

Series RQSP4/4

Set-3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

59/4/3

रोल नं.   
Roll No.

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



## राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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

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सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड-क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड-ख : प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है।  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 50 से 60 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (v) खण्ड-ग : प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार –I के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 से 120 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-घ : प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 अंश, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर यथानुसार लिखिए।
- (vii) खण्ड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 भी दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार –II के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 170 से 180 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (viii) प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें।

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

**Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :**

- (i) This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **FIVE SECTIONS – Section A, B, C, D & E.**
- (iii) **Section A** – question number **1 to 12** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – question number **13 to 18** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Write answer to each question in **50 to 60** words.
- (v) **Section C** – question number **19 to 23** are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Write answer to each question in **100 to 120** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – question number **24 to 26** are passage, cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
- (vii) **Section E** – question number **27 to 30** are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries **6** marks. Write answer to each question in **170 to 180** words.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.

खण्ड – क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के 1 अंक के प्रश्न हैं।

12 × 1 = 12

1. भारत के किस राज्य में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को भारत में पहली बार लोकतांत्रिक चुनावों के माध्यम से सत्ता प्राप्त हुई ? 1
- (A) पश्चिम बंगाल (B) केरल  
(C) त्रिपुरा (D) मणिपुर

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दो कथन दिए गए हैं जिनमें से एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए : 1

**अभिकथन (A) :** भारत, चीन और अन्य विकासशील देशों को क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल की बाध्यताओं से छूट दी गई थी।

**कारण (R) :** औद्योगीकरण के दौरान इन देशों में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों का उत्सर्जन कुछ खास नहीं था।

**विकल्प :**

- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।  
(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।  
(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) गलत है।  
(D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है और कारण (R) सही है।

3. सूची-I का सूची-II से सही मिलान कीजिए : 1

सूची-I		सूची-II	
a.	अंटार्कटिका संधि	i.	1997
b.	मांट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल	ii.	1991
c.	अंटार्कटिका पर्यावरण प्रोटोकॉल	iii.	1987
d.	क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल	iv.	1959

**विकल्प :**

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | iv  | iii | ii  | i   |
| (B) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (C) | ii  | iv  | i   | iii |
| (D) | iii | i   | iv  | ii  |

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**SECTION - A**

**Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.**

**12 × 1 = 12**

1. For the first time the communist party came to power through democratic elections in which state of India ? 1
- (A) W. Bengal (B) Kerala  
(C) Tripura (D) Manipur

2. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer. 1

**Assertion (A) :** India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol.

**Reason (R) :** Their contribution to the emission of green house gases during the industrialisation period was not significant.

**Options :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.  
(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.

3. Match the List-I correctly with List-II : 1

List-I	List-II
a. Antarctic Treaty	i. 1997
b. Montreal Protocol	ii. 1991
c. Antarctic Environmental Protocol	iii. 1987
d. Kyoto Protocol	iv. 1959

**Options :**

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | iv  | iii | ii  | i   |
| (B) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (C) | ii  | iv  | i   | iii |
| (D) | iii | i   | iv  | ii  |



4. अच्छे आर्थिक अवसरों की तलाश में, प्रवास करने वाले लोगों को निम्नलिखित में से क्या कहा जाता है ? 1

(A) आप्रवासी

(B) प्रवासी

(C) शरणार्थी

(D) अनिवासी

5. जब कोई देश अपने शत्रुओं के साथ अपने विचार और जानकारी साझा करता है तो इस प्रक्रिया को क्या कहते हैं ? 1

(A) गठबन्धन बनाना

(B) हथियारों पर नियन्त्रण

(C) विश्वास बहाली

(D) शक्ति सन्तुलन

6. कौन से मध्य एशियाई देश ने 2001 तक दस वर्ष गृह युद्ध का सामना किया ? 1

(A) ताजिकिस्तान

(B) कज़ाख़स्तान

(C) उज़्बेकिस्तान

(D) अज़रबैजान

7. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए तथा उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए : 1

(i) रूस की क्रान्ति

(ii) अफगानिस्तान पर सोवियत आक्रमण

(iii) सोवियत संघ का विघटन

(iv) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का अन्त

**विकल्प**

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

(C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

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4. People who seek better economic opportunities abroad are called 1
- (A) Immigrants (B) Migrants  
(C) Refugees (D) Non-Residents
5. A process in which the countries share ideas and information with their rivals is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) Alliance Building (B) Arms control  
(C) Confidence Building (D) Balance of Power
6. Which Central Asian Republic witnessed a civil war for ten years till 2001 ? 1
- (A) Tajikistan (B) Kazakhstan  
(C) Uzbekistan (D) Azerbaijan
7. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer : 1
- (i) The Russian Revolution  
(ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  
(iii) The disintegration of Soviet Union  
(iv) The end of the World War II
- Options :**
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)  
(C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

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8. भारत के किस राज्य से 'करबी' समुदाय का सम्बन्ध है ? 1

- (A) मणिपुर (B) असम  
(C) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (D) नागालैण्ड

9. भारत ने निम्नलिखित में से किस औपनिवेशिक शासन से इण्डोनेशिया की शीघ्र स्वतंत्रता के लिए भरपूर प्रयास किए थे ? 1

- (A) ब्रिटिश (B) फ्रांसीसी  
(C) पुर्तगाली (D) डच

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दो कथन दिए गए हैं जिनमें से एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन कथनों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से उत्तर के रूप में सही विकल्प चुनिए : 1

**अभिकथन (A) :** मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट (MNF) ने स्वतंत्रता के लिए सशस्त्र अभियान शुरू किया था।

**कारण (R) :** स्वतंत्रता के बाद मिजो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को असम के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त जिला बनाया गया था।

**विकल्प :**

- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।  
(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।  
(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) गलत है।  
(D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है और कारण (R) सही है।

11. चीन ने किस वर्ष तिब्बत पर कब्जा कर लिया था ? 1

- (A) 1950 (B) 1954  
(C) 1960 (D) 1962

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8. 'Karbis' community belongs to which State of India ? 1
- (A) Manipur (B) Assam  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Nagaland

9. India made earnest effort for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the colonial regime of the \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) British (B) French  
(C) Portugese (D) Dutch

10. In the following question, Statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a Statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer. 1

**Assertion (A) :** The Mizo National Front (MNF) started an armed campaign for independence.

**Reason (R) :** After independence the Mizo Hill area was made an autonomous district within Assam.

**Options :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.  
(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.
11. In which year did China annex Tibet ? 1
- (A) 1950 (B) 1954  
(C) 1960 (D) 1962

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12. भारत का प्रथम मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त कौन था ? 1
- (A) एस.एल. शकधर (B) सुकुमार सेन
- (C) के.वी.के. सुन्दरम् (D) आर.के. त्रिवेदी

**खण्ड – ख**

**6 × 2 = 12**

13. स्वतंत्रता के समय भारत के समक्ष विकास के कौन से दो मॉडल थे ? उनके नाम लिखिए । 2
14. “आतंकवाद सुरक्षा के लिए एक नया खतरा है ।” कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 2
15. पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोगों ने किस कारण पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के प्रभुत्व का विरोध किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
16. पारम्परिक सुरक्षा के एक घटक के रूप में ‘शक्ति संतुलन’ की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
17. सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार के प्रयोग को भारत के लिए क्यों जोखिम भरा और खतरनाक कहा गया ?  
स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
18. भारत में 1989 से गठबन्धन की सरकारों के युग के प्रारम्भ होने के मुख्य कारण को उजागर कीजिए । 2

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12. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) S.L. Shakdhar (B) Sukumar Sen  
(C) K.V.K. Sundaram (D) R.K. Trivedi

**SECTION – B**

**6 × 2 = 12**

13. Name the two models of development before India on the eve of independence. 2
14. “Terrorism is a new threat to security.” Support the statement. 2
15. Why did the people of East Pakistan resent the domination of West Pakistan ? Explain the reason. 2
16. Explain ‘Balance of Power’ as a component of traditional security. 2
17. Why was India’s experiment with universal adult franchise described as “bold and risky” ? Explain. 2
18. Highlight the main reason for the beginning of the ‘Era of Coalitions’ in India in 1989. 2



19. “नेहरू एशियाई एकता के मुख्य पैरोकार थे।” कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 4

20. सोवियत संघ के विघटन के किन्हीं दो कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 4

21. (a) 1975 में भारत में लगाए गए आपातकाल से सीखे गए किन्हीं दो पाठों (सबकों) को उजागर कीजिए। 4

अथवा

(b) 1975 में भारत में लगाए गए आपातकाल के किन्हीं चार परिणामों को उजागर कीजिए। 4

22. (a) वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो आर्थिक परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 4

अथवा

(b) वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं दो राजनीतिक परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 4

23. “पंजाब समझौता” पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले दोनों नेताओं के नाम लिखिए तथा इस समझौते के किन्हीं दो प्रावधानों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1 + 3 = 4

**SECTION – C**

**5 × 4 = 20**

19. “Nehru was an ardent advocate of Asian Unity.” Justify the statement. 4

20. Explain any two causes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 4

21. (a) Highlight any two lessons learnt from the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975. 4

**OR**

(b) Highlight any four consequences of the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975. 4

22. (a) Explain any two economic consequences of globalisation. 4

**OR**

(b) Explain any two political consequences of globalisation. 4

23. Name the leaders who signed the Punjab Accord and explain any two provisions of this accord. 4

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24. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िये और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

वैश्विक राजनीति के अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर अधिक ध्यान देने की प्रक्रिया ने ब्राजील के रियो डी जनेरियो में संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के पर्यावरण और विकास के मुद्दे पर केन्द्रित एक सम्मेलन में ठोस रूप लिया। इसको पृथ्वी-शिखर सम्मेलन भी कहा गया।

4 × 1 = 4

(i) पृथ्वी-शिखर सम्मेलन किस वर्ष हुआ था ?

- (A) 1990 (B) 1991  
(C) 1992 (D) 1993

(ii) निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल की बाध्यताओं से छूट दी गई थी ?

- (A) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका  
(B) यूनाइटेड किंगडम  
(C) फ्रांस  
(D) चीन

(iii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प रियो शिखर - सम्मेलन का परिणाम नहीं था ?

- (A) एजेण्डा-21  
(B) सतत धारणीय विकास  
(C) साझी परन्तु अलग-अलग ज़िम्मेदारियाँ  
(D) क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल

(iv) अस्सी के दशक के मध्य में निम्नलिखित में से किसके ऊपर ओज़ोन परत में छिद्र खोजा गया था ?

- (A) अटलाण्टिक महासागर  
(B) प्रशान्त महासागर  
(C) अंटार्कटिक  
(D) आर्कटिक महासागर

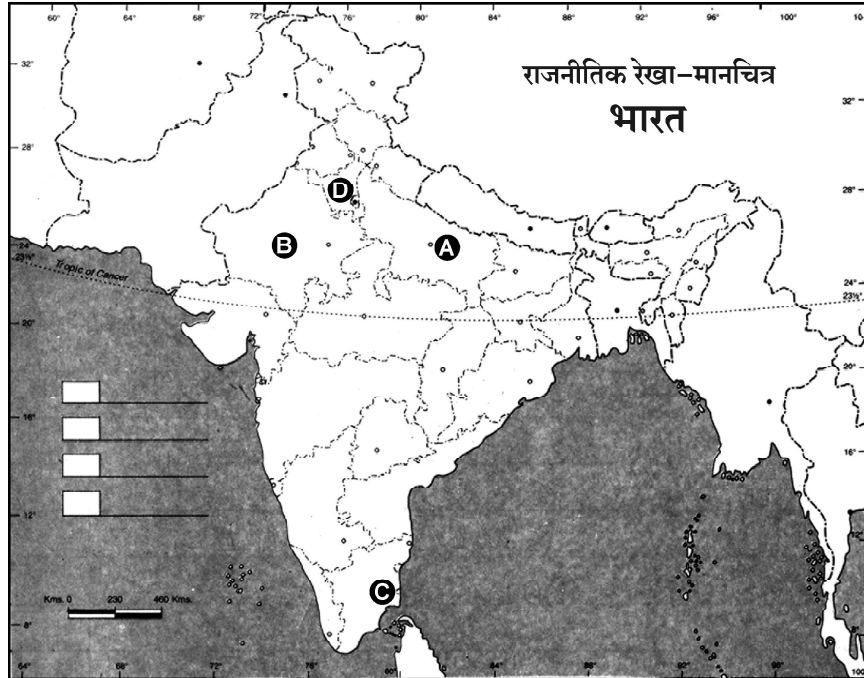


25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) और (D) के द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या तथा मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका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

4 × 1 = 4

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

- (i) वह राज्य जिससे कांग्रेस के पूर्व अध्यक्ष के. कामराज का सम्बन्ध था।  
(ii) वह राज्य जहाँ से 'आया राम, गया राम' कहावत का जन्म हुआ।  
(iii) वह राज्य जिससे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का सम्बन्ध था।  
(iv) वह राज्य जहाँ 1967 के विधान-सभा चुनावों में कांग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

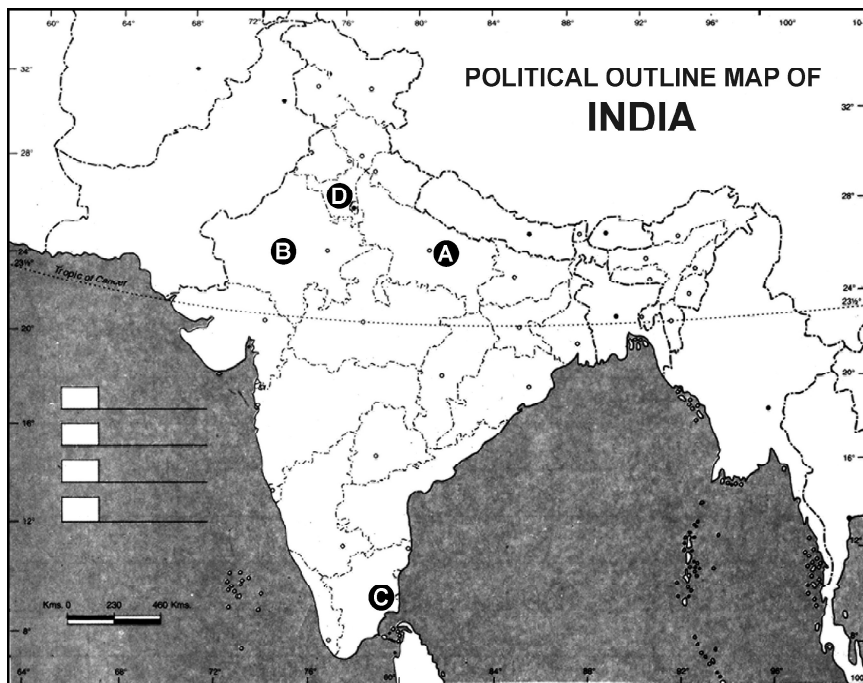




25. In the given outline Map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in the answer book alongwith the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format that follows : 4 × 1 = 4

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The State to which the former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged.
- (ii) The State from where the phrase ‘Aya Ram, Gaya Ram’ originated.
- (iii) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 assembly elections.



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

(25.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1967 के विधान-सभा चुनावों में कांग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

(25.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिससे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री सम्बन्धित थे।

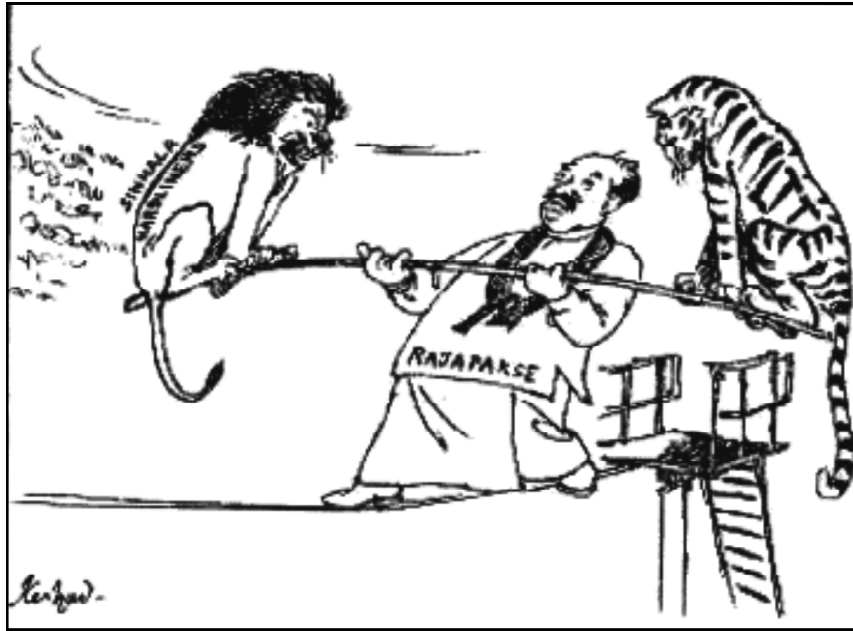
(25.3) किस राज्य से 'आया राम, गया राम' कहावत का जन्म हुआ था ?

(25.4) किस राज्य से कांग्रेस के पूर्व अध्यक्ष के. कामराज का सम्बन्ध था ?

26. नीचे दिए गए श्रीलंका से संबंधित कार्टून का अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर

लिखिए :

$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$



(i) कार्टून में दिखाया गया 'बाघ' किस समुदाय का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है ?

(ii) कार्टून में दिखाया गया शेर किस समुदाय का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है ?

(iii) राजपक्षे द्वारा सन्तुलन बैठाने के करतब का क्या उद्देश्य है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

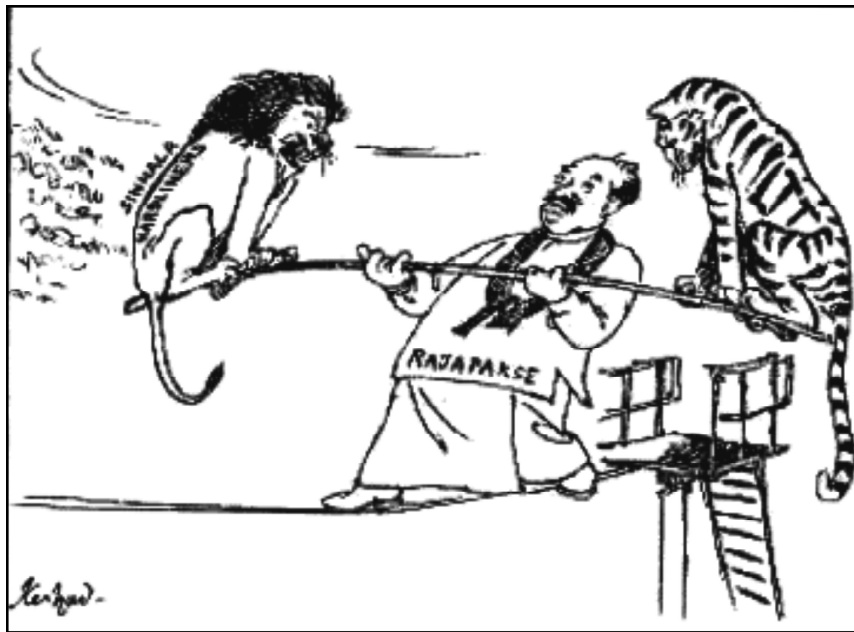
**Note :** The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.

4 × 1 = 4

- (25.1) Name the State where the Congress Party did not get majority in the 1967 assembly elections.
- (25.2) Name the State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (25.3) The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated from which State ?
- (25.4) The former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged to which State ?

26. Study the cartoon given below related to Sri Lanka and answer the questions that follow :

1 + 1 + 2 = 4



- (i) Which community does the tiger shown in the cartoon represent ?
- (ii) Which community does the Lion shown in the cartoon represent ?
- (iii) What did the balancing act by Rajpakshe aim at ? Explain.



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर हैं ।

4 × 1 = 4

- (26.1) श्रीलंका के दो प्रमुख समुदायों के नाम लिखिए ।
- (26.2) लिट्टे का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए ।
- (26.3) श्रीलंका किस वर्ष स्वतंत्र हुआ था ?
- (26.4) कौन से देश ने श्रीलंका के जातीय संघर्ष में मध्यस्थ की भूमिका निभाई ? उसका नाम लिखिए ।

खण्ड – ड

4 × 6 = 24

27. (a) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद के संगठन तथा उसे अधिक प्रासंगिक बनाने के लिए प्रस्तावित सुधारों का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

अथवा

- (b) शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद विश्व राजनीति में आए किन्हीं चार परिवर्तनों का वर्णन कीजिए । 6

28. (a) यूरोपीय संघ को विश्व का एक प्रभावशाली क्षेत्रीय संगठन बनाने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 6

अथवा

- (b) क्षेत्रीय संगठनों को स्थापित करने के किन्हीं चार उद्देश्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 6

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**Note :** The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired  
Candidates in lieu of question number 26.

4 × 1 = 4

- (26.1) Name the main communities of Sri Lanka.
- (26.2) Write the correct expansion of LTTE.
- (26.3) In which year did Sri Lanka get independence ?
- (26.4) Name the country which mediated in the Ethnic conflict ?  
Sri Lanka.

**SECTION – E**

4 × 6 = 24

27. (a) Describe the composition of the United Nations Security Council and the suggested reforms to make it more relevant. **6**

**OR**

- (b) Describe any four changes that occurred in world politics after the end of Cold War. **6**

28. (a) Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation of the world. **6**

**OR**

- (b) Analyse any four objectives of establishing the regional organisations. **6**

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29. (a) स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भारत में राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए ।

6

अथवा

(b) देसी रियासतों के भारत संघ में विलय से जुड़ी किन्हीं तीन समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

6

30. (a) भारत की अधिकांश राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बीच उभरे सहमति के किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।


6

अथवा

(b) 1989 के बाद भारत में बनी गठबन्धन की सरकारों के किन्हीं तीन लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

6





29. (a) Describe the process of reorganisation of States in India after independence. **6**

**OR**

(b) Describe any three problems faced by India to get the merger of princely states into the India Union. **6**

30. (a) Explain any three important issues on which a consensus has emerged among most political parties of India. **6**

**OR**

(b) Explain any three benefits of the coalition governments formed in India since 1989. **6**

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**Marking Scheme**  
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**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/4/3**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
<b>2</b>	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>3</b>	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
<b>4</b>	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
<b>5</b>	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
<b>6</b>	Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
<b>8</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
<b>9</b>	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	A full scale of marks _____80_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
<b>12</b>	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).

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<b>13</b>	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li><li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li></ul> <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li><li>●</li><li>● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li><li>● Wrong grand total.</li><li>● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li><li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li><li>● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li><li>● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li></ul>
<b>14</b>	<p>While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.</p>
<b>15</b>	<p>Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.</p>
<b>16</b>	<p>The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “<b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b>” before starting the actual evaluation.</p>
<b>17</b>	<p>Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.</p>
<b>18</b>	<p>The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.</p>



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<b>Ans</b>	(B) Migrants	P-74,I	<b>1</b>	
<b>5.</b>	A process in which the countries share ideas and information with their rivals is called_____. <b>(A) Alliance Building</b> <b>(B) Arms control</b> <b>(C) Confidence Building</b> <b>(D) Balance of Power</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Confidence Building	P-70,I	<b>1</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Which Central Asian Republic witnessed a civil war for ten years till 2001?</b> <b>(A) Tajikistan</b> <b>(B) Kazakhstan</b> <b>(C) Uzbekistan</b> <b>(D) Azerbaijan</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Tajikistan	P-10,I	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer :</b> (i) <b>The Russian Revolution</b> (ii) <b>The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan</b> (iii) <b>The disintegration of Soviet Union</b> (iv) <b>The end of the World War II</b> <b>Options :</b> <b>(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)</b> <b>(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)</b> <b>(C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)</b> <b>(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)	P-2-3,I	<b>1</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>'Karbis' community belongs to which State of India ?</b> <b>(A) Manipur</b> <b>(B) Assam</b> <b>(C) Arunachal Pradesh</b> <b>(D) Nagaland</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Assam	P-127,II	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>India made earnest effort for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the colonial regime of the_____.</b> <b>(A) British</b> <b>(B) French</b> <b>(C) Portugese</b> <b>(D) Dutch</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Dutch	P-58,II	<b>1</b>	

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<b>10.</b>	<b>In the following question, Statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a Statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer.</b> <b>Assertion (A) : The Mizo National Front (MNF) started an armed campaign for independence.</b> <b>Reason (R) : After independence the Mizo Hill area was made an autonomous district within Assam.</b> <b>Options :</b> <b>(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</b> <b>(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</b> <b>(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.</b> <b>(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	P-127, II	<b>1</b>	
<b>11.</b>	<b>In which year did China annex Tibet ?</b> <b>(A) 1950      (B) 1954</b> <b>(C) 1960      (D) 1962</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(A) 1950	P-62, II	<b>1</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<b>The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was _____.</b> <b>(A) S.L. Shakhdar    (B) Sukumar Sen</b> <b>(C) K.V.K. Sundaram    (D) R.R. Trivedi</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) Sukumar Sen	P-27, II	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>				
<b>13.</b>	<b>Name the two models of development before India on the eve of independence.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	The two models of development before India on the eve of independence were: (i) Liberal capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US. (ii) Socialist model as in the USSR.	P-47, II	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>"Terrorism is a new threat to security." Support the statement.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Terrorism is a new threat to security because: (i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. (ii) International terrorism involves citizens and territories of more than one country. (iii) Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like, by force or threat of force. (iv) Civilian targets are chosen to terrorise the public and unhappiness of the public is used as a weapon against national governments.	P-71, I	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>

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	(v)The cases of terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.  (Any two points)			
<b>15.</b>	<b>Why did the people of East Pakistan resent the domination of West Pakistan ? Explain the reason.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	People of Eastern Pakistan resented the denomination of Western Pakistan because (i) The imposition of Urdu , (ii) Unfair treatment meted out to Bengali culture and language. (iii) Unfair representation in administration and power sharing.  (Any two)	P-33-34,II	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Explain 'Balance of Power' as a component of traditional security.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries, specially those close by, those with whom they have differences, or with those they had conflicts in the past. To maintain a balance of power, a country must build its military power. Economic and technological power are the basis for military power.	P-66,I		<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Why was India's experiment with universal adult franchise described as "bold and risky"? Explain.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	India's experiments with Universal Adult Franchise was "bold and risky" because of the following reasons: (i) Holding of the first general election in India was the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. (ii) Although democracy had existed only in prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate, yet everyone had not being given the voting rights. (iii). Independent India gave a right to vote to all eligible citizen under Universal Adult Franchise. (Or Any other relevant point)  (Any Two Points)	P-28-30 II	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Highlight the main reason for the begining of the 'Era of Coalitions' in India in 1989.</b>		<b>1x2=</b> <b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	The main reasons for beginning of the era of coalition in 1989 (i) elections in 1989 let to the defeat of the Congress Party. Could attain majority. The Congress emerged as the largest party, without having a clear majority, so it decided to sit in the opposition. As such the National front got an opportunity to make an Alliance with other regional parties and the support from the BJP and Left Front to be in majority to form government. This coalition government is the beginning of an era of coalition governments. Later formation of coalition government continued till 2014. (ii) The decline of Congress did not mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in it's place. This led to an era of coalition government, in which regional parties	P-140,141, II	<b>1x2=</b>	<b>2</b>

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	played crucial role informing ruling alliances 2014 and 2019. Loksabha election, the BJP got clear majority on its own. Even then regional parties were accommodated to keep the alliance intact. Or any other relevant point (any one point)			
	<b>SECTION – C</b>		<b>5 × 4 = 20</b>	
<b>19.</b>	<b>"Nehru was an ardent advocate of Asian Unity." Justify the statement.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Pt. Nehru was an ardent advocate of Asian Unity because (i) under Pt Nehru's leadership India convened Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, ahead of attaining India's Independence. (ii) India made earnest efforts for the early realisation freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch. (iii) India was a strong supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. (iv) The Afro- Asian conference held in Bandung in 1955 marked the newly independent Asian and African countries. The Bandung conference later led to the establishment of NAM. ( To be assessed as a whole)	P-58, II	<b>4</b>	
<b>20.</b>	<b>Explain any two causes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Causes of the disintegration of Soviet Union (i) Internal weakness of the Soviet, political and economic institutions (ii) Economic stagnation. (iii) Much of its resources used in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and development of satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. (iv) The Communist Party was not accountable to the people. (v) Ordinary people were alienated by the slow and stifling administration rampant corruption and centralised bureaucratic control and slowly the government lost backing. (vi) When Gorbachev carried out his reforms and loosened the system he got in motion which became impossible to control. In the 'tug of war' between the supporters and opponents of reforms, he lost support from all sides and divided public opinion. (vii) The rise of nationalism and the desire of sovereignty within the various republics proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR. (or any other relevant point) (any two)	P-4-5, I	<b>4x1= 4</b> <b>2x2= 4</b>	
<b>21.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Highlight any two lessons learnt from the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975.</b>		<b>4</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Highlight any four consequences of the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>				



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<p><b>(a)</b></p> <p>Lessons learnt from the imposition of emergency :</p> <p>(i) It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(ii) It brought some ambiguities regarding some emergency provisions in the constitution that have been rectified since then.</p> <p>(iii) Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.</p> <p>(iv) Need to maintain a balance between the functioning of a democratic government and the continuous political protest by parties and groups.</p> <p>(v) Institutions like the police and the administration can be turned into political instruments of the ruling party.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) ( Brief explanations of any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p>Consequences of imposition of emergency in India in 1975:</p> <p>(i) It brought the agitation to an abrupt stop; strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense.</p> <p>(ii) The government suspended the freedom of press. Newspaper were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This was known as press censorship.</p> <p>(iii) Apprehending social and communal disharmony, the government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami.</p> <p>(iv) The various Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended , including the right to move the court for restoring Fundamental rights.</p> <p>(v) Using Preventive Detention Act, the government mad large scale arrests.</p> <p>(vi) In support of the government, the doors of the courts were closed for the citizens.</p> <p>(vii) Many writers returned their National Awards such as Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri, in protest against the suspension of democracy.</p> <p>(viii) The parliament made many amendments to the constitution.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any four points)</p>		<p>P-102-103</p>	<p>2x2=</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>22.</p> <p><b>(a)</b></p> <p><b>Explain any two economic consequences of globalisation.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>Explain any two political consequences of globalisation.</b></p>			<p>4</p> <p>4</p>	
<p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b></p>	<p>(i) Globalization has led to similar economic policies adopted by governments in different parts of the world that has generated vastly different outcomes in different parts of the world.</p> <p>(ii) It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced. Similarly, the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.</p>	<p>P-103-104, I</p>	<p>2x2=</p>	<p>4</p>



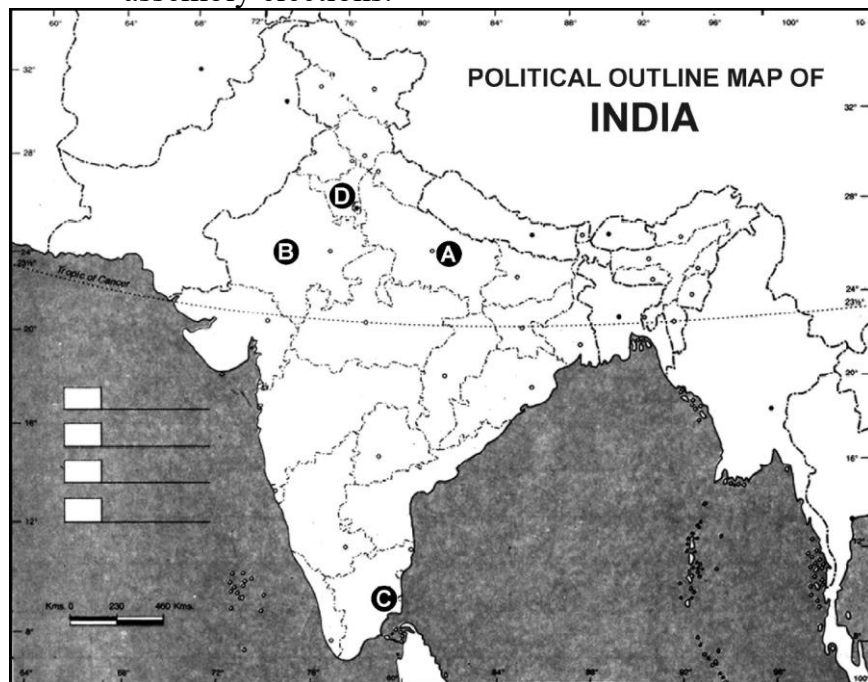


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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(C) 1992</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>(D) 1993</b></span></p> <p><b>(ii) Which one of the following countries was exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?</b></p> <p>(A) USA            (B) <b>United Kingdom</b>            C France  <b>(D) China</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Which one of the following was not an outcome of the Rio Summit ?</b></p> <p>(A) Agenda-21            (B) <b>Sustainable Development</b>            (C) <b>Common but differentiated responsibilities</b>            (D) Kyoto Protocol</p> <p><b>(iv) The Ozone hole was discovered in the mid 80's over the_____</b></p> <p>(A) <b>Atlantic Ocean</b>            (B) <b>Pacific Ocean</b>            (C) <b>Antarctic</b>            (D) <b>Arctic Ocean</b></p>																		
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) (C) 1992 (ii) (D) China (iii) (D) Kyoto Protocol (iv) (C) Antarctic	P-83 P-87 P-87 P-86	<b>4x1=</b>	<b>4</b>															
<b>25.</b>	<p>. In the given outline Map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in the answer book alongwith the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format that follows :</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Sr. No. of the information used</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Alphabet concerned</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(ii)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(iii)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(iv)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The State to which the former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged.</p>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State				(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				<b>4 × 1 = 4</b>	
Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State																	
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

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- (ii) The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.  
 (iii) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.  
 (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 assembly elections.



Ans.	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State	P-81 P-81 P-74 P-79
	(i)	C	Tamil Nadu	
	(ii)	D	Haryana	
	(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	
	(iv)	B	Rajasthan	

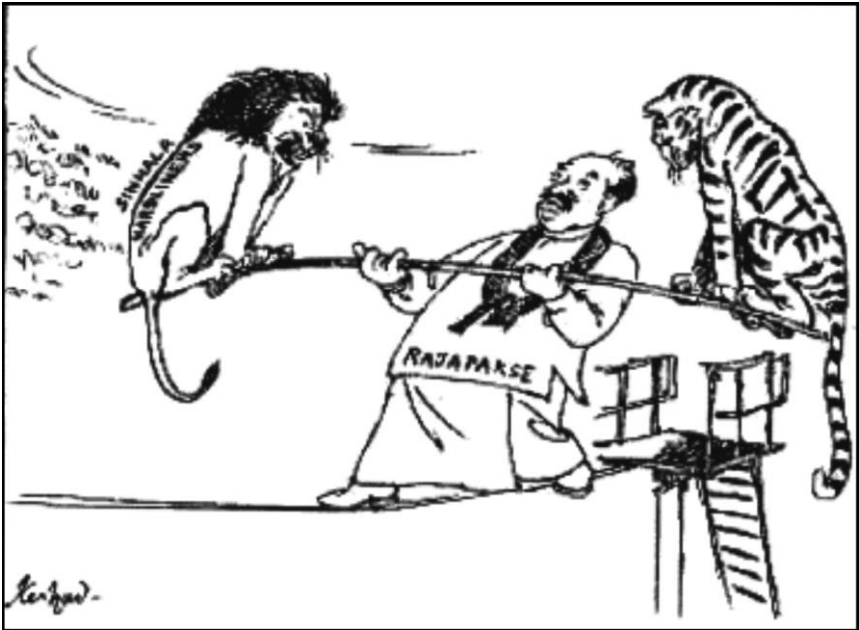
**Note : The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.**

- (25.1) Name the State where the Congress Party did not get majority in the 1967 assembly elections.  
 (25.2) Name the State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.  
 (25.3) The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated from which State ?  
 (25.4) The former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged to which State ?

4 × 1  
= 4



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	Note : For Visually Impaired students in lieu of question no. 25 (i) Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madras(Tamil Nadu), Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa(Any one) (ii) Uttar Pradesh (iii) Haryana (iv) Madras (Tamil Nadu)	P-79 P-80 P-74 P-81	4x1=	4
26.	Study the cartoon given below related to Sri Lanka and answer the questions that follow : 		1+1+2 =4	
	(i) Which community does the tiger shown in the cartoon represent ? (ii) Which community does the Lion shown in the cartoon represent ? (iii) What did the balancing act by Rajpakshe aim at ? Explain.			
Ans.	(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) Tamil militants (ii) Sinhala Hardliners (iii) The Balancing act by Rajapakse aimed to negotiating peace between the Sinhala Hardliners (or the Lion) and Tamil militants (or Tigers /LTTE). (or any other relevant point)	P-37 ,I	1+1+ 2=	4
	The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 26. (26.1) Name the two main communities of Sri Lanka. (26.2) Write the correct expansion of LTTE. (26.3) In which year did Sri Lanka get independence ? (26.4) Name the country which mediated in the Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.		4 x 1 = 4	
	Note : For visually impaired students in lieu of question no.26 (26.1) The Sinhala and the Tamils	P-37 , I	1+1+ 1+1=	4

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	(26.2) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (26.3) 1948 (26.4) India, Norway, Iceland (any one)			
	<b>SECTION – E</b>		4 × 6 = 24	
27.				
(a)	<b>Describe the composition of the United Nations Security Council and the suggested reforms to make it more relevant.</b>			6
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>Describe any four changes that occurred in world politics after the end of Cold War.</b>			6
<b>Ans.</b>				
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Composition of the UN Security Council:</u></li> <li>(i) The Security Council has 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.</li> <li>(ii) The five permanent members are United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), France, Russia and China. They enjoy veto power which can negate any decision of the Security Council.</li> <li>(iii) The Non- permanent members are elected for a period of 2 years at a time.</li> <li>• <u>Suggested reforms to make it more relevant:</u></li> <li>(i) New permanent members should be added.</li> <li>(ii) It should be made more representative by adding new members.</li> <li>(iii) More developing countries should be made its members.</li> </ul> (Or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(any three points )</span> OR	P-50 ,I	3+3=	6
(b)	The following changes occurred in the world politics after the end of the cold war: (i) The Soviet Union has collapsed. (ii) The US is the strongest power. (iii) The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is more cooperative. (iv) China is fast emerging as a great power , and India also is growing rapidly. (v) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate. (vi) Many new countries have joined the UN (as they became independent from the Soviet Union or former communist states in Eastern Europe). (vii) A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, Climate change, environment degradation, or epidemics. (any four points)	P-52 ,I	4x1½ =	6
28.				
(a)	<b>Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation of the world.</b>			6
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>Analyse any four objectives of establishing the regional organisations.</b>			6



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<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation:</p> <p>(i) The European Union (EU) has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.</p> <p>(ii) The EU is the world's second biggest economy.</p> <p>(iii) It's currency EURO poses a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.</p> <p>(iv) Its share of World Trade is larger than the United States, making it more assertive in trade disputes with US and China.</p> <p>(v) It functions as an important block in international economic organisations- World Trade Organisation (WTO).</p> <p>(vi) France, a member of EU holds a permanent seat in UN Security Council.</p> <p>(vii) EU's combined armed forces as well as a defence expenditure is second largest in the world.</p> <p>(viii) France, is a nuclear power state.</p> <p>(ix) EU is the world's second most important source of space and communication technology.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) ( any four points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	P- 17- 18,I	4x1½ =	6
<b>(b)</b>	<p>Objectives of establishing regional organisations:</p> <p>(i) Evolving regional solutions to their historical enmities and weakness.</p> <p>(ii) Developing alternative institutions and conventions that build a more peaceful and cooperative regional order.</p> <p>(iii) Transform the countries of a region into prosperous economics.</p> <p>(iv) Promote political corporation and economic integration among member states within a geographical proximity.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any four points)</p>	Pg 15,I	4x1½ =	6
<b>29.</b>	<b>Describe the process of reorganisation of States in India after independence.</b>			
<b>(a)</b>	OR			6
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe any three problems faced by India to get the merger of princely states into the India Union.</b>			6
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Process of reorganisation of States in India after independence:</p> <p>(i) Boundaries of states had to be drawn in a way so that linguistic and cultural reality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.</p> <p>(ii) The national movement had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of States.</p> <p>(iii) The postponement of reorganisation of States by the central leadership, led to many protests.</p> <p>(iv) The Vishal andhra movement led to the creation for Andhra Pradesh.</p>		6x1=	6





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	<p>(v) The formation of Andhra spurred the struggle for making other states on linguistic lines.</p> <p>(vi) The Central government appointed a State Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states.</p> <p>(vii) The state Reorganisation ,1956 led to the formation of 14 states and 6 union territories.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>(b)</b> Problems faced by India to get the merger of princely states into the Indian Union:          (i) Choice to remain independent was given to the Princely States made some of them adamant not to join the union.          (ii) The states of Travancore Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manipur resisted the merger and created problems.          (iii) Methods of persuasion and negotiation prolonged the process of merger.          (iv) When the peaceful negotiation failed, the government had to Resort to force.          (v) Merger of Jammu Kashmir was delayed due to the intervention of Pakistan.          (or any other relevant point)</p>	P-14 ,16	3x2=	6
<p><b>30.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p><b>Explain any three important issues on which a consensus has emerged among most political parties of India.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>(b)</b> <b>Explain any three benefits of the coalition governments formed in India since 1989.</b></p>		6	6
<p><b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p>Issues on which consensus has emerged among most political parties of India:          (i) Agreement on new economic policies.          (ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.          (iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.          (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement.          (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p><b>(b)</b> Benefits of Coalition government formed in India since 1989:          (i) Opportunity to regional parties to become a part of government at centre.          (ii) Regional aspirations are addressed effectively.          (iii) Provide stability to government.          (Or any other relevant point )</p>	P-153, 155	3x2=	6
	<p style="text-align: right;">Brief explanations of any three points</p>	P-141, 142	3x2=-	6

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