Series GEFH1/1

SET ~ 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 59/1/3

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.

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सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती 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*

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) :* 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 ।

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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*

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) :* 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.

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2. 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

3. 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)

4. 1974 में राष्ट्रव्यापी रेल हड़ताल का आह्वान किसने किया था ?

(a) जयप्रकाश नारायण

(b) जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस

(c) राम मनोहर लोहिया

(d) मोरारजी देसाई

5. 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

6. 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

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2. Who among the following was the first Prime Minster to start economic reforms in India ?

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

3. 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)

4. Who gave a call for a nationwide Railway Strike in 1974 ?

(a) Jayaprakash Narayan
(b) George Fernandes
(c) Ram Manohar Lohia
(d) Morarji Desai

5. 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

6. 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

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7. 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

8. 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)

9. 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 कीमतें

10. 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

11. 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

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7. 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

8. 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)

9. Which one of the following is ***not*** a threat to global security ?

(a) Global warming (b) International terrorism

(c) Epidemics (d) Rising prices

10. 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

11. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence :

Arab Spring was a _____.

(a) Political movement (b) Cultural movement

(c) Social movement (d) Environmental movement

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12. सही विकल्प चुनकर वाक्य पूरा कीजिए :

मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव _____ ।

(a) सोवियत संघ की कम्यूनिस्ट 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

खण्ड ख

13. भारत में पहली मिली-जुली सरकार (गठबंधन की सरकार) किस वर्ष में बनी और क्यों बनी ? *1+1=2*

14. मंडल आयोग की किन्हीं दो सिफारिशों को उजागर कीजिए । *2×1=2*

15. सुरक्षा के लिए एक नए ख़तरे के रूप में 'आतंकवाद' की व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

16. 1980 के दशक में पंजाब में हुई हिंसा के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । *2×1=2*

17. किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की शक्ति को दर्शाइए । *2×1=2*

18. 'आसियान शैली' की किन्हीं दो महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए । *2×1=2*

खण्ड ग

19. ग़रीबी हटाने के लिए इंदिरा गाँधी द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों को उजागर कीजिए । *4×1=4*

20. आपके शहर के बाज़ारों पर वैश्वीकरण के हुए किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *2×2=4*

21. 'यूनिसेफ (UNICEF)' का पूर्ण रूप लिखिए तथा इसके कोई दो कार्य लिखिए । *1+3=4*

22. भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच सहयोग के किन्हीं दो क्षेत्रों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । *2×2=4*

23. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण के कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । *2×2=4*

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12. 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

SECTION B

13. In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why ? *1+1=2*

14. Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission. *2×1=2*

15. Explain 'terrorism' as a new threat to security. *2*

16. Highlight any two reasons responsible for the violence in Punjab during 1980s. *2×1=2*

17. Show with the help of any two examples, the strength of the United Nations. *2×1=2*

18. Highlight any two important features of the 'ASEAN way'. *2×1=2*

SECTION C

19. Highlight any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty. *4×1=4*

20. Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the markets of your city. *2×2=4*

21. Write the full form of 'UNICEF' and state any two functions of it. *1+3=4*

22. Explain any two areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh. *2×2=4*

23. Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources. *2×2=4*

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खण्ड घ

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

(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

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SECTION D

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

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25. **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 13 पर) में चार राज्यों/केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्रों को Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ तथा Ⓓ 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 कषगम राजनीतिक पार्टी का उदय हुआ ।

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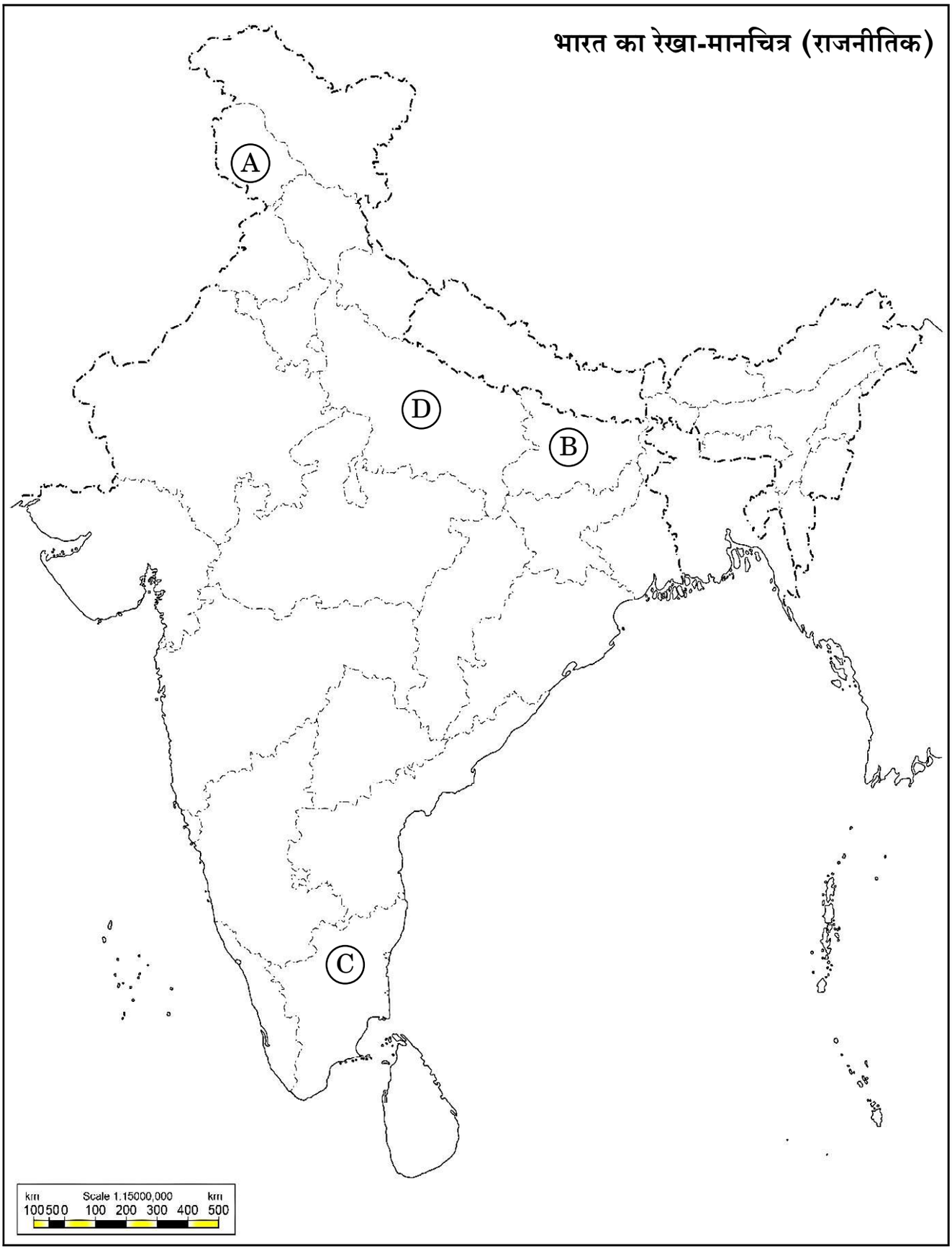
प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए



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

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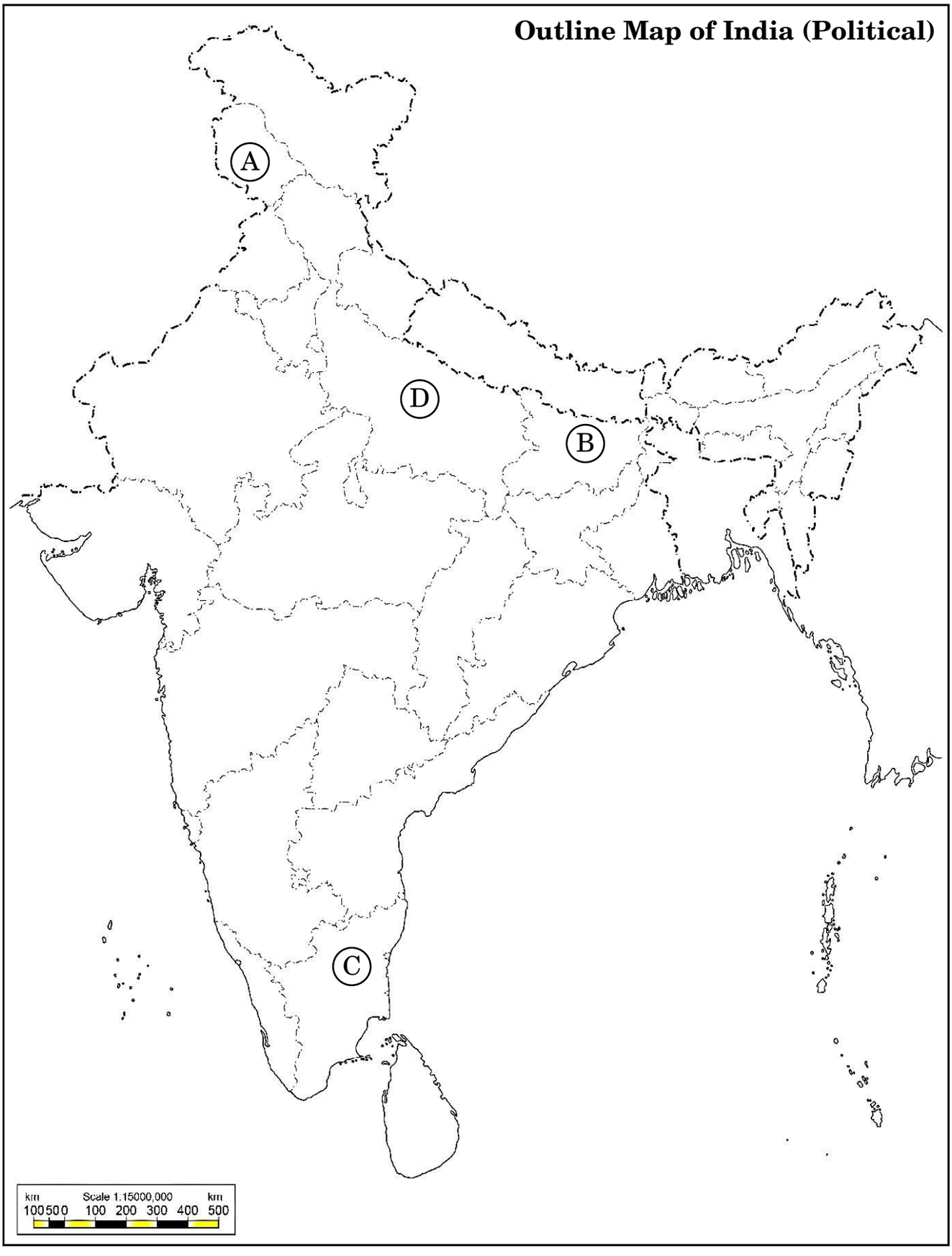
For question no. 25



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

(25.1) बहुजन समाज पार्टी के संस्थापक नेता का नाम लिखिए ।

(25.2) भारत के पहले ग़ैर-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

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

(25.1) 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

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(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

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(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

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(26.2) 1989 में, भारत ने श्रीलंका में अपनी सेना, निम्नलिखित में से किस एक नाम के अन्तर्गत भेजी ?

(a) भारतीय शान्ति समूह
(b) भारतीय शान्ति सेना
(c) भारतीय शान्ति दूत
(d) तमिलों की भारतीय सेना

(26.3) श्रीलंका की सेना के विरुद्ध लड़ने वाले तमिल लोगों के समूह का नाम लिखिए ।

(a) भारतीय तमिल
(b) लिट्टे (एल.टी.टी.ई.)
(c) तमिल्स फॉर डेमोक्रेसी
(d) तमिल यूनाइटेड फ्रंट

(26.4) संघर्षों के बावजूद, श्रीलंका ने _____ ।

(a) आर्थिक वृद्धि और विकास प्राप्त किया
(b) अर्थव्यवस्था में गिरावट दर्ज की
(c) जनसंख्या में वृद्धि दर्ज की
(d) व्यापार में गिरावट दर्ज की

खण्ड ङ

27. (क) स्वतंत्रता के बाद प्रथम बीस वर्षों में भारतीय राजनीति में काँग्रेस पार्टी के प्रभुत्व के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *3×2=6*

अथवा

(ख) 1975 में आपातकाल घोषित करने के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *3×2=6*

28. (क) भारत में स्वतंत्रता के बाद 'राज्यों के पुनर्गठन' की प्रक्रिया की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए । *3×2=6*

अथवा

(ख) 1947 में हुए भारत के विभाजन के किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख परिणामों को उजागर कीजिए । *3×2=6*

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(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) Analyse any three reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in Indian politics during the initial twenty years after independence. *3×2=6*

OR

(b) Analyse any three reasons for the declaration of Emergency in 1975. *3×2=6*

28. (a) Highlight any three features of the process of 'Reorganisation of States' in India after Independence. *3×2=6*

OR

(b) Highlight any three major consequences of the Partition of India in 1947. *3×2=6*

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29. (क) एक नए शक्ति केन्द्र के रूप में जापान की ताकत का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । *6*

अथवा

(ख) श्रीलंका के जातीय संघर्ष तथा अर्थव्यवस्था पर उसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *3+3=6*

30. (क) सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *3×2=6*

अथवा

(ख) 'अरब स्प्रिंग' के प्रारम्भ होने के किन्हीं दो कारणों तथा इस आंदोलन के किन्हीं दो परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

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29. (a) Evaluate the strength of Japan as a new centre of power. *6*

OR

(b) Analyse the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka and its impact on the economy. *3+3=6*

30. (a) Analyse any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. *3×2=6*

OR

(b) Analyse any two reasons for the beginning of 'Arab Spring' and any two outcomes of this movement. $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$

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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/3

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

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 caries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. . If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right(√) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "**Extra Question**".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once
11	A full scale of marks **80 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:-

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	• 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.

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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/1/3

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	**Assertion (A): In May 1977 the Janata Party goverment 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.**		1	
Ans	(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason(R) is wrong	P-113		
Q2.	**Who among the following was the first Prime Minster to start economic reforms in India?** **(a) Indira Gandhi** **(b)Rajiv Gandhi** **(c) Manmohan Singh** **(d) Inder Kumar Gujral**		1	
Ans	(b) Rajiv Gandhi	P-174		
Q3.	**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)**		1	
Ans	(b) iv,i,ii,iii	P-156		
Q4.	**Who gave a call for a nationwide Railway Strike in 1974?** **(a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b)George Fernandes** **(c) Ram Manohar Lohia (d) Morarji Desai**		1	
Ans	(b) George Fernandes	P-107		
Q5.	**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**		1	
Ans	(a) Planned development	P-49		
Q6.	**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**		1	
Ans	(b) Manipur ,Tripura, Nagaland	P-23		

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Q7.	**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**		1	
Ans	(b) The Development of new technology	P-138		
Q8.	**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)**		1	
Ans	(b) (i) ,(ii), (iv)	P-119		
Q9.	**Which one of the following is not a threat to global security?** **(a) Global warming** **(b) International terrorism** **(c)Epidemics** **(d) Rising prices**		1	
Ans	(d) Rising Prices.	P-107		
Q10.	**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**		1	
Ans	(b) United Nation Security Council	P-86		
Q11.	**Choose the correct option to complete the sentence:** **Arab Spring was a_____.** **(a) Political movement** **(b) Cultural movement** **(c) Social movement** **(d) Environmental movement**		1	
Ans	a) Political Movement	(R. M)		
Q12.	**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**		1	
Ans	a) General Secretary of Communist Party of USSR	P-19		
	SECTION – B			
Q13.	**In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why?**		1+1	2
Ans	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-176	1+1	2

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	Or Even if a candidate mentions about a State govt, the marks should be award For example At state level , first coalition governments were formed in 1967 in states viz. Because no single party could win the majority.	P-90		
Q14.	**Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.**		2x1	2
Ans	Recommendations of the Mandal Commission. i)Reservation of 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and govt jobs for backward classes. ii) Backward classes should be understood as castes other than the Schedule Castes. iii) Land Reforms to improve the condition of OBCs. (Any two)	Pg 182	2x1	2
Q15.	**Explain 'terrorism' as a new threat to security.**		2	
Ans	i) Terrorism uses deadly weapons that cause injuries and death to achieve some political goals. ii) Many innocent people are targeted to terrorise the people and government at large. iii)Terrorism is a threat to security of people and peace (Any two points)	P-107	2	2
Q16.	**Highlight any two reasons responsible for the violence in Punjab during 1980s.**		2x1	2
Ans	Reasons responsible for violence in Punjab during 1980s are:- (i) Akali's came to power in 1967 and raised issues like redrawing of boundaries demanding some area of Haryana and Chandigarh as their Capital. (ii) Their government was dismissed by the centre. (iii) Later, Akali Dal started movement for autonomy. The Anandpur Sahib resolution asserted regional autonomy and re-defined Centre-State relations. (iv) Pro Khalistan activitsts took to arms. The militants took shelter and turned the Sikh holy shrine of the Golden Temple at Amritsar into an armed fortress. Government of India carried out Operation 'Blue Star' in 1984. (v) This step of the Central government led to the assassination of the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 after a large scale violence against Sikhs. (or any other relevant point). (Any 2)	Page 158 -159	2x1	2
Q17.	**Show with the help of any two examples, the strength of the United Nations.**		2x1	2
Ans	The strength of United Nations lies in the following:- i) It helps countries to cooperate to make better living conditions for us all. ii) Some issues are global eg. Global warming, epidemics. UN helps nations come together to resolve. iii)It can play an important role in helping nations discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solution. Examples that show the strengths of UN are as follows:- 1. UN passed a resolution that helped resolve conflict between Lebanon and Israel. 2. UN health agencies have worked to help nations deal with COVID pandemic. (or any other example) (any	P-82 P-83	2x1	2

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	two)			
Q18.	**Highlight any two important features of the 'ASEAN way'.**		2x1	2
Ans	ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is i) Informal ii) Non- Confrontational and iii) Cooperative • It respects the national sovereignty of member nations.	P-56	2x1	2
	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 markets of your city.**		2x2	4
Ans	Candidates can write different answers. Marks to be given if supported by logical arguments. (i) Global brands can now be seen in Indian markets. (ii) Small markets have been replaced by big malls for a good shopping experience. (iii) Digital payments or plastic money (Pay TM, Debit, Credit Cards etc) have become popular. (iv) Multicuisine eating joints and International brands like McDonald, KFC have come in the markets. (v) Big malls also offer entertainment like Cinema, recreation making market places an experience enjoyable experience. Or any other relevant point (any two)	Pg 140 -141	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. 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	R.M.	1+3	4
Q22.	**Explain any two areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh.**		2x2	4
Ans	Two areas of co-operation between India and Bangladesh- (i) Economic relations have improved considerably since the past years 20years. (ii) Bangladesh is part of India's Look East (Act East) policy since 2014. (iii) Efforts are continuing to identify common threats and cooperate to find solutions to Challenges. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-75	2x2	4

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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. (any two)	P-119-21	2x2	4
	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

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.

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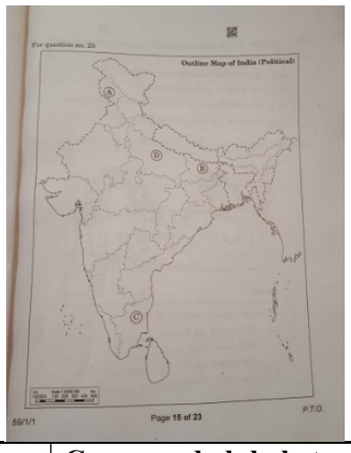
	(iii) The Union Territory which was constituted in 2019. **(iv) The State from which the political party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam originated.**  			
Ans	**Serial number of the information used / Concerned alphabet given in the map / Name of the State** **(i) — B — Bihar** **(ii) — D — Uttar Pradesh** **(iii) — A — Jammu & Kashmir** **(iv) — C — Tamil Nadu**			
	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?**		4x1	4
	Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates **25.1 Kashi Ram** **25.2 Morarji Desai** **25.3 Bihar** **25.4 Jammu and Kashmir**		4x1	4
Q26.	**Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:** 	P-73	4x1	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** Ans.(a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam			
(ii)	**The conflict in Sri Lanka from 1983 onwards was based on which of the following?** **(a) Discrimination by the government between political parties**			

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	(b) Discrimination by the government between two communities **(c) Discrimination by the government between two regions** **(d) Discrimination by the government between two religions** Ans. (b) Discrimination by the government between the two communities			
(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.** Ans.(c) India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and got involved in the solution to the problem.			
(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.** Ans.(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 **(26.1) In Sri Lanka, there was a conflict between_____.** **(a) two communities** **(b) two regions** **(c) two religions** **(d) two ideologies** **(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**		**4x1**	4
	Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates 26.1 (a) two communities 26.2 (b) Indian Peace Keeping Force 26.3 (c)LTTE 26.4 (a) rise in its economy and development	P-73	**4x1**	4
	SECTION E			
Q27.	**(a) Analyse any three reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in Indian politics during the initial twenty years after independence.** **OR** **(b) Analyse any three reasons for the declaration of Emergency in 1975.**		**3x2** **3x2**	**6** **6**
Ans (a)	Reasons for dominance of Congress Party (i)The Congress party had inherited a Legacy of national freedom movement. (ii) It had wide organizational base spread all across the country.It enjoyed	P-30-32	**3x2**	**6**

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	national popularity even when other regional parties contested elections. (iii)The Congress party was very accommodative of ideologies in the first two decades. Most other parties today have their origin in the Indian National Congress. or any other relevant point (any three point) OR			
(b)	Reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975 (i) Tensions in the relationship between the government and Judiciary. Congress advocated parliamentary supremacy and alleged judiciary a conservative institution. (ii) After Bangladesh episode -Prices were rising and expectations of the people were raised by the slogan 'Garibi hatao'. So people were unsatisfied and agitated. (iii)Gujarat and Bihar movements -Students unrest and participation of leaders like Morariji Desai and Jayaprakash Narayan put government into trouble. (iv) Judgement of Allahabad High Court on 12th June 1975- which declared the election of Indira Gandhi (PM) invalid.Accordingly, she was no more a member of Lok Sabha which was threat to her Prime ministership. (v)Combined opposition parties demanded her resignation -Ramlila Maidan rally- where JP give a call and had asked the army ,the police and the Government employees not to obey the illegal and immoral order -all these reasons combined together let to the declaration of emergency. Or any other reasons (any three)	P-107-108	**3x2**	**6**
Q28.	**(a)Highlight any three features of the process of 'Reorganisation of States' in India after Independence.** **OR** **(b) Highlight any three major consequences of the Partition of India in 1947.**		**3x2** **3x2**	**6** **6**
Ans (a)	Features of the process of Reorganisation of states. (i) Initially our leaders were hesitant to organise new states on the basis of language as they had the fear that it may lead to division and disunity. (ii) A movement for a separate Andhra state started in Telugu speaking areas. (iii) Government had to low down and accept the demand and a new state of Andhra was created in 1952. (iv)Government appointed States Reorganisation Commission in1953. (v) Commission recommended the creation of new states on the basis of language. (vi) This lead to the creation of fourteen states & six union Territories. (any three)	P-19	**3x2**	**6**
(b)	OR Consequences of Partition: (i)Most abrupt unplanned & tragic transfer of population from one country to another. (ii)Lakhs of people were killed in the name of religion. (iii) Two states, Punjab & Bengal were bifurcated. (iv)Division of properties & liabilities were made. (v)Most of the transferred population became homeless. Or any other relevant point (any three)	P-9	**3x2**	**6**
Q29.	**(a)Evaluate the strength of Japan as a new centre of power.** **OR** **(b) Analyse the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka and its impact on the economy.**		**6** **3+3**	**6** **6**

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Ans. **(a)**	Japan as a new centre of Power. (i) Japan is a technologically developed & advanced country known for famous brands like Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki and Honda. (ii) It progressed rapidly after second world war inspite of very few natural resources. (iii) It is the second largest economy in the world. (iv) It is the second largest contributor to the UN budget. (v) Japan is also strengthening its military power. (vi) Thus, in view of its progress & strength it is coming up as a new centre of power. OR	P-65	6	
(b)	Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka: (i) In Sri Lanka, Government is pro-sinhala community and the Tamil people migrated from India are neglected. (ii) The Sinhala nationalist feel that Sri Lanka belongs to them only and hence no concession should be given to Indian Tamils. (iii)This neglect led to the formation of LTTE which has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka. (iv)Tamil people decided that the Government of India should come forward to protect their interests. (v) The IPKF failed to achieve its objectives and Sri Lanka faced a lot of violence. Effect on the Economy: (i) Despite all violence and unrest the economy of Sri Lanka improved. (ii) Considerable economic growth was registered and high level of human development was also recorded. (iii) Its GDP remained high right through the civil war.	P-73	3+3	**6**
Q30.	**(a) Analyse any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.** **OR** **(b) Analyse any two reasons for the beginning of 'Arab Spring' and any two outcomes of this movement.**		**3x2** **4x1½**	**6** **6**
Ans **(a)**	Reasons for the disintegration of USSR (i) Internal weakness of the Soviet System (Political & economic) which failed to meet the aspirations of the people. (ii) Most of the resources were used to maintain & develop military arsenal, nuclear weapons and space research – which lead to huge burden on the economy of USSR and the needs of the people got neglected. (iii)Soviet system had become stagnant and non-accountable to people. (iv)Rampant corruption inability to correct the mistakes and unwillingness to allow made the system unpopular. (Any three to be explained) (or any other) OR	P-21	3x2	**6**
(b)	Reasons:- (i) Corruption (ii) unemployment (iii) Poverty (iv) Antocratic dictatorship Outcomes: (i) Demand for democracy spread in Arab countries. (ii) The role of many dictatorship and rules	Ref. M.	4x1½	**6**

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	Collapsed due to the movement 'Arab –spring' (to be explained)			

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