

Series GEFH1/2



SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **59/2/2**

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

राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

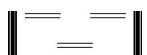
नोट / NOTE :

- (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.



59/2/2

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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 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 ।
2. निम्नलिखित संसाधनों में से कौन वैश्विक सम्पदा नहीं है ? 1
- (a) ऐन्टार्कटिका (b) समुद्री सतह
(c) बाहरी अंतरिक्ष (d) जंगल
3. 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
4. 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 ।



SECTION – A

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation ? 1
- (a) Globalisation is westernization.
 - (b) Globalisation is industrialization.
 - (c) Globalisation is economic growth.
 - (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.
2. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common ? 1
- (a) Antarctica
 - (b) Ocean floor
 - (c) Outer space
 - (d) Forests
3. 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
4. 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.





5. 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
6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश सोवियत संघ का भाग नहीं था ? 1
- (a) यूक्रेन (b) जॉर्जिया
(c) इटली (d) एस्टोनिया
7. 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
8. 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 प्रधानमंत्री 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)





5. On 19th 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
6. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union ? 1
- (a) Ukraine (b) Georgia
(c) Italy (d) Estonia
7. 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
8. 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)





9. 25 जून, 1975 को, निम्नलिखित में से किस नेता ने प्रधानमंत्री 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
10. 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।
11. 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।
12. 'द्वि-राष्ट्र का सिद्धान्त' किसने प्रस्तुत किया था, जिसके कारण ब्रिटिश भारत का विभाजन हुआ ? 1
- (a) अब्दुल गफ्फार ख़ाँ (b) मुस्लिम लीग
(c) ब्रिटिश सरकार (d) कांग्रेस पार्टी



9. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ? 1
- (a) Morarji Desai (b) Jayaprakash Narain
(c) George Fernandes (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
10. 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.
11. 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
12. 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





खण्ड – ख

13. अपारम्परिक सुरक्षा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
14. संयुक्त राष्ट्र के किन्हीं चार अंगों के नाम लिखिए। $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
15. 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। $1 + 1 = 2$
16. भारत के ऐसे दो प्रधानमंत्रियों की पहचान कीजिए जो एक वर्ष से कम समय के लिए सत्ता में रहे। $2 \times 1 = 2$
17. एन.डी.ए. सरकार द्वारा 2014 के बाद महिलाओं की सहायता एवं उत्थान के लिए शुरू किए गए किन्हीं दो कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. भारत और नेपाल के बीच सम्बन्धों की विशिष्टता को उजागर कीजिए। 2

खण्ड – ग

19. शीत युद्ध के अन्त के बाद विश्व राजनीति में आए किन्हीं चार परिवर्तनों को उजागर कीजिए। $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों का मूल्यांकन उदाहरणों की सहायता से कीजिए। 4
21. “वैश्वीकरण उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का ही एक परिणाम है।” दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। $2 \times 2 = 4$



SECTION – B

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

SECTION – C

19. Highlight any four changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War. $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples. 4
21. "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples. $2 \times 2 = 4$





22. “विकास की प्रक्रिया प्रायः पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचाती है।” किन्हीं दो पर्यावरणीय आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ से कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। 2 × 2 = 4

23. भारत में कांग्रेस पार्टी का प्रभुत्व किस प्रकार से अन्य देशों में एक पार्टी के प्रभुत्व से भिन्न था ? कोई दो उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2 × 2 = 4

खण्ड – घ

24. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िये और अधोलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 4 × 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. "Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements. $2 \times 2 = 4$
23. How was the dominance of Congress Party in India different from the dominance of one party in other countries ? Explain with any two examples. $2 \times 2 = 4$

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



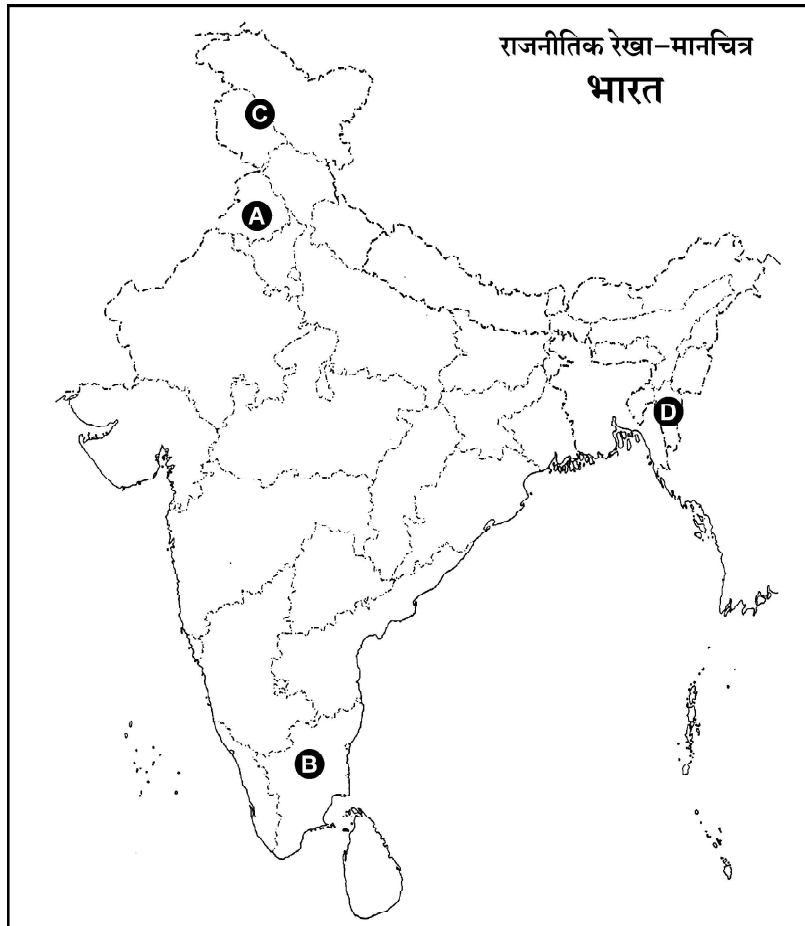


25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) और (D) से दर्शाया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके सही नाम, प्रयुक्त की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा मानचित्र में अंकित सम्बन्धित अक्षर को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नीचे दिए प्रारूप में लिखिए।

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।



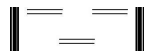
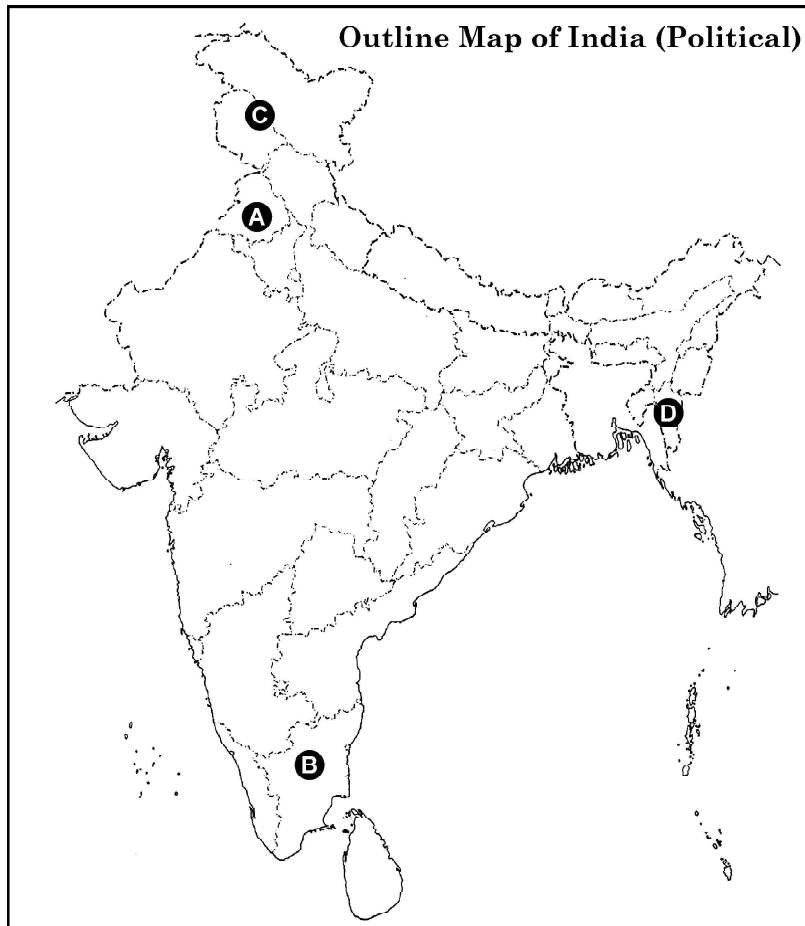


25. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned 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 × 1 = 4

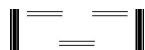
- (25.1) Article 370 has been abolished from which State ?
- (25.2) In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated ?
- (25.3) Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ?
- (25.4) In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement ?

26. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4 × 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) 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

28. (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





- (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) 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.

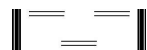
3 × 2 = 6

28. (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**

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29. (a) 1969 में कांग्रेस पार्टी में हुए विघटन के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

(b) 1975 में आपातकाल घोषित किए जाने के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) भारत और चीन के बीच तनाव के किन्हीं तीन कारणों को देते हुए, दोनों के बीच सम्बन्धों का आकलन कीजिए। $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

(b) नेपाल के लोगों द्वारा लोकतन्त्र के लिए किए गए संघर्ष का, किन्हीं तीन घटनाओं के आधार पर मूल्यांकन कीजिए। $3 \times 2 = 6$



29. (a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. **3 × 2 = 6**

OR

- (b) Analyse any three reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975. **3 × 2 = 6**

30. (a) Assess the relations between India and China by giving any three reasons for tension between the two. **3 × 2 = 6**

OR

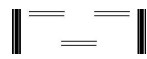
- (b) Evaluate the pro-democracy struggle of the people in Nepal on the basis of any three happenings. **3 × 2 = 6**
-





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



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/2

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



	(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)			
Ans	b)(iv), (iii),(i),(ii)	P-8		
Q9.	Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25 June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi? (a) Morarji Desai (b) Jayaprakash Narain (c) George Fernandes (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee		1	
Ans	(b)Jayaprakash Narain	P-106		
Q10.	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. 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.		1	
Ans	(a)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A)	P-93		
Q11.	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	
Ans	(c) A resolution of Government of India	P-50		
Q12.	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		
SECTION – B				
Q13.	Explain the notion of non-traditional security.		2	
Ans	Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Non traditional security includes 'Not just the state but also individuals or communities or entire humankind'. It has been called 'human security' or 'global security'.	P-106	2	2
Q14.	Name any four organs of the United Nations		4x½=	2



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

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Ans	(i) General Assembly (ii) Security Council (iii) International Court of Justice (iv) Economic and Social Council (v) Secretariat (vi) Trusteeship Council (not operational) (any four)	P-85	4x½	2
Q15.	Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.		1+1	2
Ans	(i) Nagaland - Angami Zapu Phizo (ii) Mizoram - Laldenga	P-163, 165	1+1	2
Q16.	Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.		2x1	2
Ans	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
Q17.	State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.		2x1	2
Ans	(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
Q18.	Highlight the speciality of India - Nepal relations.		2	
Ans	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
SECTION C				
Q19.	Highlight any four changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War.		4x1	4
Ans	Changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War: (i) The Soviet Union collapsed. (ii) The US emerged as an only superpower. (iii) The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is much more cooperative.	P-88	4x1	4



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	<p>(iv) China is fast emerging as a great power, and India also is growing rapidly.</p> <p>(v) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate.</p> <p>(vi) Many new countries have joined the UN.</p> <p>(vii) A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, environmental degradation, epidemics).</p> <p align="right">(any four)</p>			
Q20.	Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.		4	4
Ans	<p>Evaluation of relationship between India and Pakistan:</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>Or any other relevant point</p> <p align="right">(any four)</p>	P-74	4	4
Q21.	"Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology" Support the statement with two examples.		2x2	4
Ans	<p>Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology as:</p> <p>i) Better communication technology has promoted the flow of ideas by smart phones, 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>	P-138	2x2	4
Q22.	"Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.		2x2	4
Ans	<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</p>	P-127, 128	2x2	4



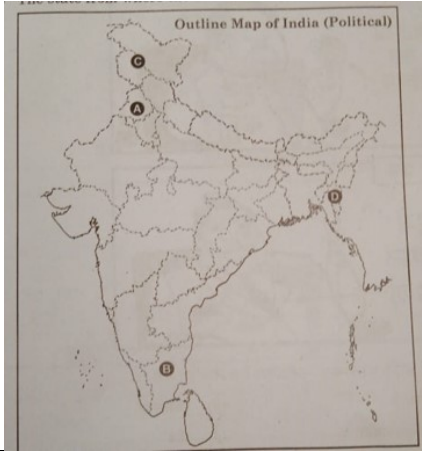
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	<p>the first anti-dam movement launched to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests in Australia. India has had some of the leading anti-dam, pro-river movements named Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of the best known of these movements to save environment.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>			
Q23.	How was the dominance of Congress Party in India different from the dominance of one party in other countries? Explain with any two examples.		2x2	4
Ans	<p>It is different because of the following reasons –</p> <p>(i) India experienced the dominance of Congress Party for about 20 years after independence. Many other countries also had one party dominance, but it was different in India. Dominance in most of the other countries was ensured by compromising democracy.</p> <p>(ii) In countries like China, Cuba and Syria ,one party dominance was due to constitutional provision of one party.</p> <p>(iii) Some others like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt are effectively one-party states due to legal and military measures. But in India there was no such conditions.</p> <p>(iv) Many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win election after election.</p> <p>(v) In India dominance of the party (Congress) was due to legacy of national movement, organization spread all over the country and also because of the popular leaders like Nehru.</p> <p align="right">(any two to be explained)</p>	P-35	2x2	4
SECTION D				
Q24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 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.		4x1	4
(24.1)	In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests? (a) 1971 (b) 1985 (c) 1992 (d) 1998 Ans. (d)1998	II-79		
(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 Ans.(a) Comprehensive Test Ban 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. Ans.a) peaceful purpose			
(24.4)	Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme? (a) CV Raman (b) Homi J Bhabha			




	(c) APJ Abdul Kalam Ans.(b) Homi J. Bhabha	(d) K. Kasturirangan																			
Q25.	<p>In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the format that follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(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.</p> 			Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			4x1	4	
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Ans	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No. of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet in the map</th> <th>Name of the state</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Jammu and Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Punjab</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Mizoram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the state	(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir	(ii)	A	Punjab	(iii)	D	Mizoram	(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu	II- Ch-7	4x1	4
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(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir																			
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(iii)	D	Mizoram																			
(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu																			
	<p>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 25</p> <p>(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?</p>			4x1	4																



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	<p><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 25.</u></p> <p>25.1 Jammu and Kashmir 25.2 Tamil Nadu 25.3 Punjab / Haryana (any one) 25.4 Mizoram</p>		4x1	4
Q26.	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> 		4x1	4
(i)	<p>To which country are these two cartoons related? (a) Japan (b) Vietnam (c) South Korea (d) China Ans. d) China</p>	I-60	4x1	4
(ii)	<p>Red Book is related to which ideology? (a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Humanism (d) Terrorism Ans. b) Communism</p>			
(iii)	<p>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 Ans. c) Coordination of Communism with Capitalism</p>			
(iv)	<p>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. Ans. b) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'</p>			
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Qn. 26.</p> <p>(26.1) Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India? (a) Liberalism (b) Socialism (c) Capitalism (d) Communism</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(26.4) Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to</p>		4x1	4

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	<p>China? (a) The Great Wall (b) Dragon (c) Bicycle (d) Rising Sun</p>			
	<p><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 26.</u> 26.1 b) Socialism 26.2 d) Privatisation of agriculture was done 26.3 a) It is a Republic. 26.4 d) Rising Sun</p>		4x1	4
	SECTION E			
Q27.	<p>(a) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan. OR (b) Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.</p>		3x2	6
Ans	<p>Features of First Five Year Plan: (i) The First Five year Plan addressed mainly the agriculture sector – investment in dams and irrigation. (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. (iii) One of its basic aim was to raise the level of national income. (iv) The planners sought to push savings up. Or any other relevant feature (any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Problems: (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 (any three to be explained)</p>	P-53	3x2	6
Q28.	<p>(a) Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. OR (b) Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.</p>		3x2	6
Ans	<p>Happenings during Gorbachev’s period : (i) Mikhail Gorbachev, the then General Secretary of the Communist 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. (ii) The people of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own</p>	P-19	3x2	6



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	<p>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 align="right">(any three to be explained)</p> <p>(b) All these happenings accelerated the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Consequences of disintegration of USSR.</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 align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>	P-23	3x2	6
Q29.	<p>(a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975.</p>		3x2	6
Ans (a)	<p>Reason for the split in the Congress party in 1969:</p> <p>(i) Differences between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.</p> <p>(ii) Indira Gandhi adopted a very bold strategy. She converted a simple power struggle into an ideological struggle and launched a series of initiatives to give the government policy a Left orientation which was not welcomed by the Syndicate.</p> <p>(iii) The Presidential Election of 1969 brought difference out in the open. The Congress candidate was N.Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs. Gandhi supported V.V. Giri. The election ultimately led to the victory of V.V. Giri the independent candidate and the defeat of Sanjiva Reddy the official candidate.</p> <p>(iv) The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party. This formalized the split, the Congress group led by the syndicate came to be referred as the Congress</p>	P-92-94	3x2	6



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(b)	<p>(Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Requisitionist)</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975:</p> <p>(i) Judgement of Allahabad High Court setting aside the election of Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(ii) Conflicts between the executive (Government) & judiciary.</p> <p>(iii) Rising prices and lower growth rate.</p> <p>(iv) Students movements in Bihar and Gujrat against unemployment and corruption.</p> <p>(v) Call by J. P. Narayan to start a nation wide Satyagrah to get Indira Gandhi's resignation. Army and executive were asked not to obey the illegal and immoral orders of the government.</p> <p>(vi) The mood of Indira Gandhi not to resign led to the declaration of emergency.</p> <p>All these led to the atmosphere of distrust against Indira Gandhi which hurriedly tried to save her position by imposing emergency.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>	P-108-109	3x2	6
Q30.	<p>(a) Assess the relations between India and China by giving any three reasons for tension between the two.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Evaluate the pro-democracy struggle of the people in Nepal on the basis of any three happenings.</p>		3x2=6	6
Ans (a)	<p>Three points of tension between India and China:</p> <p>(i) China annexed Tibet in 950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. In 1959, India gave political asylum to the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama that annoyed China.</p> <p>(ii) Border conflict in 1962. China waged of full scale war against India. We were caught unaware and lost the territory and number of jawans in the conflict.</p> <p>(iii) China's help to Pakistan to build up its nuclear program which was against the interest of India.</p> <p>(iv) China's military relations with the Bangladesh and Myanmar also annoyed India and were taken as hostile to Indian interests.</p> <p>(v) Mostly China supports the interests of Pakistan in all International forums and UN.</p> <p>(vi) Chinese interference in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin.</p> <p>All these reasons are the basis of strained relations between the two and would need a lot of effort for making them normal.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Pro-democracy struggle in Nepal –</p> <p>Three happenings-</p> <p>(i) Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom- but people of Nepal wanted a more open and responsive system of governance- but the King retained full control and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. It just became a constitutional monarchy.</p>	P-68-72	3x2	6
(b)		P-71-72	3x2	6

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	<p>(ii) In the wake of strong Pro democracy movement the King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990.</p> <p>(iii) In 2002 the King abolished the Parliament and dismiss the government.</p> <p>(iv) In 2006, there were massive, countrywide, pro democracy protests. These movements were led by Seven Party Alliance(SPA). The King was forced to restore the House of Representative that had been resolved in April 2002.</p> <p>(v) In 2008, Nepal become a democratic republic after demolishing the monarchy.</p> <p>(any three to be explained)</p>			
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