

**SET-1****Series BVM/2**कोड नं. **59/2/1**
Code No.रोल नं.

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Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **19** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **27** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **19** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **27** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 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.

राजनीति विज्ञान

POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 100

Maximum Marks : 100

59/2/1

1

P.T.O.





सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं । इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 27 प्रश्न हैं । प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है ।
- (ii) खण्ड अ में प्रश्न संख्या 1 – 5 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iii) खण्ड ब में प्रश्न संख्या 6 – 10 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न दो अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iv) खण्ड स में प्रश्न संख्या 11 – 16 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न चार अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) खण्ड द में प्रश्न संख्या 17 – 21 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न पाँच अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vi) खण्ड द में प्रश्न संख्या 21 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है । इसके उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।
- (vii) खण्ड य में प्रश्न संख्या 22 – 27 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न छः अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory. This questions paper has 27 questions in all. There are five sections in this question paper.
- (ii) Section A contains Questions number 1 – 5 of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (iii) Section B contains Questions number 6 – 10 of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (iv) Section C contains Questions number 11 – 16 of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Section D contains Questions number 17 – 21 of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- (vi) In Section D, Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer-book.
- (vii) Section E contains Questions number 22 – 27 of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.





खण्ड अ
SECTION A

1. 'वर्चस्व' शब्द का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

अथवा

'मार्शल योजना' के मुख्य उद्देश्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

Explain the term 'Hegemony'.

OR

Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan'.

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन 'गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन' के संदर्भ में *सही नहीं* है ? 1

(i) इस आंदोलन ने नव स्वतंत्र देशों को गुटों से बाहर रहने का तरीका सुझाया ।

(ii) भारत की गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति न तो नकारात्मक थी और न ही उदासीन ।

(iii) भारत की गुट-निरपेक्ष नीति ने भारत के हितों को साधने में सहायता की ।

(iv) सोवियत संघ के साथ मैत्री संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करके गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन को मज़बूत बनाने के लिए भारत की प्रशंसा की गई ।

Which one of the following statements is '*not correct*' about the 'Non-aligned Movement' ?

(i) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.

(ii) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.

(iii) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.

(iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.

3. मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए अभियान चलाने वाली किसी एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था का नाम लिखिए । 1

अथवा

एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के नव स्वतंत्र देशों के समक्ष खड़ी किसी एक सुरक्षा की चुनौती को उजागर कीजिए । 1

Name any one international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.

OR

Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.





4. देशी रियासतों को भारत संघ में मिलाने के लिए सरदार पटेल की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 1
Evaluate the role played by Sardar Patel towards the integration of the Princely States with India.
5. “राजनीतिक दलों से स्वतंत्र आंदोलनों” की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
Explain the concept of “Non-Party Movements”.

खण्ड ब

SECTION B

6. सोवियत संघ और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की विचारधाराओं की एक-एक विशेषता का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1+1=2

अथवा

वैश्विक व्यापार प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए अंकटाड (यू.एन.सी.टी.ए.डी.) द्वारा प्रस्तावित किन्हीं दो सुधारों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1×2=2

Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.

OR

Mention any two reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD.

7. यदि भारत गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति का पैरोकार नहीं होता, तो विश्व राजनीति में क्या घटित हुआ होता ? 2

अथवा

भारत ने 1968 की परमाणु अप्रसार संधि (एन.पी.टी.) पर हस्ताक्षर करने से क्यों इन्कार किया ? 2
What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ?

OR

Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?

8. “ताड़ी-विरोधी आंदोलन को महिला आंदोलन भी माना जाता है ।” इस कथन के पक्ष में दो तर्क दीजिए । 1×2=2
“Anti-arrack movement is also considered as a women’s movement”.
Support the statement with two arguments.





9. कोई दो कारण उजागर कीजिए जिन्हें आप 1969 में हुए कांग्रेस पार्टी के विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी मानते हैं। 1×2=2

अथवा

1975 में लगाए गए आपातकाल से भारत की जनता द्वारा सीखे गए कोई दो पाठ उजागर कीजिए। 1×2=2

Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.

10. स्तंभ 'A' तथा स्तंभ 'B' में दिए गए तथ्यों का अर्थपूर्ण मिलान कीजिए : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

स्तंभ 'A'	स्तंभ 'B'
(a) चिपको आंदोलन	(i) सूचना का अधिकार
(b) दलित पैथर्स	(ii) आंध्र प्रदेश
(c) ताड़ी-विरोधी आंदोलन	(iii) जातिगत भेदभाव के विरुद्ध संघर्ष
(d) मज़दूर किसान शक्ति संगठन आंदोलन	(iv) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर स्थानीय समुदायों का अधिकार

Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Chipko Movement	(i) Right to Information
(b) Dalit Panthers	(ii) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Anti-Arrack Movement	(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste
(d) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan	(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources





खण्ड स
SECTION C

11. यूरोपीय संघ को एक प्रभावशाली क्षेत्रीय संगठन बनाने वाली इसकी किन्हीं चार शक्तियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×4=4

अथवा

- 1971 में बांग्लादेश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4
Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.

OR

Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.

12. एक सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के रूप में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए । 4

Assess the role of the United Nations as the most important international organisation.

13. वैश्विक राजनीति का मुद्दा बनने वाली पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी किन्हीं चार चिंताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×4=4

Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics.

14. 1959 में स्थापित “स्वतंत्र पार्टी” की विचारधारा की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×4=4

अथवा

- 1920 से लेकर 1952 में हुए भारत के प्रथम आम चुनाव तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की विचारधारा में आए परिवर्तनों का वर्णन कीजिए । 4

Describe any four features of the ideology of “Swatantra Party” founded in 1959.

OR

Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.



15. उन परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिन्हें आप 1975 में घोषित आपातकाल के लिए उत्तरदायी मानते हैं । 4

Analyse the circumstances that you think were responsible for the declaration of Emergency in 1975.

16. भारत की विदेश नीति बनाने एवं लागू करने में भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री, जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए । 4

अथवा

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत की विदेश नीति को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । $1 \times 4 = 4$

Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.

OR

Describe any four factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence.

खण्ड द

SECTION D

17. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

समाज कल्याण की पुरानी व्यवस्था को क्रम से नष्ट किया गया । सरकारी रियायतों के खात्मे से अधिकतर लोग गरीबी में पड़ गए । मध्य वर्ग, समाज के हाशिए पर आ गया..... । इसके अतिरिक्त, निजीकरण ने और अधिक विषमताओं को जन्म दिया ।

- (i) सरकारी रियायत से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
(ii) सरकारी रियायतों की समाप्ति ने लोगों को गरीबी की ओर कैसे धकेल दिया ?
(iii) क्या आप निजीकरण की आर्थिक नीति का समर्थन करते हैं या विरोध ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में कोई दो उपयुक्त तर्क लिखिए । $1+2+2=5$

अथवा





नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

गुट-निरपेक्ष देश शीत युद्ध के दौरान महज मध्यस्थता करने वाले देश भर नहीं थे । गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन में शामिल अधिकांश देशों को 'अल्प विकसित देश' का दर्जा मिला था । इन देशों के सामने मुख्य चुनौती आर्थिक रूप से और ज्यादा विकास करने तथा अपनी जनता को गरीबी से उबारने की थी । नव-स्वतंत्र देशों की आज़ादी के लिहाज़ से भी आर्थिक विकास महत्वपूर्ण था । बग़ैर टिकाऊ विकास के कोई देश सही मायनों में आज़ाद नहीं रह सकता ।

- (i) शीत युद्ध काल के दौरान गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के किन्हीं दो संस्थापक देशों के नाम लिखिए ।
- (ii) अल्प विकसित देशों के लोगों को गरीबी से उबारने के लिए कोई दो तरीके सुझाइए ।
- (iii) 'टिकाऊ विकास' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1+2+2=5

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.

- (i) What is meant by government subsidy ?
- (ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ?
- (iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.

OR





Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries — a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) — was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.

- (i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period.
- (ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty.
- (iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.

18. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

अधिकांशतया जब हम सुरक्षा के बारे में पढ़ते या सुनते हैं तो हमारा सामना सुरक्षा की पारंपरिक अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की धारणा से होता है, जिसका संबंध सैन्य धमकियों के खतरे से हैं। सुरक्षा का इस प्रकार के खतरे का स्रोत कोई दूसरा देश होता है, जो सैन्य हमले की धमकी देकर संप्रभुता, स्वतंत्रता और क्षेत्रीय अखंडता के केन्द्रीय मूल्यों के लिए खतरा पैदा करता है।

- (i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- (ii) सुरक्षा की पारम्परिक धारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।
- (iii) किसी दूसरे देश से युद्ध के खतरे का उत्तर देने हेतु कोई दो तरीके सुझाइए। 1+2+2=5

अथवा





नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

भारत की एक बड़ी चिंता सुरक्षा परिषद् की संरचना को लेकर है । सुरक्षा परिषद् की सदस्य संख्या स्थिर रही है जबकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आम सभा में सदस्यों की संख्या खूब बढ़ी है । भारत का मानना है कि इससे सुरक्षा परिषद् के प्रतिनिधित्वमूलक चरित्र की हानि हुई है । भारत का तर्क है कि परिषद् का विस्तार करने पर वह ज़्यादा प्रतिनिधिमूलक होगी और उसे विश्व-बिरादरी का ज़्यादा समर्थन मिलेगा ।

- (i) सुरक्षा परिषद् की संरचना को 'स्थिर' क्यों कहा गया ?
- (ii) सुरक्षा परिषद् की स्थिर संरचना ने इसके प्रतिनिधित्वमूलक चरित्र को कैसे हानि पहुँचाई है ?
- (iii) सुरक्षा परिषद् में विकासशील देशों की भूमिका के बारे में भारत के दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

1+2+2=5

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

- (i) What is meant by national security ?
- (ii) Explain the traditional notion of security.
- (iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.

OR





Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

- (i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?
- (ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?
- (iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.

19. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

इस प्रकार बहुदलीय शासन प्रणाली का युग शुरू हुआ ... । हमारी संसद में हमेशा कई राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधि रहे हैं । परन्तु 1989 के बाद किसी भी दल को 2014 तक, लोक सभा में स्पष्ट बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । इससे केंद्र में गठबंधन सरकारों का युग शुरू हुआ ।

- (i) 2014 के लोक सभा चुनावों में किस राजनीतिक दल को स्पष्ट बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ ?
- (ii) आपके विचार में गठबंधन सरकारों की दो मुख्य समस्याएँ कौन-सी हैं ?
- (iii) भारत की बहुदलीय प्रणाली के किन्हीं दो गुणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1+2+2=5

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

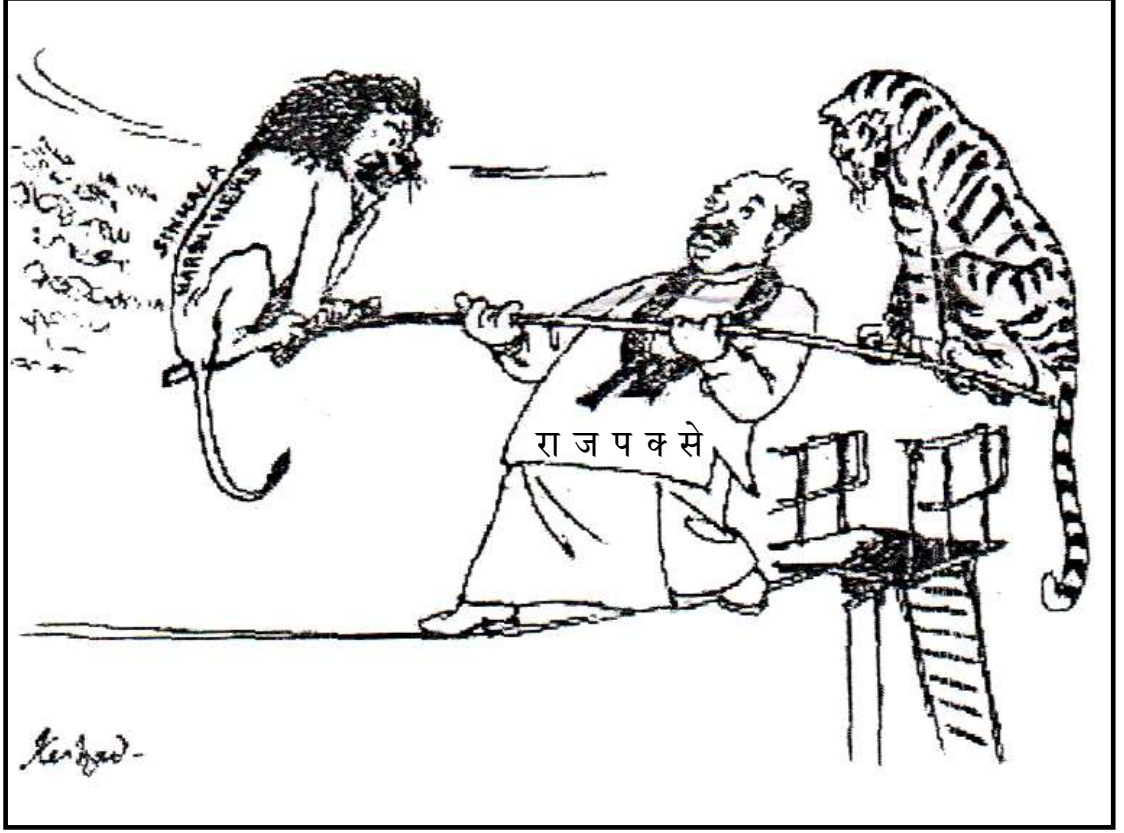
Thus began an era of multi-party system Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre.

- (i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014 ?
- (ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?
- (iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.





20. नीचे दिए गए कार्टून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

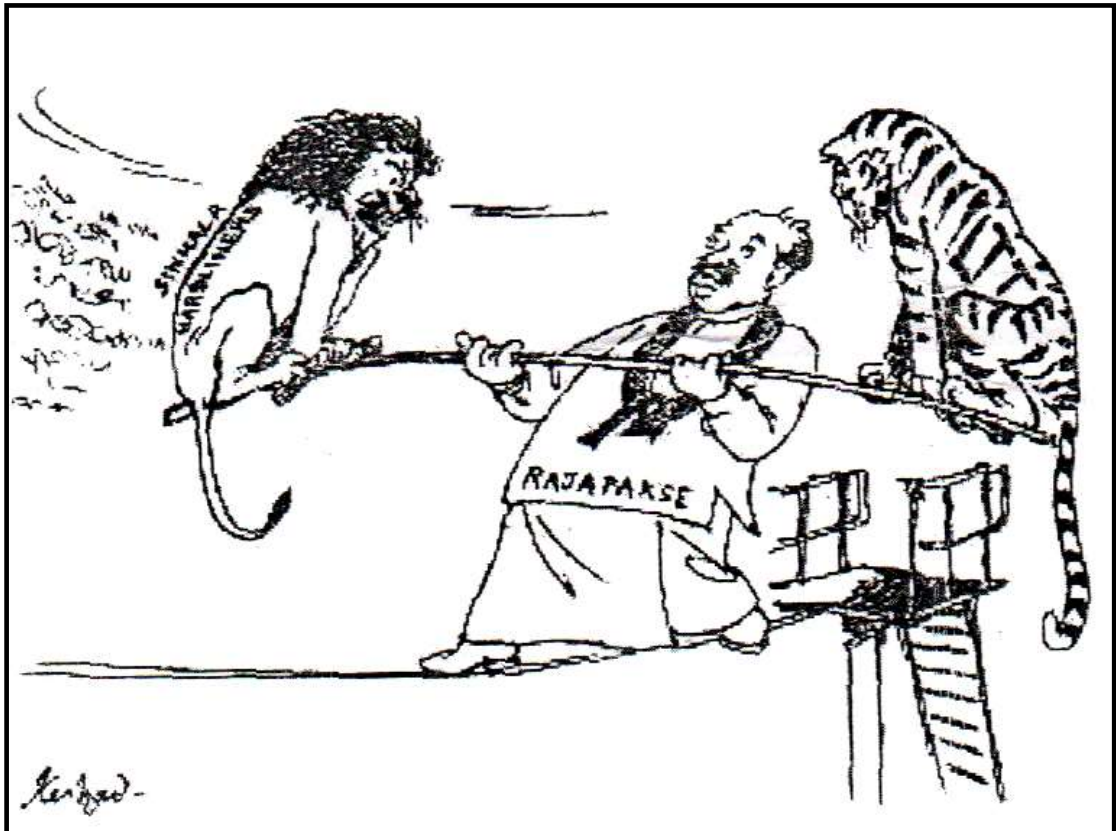


- (i) इस कार्टून में दर्शाया गया बाघ (टाइगर) जिस संगठन का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, उसका पूरा नाम लिखिए ।
- (ii) जातीय संघर्ष का समाधान निकालने की कोशिश में श्रीलंका के नेतृत्व के समक्ष आने वाली दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- (iii) जातीय संघर्ष की इस समस्या ने श्रीलंका के आर्थिक विकास को कैसे प्रभावित किया ?

1+2+2=5



Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :



- (i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.
- (ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.
- (iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?





नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 20 के स्थान पर हैं :

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No. 20 :

- (20.1) श्रीलंका के दो जातीय समूहों के नाम लिखिए ।
 (20.2) श्रीलंका के जातीय संघर्ष को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
 (20.3) जातीय संघर्ष की इस समस्या ने श्रीलंका के आर्थिक विकास को कैसे प्रभावित किया ? 1+2+2=5
- (20.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka.
 (20.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.
 (20.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.

21. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 16 पर), में पाँच राज्यों को (A), (B), (C), (D) तथा (E) द्वारा दर्शाया 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 सम्बन्धित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका के रूप में लिखिए :

प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या	सम्बन्धित अक्षर	राज्य का नाम
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) वह राज्य जिसने भारतीय संघ में विलय का विरोध किया ।
 (ii) वह राज्य जिसे 1972 में असम से काट कर बनाया गया ।
 (iii) वह राज्य जहाँ भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने 1957 में अपनी सरकार बनाई ।
 (iv) 1966 में बनाया गया राज्य ।
 (v) वह राज्य जो 'अमूल' नाम के अंतर्गत डेयरी सहकारी आंदोलन से जुड़ा हुआ है । 1×5=5



In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
- (ii) The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- (iii) The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.
- (iv) The State formed in 1966.
- (v) The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.

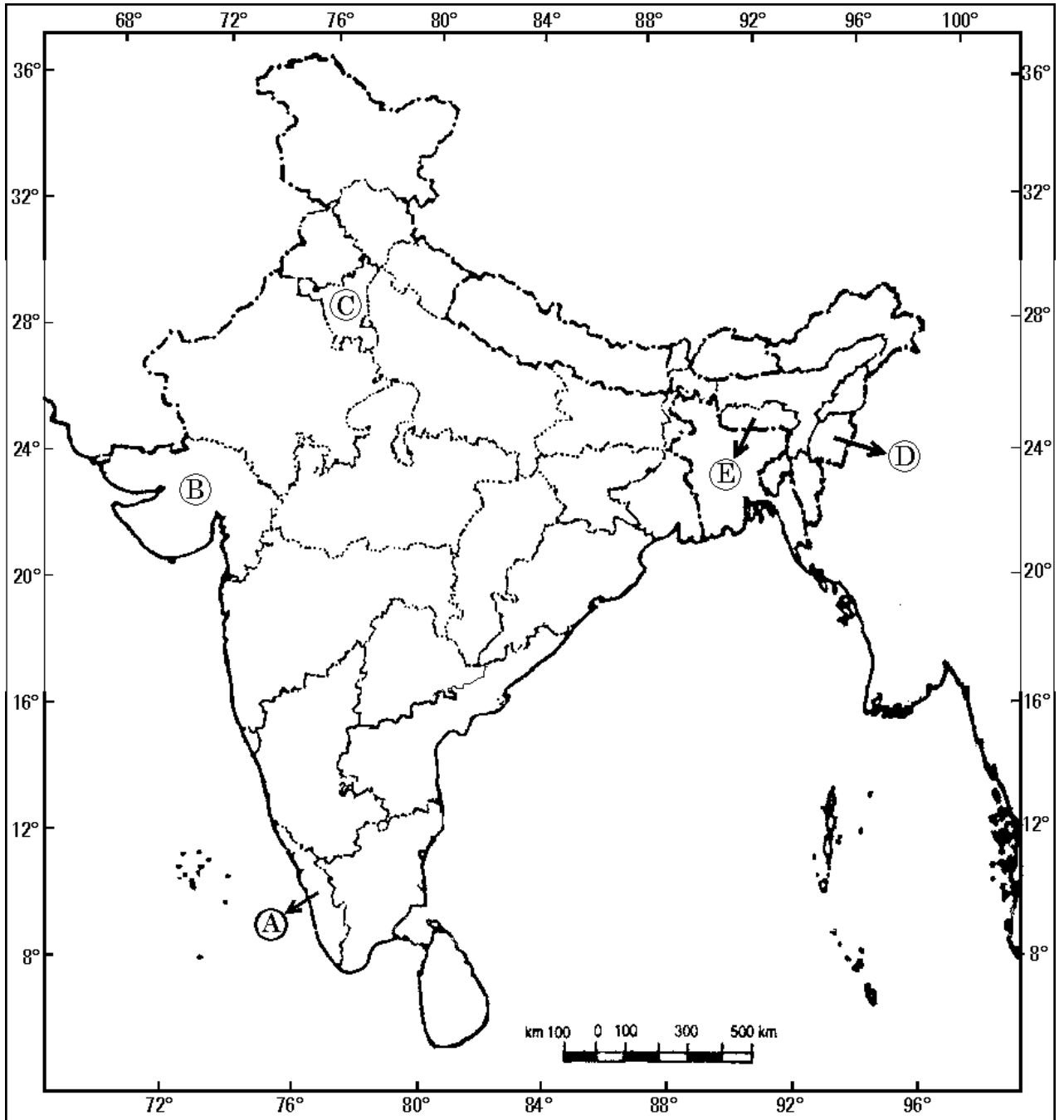




प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



59/2/1

16



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 21 के स्थान पर हैं :

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No. 21 :

- (21.1) किस राज्य में 'अमूल' नाम के अंतर्गत डेयरी सहकारी आंदोलन शुरू हुआ था ? 1×5=5
- (21.2) 1966 में बनाए गए किसी एक राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (21.3) हरित क्रान्ति से किन दो राज्यों को सर्वाधिक लाभ हुआ ?
- (21.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1957 में भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने अपनी सरकार बनाई ।
- (21.5) स्वतंत्रता के समय भारत में कितने देशी रजवाड़े थे ? 1×5=5
- (21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started ?
- (21.2) Name any one State which was created in 1966.
- (21.3) Which two States were benefitted the most by the Green Revolution ?
- (21.4) Name the State where the Communist Party of India formed its government in 1957.
- (21.5) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of Independence ?

खण्ड य

SECTION E

22. शॉक थेरेपी के किन्हीं चार परिणामों का वर्णन कीजिए । $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

अथवा

भारत की गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । इस नीति ने किस प्रकार अपना हित साधने के लिए भारत की सहायता की ? 4+2=6

Describe any four consequences of Shock Therapy.

OR

Describe any two features of India's policy of non-alignment. How did this policy help India to serve its own interests ?





23. सैन्य शक्ति के रूप में अमरीकी वर्चस्व की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए । $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

अथवा

नेपाल में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

6

Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.

OR

Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal.

24. पर्यावरण की रक्षा के लिए राज्यों की 'साझी परंतु अलग-अलग ज़िम्मेदारी' की धारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

6

अथवा

भारत पर वैश्वीकरण के राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए ।

$2 \times 3 = 6$

Analyse the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' of States towards the protection of environment.

OR

Assess the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation on India.

25. स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, काँग्रेस पार्टी को एक सामाजिक और विचारधारात्मक गठबंधन बनाए रखने वाली, इसकी किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

$2 \times 3 = 6$

अथवा

हरित क्रांति के कोई दो सकारात्मक और दो नकारात्मक परिणामों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

$3 + 3 = 6$

Describe any three features of the Congress Party that kept it as a social and ideological coalition during the freedom struggle.

OR

Describe any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.





26. 1971 के चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी को शानदार जीत दिलाने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

अथवा

25 जून, 1975 की रात्रि को लगाए जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल को न्यायसंगत ठहराने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए औचित्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए । आप इस औचित्य से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं ? $4+2=6$

Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.

OR

Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree with this justification ?

27. अपनी समस्याओं और माँगों को उजागर करने के ऐसे कोई तीन तरीके सुझाइए जिनसे लोगों के दैनिक जीवन में कोई परेशानी न हो । $2 \times 3 = 6$

अथवा

क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं के समाहार तथा राष्ट्रीय अखंडता को बनाए रखने के कोई तीन तरीके सुझाइए । $2 \times 3 = 6$

Suggest any three methods of agitation, to highlight your problems and demands, which do not disturb the routine life of the people.

OR

Suggest any three methods to accommodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.



MARKING SCHEME

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Section A			
Q1.	Explain the term Hegemony		
	OR		
Ans	Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan' Hegemony is the military domination Economic power ,political clout/influence and cultural Superiority	1M	p-37
	OR		
	Objective of Marshal Plan was to provide financial aid to west European states to revive Europe's economy ,post second World war.	1 M	p-52
Q2.	Which one of the following statements is 'not correct' about the 'Non-aligned Movement' ?		
	(i) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.		
	(ii) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.		
	(iii) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.		
	(iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.		
Ans	India was praised for signing the treaty of Friendship with the USSR to strengthen NAM	1M	p-12
Q3.	Name anyone international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.		
	OR		
	Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.		
Ans	(i) Amnety International (ii) Human Rights watch (iii) United Nations commission for human Rights (Any one)	1 M	p-95
	OR		
	(i) Military conflict with neighboring countries (ii) Internal conflicts (iii) Security of borders or Any other relevant answer (Any one)	1 M	P-104
Q4.	Evaluate the role played by Sardar Patel towards the integration of the Princely States with India.		
Ans	(i) Sardar Patel played a strong role by persuasion and military action to get the instrument of accession signed by the princely states, to ensure their merger with the Indian state.	1M	

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

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	(ii) The present form of Unity and Integrity of the country is due to far sightedness of Sardar Patel		
Q5.	Explain the concept of “Non-Party Movements”.	1M	
Ans	Any movement led by Social organizations or students or any other group of activists is called a non-party movement if political parties are not allowed to lead the movement.		
SECTION B			
Q6.	Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.	1+1=2	p-3
	OR		
Ans	Mention any two reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD. USA followed the ideology of capitalism and liberal democracy, whereas USSR followed the ideology of socialism and one party rule i.e communism.		
	OR		
	Reforms proposed by UNCTAD		
	(i) Give least developed countries(LDCs)control over their natural resources.	1X2=2M	p-11
	(ii) To obtain access to western markets		
	(iii) Reduce cost of technology from the western countries.		
	(iv) Greater role of LDC’s in the international economic institutions.		
	(Any two)		
Q7.	What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ?	1X2=2M	p-66
	OR		
Ans	Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?		
	(i) It could have aligned with any Super Power along with other newly independent countries.		
	(ii) India would not have emerged as leader of newly independent countries.	1X2=2M	p-04
	(iii) It could not have an independent Foreign policy.		
	(iv) Cold war could have become more intense. (Any two)		
	OR		
	(i) India refused to sign NPT as it considered the treaty discriminatory.		
	(ii) India needed to counter the nuclear threat of the neighboring countries		
	(Any other relevant point) (Any two)		
Q8.	Anti-arrack movement is also considered as a women's movement”.		
Ans	Support the statement with two arguments.		
	(i) Through this movement women raised the issues of domestic		



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	<p>violence, customs of dowry, sexual violence and gender inequalities.</p> <p>(ii) They demanded justice and removal of these practices; hence it is also called movement of women's empowerment.</p>	1X2=2	p-137																		
Q9.	<p>Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p>	1X2=2	p-91																		
Ans	<p>(i) Rigid attitude of the Syndicate.</p> <p>(ii) Presidential candidate was announced by the Syndicate without consulting the Prime minister, Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(iii) Syndicate assumed PM Indira Gandhi as puppet in their hand which provoked her to revolt.</p> <p align="right">(Any other reason)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Lessons of 1975 Emergency</p> <p>(i) Denial of fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India.</p> <p>(ii) People value freedom of press.</p> <p>(iii) People disapprove the excesses committed by state authorities.</p> <p align="right">(Any other relevant point)</p>	1X2=2	p-5																		
Q10.	<p>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Column 'A'</td> <td>Column 'B'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) Chipko Movement</td> <td>(i) Right to Information</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Dalit Panthers</td> <td>(ii) Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Anti-Drunk Movement</td> <td>(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan</td> <td>(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>(iv)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>(iii)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>(ii)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>(i)</td> </tr> </table>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) Chipko Movement	(i) Right to Information	(b) Dalit Panthers	(ii) Andhra Pradesh	(c) Anti-Drunk Movement	(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste	(d) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan	(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources	a	(iv)	b	(iii)	c	(ii)	d	(i)	½X4=2	p-118
Column 'A'	Column 'B'																				
(a) Chipko Movement	(i) Right to Information																				
(b) Dalit Panthers	(ii) Andhra Pradesh																				
(c) Anti-Drunk Movement	(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste																				
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a	(iv)																				
b	(iii)																				
c	(ii)																				
d	(i)																				
SECTION – C																					



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<p>Q11.</p>	<p>Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>(i) EU is the world’s biggest economy. (ii) Its share of World trade is three times larger than that of USA (iii) It also functions as an important block in WTO (iv) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council. (v) It has its own flag, anthem & currency.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured majority but government dominated by West Pakistan did not convene the assembly. (ii) Arrest of Sheikh mujib provoked violent protests. (iii) Thousands of people were killed by Pakistan Army which led to migration of millions of Bengalis to India. (iv) India supported the demand of people of East Pakistan</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	<p>1X4=4</p> <p>2X2=4</p>	<p>Pg 53</p> <p>Pg 71</p>
<p>Q12.</p>	<p>Assess the role of the United Nations as the most important international organization.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>(i) UN provides platform for discussing contentious issues and finding solutions. (ii) It helps member states to resolve their problems peacefully. (iii) There are certain issues which can not be dealt with individually by any one state. So states can come together to solve the issue. (iv) Helps to produce information and ideas about how to cooperate. (v) Works for preventing the international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among members states(Assess as a whole)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Pg 83</p>
<p>Q13.</p>	<p>Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>(i) Cultivable area is not expanding. (ii) Scarcity of safe drinking water (iii) Deforestation (iv) Depletion of ozone layer, decline in the total amount of ozone. (v) Global warming</p>	<p>1X4=4</p>	<p>Pg 118</p>
<p>Q14.</p>	<p>Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959.</p>	<p>1X4=4</p>	<p>Pg 41</p>

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Ans	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.</p> <p>Features of Ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Government should be less involved in controlling the economy. (ii) Prosperity comes only through individual freedom. (iii) It was against the centralized planning nationalization and public sector. (iv) It was against the policy of NAM. (v) It was in favour of having good relations with US. <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Changes in the ideology of the communist party 1920 to 1952 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1920, the communist party drew inspiration from Bolshevik revolution in Russia. • During second World war Communist party supported British whereas earlier they worked from within the fold of Indian National Congress. • After Independence , initially communist Party encouraged violent uprisings but later abandoned the path of violence. • The single united communist party faced major spilt in 1964 due to ideological rift between leaders following soviet and Chinese ideology. <p>Any other point (Assess as a whole)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 37
Ans	<p>Q15. Analyse the circumstances that you think were responsible for the declaration of Emergency in 1975.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public unrest and agitation in Bihar and Gujarat due to rise in prices, unemployment and corruption. • Judgement of the Allahabad High Court against Mrs Indira Gandhi. • Fear of loosing the Prime Ministership in the wake up of Allahabad, High court judgement. • Anti Government call by JP at Ramilla Maidau. • Non democratic advice to Indira Gandhi. <p>Analysis of the given facts is expected (Any other Point)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 104
Ans	<p>Q16. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Describe any four actors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence</p> <p>Pt. Nehru was an influential leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He advocated and followed the policy of Non alignment. • He was for preserving the sovereignty of India. • He was for the economic development hence required help from both the blocs. • Was against to join any alliance. <p>Evaluate as a whole</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Policy of Non alignment (to be explained) 	4	Pg 67

1X4=4 Pg 67 -

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	<p>(ii) Afro Asian unity (iii) Conflict with Pakistan and China (iv) India is support to the UN initiatives (v) Constitutional commitment to maintain and promote international peace (vi) Panchsheel Any other point</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>		72
SECTION - D			
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by government subsidy ? (ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ? (iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.</p> <p>(i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period. (ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty. (iii) Explain the concept of ‘sustained development’.</p>	1	
Ans	<p>(i) Economic help provided to a particular group of consumer in the form of reduced rate of the commodity or reduced rate of interest or rent as compared to prevailing market rate . (ii) a) People have to pay more for goods and services which reduces their affordability. b)Cost of tools, implements machines, fertilizers increase consequently. The people are not able to purchase the required items for their livelihood . Any other (iii) candidate may support or oppose policy of privatization. Their</p>	1X2=2	



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	<p>answer sheet should be supported by two suitable arguments</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) India ,Egypt ,Yugoslavia (Any two)</p> <p>(ii) a) Cheap cost effective Technology should be provided to LOCs. b) Rapid industrialization of LOC be supported by developed countries. c) Spreading education and providing employment opportunities. (any two)</p> <p>(iii) Sustained Development → is a long lasting environment friendly development which doesn't harm the interest of the future generations.</p>	<p align="center">1X2=2</p> <p align="center">1</p> <p align="center">1X2=2</p> <p align="center">2</p>	
<p>Q18.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by national security ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.</p> <p>(i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?</p> <p>(ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?</p> <p>(iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.</p> <p>(i) Security is absence of threats.</p> <p>(ii) Under traditional security, the greatest threat to a country is from military war, attack on sovereignty and threat to lives of the citizens.</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p align="center">1</p> <p align="center">2</p> <p align="center">2X1=2</p>	<p align="center">Pg 101</p>

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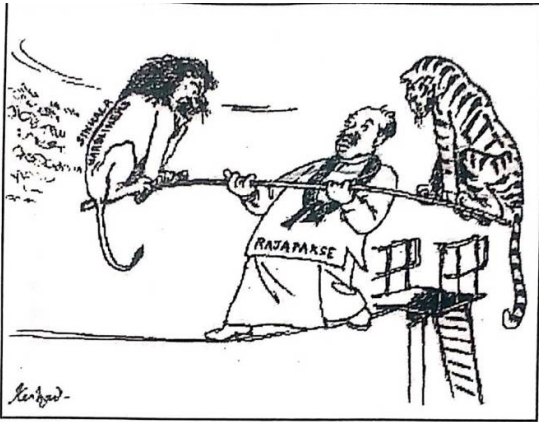
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have a strong army equipped with weapons • To raise the cost of the war so that the rival party may not dare. • Negotiations for peaceful solution <p>Any other method</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Composition of Security Council has been static due to rigid attitude of the five permanent members(Big powers)</p> <p>(ii) a) It doesn't represent Africa ,South America and even doesn't adequately represent Asia .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) a large population of the world is not represented.It makes security council non-democratic in character</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Any other relevant point (any two)</p> <p>(iii) a) India wants their representation in the security council as permanent member</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) favours its expansion to adequately represent present realities of the world ie more developing countries</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	<p>1+2+2 =5 1</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Q19.	<p>Thus began an era of multi-party system ... ,Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre,</p> <p>(i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party)</p> <p>(ii) Main problem was to satisfy the different factions and parties in the coalition- which made the government weak and always ready to compromise.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional parties gets an opportunity to be in power. • Regional aspirations get fulfilled. • Get an experience of the government at the union level <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Q20.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p>		

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- (i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.
- (ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.
- (iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?



Ans

- (i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam.
- (ii) It was a difficult task to balance Sinhalese and Tamil group both .
- Sri Lanka followed the policy of majoritarianism and Tamil felt neglected.
 - It was just a skill to keep the balance. (Evaluate as a whole)
- (iii)
- In spite of ethnic conflict Sri Lanka success fully controlled the rate of growth of population.
 - Had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product GDP.
 - Could liberalise the economy.
 - Maintained the democratic system.

1

2

2X1=2

1+2+2=5

Ans

VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY

(20.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka.

(20.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.

(20.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.

(20.1) Sinhalese and Tamils

(21.2) The principle of equality has not been adopted in Sri Lanka as it is majoritarianism.

(21.3) Control of population

1+2+2=5

Q21. In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and R. Identify them on the basis of the



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information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :

(i)The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.

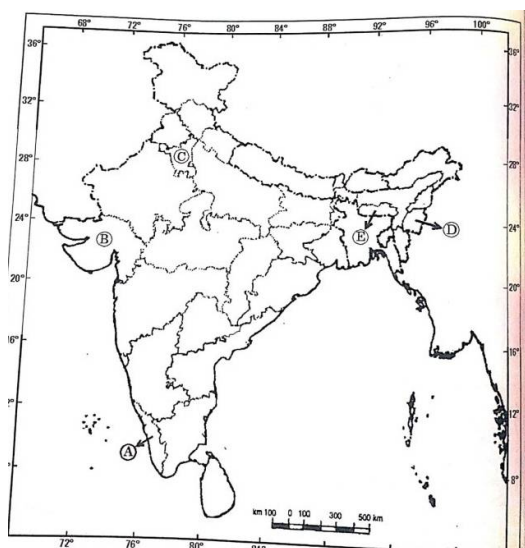
(ii)The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.

(iii)The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.

(iv)The State formed in 1966.

(v)The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		



Ans

- (i) D – Manipur
- (ii) E – Meghalaya
- (iii) A - Kerala
- (iv) C – Haryana
- (v) B – Gujarat

VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY

(21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started ?

1X5=5



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Ans	<p>(21.2) Name any one State which was created in 1966.</p> <p>(21.3) Which two States were benefitted the most by the Green Revolution ?</p> <p>(21.4) Name the State where the Communist Party of India formed its government in 1957.</p> <p>(21.5) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of Independence ?</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>21.3 UP and Punjab /Haryana</p> <p>21.4 Kerala</p> <p>21.5 565</p>	1X5=5	
	SECTION - E		
Ans	<p>Q22. Describe any four consequences of Shock Therapy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two features of India's policy of non-alignment. How did this policy help India to serve its own interests ?</p> <p>Consequences of Shock Therapy</p> <p>(i) large state controlled industrial complexes collapsed</p> <p>(ii) Valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices</p> <p>(iii) large scale value of ruble declined</p> <p>(iv) old system of social welfare was destroyed</p> <p>Any other consequence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling new recognised countries to frame their independent foreign policy. • Not to join any military block NATO and Warsaw pact. • Be able to express independent viewpoint on international issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non alignment policy allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served the national interest. ▪ It proved to be an act of balancing of power. ▪ India could approach both the superpowers for National interference interest <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p>	<p>4 X 1.5 = 6</p> <p>2x2=4</p> <p>2x1 = 2</p>	Pg 25
Q23.	<p>Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		



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Ans	<p>Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal.</p> <p>(i) US spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined.</p> <p>(ii) Military dominance of US is based not just on higher spending but on qualitative gap.</p> <p>(iii) No power can match the US capability.</p> <p>(iv) Iraq invasion shows its capacity to conquer</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom and then a constitutional monarchy. ▪ In 1990 King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution but democratic government could not survive longer and was in trouble. ▪ There was a violent conflict between the Maoist and armed forces of king. ▪ In 2002 the king abolished the Parliament, dismissed the government and limited the democracy in Nepal. ▪ In 2006 there was a massive pro democracy protest led by SPA. ▪ King was forced to restore the house of representatives, dissolve in 2002. ▪ Transition to democracy is still under progress. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	4x1.5=6	Pg 71 & 72
Q24.	<p>Analyse the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities of States towards the protection of environment.'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation on India.</p>		
Ans	<p>Developed countries are of the opinion that every country is equally responsible for the conservation of ecology but developing countries state that economical degradation has been caused by the developed country so they must take more responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing countries are in the process of industrialisation and should not be made to bear the restrictions. • Needs of the developing countries should be taken into account. • Rio summit in 1992 gave the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities . <p>On analysis it seems that this principle is justified and acceptable to one and all (Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the IT professionals got jobs in the Silicon Valley of US and 	6	Pg 123
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the IT professionals got jobs in the Silicon Valley of US and 	4X1.5 = 6	Pg 144

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	<p>other Nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of life and health enhanced in India. • Traditional cultural was affected .Local Markets and small shopkeepers were also affected. • More FDI came to India. • GDP growth rate has increased <p style="text-align: right;">any four</p>		
<p>Ans</p>	<p>Q25. Describe any three features of the Congress Party that kept it as a social and ideological coalition during the freedom struggle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.</p> <p>(i) Congress was a party of diverse groups such as peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers.</p> <p>(ii) Leadership of The Congress had expanded from upper class professionals so agriculture based leaders.</p> <p>(iii) Congress provided for internal opposition.</p> <p>(iv) It accommodated revolutionary pacists, right ,left and all shades of centre.</p> <p>(v) Parties are having their own constitution were also allowed to exit within Congress .</p> <p>Any other relevant point. Any three</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>MERITS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in the food grain production • Rich and large landlords were benefited and increased their income <p>DEMERITS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap between poor peasantry and rich peasantry was visible . • It raised the middle class peasants. • Regional imbalance also came into forefront. • Rich peasants emerged political influential. 	<p>3X2 = 6</p> <p>3+3 = 6</p>	<p>Pg 36</p> <p>Pg 60</p>
<p>Q26.</p>	<p>Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree</p>		

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Ans	<p>with this justification ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Simage of Indira Gandhi. (ii) Nationalisation of banks. (iii) Abolitiontion of privy purses. (iv) 'Garibi hatao' programmes/ slogan (v) Early elections led to sympathy quotes for injustice done to Indira Gandhi. (vi) Defeat of official candidate for the post of President. <p>Any other relevant point (any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Frequently recourse to agitations. Protests and collective actions were adversely affecting the life of common people. (ii) Extra parliamentary politics was targeting the government for selfish motives . (iii) Movement launched by the opposition was distracting the government from routine and administrative work (iv) It was affecting the development of the country <p>Any other relevant point (any four)</p>	4x1.5=6	Pg 93
Q27.	<p>Suggest any three methods of agitation, to highlight your problems and demands, which do not disturb the routine life of the people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest any three methods to accomodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.</p>		
Ans	<p>Candidates are expected to suggest some measures based on the real life experience mark should be given for original thinking for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Procession can be held on holidays (ii) Silent Dharnas and protests can be held at the designated places. (iii) Government should also provide all the facilities to the protesters and also the place to have sit in dharnas (iv) Banners /Hoardings /play cards should be used instead of slogan mongering. (v) different types of protest can be used as ringing Bell for a fixed period on the house tops or whistle blowing at a fixed time for a fixed duration (vi) Dharnas in small groups all over the state/ country can be at the other method. (vii) Any other innovative method that doesn't disturb the daily life of the citizens <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Use of media to raise the demands and plead for the regional aspirations debates/ video talks /articles in the magazines /new items /literature can be used. 	1X 6=6	Unit 8



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| <p>(ii) Regional parties and leaders can advocate the aspirations and seek the cooperation of other leaders</p> <p>(iii) Union government should not neglect the regional aspirations and participate in all the debates and talks and put forward the government and thinking</p> <p>(iv) All demands and aspiration should be constitutional an unconstitutional demands should be avoided
Any other innovative method</p> <p>(Any three)</p> | | |
|--|--|--|

