

Series GEFH1/2



SET ~ 3

रोल नं.  
Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code **59/2/3**

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

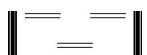
नोट / NOTE :

- (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.



59/2/3

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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. 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
2. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए : 1
- (i) मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करना ।  
(ii) मनमोहन सिंह का पहली बार प्रधानमंत्री बनना ।  
(iii) लॉगोवाल 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)
3. 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 फर्नाण्डिस (d) अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी



## SECTION – A

1. 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
2. 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)
3. 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



4. 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।

5. 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।

6. '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

7. 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।





4. 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.
5. 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
6. 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
7. 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.





8. निम्नलिखित संसाधनों में से कौन वैश्विक सम्पदा नहीं है ? 1
- (a) ऐन्टार्कटिका (b) समुद्री सतह  
(c) बाहरी अंतरिक्ष (d) जंगल
9. 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
10. 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 ।
11. 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
12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश सोवियत संघ का भाग नहीं था ? 1
- (a) यूक्रेन (b) जॉर्जिया  
(c) इटली (d) एस्टोनिया





8. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common ? 1
- (a) Antarctica (b) Ocean floor  
(c) Outer space (d) Forests
9. 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
10. 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.
11. 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
12. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union ? 1
- (a) Ukraine (b) Georgia  
(c) Italy (d) Estonia





### खण्ड – ख

13. सुरक्षा का अर्थ एवं इसकी दोनों अवधारणाओं के नाम लिखिए । 1 + 1 = 2
14. यूनिसेफ के किन्हीं दो कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए । 2
15. भारत के ऐसे दो प्रधानमंत्रियों की पहचान कीजिए जो एक वर्ष से कम समय के लिए सत्ता में रहे । 2 × 1 = 2
16. 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
17. भारत और नेपाल के बीच सम्बन्धों की विशिष्टता को उजागर कीजिए । 2
18. 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 × 1 = 2

### खण्ड – ग

19. आतंकवाद के कोई दो उद्देश्य स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा इसके किन्हीं दो चर्चित मामलों को उजागर कीजिए । 2 + 2 = 4
20. “विकास की प्रक्रिया प्रायः पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचाती है ।” किन्हीं दो पर्यावरणीय आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ से कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 2 × 2 = 4
21. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों का मूल्यांकन उदाहरणों की सहायता से कीजिए । 4





### SECTION – B

13. Explain the meaning of security and mention its two notions.  $1 + 1 = 2$
14. Describe any two functions of the UNICEF.  $2$
15. Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
16. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.  $1 + 1 = 2$
17. Highlight the speciality of India – Nepal relations.  $2$
18. State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.  $2 \times 1 = 2$

### SECTION – C

19. Explain any two objectives of terrorism and highlight any two classic cases of terrorism.  $2 + 2 = 4$
20. "Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.  $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.  $4$





22. “वैश्वीकरण उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का ही एक परिणाम है।” दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 2 × 2 = 4
23. इंदिरा गाँधी द्वारा गरीबी हटाने के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए। 4 × 1 = 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. "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples.  $2 \times 2 = 4$
23. Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.  $4 \times 1 = 4$

### 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

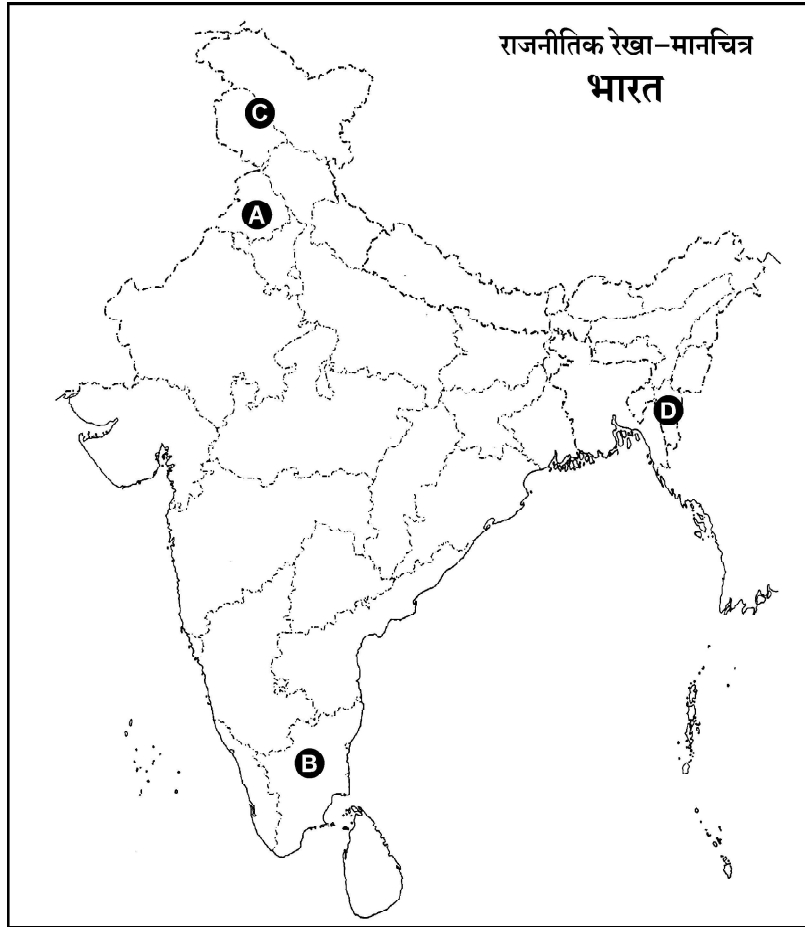


25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) और (D) से दर्शाया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके सही नाम, प्रयुक्त की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा मानचित्र में अंकित सम्बन्धित अक्षर को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नीचे दिए प्रारूप में लिखिए।

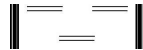
4 × 1 = 4

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।



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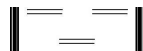
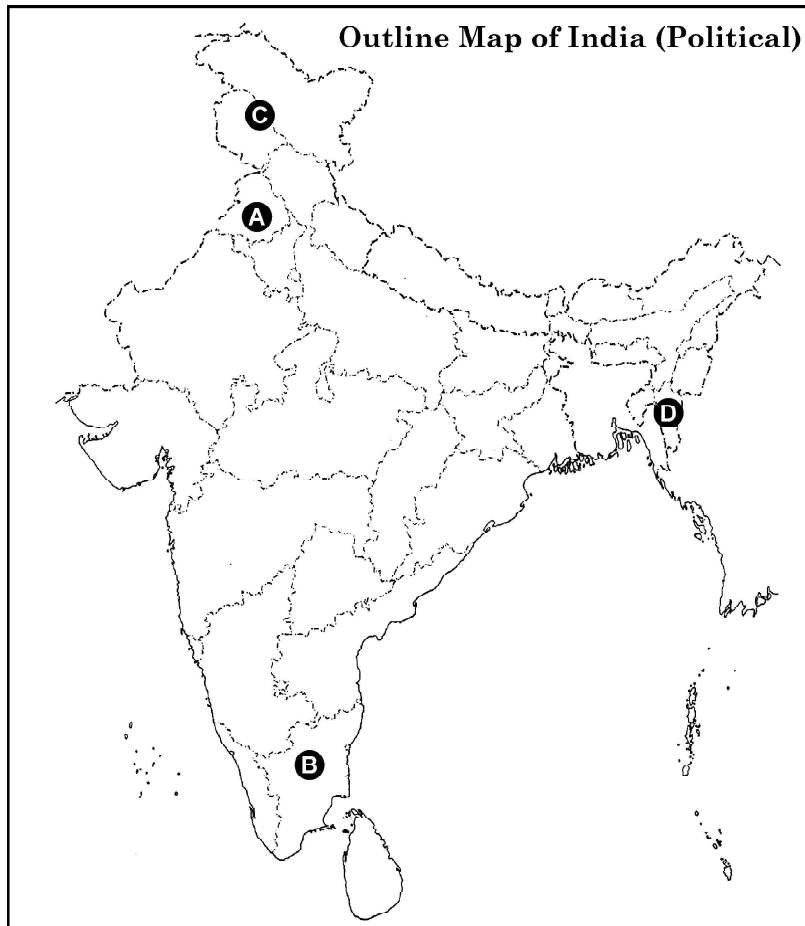


25. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned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

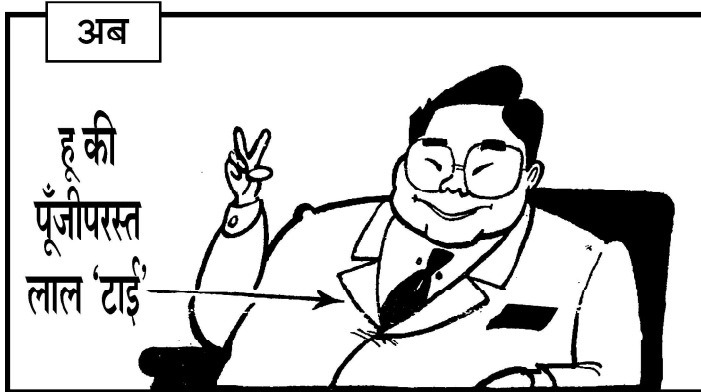
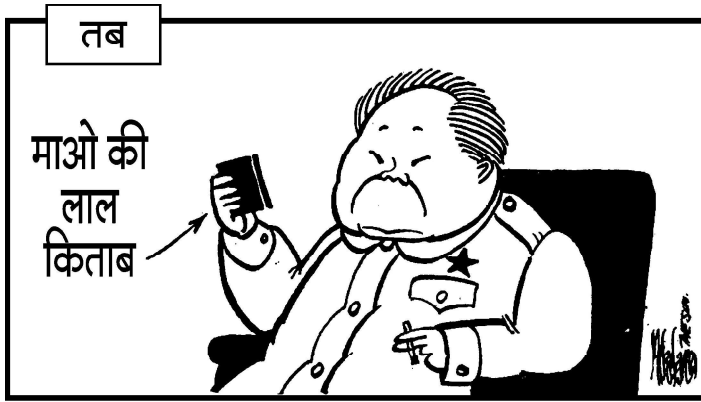




नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 25 के स्थान पर हैं :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

- (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.

$4 \times 1 = 4$

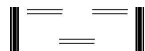
- (25.1) Article 370 has been abolished from which State ?
- (25.2) In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated ?
- (25.3) Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ?
- (25.4) In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement ?

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) सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

(b) 'ऑपरेशन इराकी फ्रीडम' के उद्देश्य एवं इसके किन्हीं दो परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।  $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$

28. (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 ।  $3 \times 2 = 6$



- (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) Explain any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. **3 × 2 = 6**

**OR**

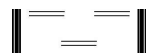
- (b) Explain the purpose of ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’ and its two consequences. **2 + 2 + 2 = 6**

28. (a) Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy. **3 × 2 = 6**

**OR**

- (b) Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show peoples’ support to democracy. **3 × 2 = 6**

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29. (a) पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की विचारधारा और दर्शन का मूल्यांकन उनकी विचारधारा की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं के आधार पर कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

- (b) 1971 के लोक सभा चुनावों के किन्हीं तीन परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

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





29. (a) Evaluate the ideology and philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya on the basis of any three features of it.  $3 \times 2 = 6$

**OR**

- (b) Evaluate any three outcomes of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971.  $3 \times 2 = 6$

30. (a) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.  $3 \times 2 = 6$

**OR**

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

$3 \times 2 = 6$

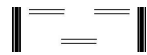
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**262 C**



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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 the past:-

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

PAPER CODE NO:59/2/3

	<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:59/2/3

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time? (a) Karpoori Thakur (b) B.P Mandal (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Mayawati		1	
Ans	(a) Karpoori Thakur	P-182		
Q2.	Arrange the following in chronological order: (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)		1	
Ans	b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)	P-8		
Q3.	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		
Q4.	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 gives 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		
Q5.	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		
Q6.	Who advanced the Two Nation Theory that led to the partition of		1	

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	<b>British India?</b> (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (c) British Government	(b) Muslim League (d) Congress Party		
<b>Ans</b>	(b) Muslim League		P-8	
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation?</b> (a) Globalisation is westernisation (b) Globalisation is industrialisation (c) Globalisation is economic growth. (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.			1
<b>Ans</b>	d) Globalisation is multidimensional phenomenon		P-138	
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Which of the following resources is NOT a global common?</b> (a) Antarctica (c) Outer space		(b) Ocean floor (d) Forests	1
<b>Ans</b>	d) Forests		P-121	
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security?</b> (a) Attack by a neighbouring country (b) Spread of any pandemic disease (c) Global warming (d) Spread of terrorism			1
<b>Ans</b>	a) Attack by a neighbouring country		P-103	
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>The main objective of United Nations is to _____.</b> (a) prevent manufacture of war weapons (b) prevent international conflicts (c) prevent industrialisation (d) prevent spread of refugees			1
<b>Ans</b>	b) prevent international conflicts		P-86	
<b>Q11.</b>	<b>On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code Name _____.</b> (a) Operation Desert Storm (b) Operation Iraqi Freedom (c) Operation Infinite Reach (d) Operation Enduring Freedom			1
<b>Ans</b>	b) Operation Iraqi Freedom		P-37	
<b>Q12.</b>	<b>Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union?</b> (a) Ukraine (c) Italy		(b) Georgia (d) Estonia	1
<b>Ans</b>	c) Italy		P-26	
<b>SECTION – B</b>				
<b>Q13.</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of security and mention its two notions.</b>			1+1      2
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security means freedom from extremely dangerous threats. To be specific, only those things that threaten core values beyond repair. Threat to life and property.</li> <li>Two notions of security:</li> </ul>		P-101-102	1+1      2



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	<p>i) Traditional Notion ii) Non-traditional Notion</p>			
<b>Q14.</b>	<b>Describe any two functions of the UNICEF.</b>		2	2
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>Functions of UNICEF:</b> (i) To collect emergency funds for children (ii) To help children in their development work all across the world. (iii) To help and encourage the work that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world. Or any other function  (any two)</p>	P-Ref.	2	2
<b>Q15.</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>	<p>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>	P-179	2x1	2
<b>Q16.</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>	<p>(i) Nagaland - Angami Zapu Phizo  (ii) Mizoram - Laldenga</p>	P-163, 165	1+1	2
<b>Q17.</b>	<b>Highlight the speciality of India - Nepal relations.</b>		2	2
<b>Ans</b>	<p>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>	P-75	2	2
<b>Q18.</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>	<p>(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.</p>	Ref.- II Ch-8	2x1	2



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	Or any other (any two)			
	<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Q19.</b>	<b>Explain any two objectives of terrorism and highlight any two classic cases of terrorism.</b>		2+2	4
<b>Ans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Terrorism is a new threat to security. It aims to political violence that target civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.</li> <li>(ii) To change a political context or condition that they do not like, by force or threat of force.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>Cases of terrorism:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Hijacking of planes, planting bombs in trains, cafes and markets or crowded places in any part of world.</li> <li>(ii) An attack on Twin Trade Towers of America on September 11, 2001. More than 3000 people were killed and the authority of US was challenged. It is a ghastly example of terrorism.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>Note: If candidate writes only one example, even then two marks can be awarded.</p>	P-107-108	2+2	4
<b>Q20.</b>	<b>"Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.</b>		2x2	4
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Development mostly causes degradation of environment as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>ii) The mineral industry also harms the environment by extraction of earth, use of chemicals, pollution of waterways and land. Philippines started a movement against an Australian based MNC known as Western Mining Corporation.</li> <li>iii) Building of large dams on the rivers in different countries is another serious cause of the environmental degradation. The early 1980s saw the launch of the first anti-dam movement to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests in Australia. India has led 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.</li> </ol> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	P-127, 128	2x2	4
<b>Q21.</b>	<b>Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.</b>		4	4
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>Evaluation of relationship between India and Pakistan:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Both the countries share linguistic, geographical and</li> </ol>	P-74	4	4



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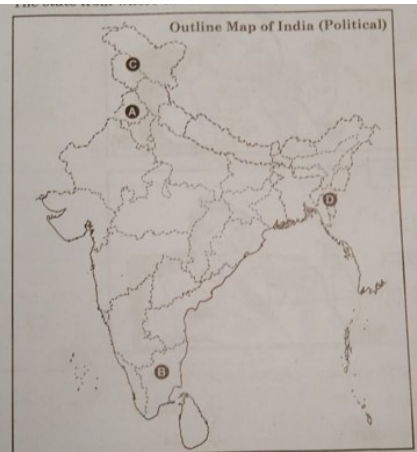

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	<p>economical links but due to political and historical issues their relations have become strained.</p> <p>(ii) The conflict started between India and Pakistan just after partition over the dispute on Kashmir and POK in 1948.</p> <p>(iii) Attacks 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"><b>(any four)</b></p>			
<b>Q22.</b>	<b>"Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples.</b>		2x2	4
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology as:</p> <p>i) Better communication technology has promoted the flow of 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>	P-138	2x2	4
<b>Q23.</b>	<b>Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.</b>		4×1	4
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>Four steps taken by Indira Gandhi :</b></p> <p>(i) Nationalisation of Banks.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalisation of General Insurance.</p> <p>(iii) Abolition of Privy Purses.</p> <p>(iv) Ceiling on urban property.</p> <p>(v) Public distribution system of food grains.</p> <p>(vi) Land Reforms and provisions of house sites for rural poor people.</p> <p>Or any other step</p> <p align="right"><b>(any four)</b></p>	P-92	4x1	4
<b>SECTION D</b>				
<b>Q24.</b>	<p><b>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p><b>India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purges. After the Pakistan ales conducted tests International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.</b></p>		4x1	4



(24.1)	<p>In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests?</p> <p>(a) 1971 (b) 1985 (c) 1992 (d) 1998</p> <p>Ans. (d)1998</p>	II-79																	
(24.2)	<p>Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.</p> <p>(a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (b) Shimla Agreement (c) Panchsheel Agreement (d) Indus waters Treaty</p> <p>Ans.(a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty</p>																		
(24.3)	<p>In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for _____.</p> <p>(a) peaceful purpose (b) making atomic bombs. (c) competing with the super powers. (d) ensuring its security.</p> <p>Ans.a) peaceful purpose</p>																		
(24.4)	<p>Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme?</p> <p>(a) CV Raman (b) Homi J Bhabha (c) APJ Abdul Kalam (d) K. Kasturirangan</p> <p>Ans.(b) Homi J. Bhabha</p>																		
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" data-bbox="263 1430 1128 1766"> <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.</p>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			



	<p>(iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged</p> <p>(iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.</p> 																		
<p>Ans</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="256 722 526 816">Sr. No. of the information used</th> <th data-bbox="526 722 808 816">Concerned alphabet in the map</th> <th data-bbox="808 722 1122 816">Name of the state</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 816 526 877">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="526 816 808 877">C</td> <td data-bbox="808 816 1122 877">Jammu and Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 877 526 938">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="526 877 808 938">A</td> <td data-bbox="808 877 1122 938">Punjab</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 938 526 999">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="526 938 808 999">D</td> <td data-bbox="808 938 1122 999">Mizoram</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 999 526 1060">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="526 999 808 1060">B</td> <td data-bbox="808 999 1122 1060">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	<p>II- Ch-7</p>	<p>4x1</p>	<p>4</p>
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																	
	<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>		<p>4x1</p>	<p>4</p>															
	<p><b><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 25.</u></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>		<p>4x1</p>	<p>4</p>															
<p>Q26.</p>	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> 		<p>4x1</p>	<p>4</p>															



(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>	I-60	4x1	4
(ii)	<p>Red Book is related to which ideology?</p> <p>(a) Capitalism (b) Communism</p> <p>(c) Humanism (d) Terrorism</p> <p>Ans. b) Communism</p>			
(iii)	<p>What does the Red Power Tie' depict?</p> <p>(a) Negation of communism</p> <p>(b) Acceptance of Capitalism</p> <p>(c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism</p> <p>(d) Negation of Capitalism</p> <p>Ans. c) Coordination of Communism with Capitalism</p>			
(iv)	<p>What is the difference between then' and 'now' as per the cartoon ?</p> <p>(a) Rigidity has increased now in the ideology of "then"</p> <p>(b) Rigidity has decreased now in the ideology of "then"</p> <p>(c) The leader under 'then and the leader under now belong to different political parties.</p> <p>(d) The Leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations.</p> <p>Ans. b) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'</p>			
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Qn. 26.</b></p> <p>(26.1) Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India?</p> <p>(a) Liberalism (b) Socialism</p> <p>(c) Capitalism (d) Communism</p> <p>(26.2) In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China?</p> <p>(a) Privatisation of industries was done.</p> <p>(b) China ended its political and economic isolation.</p> <p>(c) Special economic zones were established.</p> <p>(d) Privatisation of agriculture was done.</p> <p>(26.3) Which one of the following statements is true about China?</p> <p>(a) It is a republic</p> <p>(b) It is a monarchy</p> <p>(c) It has multiparty system</p> <p>(d) It has a coalition government</p>		4x1	4

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	<p><b>(26.4) Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China?</b></p> <p><b>(a) The Great Wall</b></p> <p><b>(b) Dragon</b></p> <p><b>(c) Bicycle</b></p> <p><b>(d) Rising Sun</b></p>			
	<p><b><u>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. no. 26.</u></b></p> <p>26.1 b) Socialism</p> <p>26.2 d) Privatisation of agriculture was done</p> <p>26.3 a) It is a Republic.</p> <p>26.4 d) Rising Sun</p>		4x1	4
	<p><b>SECTION E</b></p>			
Q27.	<p><b>(a) Explain any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the purpose of 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' and its two consequences.</b></p>		3x2	6
			2+2+2	6
Ans	<p><b>a) Reasons responsible for Disintegration of the U.S.S.R:</b></p> <p>i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economical institutions.</p> <p>ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to shortage of consumer goods.</p> <p>iii) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining nuclear and military arsenals.</p> <p>iv) Communist party was not accountable to the people.</p> <p>v) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology and the economic advancement of the West.</p> <p>vi) Corruption was rampant.</p> <p>vii) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.</p> <p>viii) The system was unable to correct its mistake.</p> <p>ix) Reforms introduced by Mikhail Garbachav.</p> <p>x) Coup In 1991.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>b) Purpose of Operation Iraqi Freedom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). US was motivated by controlling Iraqi Oil fields and installing a regime friendly to the US.</li> <li>• <b>Consequences of this Operation</b></li> </ul> <p>(i) Since no evidence of WMD was unearthed in Iraq, the operation was highly criticized.</p> <p>(ii) Lot of military personnel were lost on both sides. It was estimated that 50,000 Iraqi civilians have been killed since the US-led invasion.</p>	P-20-21	3x2	6
		I-37	2+2+2	6



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	<p>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 align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>			
<b>Q29.</b>	<p><b>(a) Evaluate the ideology and philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya on the basis of any three features of it.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Evaluate any three outcomes of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971.</b></p>		<b>3x2</b>	<b>6</b>
			<b>3x2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>a)Philosophy of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya</b></p> <p>(i) The philosophy presented by him is called 'Integral Humanism'.</p> <p>(ii) It intended to present an 'indigenous socio-economic model' in which human remains at the centre of development, which aimed to ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society.</p> <p>(iii) It supports sustainable consumption of natural resources so that the resources can be replenished – which again is the concern for future generations.</p> <p>(iv) Integral Humanism enhances not only political but also economic and social democracy and freedom.</p> <p>(v) It seeks to promote diversity against western capitalism and individualism and Marxist socialism.</p> <p>(vi) He envisaged a classless, casteless and conflict-free society. All these things show the importance of his philosophy of Integral Humanism.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>b) Outcomes of Elections of 1971:</b></p> <p>(i) Lok Sabha elections were due only in 1972, but Indira Gandhi took a bold step to advance the elections by one year to get the full-fledged mandate of the people. It was taken as the boldness and ability to face challenges. People appreciated her will power.</p> <p>(ii) Indira Gandhi projected herself as a messiah for the poor. She already had initiated various steps to reduce poverty, which worked wonders.</p> <p>(iii) She had a positive slogan of 'Gharibi Hatao' and it worked like magic.</p> <p>(iv) Congress-CPI Alliance won 375 seats in Lok Sabha which was a miracle.</p> <p>(v) It established the Congress, led by Indira Gandhi , as the real Congress as most of the leaders of Congress 'O' lost the elections.</p>	II- Ref.	3x2	6
		II- 97- 99	3x2	6



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	<p>(vi) The grand alliance and its slogan 'Indira Hatao' proved to be a great failure.</p> <p>(vii) It restored the rule of Congress but the party was a new party with-one man domination and not accommodative to all kinds of opinions and interests.</p> <p>(viii) It was not able to absorb all tensions and conflicts. Indira Gandhi assumed an unparalleled position.</p> <p>(ix) Stability of the government was ensured Or any other outcome to be evaluated (any three to be explained)</p>			
<b>Q30.</b>	<p><b>(a) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.</b></p>		<b>3x2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<p><b>a) 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. Or any other relevant feature (any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>b) Problems:</b></p> <p>(i) Rehabilitation of the displaced population.</p> <p>(ii) To maintain peace in the areas that witnessed communal violence.</p> <p>(iii)To settle the problems of minorities.</p> <p>(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	<b>6</b>
		P-9, 10	3x2	<b>6</b>

