

Series GEFH1/2



SET ~ 1

रोल नं.  
Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code **59/2/1**

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।  
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book. ^

## राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

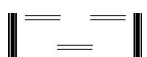
नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।  
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 परीक्षार्थी 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



59/2/1

**262 A**



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P.T.O.



सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड – क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड – ख : प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड – ग : प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड – घ : प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 तक अवतरण, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 भी दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के छः-छः 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 विकल्प का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं।





**General Instructions :**

**Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them :**

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



खण्ड – क

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश सोवियत संघ का भाग नहीं था ? 1
  - (a) यूक्रेन
  - (b) जॉर्जिया
  - (c) इटली
  - (d) एस्टोनिया
  
2. 19 मार्च, 2003 को अमरीका ने इराक पर किस कूटनाम से आक्रमण किया था ? 1
  - (a) ऑपरेशन डेजर्ट स्टॉर्म
  - (b) ऑपरेशन इराकी फ्रीडम
  - (c) ऑपरेशन इनफाइनाइट रीच
  - (d) ऑपरेशन एन्डयूरिंग फ्रीडम
  
3. संयुक्त राष्ट्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य है – 1
  - (a) युद्ध के लिए हथियार बनाने को रोकना ।
  - (b) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्षों को रोकना ।
  - (c) औद्योगीकरण को रोकना ।
  - (d) शरणार्थियों के फैलाव को रोकना ।
  
4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन पारम्परिक सुरक्षा के अन्तर्गत आता है ? 1
  - (a) किसी पड़ोसी देश द्वारा आक्रमण
  - (b) किसी संक्रामक रोग का फैलना
  - (c) ग्लोबल वार्मिंग
  - (d) आतंकवाद का विस्तार





**SECTION – A**

1. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union ? **1**  
(a) Ukraine (b) Georgia  
(c) Italy (d) Estonia
  
2. On 19<sup>th</sup> March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name \_\_\_\_\_. **1**  
(a) Operation Desert Storm  
(b) Operation Iraqi Freedom  
(c) Operation Infinite Reach  
(d) Operation Enduring Freedom
  
3. The main objective of United Nations is to \_\_\_\_\_. **1**  
(a) prevent manufacture of war weapons.  
(b) prevent international conflicts.  
(c) prevent industrialisation.  
(d) prevent spread of refugees.
  
4. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security ? **1**  
(a) Attack by a neighbouring country  
(b) Spread of any pandemic disease  
(c) Global warming  
(d) Spread of terrorism



5. निम्नलिखित संसाधनों में से कौन वैश्विक सम्पदा नहीं है ? 1
- (a) ऐन्टार्कटिका (b) समुद्री सतह  
(c) बाहरी अंतरिक्ष (d) जंगल
6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन "वैश्वीकरण" के बारे में सही है ? 1
- (a) वैश्वीकरण पश्चिमीकरण है ।  
(b) वैश्वीकरण औद्योगीकरण है ।  
(c) वैश्वीकरण आर्थिक वृद्धि है ।  
(d) वैश्वीकरण एक बहुआयामी अवधारणा है ।
7. 'द्वि-राष्ट्र का सिद्धान्त' किसने प्रस्तुत किया था, जिसके कारण ब्रिटिश भारत का विभाजन हुआ ? 1
- (a) अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ (b) मुस्लिम लीग  
(c) ब्रिटिश सरकार (d) कांग्रेस पार्टी
8. योजना आयोग का गठन निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा हुआ था ? 1
- (a) भारत के संविधान द्वारा ।  
(b) भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा ।  
(c) भारत सरकार के एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा ।  
(d) संविधान सभा द्वारा ।





5. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common ? 1
- (a) Antarctica (b) Ocean floor  
(c) Outer space (d) Forests
6. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation ? 1
- (a) Globalisation is westernisation.  
(b) Globalisation is industrialisation.  
(c) Globalisation is economic growth.  
(d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.
7. Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India ? 1
- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Muslim League  
(c) British Government (d) Congress Party
8. Planning Commission was set up by \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (a) Constitution of India  
(b) President of India  
(c) a resolution of Government of India  
(d) the Constituent Assembly





9. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में दो कथनों को क्रमशः अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है। इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और अधोलिखित विकल्पों में से किसी एक को सही उत्तर के रूप में चुनिए।

1

**अभिकथन (A) :** 1969 में कांग्रेस पार्टी का विभाजन हो गया।

**कारण (R) :** कांग्रेस सिंडीकेट और इंदिरा गाँधी के बीच गुटबाजी थी।

**विकल्प :**

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) का सही कारण है।  
(b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) का सही कारण नहीं है।  
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, पर कारण (R) गलत है।  
(d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, पर कारण (R) सही है।
10. 25 जून, 1975 को, निम्नलिखित में से किस नेता ने प्रधानमन्त्री इन्दिरा गाँधी के त्यागपत्र के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी सत्याग्रह की घोषणा की थी ?

1

- (a) मोरारजी देसाई (b) जयप्रकाश नारायण  
(c) जॉर्ज फर्नान्डिस (d) अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

11. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

1

- (i) मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करना।  
(ii) मनमोहन सिंह का पहली बार प्रधानमंत्री बनना।  
(iii) लोंगोवाल के साथ पंजाब समझौता पर हस्ताक्षर।  
(iv) राजीव गाँधी का प्रधानमन्त्री बनना।

सही विकल्प चुनिए।

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

12. अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए आरक्षण की नीति को सबसे पहले निम्नलिखित में से किसने लागू किया था ?

1

- (a) कर्पूरी ठाकुर (b) बी.पी. मंडल  
(c) इन्दिरा गाँधी (d) मायावती





9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). 1

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options.

**Assertion (A) :** In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split.

**Reason (R) :** Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.

**Options :**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.  
(d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.
10. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ? 1
- (a) Morarji Desai (b) Jayaprakash Narain  
(c) George Fernandes (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
11. Arrange the following in chronological order : 1
- (i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.  
(ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.  
(iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.  
(iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister.
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)  
(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
12. Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time ? 1
- (a) Karpoori Thakur (b) B.P. Mandal  
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Mayawati





### खण्ड – ख

13. पारम्परिक सुरक्षा की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
14. संयुक्त राष्ट्र की किन्हीं चार एजेन्सियों के नाम लिखिए।  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
15. भारत और नेपाल के बीच सम्बन्धों की विशिष्टता को उजागर कीजिए। 2
16. एन.डी.ए. सरकार द्वारा 2014 के बाद महिलाओं की सहायता एवं उत्थान के लिए शुरू किए गए किन्हीं दो कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।  $2 \times 1 = 2$
17. भारत के ऐसे दो प्रधानमंत्रियों की पहचान कीजिए जो एक वर्ष से कम समय के लिए सत्ता में रहे।  $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. भारत के ऐसे दो राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ केन्द्र सरकार को अलगाववादी आन्दोलनों का सामना करना पड़ा। इन आन्दोलनों का नेतृत्व करने वाले नेताओं के नाम भी लिखिए।  $1 + 1 = 2$

### खण्ड – ग

19. पारम्परिक सुरक्षा पर आए खतरे से निपटने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइये।  $2 \times 2 = 4$
20. “वैश्वीकरण उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का ही एक परिणाम है।” दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।  $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. “विकास की प्रक्रिया प्रायः पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचाती है।” किन्हीं दो पर्यावरणीय आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ से कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।  $2 \times 2 = 4$





### SECTION – B

13. Explain the notion of traditional security. 2
14. Name any four agencies of the United Nations.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
15. Highlight the speciality of India – Nepal relations. 2
16. State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
17. Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.  $1 + 1 = 2$

### SECTION – C

19. Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security.  $2 \times 2 = 4$
20. "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples.  $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. "Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.  $2 \times 2 = 4$





22. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों का मूल्यांकन उदाहरणों की सहायता से कीजिए । 4

23. 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल के कोई चार प्रभाव स्पष्ट कीजिए ।  $4 \times 1 = 4$

### खण्ड – घ

24. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िये और अधोलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

“भारत ने कई परमाणु परीक्षण किए और यह जताया कि उसके पास सैन्य उद्देश्यों के लिए अणुशक्ति प्रयोग करने की क्षमता है । इसके तुरन्त बाद पाकिस्तान ने भी परमाणु परीक्षण किए । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बिरादरी ने दोनों पर कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाए जिन्हें बाद में हटा लिया गया । भारत ने परमाणु अप्रसार की सन्धियों का विरोध किया ।”

(24.1) भारत ने किस वर्ष कई परमाणु परीक्षण किए ?

- (a) 1971 (b) 1985  
(c) 1992 (d) 1998

(24.2) निम्नलिखित में से उस सन्धि को चुनिए जिस पर भारत ने हस्ताक्षर करने से इंकार किया :

- (a) व्यापक परमाणु परीक्षण प्रतिबंध सन्धि  
(b) शिमला समझौता  
(c) पंचशील समझौता  
(d) सिंधु जल सन्धि

(24.3) प्रारम्भ में भारत परमाणु ऊर्जा को बनाना चाहता था \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) शान्तिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए  
(b) परमाणु बम बनाने के लिए  
(c) महाशक्तियों से मुकाबला करने के लिए  
(d) अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए

(24.4) भारत ने किसके मार्गदर्शन में अपने परमाणु कार्यक्रम को शुरू किया था ?

- (a) सी.वी. रमन (b) होमी जे. भाभा  
(c) ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम (d) के. कस्तूरीरंगन





22. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples. 4
23. Explain any four effects of the Emergency declared in 1975.  $4 \times 1 = 4$

### SECTION – D

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

India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this, Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.

- (24.1) In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests ?
- (a) 1971 (b) 1985  
(c) 1992 (d) 1998
- (24.2) Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.
- (a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty  
(b) Shimla Agreement  
(c) Panchsheel Agreement  
(d) Indus waters Treaty
- (24.3) In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) peaceful purpose.  
(b) making atomic bombs.  
(c) competing with the super powers.  
(d) ensuring its security.
- (24.4) Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme ?
- (a) C.V. Raman (b) Homi J. Bhabha  
(c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (d) K. Kasturirangan



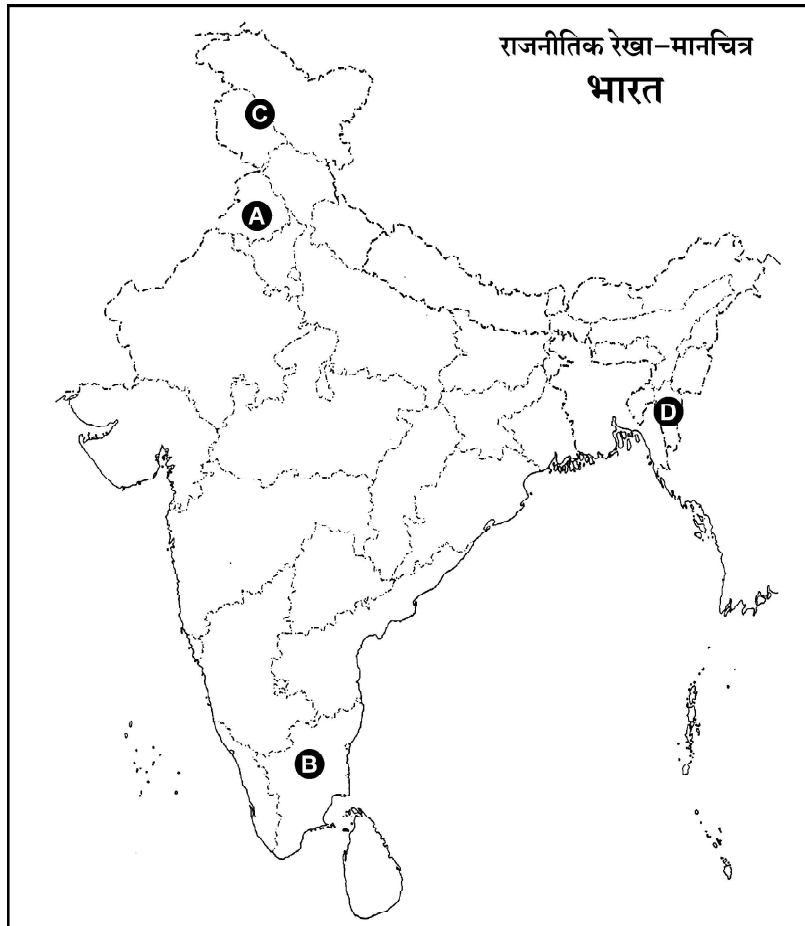


25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) और (D) से दर्शाया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके सही नाम, प्रयुक्त की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा मानचित्र में अंकित सम्बन्धित अक्षर को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नीचे दिए प्रारूप में लिखिए।

4 × 1 = 4

प्रयुक्त की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या	संबंधित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

- (i) वह राज्य जिसे अब दो केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में विभक्त किया गया है।  
(ii) वह राज्य जहाँ “राजीव गाँधी – लोंगोवाल समझौते” पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे।  
(iii) वह राज्य जिससे लाल डेंगा का सम्बन्ध था।  
(iv) वह राज्य जहाँ से द्राविड़ आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हुआ था।



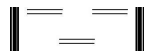
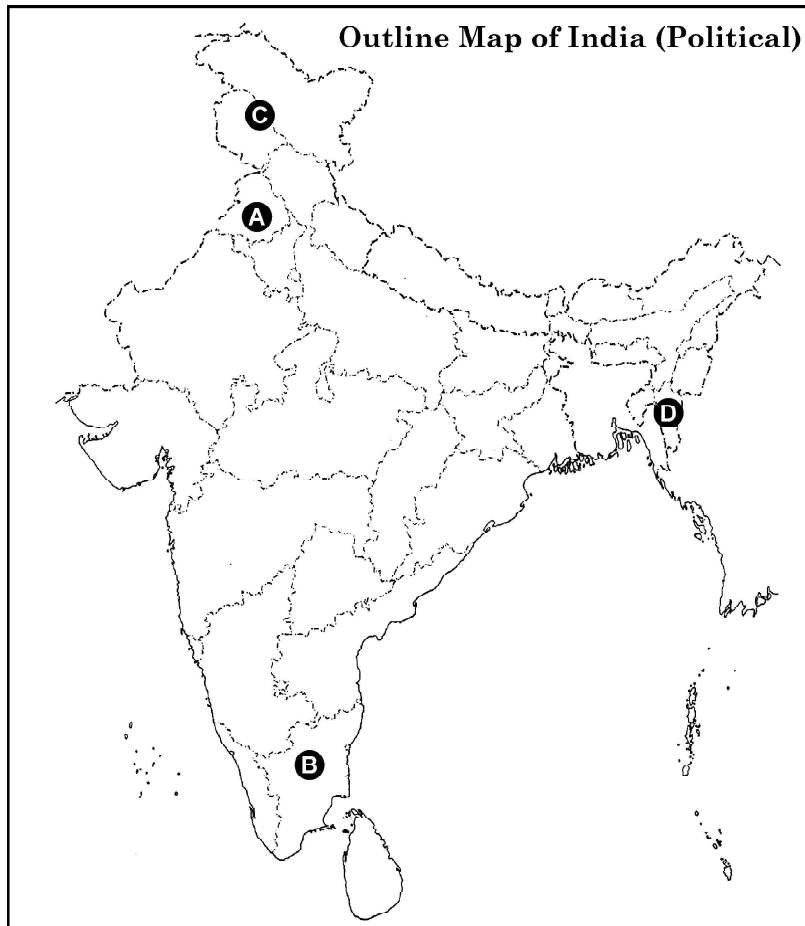


25. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned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

4 × 1 = 4

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

- (i) The state which has been bifurcated in two Union Territories recently.
- (ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was signed.
- (iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged.
- (iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.





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

- (25.1) कौन से राज्य से धारा 370 हटाई गई है ?
- (25.2) किस राज्य में पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गाँधी की हत्या हुई थी ?
- (25.3) 1966 में किस राज्य को भाषायी आधार पर गठित किया गया था ?
- (25.4) लाल डेंगा ने किस राज्य में अलगाववादी आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व किया था ?

26. नीचे दिए गए कार्टून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और अधोलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।  $4 \times 1 = 4$



- (i) इन दोनों कार्टूनों का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से है ?
- (a) जापान (b) वियतनाम
- (c) दक्षिण कोरिया (d) चीन







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

$4 \times 1 = 4$

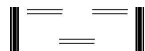
- (25.1) Article 370 has been abolished from which State ?
- (25.2) In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated ?
- (25.3) Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ?
- (25.4) In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement ?

26. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :  $4 \times 1 = 4$



- (i) To which country are these two cartoons related ?
  - (a) Japan
  - (b) Vietnam
  - (c) South Korea
  - (d) China

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- (ii) 'लाल किताब' का सम्बन्ध किस विचारधारा से है ?
- (a) पूँजीवाद (b) साम्यवाद  
(c) मानववाद (d) आतंकवाद
- (iii) पूँजीपरस्त टाई का क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- (a) साम्यवाद को नकारना  
(b) पूँजीवाद को स्वीकारना  
(c) साम्यवादी अर्थव्यवस्था का पूँजीवाद से तालमेल  
(d) पूँजीवाद को नकारना
- (iv) कार्टूनों के आधार पर 'तब' और 'अब' में क्या अन्तर है ?
- (a) 'तब' की विचारधारा में 'अब' कट्टरता बढ़ी है ।  
(b) 'तब' की विचारधारा में 'अब' कट्टरता कम हुई है ।  
(c) 'तब' के अन्तर्गत नेता और 'अब' के अन्तर्गत नेता अलग-अलग राजनीतिक दलों से हैं ।  
(d) 'तब' के नेता और 'अब' के नेता अलग-अलग संगठनों से हैं ।

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

- (26.1) भारत, निम्नलिखित में से किस विचारधारा का अनुसरण करता है ?
- (a) उदारवाद (b) समाजवाद  
(c) पूँजीवाद (d) साम्यवाद
- (26.2) 1982 में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक परिवर्तन चीन में किया गया ?
- (a) उद्योगों का निजीकरण किया गया ।  
(b) अपने राजनीतिक और आर्थिक एकान्तवास को समाप्त किया गया ।  
(c) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र स्थापित किए गए ।  
(d) कृषि का निजीकरण किया गया ।





- (ii) Red Book is related to which ideology ?
- (a) Capitalism (b) Communism  
(c) Humanism (d) Terrorism
- (iii) What does the 'Red Power Tie' depict ?
- (a) Negation of communism  
(b) Acceptance of Capitalism  
(c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism  
(d) Negation of Capitalism
- (iv) What is the difference between 'then' and 'now' as per the cartoon ?
- (a) 'Rigidity' has increased now in the ideology of 'then'  
(b) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'.  
(c) The leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different political parties.  
(d) The Leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations.

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Qn. 26. **4 × 1 = 4**

- (26.1) Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India ?
- (a) Liberalism (b) Socialism  
(c) Capitalism (d) Communism
- (26.2) In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China ?
- (a) Privatisation of industries was done.  
(b) China ended its political and economic isolation.  
(c) Special economic zones were established.  
(d) Privatisation of agriculture was done.





(26.3) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन चीन के बारे में सही है ?

- (a) यहाँ गणतन्त्र है ।
- (b) यहाँ राजशाही है ।
- (c) यहाँ बहुदलीय व्यवस्था है ।
- (d) यहाँ मिली-जुली सरकार है ।

(26.4) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक विकल्प चीन से सम्बद्ध नहीं है ?

- (a) द ग्रेट वाल
- (b) ड्रैगन
- (c) बाईसाईकल
- (d) उगता सूर्य

#### खण्ड – ड

27. (a) गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल में घटी किन्हीं तीन घटनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनसे सोवियत संघ का विघटन हो गया । 3 × 2 = 6

अथवा

(b) सोवियत संघ के विघटन के किन्हीं तीन परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3 × 2 = 6

28. (a) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए । 3 × 2 = 6

अथवा

(b) स्वतंत्रता के तुरन्त बाद भारत सरकार के समक्ष विस्थापित लोगों से सम्बन्धित आई किन्हीं तीन समस्याओं को उजागर कीजिए । 3 × 2 = 6





- (26.3) Which one of the following statements is true about China ?
- (a) It is a republic
  - (b) It is a monarchy
  - (c) It has multiparty system
  - (d) It has a coalition government
- (26.4) Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China ?
- (a) The Great Wall
  - (b) Dragon
  - (c) Bicycle
  - (d) Rising Sun

### SECTION - E

27. (a) Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. **3 × 2 = 6**

**OR**

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

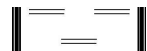
28. (a) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan. **3 × 2 = 6**

**OR**

- (b) Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.

**3 × 2 = 6**

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29. (a) भारत में लोकतन्त्र को मजबूती प्रदान करने में 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल के किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

- (b) स्वतंत्रता उपरान्त के भारत में आई लोकतन्त्र की तीन लहरों के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) चीनी नेतृत्व द्वारा चीन के आर्थिक विकास के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन कदमों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

- (b) बांग्लादेश में लोगों का लोकतन्त्र के प्रति समर्थन जताने वाली किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख घटनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$



29. (a) Assess any three effects of Emergency imposed in 1975 in strengthening the democracy in India.  $3 \times 2 = 6$

**OR**

- (b) Assess the impact of three democratic upsurges in post independent India.  $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy.  $3 \times 2 = 6$

**OR**

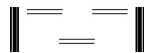
- (b) Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show peoples' support to democracy.  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- 





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**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	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
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. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-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.</b>
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. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
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 " <b>Extra Question</b> ".
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 <b>80 marks</b> 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



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/1

	<p>the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li><li>• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li><li>• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li><li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li><li>• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li><li>• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li><li>• Wrong grand total.</li><li>• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li><li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li><li>• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li><li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li></ul>
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 “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” 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:59/2/1**

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union? (a) Ukraine (b) Georgia (c) Italy (d) Estonia		1	
Ans	c) Italy	P-26		
Q2.	On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code Name _____. (a) Operation Desert Storm (b) Operation Iraqi Freedom (c) Operation Infinite Reach (d) Operation Enduring Freedom		1	
Ans	b) Operation Iraqi Freedom	P-37		
Q3.	The main objective of United Nations is to _____. (a) prevent manufacture of war weapons (b) prevent international conflicts (c) prevent industrialisation (d) prevent spread of refugees		1	
Ans	b) prevent international conflicts	P-86		
Q4.	Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security? (a) Attack by a neighbouring country (b) Spread of any pandemic disease (c) Global warming (d) Spread of terrorism		1	
Ans	a) Attack by a neighbouring country	P-103		
Q5.	Which of the following resources is NOT a global common? (a) Antarctica (b) Ocean floor (c) Outer space (d) Forests		1	
Ans	d) Forests	P-121		
Q6.	Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation? (a) Globalisation is westernisation (b) Globalisation is industrialisation (c) Globalisation is economic growth. (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.		1	
Ans	d) Globalisation is multidimensional phenomenon	P-138		
Q7.	Who advanced the “ Two Nation Theory” that led to the partition of British India? (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Muslim League (c) British Government (d) Congress Party		1	
Ans	(b)Muslim League	P-8		
Q8.	Planning Commission was set up by _____. (a) Constitution of India (b) President of India (c) a resolution of Government of India (d) the Constituent Assembly		1	



**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023**

**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

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Ans	(c) A resolution of Government of India	P-50		
Q9.	<b>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options.</b>  <b>Assertion (A): In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split. Reason (R): Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.</b> <b>Options:</b> <b>(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).</b> <b>(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).</b> <b>(c) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.</b> <b>(d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.</b>		1	
Ans	(a)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A)	P-93		
Q10.	<b>Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?</b> <b>(a) Morarji Desai</b> <b>(b) Jayaprakash Narain</b> <b>(c) George Fernandes</b> <b>(d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee</b>		1	
Ans	(b)Jayaprakash Narain	P-106		
Q11.	<b>Arrange the following in chronological order:</b> <b>(i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.</b> <b>(ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.</b> <b>(iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.</b> <b>(iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister.</b> <b>Choose the correct option</b> <b>(a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)</b> <b>(b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)</b> <b>(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)</b> <b>(d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)</b>		1	
Ans	b)( iv), (iii),(i),(ii)	P-8		
Q12.	<b>Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time?</b> <b>(a) Karpoori Thakur</b> <b>(b) B.P Mandal</b> <b>(c) Indira Gandhi</b> <b>(d) Mayawati</b>		1	
Ans	(a)Karpoori Thakur	P-182		
<b>SECTION – B</b>				
Q13.	<b>Explain the notion of traditional security.</b>		2	
Ans	The traditional concept of ‘Security’ is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats, threats by any other country endangering the core values of sovereignty and the independence and integrity. Some times, it can be internal like violence, separtists movement or revolt.	P-101	2	
Q14.	<b>Name any four agencies of the United Nations.</b>		4x½	2
Ans	UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNDEP, IMF, FAO Or any other related agency	P-85	4x½	2



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	four) (any			
<b>Q15.</b>	<b>Highlight the speciality of India - Nepal relations.</b>		2	
<b>Ans</b>	Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship. A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports. Or any other relevant point ( any one)	P-75	2	2
<b>Q16.</b>	<b>State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.</b>		2x1	2
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, (ii) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, (iii) Jan-Dhan Yojana, (iv) Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, (v) Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, (vi) Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc. Or any other (any two)	Ref.- II Ch-8	2x1	2
<b>Q17.</b>	<b>Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.</b>		2x1	2
<b>Ans</b>	i) H.D. Deve Gowda ii) I.K. Gujral iii) Chandra Shekhar iv) Charan Singh v) V.P. Singh (or any other relevant answer) (any two)	P-179	2x1	2
<b>Q18.</b>	<b>Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.</b>		1+1	2
<b>Ans</b>	(i) Nagaland - Angami Zapu Phizo (ii) Mizoram - Laldenga	P-163, 165	1+1	2
<b>SECTION C</b>				
<b>Q19.</b>	<b>Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security.</b>		2x2	4
<b>Ans</b>	i) Strengthening of the armed forces. ii) Managing balance of power with other countries. iii) Building of an alliance iv) Negotiation with the attacking country. Or any other measure (any two)	P-101, 102	2x2	4
<b>Q20.</b>	<b>"Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology". Support the statement with two examples.</b>		2x2	4
<b>Ans</b>	Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology as: i) Better communication technology has promoted the flow of	P-138	2x2	4



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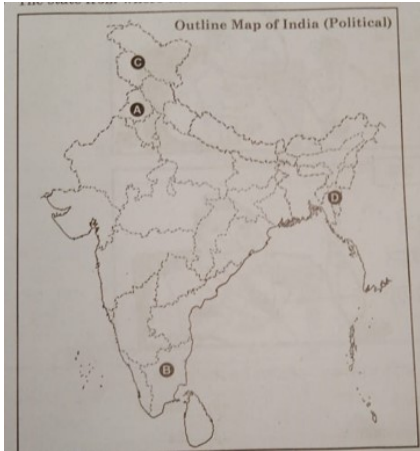

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	<p>ideas by smartphones, internet, telephone, etc.</p> <p>ii) The flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another with the help of developed technology.</p>			
<b>Q21.</b>	<b>"Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.</b>		2x2	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Development mostly causes degradation of environment as:</p> <p>i) Industrialisation and urbanisation have resulted in deforestation which increased environmental pollution. The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India started the movement against deforestation.</p> <p>ii) The minerals industry also harm the environment by extraction of earth, use of chemicals, pollution of waterways and land is increased. Philippines started a movement against an Australian based MNC known as Western Mining Corporation.</p> <p>iii) Building of large dams on the rivers in different countries is another serious cause of the environmental degradation. The early 1980s saw the first anti-dam movement launched to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests in Australia. India has had some of the leading anti-dam, pro-river movements named Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of the best known of these movements to save environment.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	P-127, 128	2x2	<b>4</b>
<b>Q22.</b>	<b>Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.</b>		4	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>Evaluation of relationship between India and Pakistan:</b></p> <p>(i) Both the countries share linguistic, geographical and economical links but due to political and historical issues their relations have become strained.</p> <p>(ii) The conflict started between India and Pakistan just after partition over the dispute on Kashmir and POK in 1948.</p> <p>(iii) Attacks on India by Pakistan in 1965, 1971 and 1999 have intensified the rivalry between both the countries.</p> <p>(iv) India's conflict with Pakistan over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier, over acquisition of arms.</p> <p>(v) India and Pakistan seem to have built a military relationship by conducting nuclear explosions in Pokaran and Chagai Hills which have reduced the possibility of a direct and full-scale war.</p> <p>(vi) Train-bus service and cultural exchange between two countries has contributed to restore normal relations.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant point</b></p> <p align="right">(any four)</p>	P-74		
			4	<b>4</b>
<b>Q23.</b>	<b>Explain any four effects of the Emergency declared in 1975.</b>		4x1	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>Effects of Emergency:</b></p> <p>(i) Thousand of people and leaders were arrested under Preventive Detention Act.</p> <p>(ii) The Parliament brought in many new changes in the Constitution.</p>	P-112		
			4x1	<b>4</b>





		(iv)					
		<p>(i) The state which has been bifurcated in two Union Territories recently.</p> <p>(ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed.</p> <p>(iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged</p> <p>(iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.</p>					
							
Ans	Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state	Ch-7	4x1	4	
	(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir				
	(ii)	A	Punjab				
	(iii)	D	Mizoram				
	(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu				
<p><b>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 25</b></p> <p>(25.1) Article 370 has been abolished from which State ?</p> <p>(25.2) In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated?</p> <p>(25.3) Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ?</p> <p>(25.4) In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement?</p>				4x1	4		
<p><b>Note :</b></p> <p>25.1 Jammu and Kashmir</p> <p>25.2 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>25.3 Punjab / Haryana</p> <p>25.4 Mizoram</p> <p>(any one)</p>				4x1	4		
Q26.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:				4x1	4	
(i)	<p>To which country are these two cartoons related?</p> <p>(a) Japan (b) Vietnam</p> <p>(c) South Korea (d) China</p> <p>Ans. d) China</p>		P-60	4x1	4		
(ii)	<p>Red Book is related to which ideology?</p> <p>(a) Capitalism (b) Communism</p>						



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	(c) Humanism Ans.b) Communism	(d) Terrorism		
(iii)	<b>What does the Red Power Tie' depict?</b> (a) Negation of communism (b) Acceptance of Capitalism (c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism (d) Negation of Capitalism Ans. c) Coordination of Communism with Capitalism			
(iv)	<b>What is the difference between then' and 'now' as per the cartoon ?</b> (a) Rigidity has increased now in the ideology of "then" (b) Rigidity has decreased now in the ideology of "then" (c) The leader under 'then and the leader under now belong to different political parties. (d) The Leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations. Ans. b) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'			
	<b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Qn. 26.</b> (26.1) Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India? (a) Liberalism (b) Socialism (c) Capitalism (d) Communism (26.2) In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China? (a) Privatisation of industries was done. (b) China ended its political and economic isolation. (c) Special economic zones were established. (d) Privatisation of agriculture was done. (26.3) Which one of the following statements is true about China? (a) It is a republic (b) It is a monarchy (c) It has multiparty system (d) It has a coalition government (26.4) Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China? (a) The Great Wall (b) Dragon (c) Bicycle (d) Rising Sun		4x1	4
	<b><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 26.</u></b> 26.1 b) Socialism 26.2 d) Privatisation of agriculture was done 26.3 a) It is a Republic 26.4 d) Rising Sun		4x1	4
	<b>SECTION E</b>			
Q27.	(a) Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. <b>OR</b> (b) Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.		3x2	6
Ans	<b>Happenings during Gorbachev's period :</b> (a) (i) Mikhail Gorbachev, the then General Secretary of the Communist		P-19	



(b)	<p>Party sought to reform the Soviet System. His decision to normalize relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that neither he nor anyone else intended or anticipated.</p> <p>(ii) The people of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control. The Soviet Union did not intervene and the communist regimes collapsed one after another.</p> <p>(iii) The economic and political reforms initiated by Gorbachev were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.</p> <p>(iv) A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. The people had tasted freedom by then and did not want the old-style rule of the Communist Party.</p> <p>(v) Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup. The Russian Republic, where Yeltsin won a popular election, began to shake off centralised control. Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p> <p>All these happenings accelerated the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Consequences of disintegration of USSR.</b></p> <p>(i) End of the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialists and capitalist countries.</p> <p>(iii) Power relations in world politics changed.</p> <p>(iv) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices.</p> <p>(v) Coming up of unipolar world with dominance of U.S.</p> <p>(vi) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.</p> <p>(vii) European Union strengthened itself.</p> <p>(viii) Some Socialist nations got divided.</p> <p>(ix) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>	P-23	3x2	6
Q28.	<p>(a) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.</p>		3x2	6
Ans (a)	<p><b>Features of First Five Year Plan:</b></p> <p>(i) The First Five year Plan addressed mainly the agriculture sector – investment in dams and irrigation.</p> <p>(ii) The First Five year Plan had preached that India should ‘hasten slowly’ .It focused on land reforms as the key to the country’s development.</p> <p>(iii) One of its basic aim was to raise the level of national income.</p> <p>(iv) The planners sought to push savings up.</p> <p>Or any other relevant feature (any three to be explained)</p>	P-53           P-9,	3x2	6



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<b>(b)</b>	<p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Problems:</b></p> <p>(i) Rehabilitation of the displaced population.                  (ii) To maintain peace in the areas that witnessed communal violence.                  (iii) To settle the problems of minorities.                  (iv) To build confidence among the displaced who had suffered mentally, physically, emotionally.                  Or any other relevant problem</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>	10	3x2	6
<b>Q29.</b>	<p><b>(a) Assess any three effects of Emergency imposed in 1975 in strengthening the democracy in India.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Assess the impact of three democratic upsurges in post independent India.</b></p>		3x2	6
<b>Ans (a)</b>	<p>Effects of emergency in strengthening the democracy:</p> <p>(i) Democracy in India was strengthened.                  (ii) People became aware about their rights and importance of the liberty.                  (iii) People also realised the importance of the 'Freedom of Press'.                  (iv) People understood the value of their 'Voting Rights' and used the right to get the Government of their choice.                  (v) People did not become violent against emergency but waited for the right moment to use their democratic rights.                  (vi) The elections in 1977 were a silent revolution against the excesses but in favour of democracy.                  Or any other relevant problem</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>	P-117-120	3x2	6
<b>(b)</b>	<p>Three democratic upsurges:</p> <p>(i) First Democratic Upsurge could be attributed from 1950s - 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernization, urbanization, education and access to media.                  (ii) During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as 'Second Democratic Upsurge'                  (iii) The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of <i>survival of the fittest</i> but rather the <i>survival of the ablest</i>. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from <i>State to Market</i>, from <i>Government to Governance</i>, from <i>State as Controller to State as Facilitator</i>. It seeks to promote the participation of the youth. Period of this uprising is attributed to 1990s.</p>	Ref-Ch-5	3x2	6
<b>Q30.</b>	<p><b>(a) Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show</b></p>		3x2	6

	peoples' support to democracy.			
<b>Ans</b>	<b>The steps taken by Chinese leadership</b>	P-59		
<b>(a)</b>	<p>(i) Open Door Policy :- It was announced in 1978 by Deng Yiaoping to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.</p> <p>(ii) Market Economy:- China introduced its own market economy by the privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1988.</p> <p>(iii)Special Economic Zones - To remove the trade barriers and to open the economy for foreign investors China set Special Economy Zones‘.</p> <p>(iv)Accession to WTO: - China plans to deepen its integeation into the world economy and shape the future world economic order by its accession to WTO in 2001.</p> <p>Or any other relevant step</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>		3x2	<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Happenings in Bangladesh that show their support for democracy-</b>	P-71		
	<p>(i) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination. He demanded autonomy for the eastern region. In the 1970 elections the Awami League won all the seats in East Pakistan. But the government dominated by the West Pakistani leadership refused to convene the assembly. This resulted in a war in 1971 that ended in the surrender of the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan and the formation of Banglades has an independent country.</p> <p>(ii) In 1975 Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government. He also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League. His actions were to be authoritarian. People opposed it and was assassinated in a military uprising in August 1975. The new military ruler, Ziaur Rahman, formed his own Bangladesh National Party and won elections in 1979.</p> <p>(iii)Later on Ziaur Rahman was assassinated and another military takeover followed under the leadership of Lt Gen H. M. Ershad. The people of Bangladesh soon rose in support of the demand fordemocracy. Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale. He was later elected as President for five years. Mass public protests made Ershad step down in 1990. Elections were held in 1991. Since then representative democracy based on multi-party elections has been working in Bangladesh.</p> <p><b>Or any other happening.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>		3x2	<b>6</b>