indian Union Support your answer with the help of any three examples.</p>		3x2	6
			3x2	6
Ans	<p>Three challenges:</p> <p>(i) To shape the nation that was united and also accommodative of the diversity found in our society & India.</p> <p>(ii) To establish democracy maintain and sustain is to establish equality and end of discrimination.</p> <p>(iii) To ensure development & well – being of the society – protection for the socially disadvantaged groups, religion and cultural minorities.(To be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Sardar Patel known as the ‘Iron Man’ of India approached all the Princely states, negotiated their convinced them to join Union of India.</p> <p>(ii) Sardar Patel faced challenge in three states – Hyderabad, Juna garh & Kashmir.</p> <p>(iii) He used the Indian forces to face this challenge in Hyderabad and won merger with India.</p> <p>(iv) Juna garh was also pressmised & compelled to join Union of India.</p> <p>(v) Manipur was divided on the issued of merger. The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja of Manipur to sign the Merger Agreement in Sept 1949.</p> <p>(vi) Sardar Patel also had the intention to use tough measures in Jammu & Kashmir, but due to different reasons could not act as per his plans. Still he remain an astonishing leader to combined in himself in features of ‘Nationalist , Catalyst and Realist.’</p>	P-6	3x2	6
			3x2	6
Q30.	<p>(a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three lessons learnt from the Emergency declared in 1975.</p>		3x2	6
			3x2	6
Ans.	<p>Reasons for split in the congress in 1969.</p> <p>i) Congress syndicate was unhappy with the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and did not extend support to her policies and programmes.</p> <p>ii) During 1969 Presidential Elections- Congresss syndicate made</p>	P-93-94	3x2	6



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/2

<p>(b)</p>	<p>Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy the official congress candidate against the thinking of PM Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>iii) Indira Gandhi also offended the Congress syndicate and supported the then Vice President VV Giri against the official candidate.</p> <p>iv) Indira Gandhi called for 'Conscience vote' for her choice of candidate VV Giri from the MPs and MLAs. VV Giri won the presidential elections.</p> <p>v) This proved to be the last straw and the Congress syndicate expelled Indira Gandhi from the Party. Indira Gandhi proved her leadership and claimed that her group was the real congress.</p> <p>vi) The Congress group led by the syndicate came to be referred as congress (organisation) or Congress(O). The Congress group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called as Congress (Requisitionist) or Congress(R). This led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p>(any three reasons)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Three lessons learnt from Emergency</p> <p>i) It is very difficult to do away with democracy in India. People of India cherish democratic values and democracy.</p> <p>ii) Constitution of India was rectified to plug the loopholes and weaknesses of the constitution.</p> <p>iii) People learnt the importance of their fundamental rights and civil liberties.</p> <p>iv) Political Parties became aware about the interest of the people at large, voters became important.</p> <p>v) People came to know the importance of 'Freedom of Press'.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point)</p>	<p>P-117-118</p>	<p>3x2</p>	<p>6</p>
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