

Series **GEFH1/4**



SET ~ 2



रोल नं.

Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

59/4/2

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book. *



राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **23** हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **23** printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **30** प्रश्न हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामान्य निर्देश:

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 तक अवतरण, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के छह-छह अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 170 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं। 12×1=12

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन 'स्वतंत्रता के बाद किए गए विकास' से संबंधित राजनीतिक निर्णयों के बारे में सही हैं ?
- (i) लगभग सभी सहमत थे कि भारत के विकास का अर्थ आर्थिक संवृद्धि और सामाजिक-आर्थिक न्याय दोनों होना चाहिए।
 - (ii) इस बात पर भी सहमति बनी कि यह मामला व्यापारियों, उद्योगपतियों और किसानों पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता।
 - (iii) केवल सरकार को न्यायोचित विकास सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी चाहिए।
 - (iv) सभी राजनीतिक दलों से सलाह-मशविरा और जनता की स्वीकृति हासिल करना जरूरी था।

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

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





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

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

SECTION A

Questions no. **1** to **12** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each. $12 \times 1 = 12$

1. Which of these statements about the political decisions taken after independence related to development are correct ?
- (i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social-economic justice.
 - (ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.
 - (iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.
 - (iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

Choose the correct option :

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





2. द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही **नहीं** है ?
- (a) इसका मसौदा कुछ प्रमुख उद्योगपतियों ने तैयार किया था ।
 - (b) इसमें भारी उद्योगों के विकास पर जोर दिया गया ।
 - (c) इसकी समयावधि 1956 – 61 थी ।
 - (d) इसकी कोशिश तेज गति से संरचनात्मक बदलाव करने की थी ।
3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन अपारम्परिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक खतरा है ?
- (a) युद्ध
 - (b) हथियारों का निर्माण
 - (c) आतंकवाद
 - (d) आन्तरिक गड़बड़ी (अशांति)
4. भारत की परमाणु नीति के बारे में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से सही कथन/कथनों को चुनिए :
- (i) भारत का परमाणु कार्यक्रम 1940 के दशक के अंत में शुरू किया गया था ।
 - (ii) नेहरू परमाणु हथियारों के खिलाफ थे और उन्होंने महाशक्तियों से व्यापक परमाणु निरस्त्रीकरण के लिए ज़ोर दिया ।
 - (iii) परमाणु अप्रसार सन्धि को अपनाने के समय भारत इसके समर्थन में था लेकिन इसके अनिश्चितकालीन विस्तार की योजना के कारण, भारत को अपना रुख बदलना पड़ा ।
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) (i) और (ii)
 - (b) केवल (i)
 - (c) केवल (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) और (iii)





2. Which one of the following statements about the Second Five Year Plan is **not** correct ?

- (a) It was drafted by some leading industrialists.
- (b) It stressed on the development of heavy industries.
- (c) Its time period was 1956 – 61.
- (d) It wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.

3. Which among the following is a threat to non-traditional security ?

- (a) War
- (b) Manufacturing of weapons
- (c) Terrorism
- (d) Internal disturbances

4. From the following statements about India's Nuclear Policy, choose the correct statement(s) :

- (i) India's nuclear programme was started in the late 1940s.
- (ii) Nehru was against nuclear weapons and pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
- (iii) India was in support of the NPT at the time of its adoption but its indefinite expansion plan forced India to change its stand.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Only (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)





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

अभिकथन (A) : सोवियत प्रणाली नौकरशाही से ग्रस्त और सत्तावादी बन गई थी, जिससे उसके नागरिकों का जीवन बहुत कठिन हो गया ।

कारण (R) : द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद सोवियत संघ एक महान शक्ति बन गया था ।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।
(b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* करता है ।
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।
(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।
6. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है । इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों (a), (b), (c) और (d) में से उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए ।

अभिकथन (A) : 1971 में पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध के दौरान भारत में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी आए ।

कारण (R) : पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को क्षति पहुँचाने के लिए शरणार्थी भेजने की योजना बनाई थी ।

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

7. 1956 में किस चीनी नेता ने भारत की आधिकारिक यात्रा की ?

- (a) हुआ गुओफेंग (b) झाओ ज़ियांग
(c) चाऊ एनलाई (d) ली पेंग

8. निम्नलिखित को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

- (i) कांग्रेस पार्टी में विभाजन
(ii) इन्दिरा गाँधी द्वारा आपातकाल को लागू करना
(iii) पाँचवा आम चुनाव
(iv) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की प्रधानमंत्री पद पर नियुक्ति
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :

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



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

Assertion (A) : The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens.

Reason (R) : The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.

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

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

Assertion (A) : There was a large-scale migration of refugees into India during the 1971 war with Pakistan.

Reason (R) : Pakistan had planned the migration to disturb the Indian economy.

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

7. Which Chinese leader paid an official visit to India in 1956 ?

- (a) Hua Guofeng
- (b) Zhao Ziyang
- (c) Zhou Enlai
- (d) Li Peng

8. Arrange the following in chronological order :

- (i) Split in Congress Party
- (ii) Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi
- (iii) Fifth General Elections
- (iv) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister

Choose the correct option :

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



9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन 'अरब स्प्रिंग' के बारे में सही *नहीं* हैं ?

- (i) इसकी शुरुआत 2008 में हुई ।
- (ii) यह संघर्ष आतंकवाद और प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध था ।
- (iii) यह आन्दोलन भ्रष्टाचार और बेरोज़गारी के विरुद्ध था ।
- (iv) यह मूल रूप से लोकतंत्र की माँग के लिए था ।

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

- (a) केवल (ii) और (iv)
- (b) केवल (iii) और (iv)
- (c) केवल (i) और (ii)
- (d) केवल (i) और (iii)

10. राष्ट्रों के बीच रक्षा मामलों में नियमित आधार पर सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया को किस रूप में जाना जाता है ?

- (a) विश्वास बहाली के उपाय
- (b) शस्त्र नियंत्रण
- (c) गठबंधन
- (d) निरस्त्रीकरण

11. 1964 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मृत्यु के बाद भारत का प्रधानमंत्री कौन बना ?

- (a) जगजीवन राम
- (b) मोरारजी देसाई
- (c) इन्दिरा गाँधी
- (d) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री

12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक देश सार्क (दक्षेस) का सदस्य *नहीं* है ?

- (a) भारत
- (b) नेपाल
- (c) श्रीलंका
- (d) चीन





9. Which of the following statements about the 'Arab Spring' are **not** correct ?

- (i) It began in 2008.
- (ii) The struggle was against terrorism and pollution.
- (iii) It raised its voice against corruption and unemployment.
- (iv) It was basically a demand for democracy.

Select the correct option :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (i) and (ii) only
- (d) (i) and (iii) only

10. A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis is known as _____.

- (a) Confidence-Building Measures
- (b) Arms Control
- (c) Alliance
- (d) Disarmament

11. Who became the Prime Minister of India after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 ?

- (a) Jagjivan Ram
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

12. Which one of the following countries is **not** a member of SAARC ?

- (a) India
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) China





खण्ड ख

13. भारत की गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति को न्यायसंगत सिद्ध करने के लिए कोई दो तर्क दीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. यूनिसेफ के किन्हीं दो कार्यों को उजागर कीजिए जो इसे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बनाते हैं । $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. भारत की पारम्परिक सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
16. 1977 के आम चुनावों में दक्षिणी राज्यों में कांग्रेस की जीत के किन्हीं दो कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
17. नीति आयोग के किन्हीं दो कार्यों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. गठबन्धन की सरकारों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के हितों को समायोजित और एकत्र करना क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

खण्ड ग

19. “हाल के वर्षों में हुए भारत के प्रभावशाली प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास ने देश को अमरीका का एक आकर्षक भागीदार बना दिया है ।” कथन के पक्ष में कोई चार उदाहरण दीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. हाल के वर्षों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुए किन्हीं दो बदलावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. “वैश्वीकरण ने राष्ट्र-राज्यों की शक्ति का स्थानांतरण वैश्विक उपभोक्ताओं को कर दिया है ।” कथन के पक्ष में दो तर्क दीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
22. ‘वीटो शक्ति’ का क्या अभिप्राय है ? ऐसे किन्हीं चार देशों के नाम लिखिए जिन्हें यह शक्ति प्राप्त है । $2 + 2 = 4$
23. 1980 में भारत में हुए मध्यावधि चुनावों के किन्हीं दो मुख्य कारणों की परख कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$





SECTION B

13. Give any two arguments to justify India's policy of Non-alignment. $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. Highlight any two functions of UNICEF which make it a significant part of the United Nations. $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. Suggest any two measures to strengthen India's traditional security. $2 \times 1 = 2$
16. Explain any two reasons for the victory of Congress in the Southern States in the general election of 1977. $2 \times 1 = 2$
17. Evaluate any two functions of NITI Aayog. $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. Why is it necessary for coalition governments to accommodate and aggregate variety of interests ? Explain. 2

SECTION C

19. "India's impressive technological growth in recent years has made the country an attractive partner of US." Support the statement giving any four examples. $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. Analyse any two developments of the recent years in Jammu and Kashmir. $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Support the statement with two arguments. $2 \times 2 = 4$
22. What is meant by 'Veto Power' ? Name any four countries that enjoy veto power. $2 + 2 = 4$
23. Examine any two main reasons which led to the mid-term elections in India in 1980. $2 \times 2 = 4$





खण्ड घ

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

4×1=4

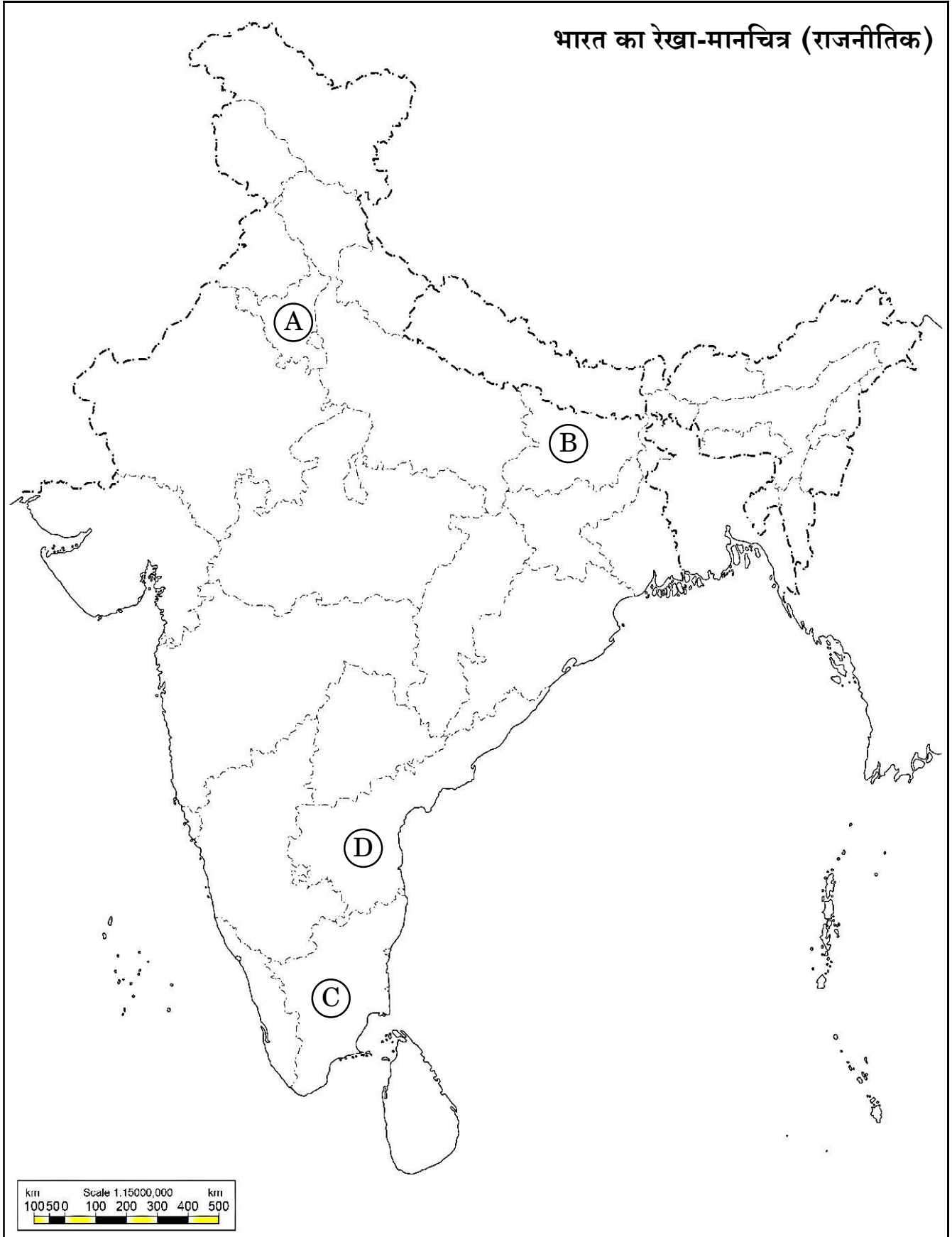
- (i) भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति वी.वी. गिरी से सम्बन्धित राज्य।
- (ii) कांग्रेस के नेता के. कामराज से सम्बन्धित राज्य।
- (iii) वह राज्य जहाँ से “आया राम, गया राम” जुमले का जन्म हुआ।
- (iv) 1965 – 1967 में सबसे गंभीर खाद्य संकट का सामना करने वाला राज्य।

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





प्रश्न सं. 24 के लिए





SECTION D

24. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 15), four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these States on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

4×1=4

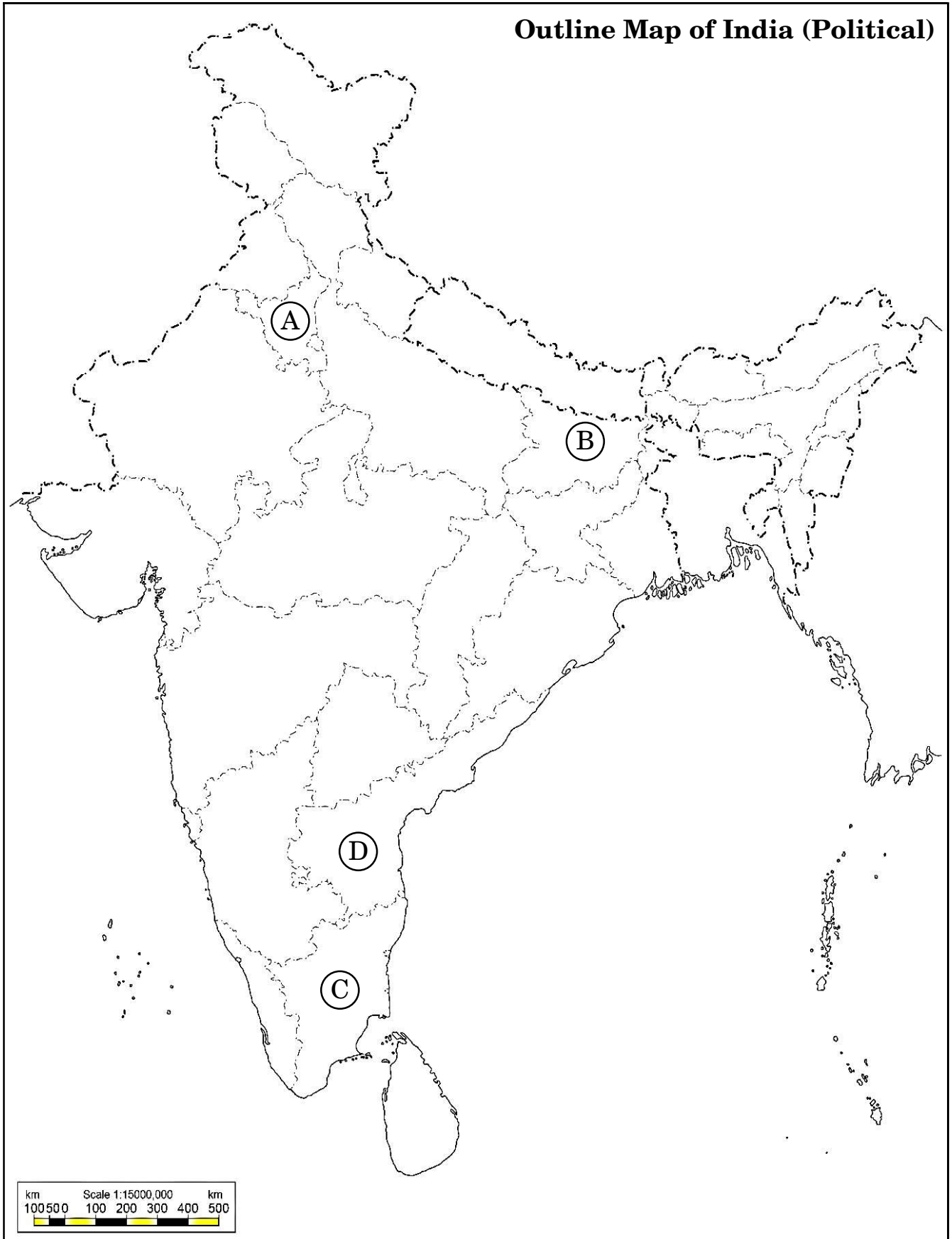
- (i) The State related to V.V. Giri, the former President of India.
- (ii) The State related to the Congress leader, K. Kamaraj.
- (iii) The State from where the phrase, “Aya Ram, Gaya Ram” originated.
- (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 – 1967.

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		





For question no. 24

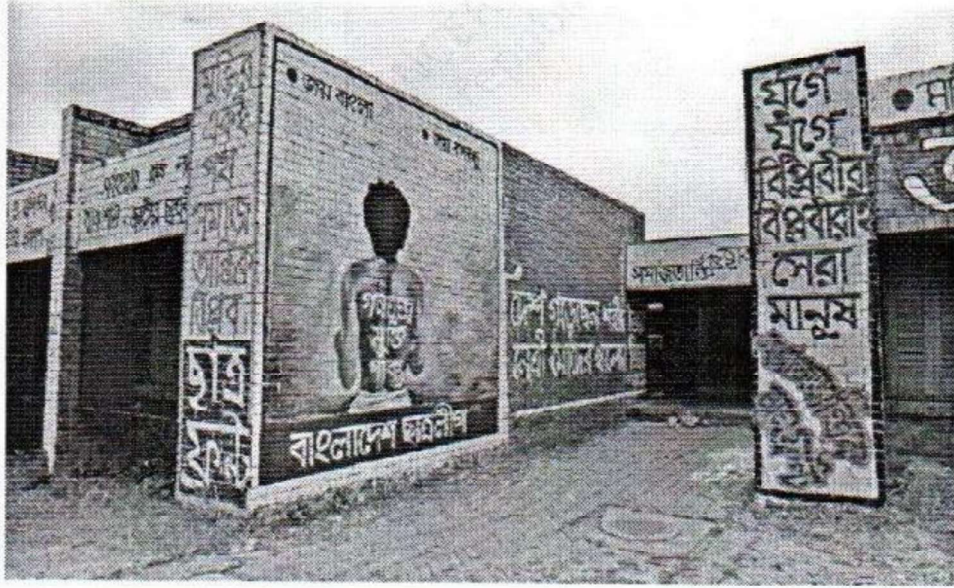




नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 24 के स्थान पर हैं । 4×1=4

- (24.1) भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति वी.वी. गिरी से सम्बन्धित राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (24.2) कांग्रेस के नेता के. कामराज किस राज्य से सम्बन्धित थे ?
- (24.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ से प्रसिद्ध जुमले, “आया राम, गया राम” का जन्म हुआ ।
- (24.4) 1965 – 67 में किस राज्य को सबसे गंभीर खाद्य संकट का सामना करना पड़ा था ?

25. नीचे दिए गए चित्र का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 4×1=4



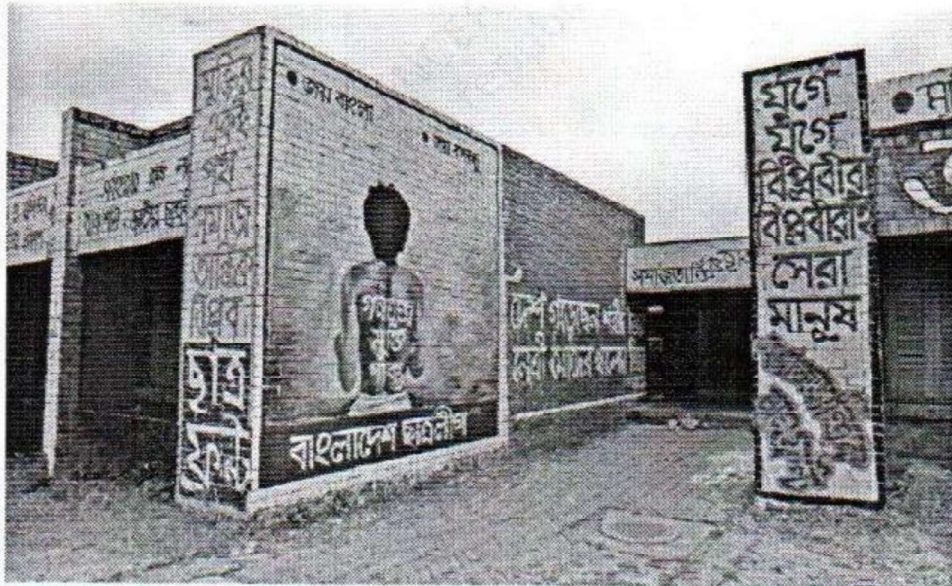
- (i) दिया गया चित्र निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से सम्बन्धित है ?
- (a) म्यांमार (b) नेपाल
- (c) बांग्लादेश (d) श्रीलंका
- (ii) दिए गए चित्र में दर्शाया गया स्मारक निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर स्थित है ?
- (a) शान्तिनिकेतन (b) कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी
- (c) बर्मा यूनिवर्सिटी (d) ढाका यूनिवर्सिटी



Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 24. 4×1=4

- (24.1) Name the State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.
- (24.2) Name the State to which the Congress leader K. Kamaraj belonged.
- (24.3) Name the State from where the famous phrase, “Aya Ram, Gaya Ram” originated.
- (24.4) Which State faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 – 67 ?

25. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4



- (i) The given picture belongs to which one of the following countries ?
- (a) Myanmar (b) Nepal
- (c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka
- (ii) The memorial shown in the picture is located at which one of the following places ?
- (a) Shantiniketan (b) Calcutta University
- (c) Burma University (d) Dhaka University



- (iii) चित्र से सम्बन्धित घटना किस वर्ष में घटित हुई थी ?
- (a) 1950 (b) 1975
(c) 1982 (d) 1987
- (iv) इस स्मारक के लिए कौन-सा सैनिक शासक उत्तरदायी था ?
- (a) जनरल मुशर्रफ (b) ले. जनरल एच.एम. इरशाद
(c) ज़ियाउर रहमान (d) ज़िया-उल-हक

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

- (25.1) भूटान के विकास में सहायता का सबसे बड़ा स्रोत कौन-सा देश है ?
- (a) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका (b) रूस
(c) भारत (d) चीन
- (25.2) दक्षिण एशिया का वह देश जो चारों तरफ से जमीन से घिरा हुआ है, है :
- (a) मालदीव (b) बांग्लादेश
(c) नेपाल (d) पाकिस्तान
- (25.3) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में, पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के प्रभुत्व के खिलाफ लोकप्रिय संघर्ष किसके नेतृत्व में किया गया था ?
- (a) शेख मुजीबुर रहमान
(b) शेख मुजीब मोहम्मद
(c) जनरल याहिया खान
(d) ले. जनरल एच.एम. इरशाद
- (25.4) सात दलों का गठबंधन किस देश से सम्बन्धित है ?
- (a) भूटान (b) नेपाल
(c) भारत (d) पाकिस्तान





- (iii) When did the incident related to the picture happen ?
- (a) 1950 (b) 1975
(c) 1982 (d) 1987
- (iv) Which military ruler was the cause for this memorial ?
- (a) General Musharraf (b) Lt. General H.M. Ershad
(c) Ziaur Rahman (d) Zia-ul-Haq

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

- (25.1) Which country is Bhutan's biggest source of developmental aid ?
- (a) USA (b) Russia
(c) India (d) China
- (25.2) A landlocked country of South Asia is :
- (a) Maldives (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) Pakistan
- (25.3) In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders ?
- (a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
(b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed
(c) General Yahya Khan
(d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad
- (25.4) The Seven Party Alliance is related to which country ?
- (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Pakistan



26. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

4×1=4

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेता द्वि-राष्ट्र सिद्धांत में विश्वास नहीं करते थे, फिर भी विभाजन धार्मिक आधार पर हुआ था। मुस्लिम लीग का गठन औपनिवेशिक भारत में मुसलमानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए किया गया था। यह मुसलमानों के लिए अलग राष्ट्र की माँग करने में सबसे आगे थी।

- (i) विभाजन के समय निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य को धार्मिक बहुलता के आधार पर विभाजित किया गया था ?
- (a) उत्तर प्रदेश
(b) गुजरात
(c) बंगाल
(d) जम्मू और कश्मीर
- (ii) निम्नलिखित में से किस रजवाड़े के शासक ने सबसे पहले भारत से अलग स्वतंत्र रहने की घोषणा की थी ?
- (a) हैदराबाद
(b) मणिपुर
(c) जूनागढ़
(d) त्रावणकोर
- (iii) मुस्लिम लीग का गठन क्यों किया गया था ?
- (a) 'द्वि-राष्ट्र सिद्धांत' प्रस्तावित करने के लिए
(b) एक नया राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान बनाने के लिए
(c) पाकिस्तान का संविधान तैयार करने के लिए
(d) औपनिवेशिक भारत में मुसलमानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए





26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : $4 \times 1 = 4$

The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, the partition on religious basis had taken place. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation.

- (i) At the time of partition, which one of the following States was divided on the basis of religious majority ?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Bengal
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
- (ii) Which one of the following Princely States was the first to announce to remain independent and not to join the Union of India ?
- (a) Hyderabad
 - (b) Manipur
 - (c) Junagarh
 - (d) Travancore
- (iii) Why was the Muslim League formed ?
- (a) To propose 'two-nation theory'
 - (b) To form a new nation named Pakistan
 - (c) To prepare the constitution of Pakistan
 - (d) To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India





- (iv) विभाजन के बारे में भारत की अन्तरिम सरकार का क्या रुख था ?
- (a) वह किसी भी सूरत में विभाजन नहीं चाहती थी ।
- (b) वह शांति, सद्भाव और धर्म की समानता चाहती थी ।
- (c) वह भारत को एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाना चाहती थी ।
- (d) वह व्यक्तियों के साथ धार्मिक आधार पर व्यवहार चाहती थी ।

खण्ड ड

27. (क) वैश्विक राजनीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण किन्हीं तीन पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी चिन्ताओं को उजागर कीजिए । 3×2=6

अथवा

- (ख) किन्हीं तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय आन्दोलनों एवं उनके महत्त्व को उजागर कीजिए । 3×2=6

28. (क) समकालीन विश्व में आसियान की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 6

अथवा

- (ख) “चीनी अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार के बावजूद चीन में सभी को आर्थिक सुधारों का लाभ नहीं मिला ।” इस कथन के पक्ष में कोई तीन तर्क लिखिए । 3×2=6

29. (क) “ऑपरेशन इराकी फ्रीडम” के उद्देश्यों एवं परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3+3=6

अथवा

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

30. (क) एन.डी.ए. III और ए.डी.ए. IV के दौरान भारतीय राजनीति में हुए किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख बदलावों को उजागर कीजिए । 3×2=6

अथवा

- (ख) 2004 के लोक सभा चुनावों के बाद भारत के अधिकांश राजनीतिक दलों के बीच किन्हीं तीन बिन्दुओं पर उभरी सहमति को उजागर कीजिए । 3×2=6





- (iv) What was the stand of the Interim Indian Government on partition ?
- (a) It was against partition.
 - (b) It wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.
 - (c) It wanted India to become a Hindu nation.
 - (d) It was in favour of treating people on religious basis.

SECTION E

27. (a) Highlight any three environmental concerns significant to global politics. 3×2=6

OR

- (b) Highlight any three international environmental movements and their importance. 3×2=6

28. (a) Evaluate the role of ASEAN in the contemporary world. 6

OR

- (b) “In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China has received the benefits of economic reforms.” Support the statement with three arguments. 3×2=6

29. (a) Analyse the objectives of the “Operation Iraqi Freedom” and its outcomes. 3+3=6

OR

- (b) Analyse any three consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union. 3×2=6

30. (a) Highlight any three major developments that took place in Indian politics during NDA III and NDA IV. 3×2=6

OR

- (b) Highlight any three points of consensus that emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha Elections, 2004. 3×2=6



Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)

General Instructions: -

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



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	<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.

	SECTION – A	Pg	Mar ks	Tot
Q1.	<p>Which of these statements about the political decisions take independence related to development are correct?</p> <p>(i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social economic justice.</p> <p>(ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.</p> <p>(iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.</p> <p>(iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.</p> <p>Choose the correct option</p> <p>(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)</p> <p>(b) (1), (ii) and (iv)</p> <p>(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)</p> <p>(d) (i), (iii) and (iv)</p>		1	



Ans	(b) (i), (ii) and (iv)		
Q2.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Second Five Year Plan is not correct?</p> <p>(a) It was drafted by some leading industrialists. (b) It stressed on the development of heavy industries. (c) Its time period was 1956-61. (d) It wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.</p>		1
Ans	(a) It was drafted by some leading industrialists.	P-53,II	
Q3.	<p>Which among the following is a threat to non-traditional security ?</p> <p>(a)War (b)Manufacturing of weapons (c)Terrorism (d)Internal disturbances</p>		1
Ans	(c) Terrorism		
Q4.	<p>From the following statements about India's Nuclear Policy, choose the correct statement(s) :</p> <p>(i) India's nuclear programme was started in the late 1940s. (ii)Nehru was against nuclear weapons and pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. (iii) India was in support of the NPT at the time of its adoption but its indefinite expansion plan forced India to change its stand.</p> <p>Choose the correct option: (a) (i) and (ii) (b) Only (i) (c) Only (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)</p>		1
Ans	(a) (i) and (ii)	(78,II)	
Q5.	<p>Two statements are given below one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Reason (R): The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>		1
Ans	(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	(18,I)	
Q6.	Two statements are given below -one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and		1

	<p>choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.</p> <p>Assertion (A): There was a large-scale migration of refugees into India during the 1971 war with Pakistan.</p> <p>Reason (R): Pakistan had planned the migration to disturb the Indian Economy.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>			
Ans	(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	(70,I)		
Q7.	<p>Which Chinese leader paid an official visit to India in 1956?</p> <p>(a) Hua Guofeng (b) Zhao Ziyang (c) Zhou Enlai (d) Li Peng</p>		1	
Ans	(c) Zhou Enlai	(69,II)		
Q8.	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order:</p> <p>(i) Split in Congress Party (ii) Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi (iii) Fifth General Elections (iv) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>(a) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (d) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)</p>		1	
Ans	(d) (iv) , (i), (iii),(ii)	(84,94, 96,108, II)		
Q9.	<p>Which of the following statements about the 'Arab Spring are not correct?</p> <p>(i) It began in 2008. (ii) The struggle was against terrorism and pollution. (iii) It raised its voice against corruption and unemployment. (iv) It was basically a demand for democracy.</p> <p>Select the correct option:</p> <p>(a)(ii) and (iv) only (b)(iii) and (iv) only (c)(i) and (ii) only (d)(i) and (iii) only</p>		1	
Ans	(c) (i) and (ii) only	(Chap- 1, I- Ref.)		
Q10.	<p>A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis is known as _____.</p> <p>(a) Confidence-Building Measures (b) Arms Control</p>		1	



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	(c) Alliance (d) Disarmament			
Ans	(a)Confidence-Building Measures	(106,I)		
Q11.	Who became the Prime Minister of India after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 ? (a) Jagjivan Ram (b)Morarji Desai (c)Indira Gandhi (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri		1	
Ans	(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri	(84,II)		
Q12.	Which one of the following countries is not a member of SAARC? (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Sri Lanka (d)China		1	
Ans	(d)China	(66,I)		
SECTION – B				
Q13.	Give any two arguments to justify India's policy of Non-alignment.		2x1	2
Ans	It is justified as:- i)India choose the policy of Non-alignment as it desired to be independent and soverign in keeping and maintaining the foreign relations. ii) The policy of Non-alignment is helping to keep the balance of power. iii)India could get the help from both the super powers. Any other relevant point (any two)	P-67,II	2x1	2
Q14.	Highlight any two functions of UNICEF which make it a significant part of the United Nations.		2x1	2
Ans	Functions of UNICEF- i) To collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. ii) Helps and encourages the works that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world. Or any other point	Ch-4 Ref.M	2x1	2
Q15.	Suggest any two measures to strengthen India's traditional security.		2x1	2
Ans	Measures to strengthen traditional security : (i) Strengthen its own military capabilities, because India has been involved in conflict with neighbours i.e. Pakistan and China. (ii) Strengthen international norms and international institutions to have healthy and good relations with other countries security. (iii) Should try to resolve the pending issues in Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. (iv) An attempt to develop its economy and to bring the citizens out of	P-112	2x1	2



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	<p>poverty and economic inequalities.</p> <p>(v) Should work for peace and harmonious development in different parts of India to minimise the internal disturbance.</p> <p>(vi) Law and order should be maintained. (any other relevant point) (any two measures)</p>			
Q16.	Explain any two reasons for the victory of Congress in the Southern States in the general election of 1977.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>Reasons :-</p> <p>i)The impact of emergency was not felt equally in all states.</p> <p>ii) The forced relocations and displacements and the force sterilization were mostly concentrated in the Northern States.</p> <p>iii) North India had experienced some long term changes in the nature of political competition.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (Any two)</p>	P-120-II	2x1	2
Q17.	Evaluate any two functions of NITI Aayog.		2x1	2
Ans	<p>Functions of Niti Aayog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It harmonizes the interest of national security and economic unity. • It prepares strategic and long -term framework of policy and program. • It provides necessary and technical advice to the union government. • It acts as a think tank of the union government. <p>(Any other relevant points) (any two)</p>	Ref,C h-2,II	2x1	2
Q18.	Why is it necessary for coalition governments to accommodate and aggregate variety of interests? Explain.		2	2
Ans	<p>It is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To fulfil the demands and aspirations of the people of different regions. • To accommodate different regional political parties. • To maintain the culture of 'India's unity in Diversity' so that there should be no space for separatist movement in India. •To make the democratic system more inclusive and representative in nature. <p>Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	P-193-II	2	2
SECTION C				
Q19.	"India's impressive technological growth in recent years has made the country an attractive partner of US." Support the statement giving any four examples.		4x1	4
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US absorbs about 65% of India's total exports in the software sector. 	P-45,I	4x1	4



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of the technical staff of Boeing is estimated to be of Indian origin. • 30000 Indians work in Silicon Valley • 15% of all high-tech start ups are by Indian Americans. <p>Any recent developments in Indo -US relations mentioned by the students must be credited.</p> <p align="right">(Any 4 examples)</p>			
Q20.	Analyse any two developments of the recent years in Jammu and Kashmir.		2x2	4
Ans	<p>Development of the recent years in Jammu and Kashmir :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) President’s rule was imposed in June 2018 after BJP withdraw its support to the Mufti government. (ii) On 5th August 2019, Article 370 was abolished. (iii) By Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019., the state was constituted into two Union Territories viz. Jammu &Kashmir and Ladakh. (iv) Special Status given to J&K was removed. <p>(any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P-158	2x2	4
Q21.	"Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Support the statement with two arguments.		2x2	4
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is, the ability of government to do what they want to do. ii) All over the world ,the concept of welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalistic state. iii) The increased role of MNC's all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own. iv) As an outcome of new technology, states have become more powerful than they were earlier. But the emphasis now lies on the Global consumers. v) Now it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of social and economic priorities. <p>Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	P-139,I	2x2	4
Q22.	What is meant by Veto Power? Name any four countries that enjoy veto Power.		2+2	4
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veto power is the power to negate any decision made by all other members of UNSC. It is a negative vote. This power has been given to the five permanent members of UNSC. • i)USA ii) UK iii) Russia 	P-91,86 I	2+2	4

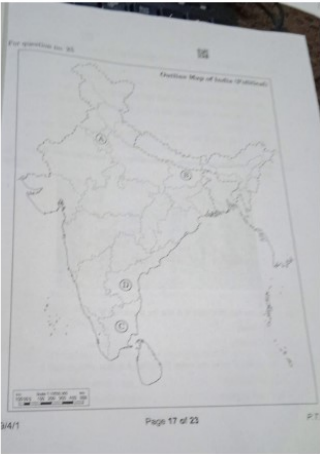

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	iv) France v) China (Any 4 countries)																		
Q23.	Examine any two main reasons which led to the mid term elections in India in 1980.		2x2	4															
Ans	<p>Main reasons:</p> <p>(i) Janta Party lacked directions, leadership and a common programme.</p> <p>(ii) Janta Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress earlier.</p> <p>(iii) Janta Party split and Morarji Desai government lost its majority.</p> <p>(iv) Another government was formed under Charan Singh with the support of the Congress. Midterm elections were announced in January 1980 after withdrawal of the Congress support to Charan Singh government.</p> <p>(v) Janata Party could not prove itself a united and working for any common programme. So people took it as a weak Janta Party government.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	P-123		4															
	SECTION D																		
Q24.	<p>In the given political outline map of India on page 17), four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) .Identify these States on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:</p> <p>(i) The State related to V V Giri , the former President of India.</p> <p>(ii) The State related to the Congress leader, K. Kamaraj .</p> <p>(iii)The State from where the phrase, "Aya Ram. Gaya Ram originated.</p> <p>(iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967</p>		4x1	4															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)					
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(iv)	B	Bihar																		
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q No 24</p> <p>(24.1) Name the State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri</p> <p>(24.2) Name the State to which the Congress leader K. Kamaraj belonged.</p> <p>(24.3) Name the State from where the famous phrase "Aya Ram Gaya Ram originated.</p> <p>(24.4) Which State faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-67?</p>																			
	<p>For visually Impaired candidates</p> <p>24.1 Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>24.2 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>24.3 Haryana</p> <p>24.4 Bihar</p>		4x1	4																
Q25.	<p>Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow:</p> 		4x1	4																

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(i)	<p>The given picture belongs to which one of the following countries?</p> <p>(a) Myanmar (b) Nepal</p> <p>(c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka</p> <p>Ans. (c) Bangladesh</p>			
(ii)	<p>The memorial shown in the picture is located at which one of the following places?</p> <p>(a) Shantiniketan (b) Calcutta University</p> <p>(c) Burma University (d) Dhaka University</p> <p>Ans.(d) Dhaka University</p>			
(iii)	<p>When did the incident related to the picture happen ?</p> <p>(a) 1950 (b)1950</p> <p>(c) 1982 (d) 1987</p> <p>Ans. (d) 1987</p>			
(iv)	<p>Which military ruler was the cause for this memorial?</p> <p>(a) General Musharraf (b) Lt. General H.M. Enshad</p> <p>(c) Ziaur Rahman (d) Zia-ul-Haq</p> <p>Ans. (b) Lt. General H.M.Ershad</p>			
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q No. 25.</p> <p>(25.1) Which country is Bhutan's biggest source of developmental aid?</p> <p>(a) USA (b) Russia</p> <p>(c) India (d) China</p> <p>(25.2) A landlocked country of South Asia is:</p> <p>(a) Maldives (b) Bangladesh</p> <p>(c) Nepal (d) Pakistan</p> <p>(25.3) In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination Of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders?</p> <p>(a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman</p> <p>(b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed</p> <p>(c) General Yahya khan</p> <p>(d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad</p> <p>(25.4) The Seven Party Alliance is related to which country?</p> <p>(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal</p> <p>(c) India (d) Pakistan</p>			
	For visually Impaired Candidates		4x1	4



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	<p>25.1 c) India</p> <p>25.2 c) Nepal</p> <p>25.3 a) Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman</p> <p>25.4 b) Nepal</p>			
Q26.	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow:</p> <p>The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, the partition on religions basis had taken place. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for aseparate Muslim nation.</p>		4x1	4
(26.1)	<p>At the time of partition, which one of the following States was divided on the basis of religious majority?</p> <p>(a) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(b) Gujarat</p> <p>(c) Bengal</p> <p>(d) Jammu and Kashmir</p> <p>Ans.(c) Bengal</p>	P-8,II		
(26.2)	<p>Which one of the following Princely States was the first to announce to remain independent and not to join the Union of India?</p> <p>(a) Hyderabad</p> <p>(b) Manipur</p> <p>(c) Junagarh</p> <p>(d) Travancore</p> <p>Ans.(d) Travancore</p>	P-16,II		
(26.3)	<p>Why was the Muslim League formed?</p> <p>(a) To propose two-nation theory'</p> <p>(b) To form a new nation named Pakistan</p> <p>(c) To prepare the constitution of Pakistan</p> <p>(d) To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India</p> <p>Ans.(d) To protect the interest of the Muslims in colonial India.</p>	(Passage)		
(26.4)	<p>What was the stand of the Interim Indian Government partition?</p> <p>(a) It was against partition.</p> <p>(b) It wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.</p> <p>(c) It wanted India to become a Hindu nation.</p> <p>(d) It was in favour of treating people on religious basis.</p> <p>Ans.(a) It was against partition</p>	P-16,II		
	SECTION E			
Q27.	<p>(a)Highlight any three environmental concerns significant to global</p>		3x2	6



	<p>politics.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight any three international environmental movements and their importance.</p>		3x2	6
<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>Environmental concerns:</p> <p>i) Cultivable area is barely expanding any more agricultural land is losing fertility ,grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries overharvested.</p> <p>ii) Access to safe drinking water is not available in many area. Billions have no access to sanitation resulting in the death of more than 3 million children every year.</p> <p>iii) Natural forests are being cut and people are being displaced. It has caused climate disturbances and loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>iv)Decline in total amount of ozone in the earth stratosphere is posing a real danger to the ecosystem human health.</p> <p>v) Coastal pollution is increasing globally. It is adding to the deterioration in the quality of marine environment.</p> <p>vi) Global warming is a global concern as it affects the weather of different nations, changing the physical conditions on earth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (any three)</p>	P-118-119	3x2	6
<p>(b)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Environmental movements:</p> <p>i) The forest movement started in different parts of the world such as Mexico ,Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Africa and India. It aimed at saving forest from deforestation and felling of trees.</p> <p>ii) Movement against mining started in philippines to oppose Western Mining Corporation. It aims at stopping the extraction of earth , use of chemicals and pollution of waterways ,lands .</p> <p>iii) Anti Dam movements or pro -river movements are meant for more sustainable and equitable Management of river systems and valley's</p> <p style="text-align: center;">any other environmental movements (Any three)</p>	P-127-128,I	3x2	6
<p>Q28.</p>	<p>(a)Evaluate the role of ASEAN in the contemporary world.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)"In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China has received the benefits of economic reforms." Support the statement with three arguments.</p>		6	6
<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>Role of ASEAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aims at economic growth of the region. • It also work for social progress and cultural development. 	P-56,57,I		



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(b)	<p>• It works for regional peace and stability based on the principle of United Nations.</p> <p>• ASEAN way is a big contribution which is a form of interaction between Nations. It is informal non confrontational and cooperative.</p> <p>• It has established three pillars for ASEAN community comprising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN Security Community -ASEAN Economic Community -ASEAN Socio - Cultural Community <p>• It works for resolving all territorial disputes without armed Confrontation.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Arguments</p> <p>(i) Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.</p> <p>(ii)Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as in Europe of the 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>(iii)Environment Degradation has increased.</p> <p>(iv)Corruption has increased.</p> <p>(v) Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban resident .</p> <p>(vi)Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces.</p> <p>any other factors (Any three)</p>	P-60-I	6	6
	<p>Q29.</p> <p>a) Analyse the objectives of the "Operation Iraqi Freedom" and its outcomes.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union.</p>		3+3	6
Ans (a)	<p>Objectives :</p> <p>(i) More than 40 other countries joined in the US - led "Coalition of the willing" after UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion.</p> <p>(ii) The objective of the invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing the weapon of Mass Destruction.</p> <p>(iii) Since no evidence of WMD has been found, it is speculated that the invasion was motivated by controlling oil field of Iraq and installing a regime friendly to the US.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <p>(i) Although the Government of Saddam Hussein fell swiftly, the US has not been able to pacify Iraq.</p> <p>(ii) A full fledged insurgency against US occupation was ignited in Iraq.</p> <p>(iii) US has lost over 3000 military personnel but Iraqi casualties were</p>	P-37-I	3+3	6

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<p>(b)</p>	<p>much higher.</p> <p>(iv) It is conservatively estimated that 50,000 Iraqi civilians have been killed since the US led invasion.</p> <p align="right">(any three)</p> <p>Consequences :</p> <p>(i) End of the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialist and capitals countries.</p> <p>(iii) Power relations in the world politics changed.</p> <p>(iv) Coming up of the unipolar world with dominance of the US.</p> <p>(v) The newly independent countries emerged with their own independent aspirations and choices.</p> <p>(vi) Socialist countries turned to capitalism and some socialist nations got divided.</p> <p>(vii) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.</p> <p>any other relevant point</p> <p align="right">(any three to be explained)</p>		<p align="center">3x2</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>Q30.</p>	<p>(a)Highlight any three major developments that took place in Indian politics during NDA III and NDA IV.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b)Highlight any three points of consensus that emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha Elections,2004.</p>		<p align="center">3x2</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>Ans (a)</p>	<p>Major developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDA III led coalition of 2014 was largely different from its predecessor coalition governments. The previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties. The NDA III coalition was dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha called 'surplus Majority Coalition.' • The 2019 Lok Sabha elections once again brought back BJP led NDA IV to the centre. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1984. • Shift from caste and religion based politics to development and good governance oriented politics • Several socio economic welfare schemes have been initiated to make development and governance accessible to masses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pradhanmantri Ujjwala Yojana - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Jan Dhan Yojana - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya gram Jyoti Yojana - Kisan Fasal Beema Yojana - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao 	<p>Ref.M</p>	<p align="center">3x2</p>	<p align="center">6</p>

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(b)	<p>- Ayushman Bharat etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abolition of article 370 (to be explained)• Abolition of Triple Talaq(to be explained)• Demonetization(to be explained) <p>Any other relevant point (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Points of Consensus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement on new economic policies• Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward caste.• Acceptance of the role of regional parties in governance of the country.•Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological position. <p>Any other relevant point (Any three with explanation)</p>	P- 190- 193,II	3x2	6
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