

**SET-1****Series BVM/3**कोड नं.  
**Code No. 59/3/1**रोल नं.  
Roll No. 

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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

59/3/1

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. पश्चिमी गठबंधन तथा पूर्वी गठबंधन क्रमशः किस-किस विचारधारा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे ?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

**अथवा**

द्वि-ध्रुवीयता के अंत से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1

Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively ?

**OR**

What does the end of bipolarity mean ?

2. 'वर्चस्व' के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है ? 1

- (a) वर्चस्व का अर्थ है, कुछ देशों का सहयोग तथा गठबंधन ।
- (b) वर्चस्व का अर्थ है, सैन्य, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक शक्ति के कारण किसी देश की प्रभुता ।
- (c) वर्चस्व विकसित देशों की एक स्थायी विशेषता है ।
- (d) वर्चस्व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों, जैसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र, की सदैव अवहेलना करता है ।

Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ?

- (a) Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states.
- (b) Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.
- (c) Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries.
- (d) Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN.

3. सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद, किस देश को इसके स्थान पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की स्थायी सदस्यता प्राप्त हुई ? 1

**अथवा**

परंपरागत सुरक्षा के किन्हीं दो तत्त्वों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place ?

**OR**

Mention any two components of traditional security.

4. 'एक देश, एक संस्कृति और एक राष्ट्र' के विचार पर जोर देने वाले राजनीतिक दल को पहचानिए तथा उसका नाम लिखिए । 1

Identify and name the political party which emphasised the idea of 'one country, one culture and one nation'.

5. 'स्वायत्तता' का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1  
Explain the term 'autonomy'.

**खण्ड ब**

**SECTION B**

6. एक अन्य विश्व युद्ध के खतरे को टालने के लिए दोनों महाशक्तियों को बाध्य करने वाला एक प्रमुख कारण उजागर कीजिए । 2

**अथवा**

शॉक थेरेपी के कारण क्रमबद्ध रूप से नष्ट होने वाली समाज कल्याण की प्राचीन व्यवस्था की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए ।  $1 \times 2 = 2$

Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war.

**OR**

Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.



7. राज्य के नीति निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में से ऐसे किन्हीं दो सिद्धान्तों का वर्णन कीजिए जिनका लक्ष्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देना है । 1×2=2

**अथवा**

प्रधान मन्त्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा नव स्वतंत्र देशों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाने के लिए, किए गए किन्हीं दो प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×2=2

Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.

**OR**

Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries.

8. यदि आपको अपने क्षेत्र के गरीब लोगों के कल्याण के लिए कोई दो महत्त्वपूर्ण माँगें उजागर करने को कहा जाए, तो आप कौन-सी दो माँगें उठाना चाहेंगे ? अपनी माँगों को तर्कों द्वारा न्यायोचित ठहराइए । 1×2=2

If you are asked to highlight any two important demands for the welfare of the poor people of your locality, which two demands would you like to raise ? Justify your demands with arguments.

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

स्तम्भ 'A'	स्तम्भ 'B'
(a) सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति	(i) चौ. चरण सिंह
(b) भारत का उप-प्रधान मन्त्री	(ii) जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज़
(c) 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल	(iii) जगजीवन राम
(d) लोक दल के संस्थापक	(iv) जयप्रकाश नारायण

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

<i>Column 'A'</i>	<i>Column 'B'</i>
(a) Total Revolution	(i) Ch. Charan Singh
(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India	(ii) George Fernandes
(c) Railway Strike of 1974	(iii) Jagjivan Ram
(d) Founder of Lok Dal	(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan

10. 1990 में मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1×2=2

**अथवा**

- राजीव गाँधी – लोंगोवाल समझौता अपने वांछित उद्देश्य में कहाँ तक सफल हुआ ? 2  
Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.

**OR**

How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal ?

**खण्ड स**

### SECTION C

11. ढाँचागत ताकत के अर्थ में अमरीकी वर्चस्व को चार उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×4=4

**अथवा**

- आसियान की कोई चार विशेषताएँ स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×4=4  
Explain the U.S. hegemony as a structural power with the help of four examples.

**OR**

Explain any four features of ASEAN.



12. संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए भारत की दावेदारी को किन्हीं चार आधारों पर न्यायोचित ठहराइए । 1×4=4  
Justify India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council on any four grounds.
13. वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं चार आर्थिक प्रभावों को उजागर कीजिए । 1×4=4  
Highlight any four economic effects of globalisation.
14. प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बीच कोई दो प्रमुख अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2+2=4

**अथवा**

1948 में हैदराबाद के भारत में विलय के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4  
Explain any two major differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.

**OR**

Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.

15. भारत और चीन के बीच तनावपूर्ण सम्बन्धों के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं चार घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×4=4  
State any four events that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.
16. 1975 में लागू किए गए आपातकाल के दौरान की गई किन्हीं चार प्रकार की ज़्यादातियों का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×4=4

**अथवा**

1967 में भारत में हुए चतुर्थ आम चुनावों के किन्हीं चार परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1×4=4  
Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.

**OR**

Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.



**खण्ड द**  
**SECTION D**

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

इसका एक परिणाम शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के रूप में हुआ । समाजवादी प्रणाली पूँजीवादी प्रणाली को पछाड़ पाएगी या नहीं — यह विचारधारात्मक विवाद अब कोई मुद्दा नहीं रहा । शीत युद्ध के इस विवाद ने दोनों गुटों को उलझाया था, हथियारों की तेज़ होड़ शुरू की थी, परमाणु हथियारों के संचय को बढ़ावा दिया था ..... , शीत युद्ध के समाप्त होने से हथियारों की होड़ भी समाप्त हो गई और एक नई शांति की सम्भावना का जन्म हुआ ।

- (i) शीत युद्ध के दौरान एक-दूसरे से उलझे दो सैन्य गठबंधनों के नाम लिखिए ।
- (ii) हथियारों की होड़ ने किस कारण से शांति की माँग उत्पन्न की ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- (iii) परमाणु हथियारों के संचय को वैश्विक पर्यावरण के लिए एक महान् खतरा क्यों समझा जाता है ?

1+2+2=5

**अथवा**

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

गुट-निरपेक्षता का अर्थ तटस्थता का धर्म निभाना भी नहीं है । तटस्थता का अर्थ होता है मुख्यतः युद्ध में शामिल न होने की नीति का पालन करना । तटस्थता की नीति का पालन करने वाले देश के लिए यह ज़रूरी नहीं कि वह युद्ध को समाप्त करने में मदद करे । ऐसे देश युद्ध में संलग्न नहीं होते और न ही युद्ध के सही-ग़लत होने के बारे में उनका कोई पक्ष होता है । दरअसल कई कारणों से गुट-निरपेक्ष देश, जिसमें भारत भी शामिल है, युद्ध में शामिल हुए हैं ।

- (i) गुट-निरपेक्षता को परिभाषित कीजिए ।
- (ii) गुट-निरपेक्षता तथा तटस्थता में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- (iii) गुट-निरपेक्ष देश होने के बावजूद, कुछ देश युद्ध में शामिल क्यों हुए ? कोई एक कारण दीजिए ।

1+2+2=5

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

It meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons ....., the end of confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace.

- (i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.
- (ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.
- (iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?

**OR**

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

Non-alignment is also not neutrality. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war. Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons.

- (i) Define Non-alignment.
- (ii) Differentiate between non-alignment and neutrality.
- (iii) In spite of being non-aligned states, why were some states involved in war ? Give any one reason.

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

भारत की सुरक्षा रणनीति देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा समस्याओं से निपटने की तैयारी में जुटी थी । अनेक अलगाववादी समूहों ने समय-समय पर भारत से अलग होने की कोशिश की । भारत ने राष्ट्रीय एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को अपनाया और पालन किया ।

- (i) किन दो क्षेत्रों के अलगाववादियों ने भारत से अलग होने की कोशिश की ?
- (ii) आपके विचार में, अलगाववादी समूहों की, भारत से अलग होने की माँग किस सीमा तक उचित है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- (iii) लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था किन दो तरीकों से भारत की विविधता में एकता को बनाए रखने में सहायता करती है ?

1+2+2=5

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

The Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups, from time to time, have sought to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system.

- (i) The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?
- (ii) In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.
- (iii) In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?

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

आज़ादी और बँटवारे के बाद स्थितियाँ बदलीं । हमारे नेताओं को चिंता हुई कि अगर भाषा के आधार पर प्रांत बनाए गए तो इससे अव्यवस्था फैल सकती है तथा देश के टूटने का खतरा पैदा हो सकता है । यह भी लगा कि इससे देश के सामने आने वाली अन्य सामाजिक-आर्थिक चुनौतियों से ध्यान भटक सकता है । अतः केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व ने इस मसले को स्थगित करने का फैसला लिया । .....

- (i) स्वतंत्रता तथा विभाजन के कारण भारत में हुए किसी एक मुख्य परिवर्तन को उजागर कीजिए ।
- (ii) अवतरण में उल्लिखित कारणों के अतिरिक्त, प्रांतों के बनाए जाने के स्थगन के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो अन्य कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- (iii) इस स्थगन को कहाँ के कुछ स्थानीय लोगों ने चुनौती दी और क्यों ? कोई एक उदाहरण दीजिए ।

2+2+1=5

अथवा



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

देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में मतदान जनवरी 1952 में ही हुए । चुनाव अभियान, मतदान और मतगणना में कुल छह महीने लगे । चुनावों में उम्मीदवारों के बीच मुक़ाबला भी हुआ — औसतन हर सीट के लिए चार उम्मीदवार चुनाव के मैदान में थे । लोगों ने इस चुनाव में बढ़-चढ़कर हिस्सेदारी की — कुल मतदाताओं में आधे से अधिक ने मतदान के दिन अपना वोट डाला । जब चुनावों के परिणाम घोषित हुए, तो हारने वाले उम्मीदवारों ने भी इन परिणामों को निष्पक्ष बताया । सार्वभौम वयस्क मताधिकार के इस प्रयोग ने आलोचकों का मुँह बंद कर दिया ।

- (i) सार्वभौम वयस्क मताधिकार से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- (ii) 1952 के आम चुनावों में लगभग छह महीने लगने के कोई दो कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- (iii) भारत में 1952 में हुए चुनावों से यह कैसे सिद्ध हो जाता है कि दुनिया में कहीं भी लोकतंत्र पर अमल किया जा सकता है ?

1+2+2=5

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

Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....

- (i) Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.
- (ii) Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.
- (iii) Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where ? Give any one example.

OR

59/3/1

11

P.T.O.

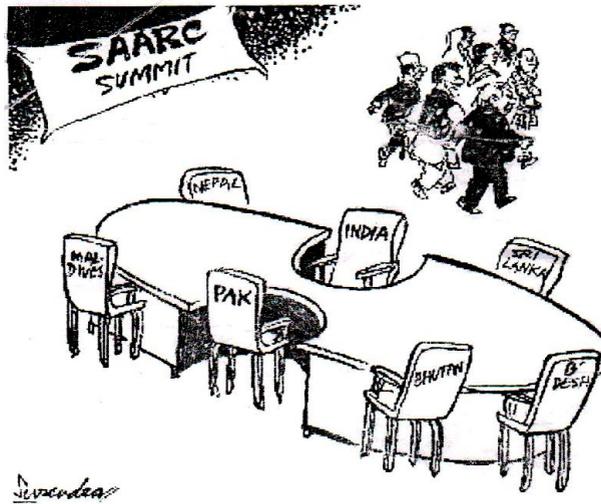


Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

Most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive — there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging — more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared, these were accepted as fair even by the losers. This experiment of Universal Adult Franchise proved the critics wrong.

- (i) What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise ?
- (ii) Explain any two reasons due to which it took about six months to complete the first general elections in 1952.
- (iii) How did the elections held in 1952 in India prove that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world ?

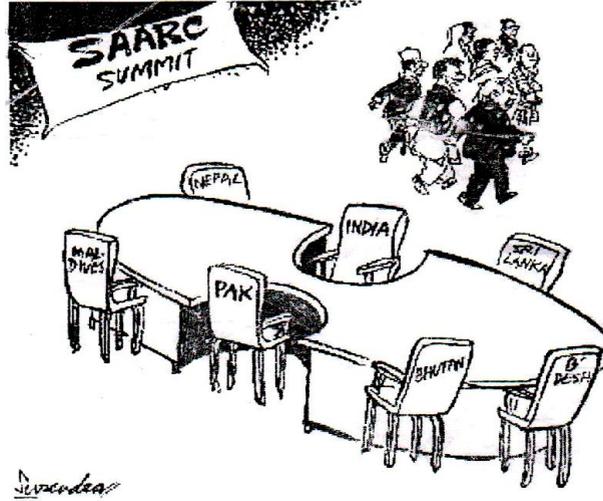
20. नीचे दिए गए कार्टून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :



- (i) 'सार्क' (एस.ए.ए.आर.सी) का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए ।
- (ii) कार्टून में कुर्सियों की स्थिति से, भारत और पाकिस्तान के संदर्भ में क्या संदेश मिलता है ?
- (iii) सदस्य देशों के बीच सम्बन्धों को सुधारने में, सार्क की सफलता का आकलन कीजिए ।

1+2+2=5

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



- (i) Write the full form of SAARC.
- (ii) What message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan ?
- (iii) Assess the success of SAARC in improving the relations among its member states.

**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) 'सार्क' का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए ।
- (20.2) 1991 से भारत तथा चीन के बीच सम्बन्धों का आकलन कीजिए ।
- (20.3) "भारत के बड़े आकार और शक्ति के कारण, इसके पड़ोसी देशों का इसकी नीयत पर शक करना लाज़िमी है ।" कोई एक उपयुक्त तर्क देकर इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 1+2+2=5
- (20.1) Write the full form of SAARC.
- (20.2) Assess the relations between India and China after 1991.
- (20.3) "Given the size and power of India, its neighbours are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions." Justify the statement with a suitable argument.

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 जहाँ दलित पैथर्स नामक संगठन का गठन 1972 में हुआ।
- (ii) वह राज्य जहाँ सरदार सरोवर बाँध स्थित है।
- (iii) वह राज्य जहाँ से भारतीय किसान यूनियन ने किसानों का आंदोलन शुरू किया था।
- (iv) वह राज्य जिसे अनुच्छेद 370 के अंतर्गत विशेष दर्जा दिया गया था।
- (v) वह संघ शासित प्रदेश जो 1987 में एक राज्य बना।

1×5=5

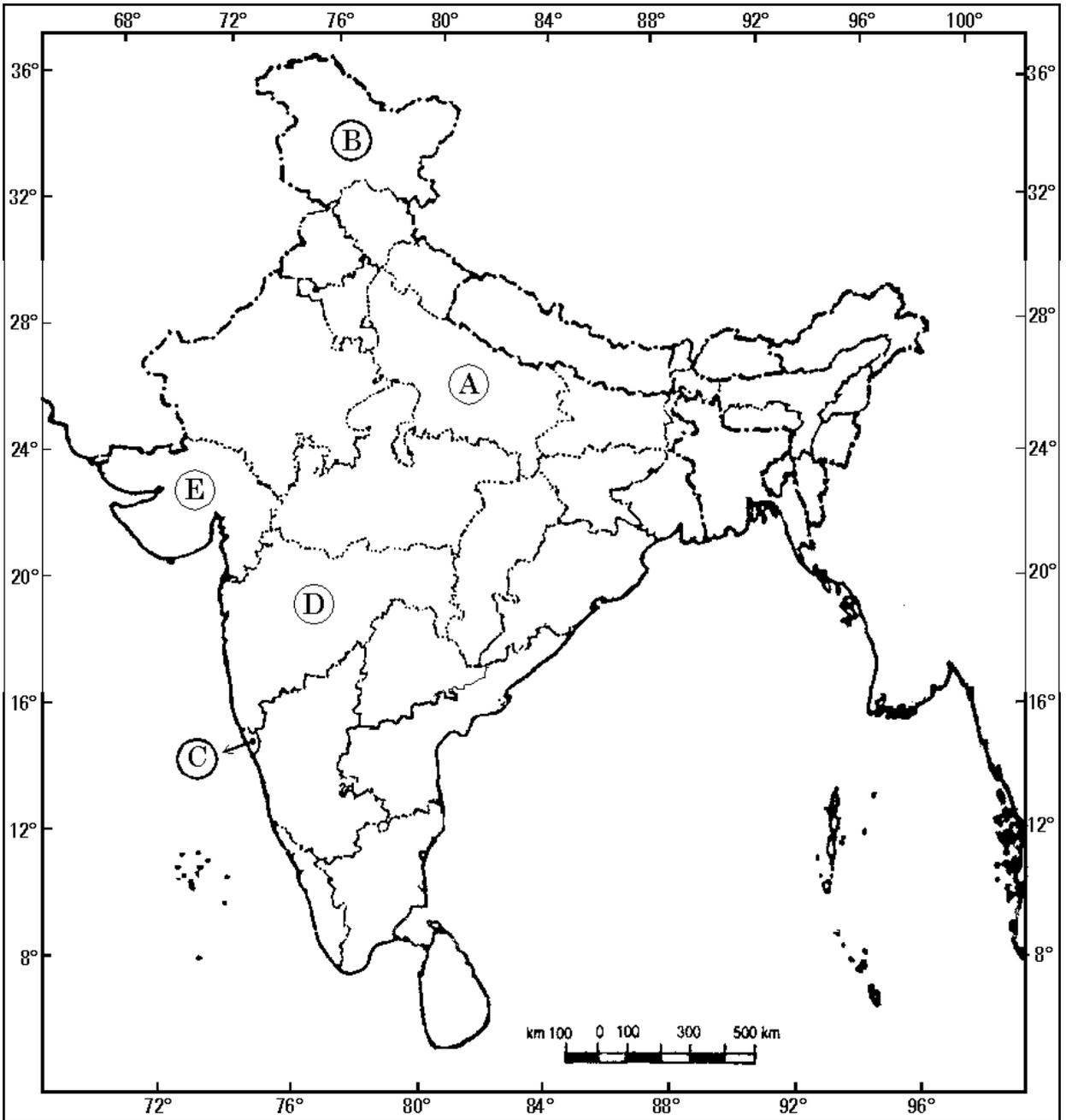
In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned 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, where the organisation called Dalit Panthers was formed in 1972.
- (ii) The State where Sardar Sarovar Dam is situated.
- (iii) The State from where BKU started the farmers' agitation.
- (iv) The State which was given a special status under Article 370.
- (v) The Union Territory which became a State in 1987.



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



**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) सरदार सरोवर बाँध किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (21.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिसे 1961 में पुर्तगाल के नियंत्रण से मुक्त कराया गया था ।
- (21.3) मीज़ो नेशनल फ्रंट का संस्थापक नेता कौन था ?
- (21.4) किस राज्य को अनुच्छेद 370 के अंतर्गत विशेष दर्जा दिया गया है ?
- (21.5) कौन-सा राज्य ताड़ी-विरोधी आंदोलन के लिए जाना जाता है ? 1×5=5
- (21.1) In which State is Sardar Sarovar Dam situated ?
- (21.2) Name the State which was liberated from Portuguese control in 1961.
- (21.3) Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National Front ?
- (21.4) Which State has been given the special status under Article 370 ?
- (21.5) Which State is known for its Anti-Arrack Movement ?

### खण्ड य

### SECTION E

**22.** महाशक्तियों द्वारा छोटे देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बनाए रखने के लिए आकर्षित करने वाले किन्हीं चार कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

अथवा

सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं चार कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$   
Analyse any four reasons that tempted the super powers to have relations with smaller states.

**OR**

Analyse any four reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR.

23. भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच सहयोग तथा असहमति के किन्हीं दो-दो क्षेत्रों का वर्णन कीजिए ।  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

**अथवा**

चीन द्वारा अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था के उत्थान के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए ।  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

Describe any two areas of cooperation and disagreement each, between India and Bangladesh.

**OR**

Describe any four steps taken by China to grow its economy.

24. कड़े मुकाबले तथा बहुत से संघर्षों के बावजूद, भारत के अधिकतर राजनीतिक दलों के बीच उभरती हुई सहमति की किन्हीं तीन बातों का वर्णन कीजिए ।  $2 \times 3 = 6$

**अथवा**

भारत की लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति में क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं, सत्ता की साझेदारी तथा क्षेत्रीय संतुलन के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए ।  $3 \times 2 = 6$

Describe any three elements of consensus that appear to have emerged among most political parties in India in the midst of severe competition and many conflicts.

**OR**

Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.

25. “भारत के पहले तीनों आम चुनावों में, काँग्रेस पार्टी के प्रभुत्व का भारतीय राजनीति की लोकतांत्रिक प्रकृति पर कोई नकारात्मक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा ।” इस कथन के पक्ष में कोई तीन तर्क दीजिए ।  $2 \times 3 = 6$

**अथवा**

“भारत द्वारा लागू किए गए मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था के मॉडल की आलोचना वामपंथियों तथा दक्षिण पंथियों दोनों के द्वारा खुलकर की गई ।” इस कथन के पक्ष में कोई तीन तर्क दीजिए ।  $2 \times 3 = 6$

“Dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India, had no negative effect on the democratic nature of Indian politics.” Give any three arguments to support the statement.

**OR**

“The model of mixed economy adopted by India was criticised openly from the left and the right.” Give any three arguments to support the statement.

26. राजनीति विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी के रूप में, आप 1975 में लगाए गए आपातकाल से कौन-से तीन सबक सीखते हैं ? 2×3=6

**अथवा**

कोई ऐसे तीन उपाय सुझाए जो 1969 में काँग्रेस पार्टी को विभाजन से बचा सकते थे । 2×3=6

As a student of political science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975 ?

**OR**

Suggest any three steps that could have helped the Congress Party to avert a split in 1969.

27. पूरे विश्व में वैश्वीकरण की आलोचना का कारण बने किन्हीं चार मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

**अथवा**

पर्यावरण सम्बंधी किन्हीं चार चिन्ताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए जो आज की वैश्विक राजनीति का मुद्दा बन चुकी हैं ।  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

Explain any four issues because of which globalisation is criticised all over the world.

**OR**

Explain any four environmental concerns that have become the issues of contemporary global politics.



## MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/3/1

SECTION – A			
Q1.	<p>Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What does the end of bipolarity mean?</p>		
Ans	<p>Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, whereas Eastern alliance represented socialism and communalism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>End of Bipolarity means end and disintegration of USSR.</p>	1	<p>Pg 3</p> <p>Pg 17</p>
Q2.	<p>Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ?</p> <p>(a) Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states.</p> <p>(b) Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.</p> <p>(c) Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries.</p> <p>(d) Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN.</p>		
Ans	<p>Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.</p>	1	Pg 37
Q3.	<p>After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mention any two components of traditional security.</p>		
Ans	<p>Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Balance of Power (ii) Alliance Building (iii) Military threat</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	<p>½ X 2=</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg 86</p> <p>Pg 101</p>
Q4.	<p>Identify and name the political party which emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation'.</p>		
Ans	<p>Bhartiya Jana Sangh</p>	1	Pg 39
Q5.	<p>Explain the term 'autonomy'.</p>		
Ans	<p>Autonomy is the freedom to take decision with special federal status.</p>	1	Pg 155
SECTION B			
Q6.	<p>Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.</p>		
		2	Pg 4



**STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME**

**CODE NO 59/3/1**

<b>Ans</b>	<p>Fear of Nuclear War</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.                  (ii) Withdrawal of government subsidies led to poverty                  (iii) Privatisation led to new disparities.</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>		<b>Pg 25</b>										
<b>Q7.</b>	<p><b>Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries.</b></p>												
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Promote international peace and security                  (ii) Trust and honourable relations between nations                  (iii) Settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Advocacy of Asian Unity                  (ii) Freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime</p>	<b>2</b>	<b>Pg 66</b>  <b>Pg 68</b>										
<b>Q8.</b>	<p><b>If you are asked to highlight any two important demands for the welfare of the poor people of your locality, which two demands would you like to raise? Justify your demands with arguments.</b></p>												
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Providing free education for poor children                  (ii) Free medical facilities to promote health</p>	<b>2</b>	<b>Pg 133</b>										
<b>Q9.</b>	<p><b>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in meaningful manner :</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Column 'A'</b></td> <td><b>Column 'B'</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) Total Revolution</td> <td>(i) Ch. Charan Singh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India</td> <td>(ii) George Fernandes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Railway Strike of 1974</td> <td>(iii) Jagjivan Ram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Founder of Lok Dal</td> <td>(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>	(a) Total Revolution	(i) Ch. Charan Singh	(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India	(ii) George Fernandes	(c) Railway Strike of 1974	(iii) Jagjivan Ram	(d) Founder of Lok Dal	(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan		<b>Pg 104</b> <b>123</b> <b>107</b> <b>122</b>
<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>												
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<b>Ans</b>	<p>(a) – (iv)                  (b) – (iii)                  (c) – (ii)                  (d) – (i)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$											
<b>Q10.</b>	<p><b>Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal?</b></p>												



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<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) Opportunities for OBC's in education and employment (ii) Power sharing by OBCs</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Bringing normalcy to Punjab (ii) Withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.</p>	<b>1X2= 2</b>	<b>Pg 181</b>
<b>SECTION – C</b>			
<b>Q11.</b>	<p><b>Explain the U.S. hegemony as a structural power with the help of four examples.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any four features of ASEAN.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>The hegemony of US as structural power:</p> <p>(i) Capacity of US to provide global public goods such as sea lanes(SLOCs) (ii) Internet is the direct result of US military research project (iii) Establishing first business school with the world (iv) Economic preponderance of the US</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>ASEAN</p> <p>(i) Accelerates economic growth (ii) Social programme and cultural development (iii) Promote regional peace (iv) Avoid territorial disputes</p>	<b>1X4=4</b>	<b>Pg 40</b>  <b>Pg 56-57</b>
<b>Q12.</b>	<p><b>Justify India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council on any four grounds.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) India is a big nation in terms of its population (ii) India is a major economic power (iii) India is a major military power (iv) India respects democracy and human rights</p>	<b>1x4</b>	<b>Pg 89</b>
<b>Q13.</b>	<p><b>Highlight any four economic effects of globalisation.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>Economic effects :</p> <p>(i) Great flow of funds from one country to other (ii) Flow of people increased internationally due to jobs and tourism. (iii) Enhanced trade between states. (iv) Choice of people enhanced (v) Any other relevant effects</p>	<b>1x4</b>	<b>Pg140</b>
<b>Q14.</b>	<p><b>Explain any two major differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.</b></p>		



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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.</b></p> <p>(i) In the first FYP main thrust was on agriculture but in the second FYP thrust was on industrialization .</p> <p>(ii) First FYP was for slow speed of progress but the second was for hasty and quick structured transformation.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force</li> <li>• The peasantry in the Telangana region rose against him</li> <li>• The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront</li> <li>• The Nizam responded by unleashing a para military forces</li> </ul>	<p><b>2X2=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 53</b></p>
<p><b>Q15.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>State any four events that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.</b></p> <p>(i) Annexation of Tibet by China</p> <p>(ii) Political Asylum given to Dalai Lama by India.</p> <p>(iii) Border dispute between India and China.</p> <p>(iv) The Chinese invasion in 1962.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	<p><b>1X4=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 61</b></p>
<p><b>Q16.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</b></p> <p>Excess during Emergency</p> <p>(i) Freedom of Press was curtailed.</p> <p>(ii) Forced family planning programme.</p> <p>(iii) Demotion of various settlements.</p> <p>(iv) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Jolted the Congress at the national and state level.</p> <p>(ii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies.</p> <p>(iii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states.</p> <p>(iv) Political earthquakes.</p>	<p><b>1x4=4</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 115</b></p> <p><b>Pg 88</b></p>



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	<p>(v) Rise of Regional parties. Any other relevant effect.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>		
	<b>SECTION – D</b>		
<b>Q17.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>It meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons ..... the end of confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace</b></p> <p>(i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>Non-alignment is also not neutrality. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war. Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons.</b></p> <p>(i) Define Non-alignment.</p> <p>(ii) Differentiate between non-alignment and neutrality.</p> <p>(iii) In spite of being non-aligned states, why were some states involved in war ? Give any one reason.</p>		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) USA and USSR</p> <p>(ii) Arms race lead to accumulation of nuclear weapons and existence of military blocs</p> <p>(iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons was a threat to a global environment as their use would lead to climatic change and environmental destruction</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Non Alignment is a movement where in a group of States are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc</p> <p>(ii) Non Alignment refers to policy of supporting or not supporting any major power block whereas neutrality refers to a policy of being neutral and staying out of War.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p><b>Pg 23</b></p> <p><b>Pg 11</b></p> <p><b>Pg 11</b></p>



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	(iii) Some states were involved in war to prevent war between others and to maintain world peace.		Pg 11
Q18.	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer following questions :</b></p> <p><b>The Indian security strategy is geared towards security challenges within the country. Several militant from time to time, have sought to break away from India, tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic system,</b></p> <p>(i) <b>The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?</b></p> <p>(ii) <b>In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.</b></p> <p>(iii) <b>In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?</b></p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Nagaland, Mizoram ,Punjab and Kashmir .</p> <p>(ii) The demand of the military groups to break away from India is not justified as India is a country and land of unity in diversity with varied culture promoting national unity.</p> <p>(iii) The democratic political system allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate.Their grievances. They also share political power.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	Pg 113
Q19.	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....</b></p> <p>(i) <b>Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.</b></p> <p>(ii) <b>Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.</b></p> <p>(iii) <b>Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where ? Give any one example.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p>Most parts of the country voted in January 1952.It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible</p>		



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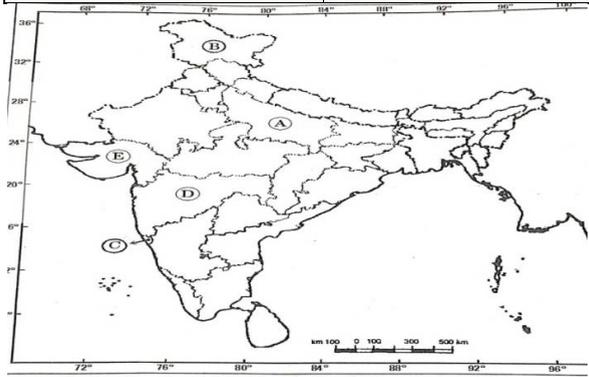
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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared, there were accepted as fair even by the losers. The experiment of Universal Adult Franchise proved the critics wrong</p> <p>(i) What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two reasons due to which it took about, six months to complete the first general elections in 1952.</p> <p>(iii) How did the elections hold in 1902 in India prove that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world?</p> <p>(i) Demand for separate state through protest particularly in Telugu speaking areas</p> <p>(ii) The need for postponement was felt because the fate of the princely states had not been decided and the memory of partition was still fresh.</p> <p>(iii) Protests began in Telugu speaking areas including present day Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Right to vote of all adult citizens, regardless of any income race or any discrimination.</p> <p>(ii) Elections were competitive. There were on an average more than 4 candidates for each seat. More than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections.</p> <p>(iii) In spite of all odds, the level of participation was encouraging.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Pg 19</p> <p>Pg 30</p>
<p><b>Q20.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>(ii) What message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan ?</p> <p>(iii) Assess the success of SAARC in improving the relations among its member states.</p> <div data-bbox="315 1543 686 1844" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>(i) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	



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	<p>(ii) Message is direct opposition.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC provided platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Corporation through cultural and international participation.</p> <p><b>For visually impaired Candidates</b></p> <p><b>20.1 Write the full form of SAARC.</b></p> <p><b>20.2 Assess the relations between India and China after 1991.</b></p> <p><b>20.3 "Given the size and power of India, its neighbours are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions." Justify the statement with a suitable agreement.</b></p> <p><b>20.1</b> South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p> <p><b>20.2</b> There has been cultural exchange friendly contacts between India and China Multilevel framework of bilateral relations.</p> <p><b>20.3</b> Given the size and power of India its neighbours are bound to be suspicious due to lack of progress of political relations thereby leading to security threat.</p>	<p align="center"><b>2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 77</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 77</b></p>																		
<p><b>Q21.</b></p>	<p>In given outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A,B,C,D &amp; E . Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your the respective serial number of the information used and concerned alphabets as per the following format:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="125 1149 1085 1487"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th> <th>Name of the state</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Maharashtra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>E</td> <td>Gujarat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Goa</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	D	Maharashtra	(ii)	E	Gujarat	(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	B	Jammu & Kashmir	(v)	C	Goa	<p align="center"><b>1X5 =5</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 132</b> <b>Pg 140</b> <b>Pg 134</b> <b>Pg 155</b> <b>Pg 169</b></p>
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(v)	C	Goa																			

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	<p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p><b>21.1 In which state is Sardar Sarovar Dam situated?</b>  <b>Name the state was liberated from Portuguese control in 1961.</b></p> <p><b>21.3 Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National Front?</b></p> <p><b>21.4 Which state has been given the special status under Article 370?</b></p> <p><b>21.5 Which state is known for its Anti- Arrack Movement?</b></p> <p>21.1 Gujarat                  21.2 Goa                  21.3 Lal denga                  21.4 Jammu &amp; Kashmir                  21.5 Andhra Pradesh</p>	1X5 =5	
<b>SECTION – E</b>			
<p><b>Q22.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Analyse any four reasons that tempted the super powers to have relations with smaller states.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Analyse any four reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR.</b></p> <p>The smaller states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to</p> <p>(i) Vital resources like oil and minerals.                  (ii) Territory to launch weapons and troops.                  (iii) Location to spy on each other.                  (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Economic stagnation for many years lead to consumer shortages.                  (ii) Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and satellite States.                  (iii) Administrative and political stagnation of Soviet Union.                  (iv) Communist Party that had ruled Soviet Union over 70 years was not accountable to the people.                  (v) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics Russia and Baltic States.                  (vi) Any other relevant point. ( Any four)</p>	1.5X4 = 6	<p>Pg 7</p> <p>Pg 20-21</p>
<p><b>Q23.</b></p>	<p><b>Describe any two areas of cooperation and disagreement each, between India and Bangladesh.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any four steps taken by China to grow its economy.</b></p>	1.5 X4 =	Pg 75

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<p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><u>Areas of Corporation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Bangladesh is a part of India's look East policy.</li> <li>(ii) The Two States have corporated regularly on disaster management and environmental issues.</li> <li>(iii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><u>Disagreement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.</li> <li>(ii) Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India.</li> </ul> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 'Open door 'policy and economic reforms.</li> <li>(ii) Privatization of agriculture in 1982.</li> <li>(iii) Privatization of industry.</li> <li>(iv) Elimination of trade barriers in special economic zone (SEZs)</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>6</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 59</b></p>
<p><b>Q24.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p>	<p><b>Describe any three elements of consensus that appear to have emerged among most political parties in India in the midst of severe competition and many conflicts.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</li> <li>(ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.</li> <li>(iii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in governance of the country.</li> <li>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any three)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional aspirations is very much a part of democratic politics and the best way to respond is through domestic negotiations. For example in the eighties militancy had erupted in Punjab. Problems were there in northeast, agitation in Assam by students, Kashmir valley was on the boil. Government of India negotiated with the regional movements which led to reconciliation and reduced tensions from many regions.</li> <li>(ii) Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level to take decisions. Since regions together form the nation therefore there power sharing helps the nation to make important decisions.</li> <li>(iii) Regional balance leads to India's development experience to avoid discrimination between state and poor or developed regional balance</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>3X2=6</b></p> <p align="center"><b>3X2=6</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pg 190-192</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pg 168</b></p>



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	gives equal status to all regions and adopt equilateral society.		
<b>Q25.</b>	<p><b>"Dominance of the Congress party in the first three general elections in India, had no negative effect on the democratic nature of Indian politics." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>"The model of mixed economy adopted by India was criticised openly from the left and the right." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) Congress party was in dominance because of People's Choice.</p> <p>(ii) It accommodated the Revolutionary and Pacifist conservatives and radicals and had space for differences.</p> <p>(iii) Congress party strengthened the democracy and welcomed the opposition.</p> <p>(iv) Regular elections were conducted and due respect to different institutions was given</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Critics argued that planners refused to provide private sector with enough space and stimulates to grow.</p> <p>(ii) Public sector produced enough hurdles for private capital by way of installing systems of licence and permit for investment.</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on import of goods.</p> <p>(iv) State did not spend any amount for public education and health care</p> <p align="right">(Any Three)</p>	<b>2X3= 6</b>	<b>Pg 36- 38</b>
<b>Q26.</b>	<p><b>As a student of Political Science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975 ?</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Suggest any three steps that could have helped the Congress Party to avert a split in 1969.</b></p>		
<b>Ans</b>	<p>(i) One lesson of emergency imposed in 1975 is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the Constitution internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(iii) Advice of the President must be taken by the Union Cabinet. Emergency made everyone aware of the value of civil liberties</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Cooperation and mutual understanding with trust of Syndicate groups</p>	<b>2X3=6</b>	<b>Pg 117</b>
			<b>Pg 91-93</b>



