

Series GEFH1/3



SET ~ 1



रोल नं.

Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

59/3/1

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

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



राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

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





सामान्य निर्देश:

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

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

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **12** तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के **एक-एक** अंक के प्रश्न हैं। $12 \times 1 = 12$

1. कौन-से दो राज्यों में कांग्रेस पार्टी आपातकाल के बाद 1977 का आम चुनाव जीतने में सफल रही ?
 - (a) उत्तर प्रदेश और जम्मू कश्मीर
 - (b) गुजरात और कर्नाटक
 - (c) उड़ीसा और असम
 - (d) कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु
2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक कथन ब्रिक्स का उद्देश्य **नहीं** है ?
 - (a) अपने सदस्य राज्यों के बीच समान आर्थिक लाभ वितरित करना
 - (b) सदस्य राज्यों की आंतरिक नीतियों में हस्तक्षेप न करना
 - (c) एक अधिक न्यायसंगत और निष्पक्ष विश्व की स्थापना करना
 - (d) शांति व सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देना





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

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

SECTION A

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

1. In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency ?
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Gujarat and Karnataka
 - (c) Orissa and Assam
 - (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
2. Which one of the following statements is **not** an objective of BRICS ?
 - (a) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states
 - (b) Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states
 - (c) To establish a more equitable and fair world
 - (d) To promote peace and security





3. भारत में नए आर्थिक सुधारों को किस प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यकाल में प्रारम्भ किया गया था ?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) राजीव गाँधी | (b) मनमोहन सिंह |
| (c) वी.पी. सिंह | (d) एच.डी. देवगौडा |

4. निम्नलिखित को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

- (i) सार्क की स्थापना
- (ii) यूरोपीय संघ की स्थापना
- (iii) आसियान की स्थापना
- (iv) चीन में कृषि का निजीकरण

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

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

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

अभिकथन (A) : दक्षिण एशिया हर अर्थ में विविधता का प्रतीक है, फिर भी दक्षिण एशिया के विभिन्न देशों में एक जैसी राजनीतिक प्रणाली है ।

कारण (R) : कई समस्याओं और सीमाओं के बावजूद, सभी दक्षिण एशियाई देशों की जनता लोकतंत्र की आकांक्षाओं में सहभागी है ।

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



3. Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India ?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Rajeev Gandhi | (b) Manmohan Singh |
| (c) V.P. Singh | (d) H.D. Deve Gowda |

4. Arrange the following in chronological order :

- (i) Establishment of SAARC
- (ii) Establishment of European Union
- (iii) Establishment of ASEAN
- (iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China

Choose the correct option :

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

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

Assertion (A) : South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system.

Reason (R) : Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.

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





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

अभिकथन (A) : भारत ने महाशक्तियों पर व्यापक परमाणु निस्स्त्रीकरण के लिए जोर दिया, लेकिन फिर भी भारत ने एन.पी.टी. के अनिश्चितकालीन विस्तार का विरोध किया और सी.टी.बी.टी. पर हस्ताक्षर करने से इंकार कर दिया ।

कारण (R) : ये संधियाँ विशेष रूप से गैर-परमाणु शक्तियों पर लागू होती थीं और परमाणु शक्ति-संपन्न पाँच शक्तियों के एकाधिकार को वैध बनाती थीं ।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** करता है ।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।
7. उस देश की पहचान कीजिए जिसकी सीमाएँ अधिकांश दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के साथ लगती हैं ।
- (a) अफगानिस्तान
- (b) भारत
- (c) बांग्लादेश
- (d) नेपाल
8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी राजनीतिक पार्टी जनता के ‘संसद मार्च’ का हिस्सा नहीं थी, जिसका नेतृत्व जयप्रकाश नारायण ने 1975 में किया था ?
- (a) भारतीय जनसंघ
- (b) भारतीय कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी (M)
- (c) भारतीय लोक दल
- (d) समाजवादी पार्टी
9. जुलाई 1985 में, पंजाब में शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए किनके बीच “पंजाब समझौते” पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे ?
- (a) राजीव गाँधी और सुरजीत सिंह लोंगोवाल
- (b) राजीव गाँधी और संत सिंह लोंगोवाल
- (c) राजीव गाँधी और तारा सिंह लोंगोवाल
- (d) राजीव गाँधी और हरचंद सिंह लोंगोवाल





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

Assertion (A) : India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R) : These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
7. Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.
- (a) Afghanistan
 - (b) India
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Nepal
8. Which among the following political parties was **not** a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975 ?
- (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
 - (b) Communist Party of India (M)
 - (c) Bharatiya Lok Dal
 - (d) Socialist Party
9. In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between _____ to bring normalcy in Punjab.
- (a) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal
 - (c) Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal
 - (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal





10. चीन के साथ भारत के संबंधों के बारे में ग़लत कथनों का चयन कीजिए ।

- (i) भारतीय और चीनी नेताओं ने एक-दूसरे के देशों का दौरा किया और वहाँ की जनता ने मैत्रीपूर्ण तरीके से उनका स्वागत किया ।
- (ii) 1949 में भारत व चीन के बीच सीमा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया था ।
- (iii) चीन ने भारत के दो क्षेत्रों पर दावा किया ।
- (iv) शीर्ष नेताओं के बीच हुए लंबे पत्राचार और बात-चीत के बाद, इन मतभेदों को सुलझा लिया गया ।

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

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

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विशेषताएँ योजना आयोग और नीति आयोग में एक जैसी हैं ?

- (i) दोनों गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय हैं ।
- (ii) दोनों में राज्यों की भूमिका अहम है ।
- (iii) दोनों में अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री है ।
- (iv) दोनों को धन आबंटित करने की शक्ति है ।

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

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

12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी देसी रियासत ने प्रारंभ में भारतीय संघ में शामिल होने का विरोध किया था ?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) बड़ौदा | (b) हैदराबाद |
| (c) मैसूर | (d) ग्वालियर |





10. Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China.

- (i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.
- (ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.
- (iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.
- (iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

Select the correct option :

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

11. Which of the following are the common features for both, the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog ?

- (i) Both are non-constitutional bodies.
- (ii) Both have significant roles of states.
- (iii) Both have the Prime Minister as chairperson.
- (iv) Both have the power to allocate funds.

Choose the correct options :

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

12. Which one of the following Princely States initially opposed joining the Indian Union ?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Baroda | (b) Hyderabad |
| (c) Mysore | (d) Gwalior |





खण्ड ख

13. गठबंधन सरकारें किस प्रकार अधिक लोकतांत्रिक होती हैं ? आकलन कीजिए । 2
14. भारत के प्रथम परमाणु परीक्षण के समय इसकी घरेलू राजनीति में कठिन समय क्यों था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
15. नीति आयोग के किन्हीं दो मुख्य कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
16. 1975 के आपातकाल के आस-पास की अवधि को संवैधानिक संकट की अवधि के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है ? कोई एक कारण उजागर कीजिए । 2
17. भूतपूर्व सोवियत संघ के किन्हीं चार गणराज्यों के नाम लिखिए । $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
18. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय द्वारा प्रतिपादित एकात्म मानववाद के किन्हीं दो सिद्धान्तों को उजागर कीजिए । $2 \times 1 = 2$

खण्ड ग

19. सुरक्षा की पारंपरिक और अपारंपरिक धारणा के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
20. मिज़ोरम में अलगाववादी आन्दोलन के किन्हीं दो कारणों को उजागर कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. दक्षिण एशिया के छोटे देशों और भारत के पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 4
22. 2014 के चुनावों के बाद भारतीय राजनीति में आए किन्हीं चार बदलावों का वर्णन कीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$
23. भारत की संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं चार प्रभावों को उजागर कीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$





SECTION B

13. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic ? Assess. 2
14. Why was the period of India's first nuclear test a difficult period in its domestic politics ? Explain. 2
15. State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog. $2 \times 1 = 2$
16. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis ? Highlight any one reason. 2
17. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
18. Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. $2 \times 1 = 2$

SECTION C

19. Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security. $2 \times 2 = 4$
20. Highlight any two reasons of the separatist movement in Mizoram. $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. Analyse the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India. 4
22. Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections. $4 \times 1 = 4$
23. Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India. $4 \times 1 = 4$



खण्ड घ

24. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4×1=4

भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय एजेंडा तय करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। वह विदेश मंत्री भी थे और उन्होंने भारत की विदेश नीति की रचना और क्रियान्वयन पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला। उनकी विदेश नीति के तीन बड़े उद्देश्य थे — कठिन संघर्ष से प्राप्त संप्रभुता को बचाए रखना, क्षेत्रीय अखण्डता को बनाए रखना, और तेज़ रफ्तार से आर्थिक विकास करना। वह इन उद्देश्यों को गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति अपना कर हासिल करना चाहते थे। उन दिनों देश में कुछ राजनीतिक दल और समूह ऐसे भी थे जिनका मानना था कि भारत को अमरीकी खेमे के साथ ज्यादा नज़दीकी बढ़ानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस खेमे की प्रतिष्ठा लोकतंत्र के हिमायती के रूप में थी।

- (i) भारतीय विदेश नीति का मुख्य निर्माता निम्नलिखित में से कौन था ?
 - (a) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
 - (b) महात्मा गाँधी
 - (c) जवाहरलाल नेहरू
 - (d) सरदार पटेल
- (ii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भारत की विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य है ?
 - (a) अपने हितों की रक्षा करना
 - (b) लोकतंत्र का संरक्षण
 - (c) अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं को मज़बूत करना
 - (d) महाशक्ति बनना
- (iii) गुट-निरपेक्षता का अर्थ है _____।
 - (a) तटस्थता
 - (b) अहस्तक्षेप
 - (c) पृथक्तावाद
 - (d) किसी शक्ति गुट से नहीं जुड़ना
- (iv) किनका मानना था कि भारत को अमरीका के नेतृत्व वाले खेमे के साथ अधिक मित्रवत होना चाहिए ?
 - (a) भारतीय जनसंघ
 - (b) स्वतंत्र पार्टी
 - (c) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
 - (d) उपर्युक्त सभी



SECTION D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4

The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.

- (i) Who was the main architect of India's foreign policy ?
- (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Patel
- (ii) Which one of the following is an objective of India's foreign policy ?
- (a) To pursue its national interest
(b) To preserve democracy
(c) To strengthen its Armed forces
(d) To become a superpower
- (iii) Non-alignment means _____.
(a) to remain neutral (b) non-interference
(c) to remain isolated (d) not joining any power bloc
- (iv) Who believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US ?
- (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (b) Swatantra Party
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) All of the above





25. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 15 पर) में चार राज्यों को (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) के द्वारा अंकित किया गया है । नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इन राज्यों की पहचान कीजिए और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या तथा मानचित्र में दिया गया संबंधित अक्षर, नीचे दी गई तालिका के रूप में लिखिए :

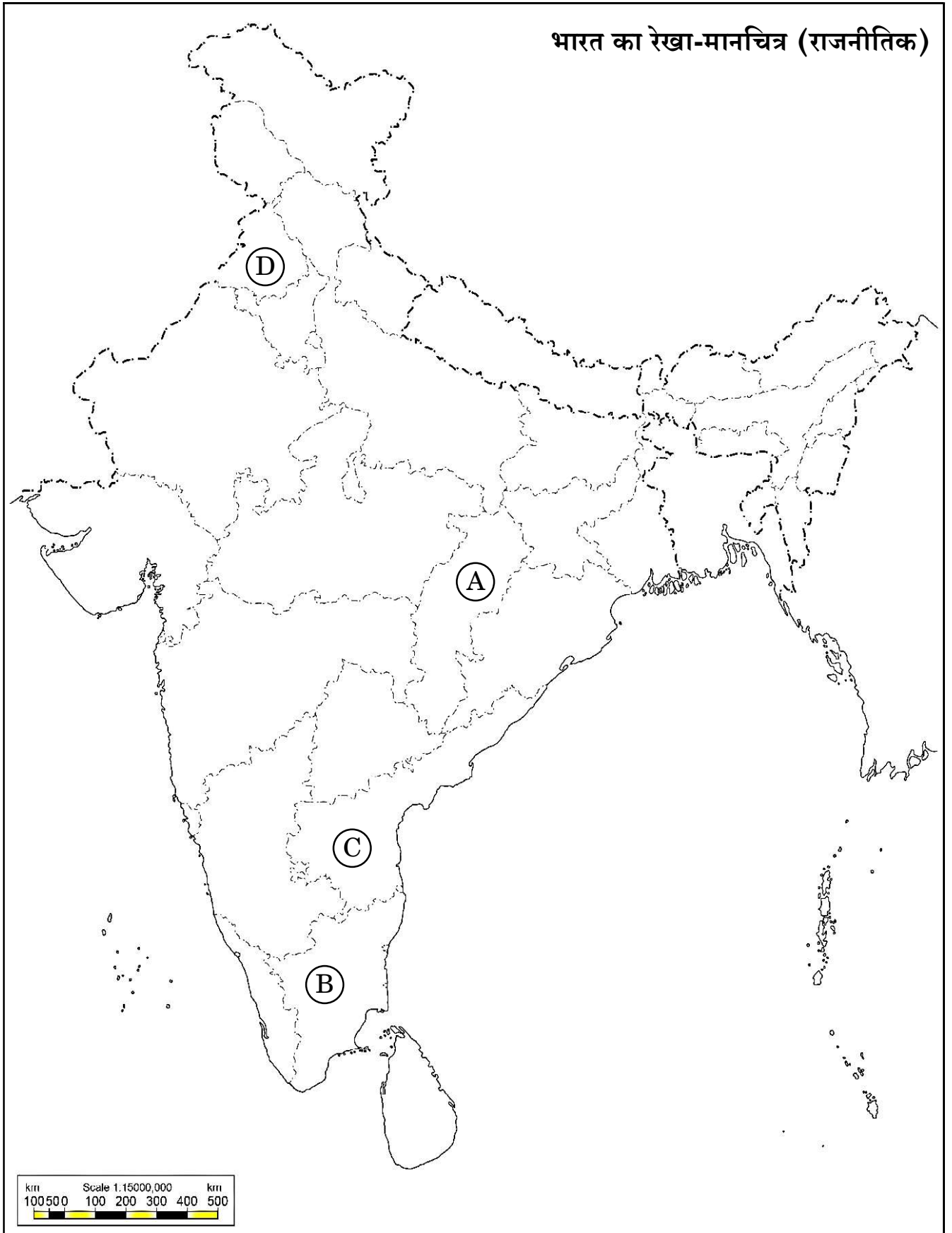
4×1=4

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

- (i) वह राज्य जिसे स्वतंत्रता के समय 'मद्रास' कहा जाता था ।
- (ii) असंतुलित विकास के आधार पर निर्मित राज्य ।
- (iii) वह राज्य जिसको 1947 में विभाजित किया गया था ।
- (iv) 1952 में गठित पहला राज्य ।



प्रश्न सं. 25 के लिए





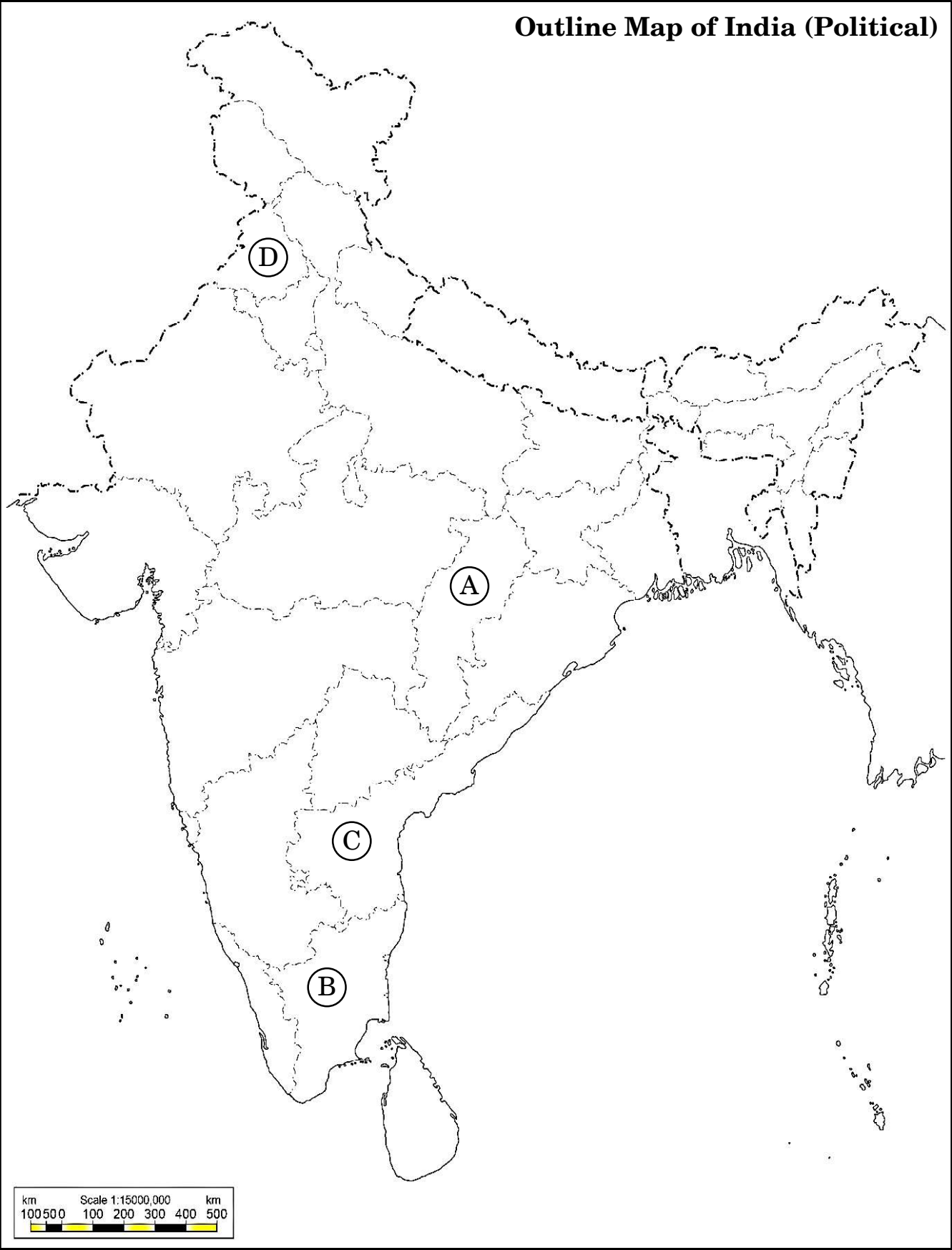
25. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 17), four States have been marked as Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ and Ⓓ. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format : 4×1=4

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The State which was called ‘Madras’ at the time of Independence.
- (ii) The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development.
- (iii) The State which was partitioned in 1947.
- (iv) The first State created in 1952.



For question no. 25

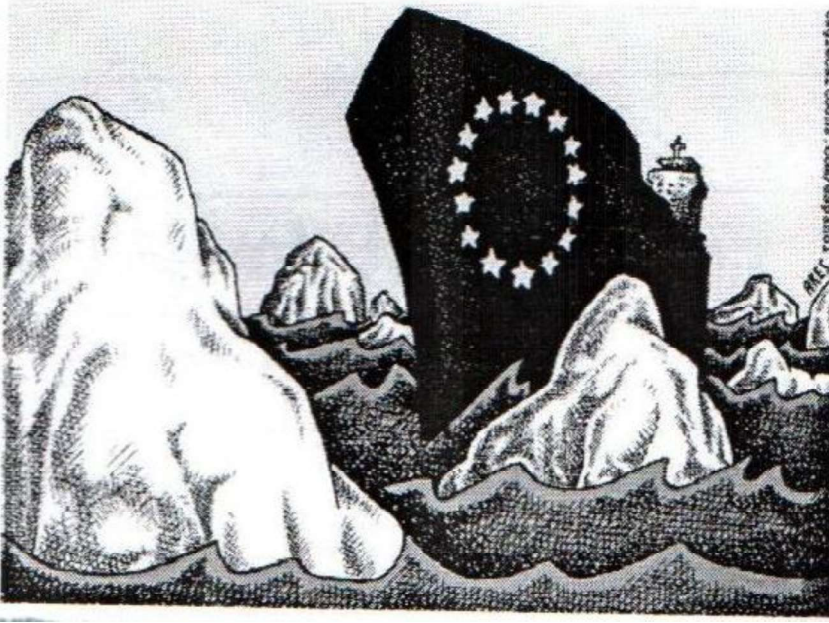




नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 25 के स्थान पर हैं : 4×1=4

- (i) 'बॉम्बे' राज्य का विभाजन करके कौन-से दो राज्य बनाए गए थे ?
- (ii) पूर्व में 'मद्रास' कहलाए जाने वाले राज्य का वर्तमान नाम क्या है ?
- (iii) उत्तराखण्ड किस राज्य से काट कर बनाया गया है ?
- (iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिसे मध्य प्रदेश से काट कर बनाया गया है ।

26. नीचे दिए गए कार्टून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । 4×1=4



- (i) ऊपर दिए गए कार्टून का संबंध किस संगठन से है ?
 - (a) आसियान
 - (b) यूरोपीय संघ
 - (c) सार्क
 - (d) ब्रिक्स
- (ii) दिया गया कार्टून निम्नलिखित में से किसके बारे में है ?
 - (a) ग्लोबल वार्मिंग
 - (b) व्यापार समझौता करने में असफलता
 - (c) सदस्यों के लिए एक संविधान बनाने में असफलता
 - (d) पर्यावरण संरक्षण में असफलता



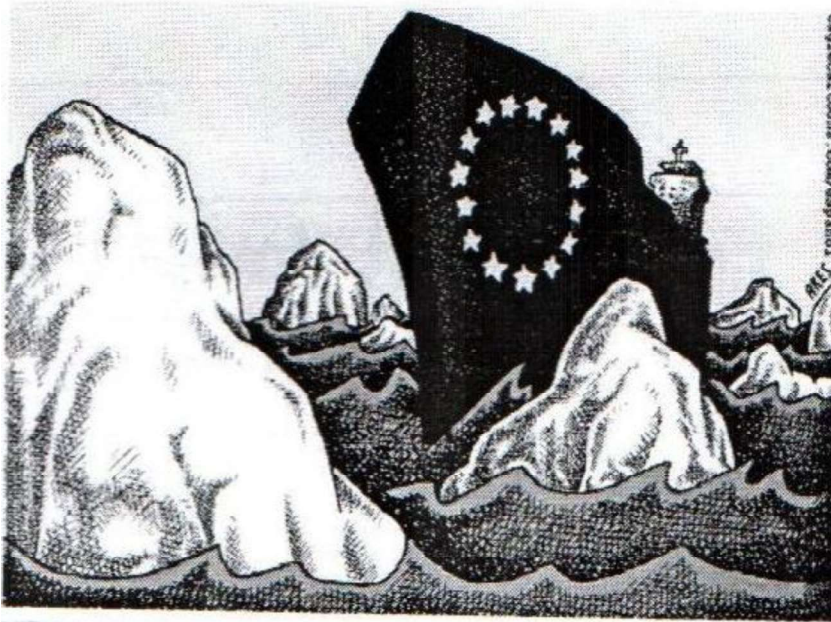
Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :

4×1=4

- (i) Which two States were created by dividing 'Bombay' State ?
- (ii) What is the present name of former 'Madras' State ?
- (iii) Uttarakhand was carved out of which State ?
- (iv) Name the State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

4×1=4



- (i) The above cartoon is related to which organisation ?
 - (a) ASEAN
 - (b) European Union
 - (c) SAARC
 - (d) BRICS
- (ii) The above cartoon is about which one of the following ?
 - (a) Global warming
 - (b) Failure to make a trade agreement
 - (c) Failure to draft a common constitution
 - (d) Failure to protect the environment



- (iii) कार्टून में दिखाया गया सितारों का वृत्त क्या दर्शाता है ?
- संगठन के सदस्य देश
 - संगठन की एकता
 - संगठन की सफलता
 - संगठन की संरचना
- (iv) कार्टून से संबंधित संगठन की स्थापना किस वर्ष हुई थी ?
- 1967
 - 1985
 - 1992
 - 2006

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

4×1=4

- (i) मार्शल योजना के तहत किस संगठन की स्थापना की गई थी ?
- यूरोपीय परिषद्
 - यूरोपीय आर्थिक सहयोग संगठन
 - यूरोपीय समुदाय
 - यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय
- (ii) मास्ट्रिस्ट संधि को अपनाने का किन दो देशों ने विरोध किया था ?
- बुल्गेरिया, रोमानिया
 - ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस
 - डेनमार्क, स्वीडन
 - पोलैंड, फिनलैंड
- (iii) चीन ने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए किस वर्ष में 'खुले द्वार' की नीति अपनाई ?
- 1975
 - 1977
 - 1978
 - 1979
- (iv) कौन-से पाँच देशों का समूह आसियान के संस्थापक सदस्य थे ?
- इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, फिलिपींस, सिंगापुर और थाईलैंड
 - इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, फिलिपींस, थाईलैंड और ब्रुनेई
 - इंडोनेशिया, फिलिपींस, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड और ब्रुनेई
 - इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, फिलिपींस, वियतनाम और थाईलैंड





- (iii) What does the circle of stars shown in the cartoon represent ?
- (a) Member-states of the organisation
 - (b) Unity of the organisation
 - (c) Success of the organisation
 - (d) Composition of the organisation
- (iv) In which year was the organisation related to the cartoon established ?
- (a) 1967
 - (b) 1985
 - (c) 1992
 - (d) 2006

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 : 4×1=4

- (i) Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan ?
- (a) Council of Europe
 - (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
 - (c) European Community
 - (d) European Economic Community
- (ii) Which two countries have resisted to adopt Maastricht Treaty ?
- (a) Bulgaria, Romania
 - (b) Britain, France
 - (c) Denmark, Sweden
 - (d) Poland, Finland
- (iii) China adopted the 'open door' policy to improve its economy in which year ?
- (a) 1975
 - (b) 1977
 - (c) 1978
 - (d) 1979
- (iv) Which set of five countries were the founders of ASEAN ?
- (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
 - (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei
 - (c) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei
 - (d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand





खण्ड ड

27. (क) अधिकांश पूर्व सोवियत गणराज्यों को संघर्षों और खतरों की ओर उन्मुख करने वाले किन्हीं तीन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$
- अथवा
- (ख) मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव को सोवियत संघ में सुधार लाने के लिए मजबूर करने वाले कोई तीन कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$
28. (क) वैश्विक राजनीति की किन्हीं चार महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावरणीय चिन्ताओं को उजागर कीजिए । $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$
- अथवा
- (ख) वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं चार आर्थिक परिणामों को उजागर कीजिए । $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$
29. (क) भारत में 'एक दल का प्रभुत्व' अन्य देशों की 'एक दलीय प्रभुत्व प्रणाली' से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए । $3 + 3 = 6$
- अथवा
- (ख) 1969 के राष्ट्रपति चुनाव के विभिन्न पहलुओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी में औपचारिक विभाजन का कारण बने । 6
30. (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ सुरक्षा परिषद् के नए सदस्यों के लिए प्रस्तावित किन्हीं चार मापदण्डों का परीक्षण कीजिए । $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$
- अथवा
- (ख) बदलते हुए संदर्भ में संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ को अधिक प्रासंगिक बनाने के लिए 2005 में सदस्य देशों के प्रमुखों द्वारा सुझाए गए किन्हीं चार कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$



SECTION E

27. (a) Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats. $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

- (b) Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union. $3 \times 2 = 6$

28. (a) Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics. $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$

OR

- (b) Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation. $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$

29. (a) How is 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries ? Analyse with the help of examples. $3 + 3 = 6$

OR

- (b) Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party. 6

30. (a) Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council. $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$

OR

- (b) Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME-2023

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Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)

General Instructions: -

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



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



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	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Q1.	In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency? (a) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (b) Gujarat and Karnataka (c) Orissa and Assam (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu		1	
Ans	(d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	P-120-II		
Q2.	Which one of the following statements is not an objective of BRICS? (a) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states (b) Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states (c) To establish a more equitable and fair world (d) To promote peace and security		1	
Ans	(a) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member states.	Ref. M		
Q3.	Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India? (a)Rajeev Gandhi (b)Manmohan Singh (c) V.P. Singh (d) H.D. Deve Gowda		1	
Ans	(a) Rajiv Gandhi	P-174-II		
Q4.	Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Establishment of SAARC (ii) Establishment of European Union (iii) Establishment of ASEAN (iv)Privatisation of agriculture in China Choose the correct option (a) (ii), (i),(iv), (iii) (b) (iii), (iv), (i),(ii) (c) (ii) ,(iv), (i),(iii) (d)(ii), (iv),(iii),(i)		1	
Ans	(b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)	Ch.2 -I		
Q5.	Two statements are given below-one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. Assertion (A) :South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system. Reason (R): Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is		1	

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	<p>not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d)Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true</p>			
Ans	(d) Assertion(A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	P-66-I		
Q6.	<p>Two statements are given below-One labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the option as the answer from the options (a),(b),(c) and (d) given below.</p> <p>Assertion (A) :India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT. Reason (R) :These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true ,but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>		1	
Ans	(a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-79-II		
Q7.	<p>Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.</p> <p>(a) Afghanistan (b) India (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal</p>		1	
Ans	(b)India	P-75-I		
Q8.	<p>Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975?</p> <p>(a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (b) Communist Party of India (M) (c) Bharatiya Lok Dal (d) Socialist Party</p>		1	
Ans	(b)Communist Party of India (M)	P-106-II		
Q9.	<p>In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between _____ to bring normalcy in Punjab.</p> <p>(a) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal (b) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal (c)Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal</p>		1	



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Ans	It was a difficult period in India's democratic politics because:- i. Prices were rising due to the Arab-Israel war of 1973. ii. There was a hike in oil prices. iii. India was facing difficulties on the economic front. iv. Many agitations were going on in the country. v. India faced a railway strike in May 1974. (Any two)	P-78-II	2	
Q15.	State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog.		2x1	2
Ans	Functions of NITI Aayog:- i. It provides the necessary and technical advice to the Union government regarding policy making. ii. It harmonizes the interest of national security and economic policy. iii. It prepares a strategic and long-term framework of policy and programme. iv. It acts as a think tank of the Union government. (Any two)	Ch. 2-II, Ref.	2x1	2
Q16.	Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason .		2	2
Ans	Constitutional crisis between Legislature and Judiciary was focussed on the followings:- i. Can Parliament abridge the Fundamental Rights? ii. Can the Parliament curtail the right to property? iii. The Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge the Fundamental Rights for giving effect to directive principles but the Supreme Court rejected it. iv. In June 1975, election of Indira Gandhi as MP was declared null and void by the Allahabad High Court but after her appeal in the Supreme Court, she could remain an MP but could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. v. There was no coordination among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. (Or any other relevant point) (Any one)	P-107-II	2	2
Q17.	Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.		4x½	2
Ans	Republics of USSR:- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. (Any four)	CH-2-II	4 ½	2
Q18.	Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.		2x1	2
Ans	Principles of Integral Humanism are:- i. Primacy of whole and non-part (not of the part) ii. Supremacy of Dharma iii. Autonomy of Society (Any	Ref. M	2x1	2

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	two)			
	SECTION C			
Q19.	Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.		2x2	4
Ans	<p>Difference between the traditional and non-traditional notion of Security:-</p> <p>Traditional Notion of Security:-</p> <p>i. The greatest danger to a country is from Military threats from outside.</p> <p>ii This may endanger the core values of sovereignty and territorial integrity.</p> <p>iii. Military actions also endanger the lives of ordinary citizens.</p> <p>iv. It is also concerned with internal security. It may be threatened by civil war and internal separatists movements.</p> <p>Non-Traditional Notion of Security:-</p> <p>i. It includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.</p> <p>ii. Main proponents of non-traditional security are not just the state but also individuals or communities or indeed all of human kinds.</p> <p>ii. Threats may be such as terrorism, human rights, global poverty and migration etc.</p> <p>iv. It is also called 'human security' or 'global security'.</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P-101, 106-I	2x2	4
Q20.	Highlight any two reasons of the separatist movement in Mizoram		2x2	4
Ans	<p>Reasons for separatist movement in Mizoram:-</p> <p>i. Mizo people were of the opinion that they were never a part of British India.</p> <p>ii. The Assam government failed to manage the famine of 1959. Therefore, Mizos' anger led to the formation of Mizo National Front.</p> <p>iii. Under the leadership of Laldenga MNF started an armed campaign demanding a separate state in 1966.</p> <p align="right">(Or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P-163-II	2x2	4
Q21.	Analyse the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.		4	4
Ans	<p>Mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India are:-</p> <p>i. Due to India's size and power in South Asia, smaller countries are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions. The Indian government on the other hand often feels exploited by its neighbours.</p> <p>ii. Smaller countries think that India wants to invade and dominate international markets with the help of SAPTA.</p> <p>iii. India does not like the political instability in these countries fearing it can help outside powers to gain influence in the region.</p>	P-71, 77-I	4	4

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	<p>iv.Many times India helped the smaller countries in solving their problems.</p> <p>v. Economic relations between these two are also improving.</p> <p>vi.Cooperation between the two can also be noticed. For example India and Nepal are allowed to travel and work in each other's country without visa and passport.</p> <p>vii. For development and cooperation South Asian countries have established a regional organization named SAARC.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>			
Q22.	Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.		4x1	4
Ans	<p>Changes in Indian Politics after 2014:-</p> <p>i.End of Congress Party led coalition government (UPA).</p> <p>ii.Rise of BJP with absolute majority in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>iii.Continuation of coalition (NDA) with regional parties in spite of absolute majority.</p> <p>iv.Regional Parties are being accommodated to respect diversity.</p> <p>v.Pre poll alliance is a new trend in Indian politics.</p> <p>vi.Development and governance based politics is on the rise.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	Ref. M.	4x1	4
Q23.	Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.		4×1	4
Ans	<p>Effects of globalization on the Culture of India:-</p> <p>i.Many festivals have entered and added to our culture like Valentines Day, Christmas and Halloween etc.</p> <p>ii.New dressing sense and style like Jeans, Tops, T-shirts etc. have invaded our traditional dresses like Kurta, Pyjama and Dhoti etc.</p> <p>iii.Cinema, Music and Dance forms have also been affected by Globalization.</p> <p>iv.Food habits and items have changed. Pizza, Burger, Noodles are popular now.</p> <p>v.Markets have also changed and Mall culture/ Online shopping has entered and became popular.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	P-143-I	4x1	4
SECTION D				
Q24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow</p> <p>The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.</p>		4x1	4



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	(a) Global warming (b) Failure to make a trade agreement (c) Failure to draft a common constitution (d) Failure to protect the environment Ans.(c) Failure to draft a common constitution			
(iii)	What does the circle of stars shown in the cartoon represent? (a) Member-states of the organisation (b) Unity of the organisation (c) Success of the organisation (d) Composition of the organisation Ans.(b) Unity of the organisation			
(iv)	In which year was the organisation related to the cartoon established? (a) 1967 (b) 1985 (c) 1992 (d) 2006 Ans.(c) 1992			
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 (i) Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan? (a) Council of Europe (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (c) European Community (d) European Economic Community (ii) Which two countries have resisted to adopt Maastricht Treaty ? (a) Bulgaria, Romania (b) Britain, France (c) Denmark, Sweden (d) Poland, Finland (iii) China adopted the 'open door' policy to improve its economy in which year? (a) 1975 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979 (iv) Which set of five countries were the founders of ASEAN? (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei (c) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei (d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand		4x1	4
	Note: For visually impaired candidates:- (i) (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (ii) (c) Denmark, Sweden	Ch.2 -I	4x1	4

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	(iii)(c) 1978 (iv) (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand			
	SECTION E			
Q27.	<p>Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.</p>		<p>3x2</p> <p>3x2</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
Ans (a)	<p>Factors:-</p> <p>i.Soviet system failed to meet the aspirations of the people.</p> <p>ii.Economic stagnation for many years.</p> <p>iii.The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal.</p> <p>iv.It had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense.</p> <p>v.The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics.</p> <p>vi.Nationalists' urges and feelings were very much at work throughout the history of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>vii.Ethnic and religious differences within the Central Asian republics coupled with economic backwardness.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant factor) (Any three)</p>	P-20-I	3X2	6
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Reasons:-</p> <p>i.Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and Technological revolutions taking place in the west.</p> <p>ii.Mikhail Gorbachev also felt the need to normalize relations with the US.</p> <p>iii. To reform the Soviet Union economy with the west, the administrative system also forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR.</p> <p>iv. Reforms were considered essential to liberate the rigid administrative system of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>v. Gorbachev felt that the Soviet economy had become stagnant.</p> <p>vi.The Communist party was not accountable to the people, this further created resentment.</p> <p>vii. The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc, started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control.</p> <p align="right">(Any three)</p>	P-19-I	3X2	6
Q28.	<p>(a) Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.</p>		<p>4 x1½</p> <p>4 x1½</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>



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Ans (a)	i.Decreasing cultivable area. ii.No access to safe drinking water resulting in the death of more than 3 million children every year. iii.Speedy deforestation and elimination of natural forests. iv.Decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's Stratosphere. v.Increase in coastal pollution. vi. Global Warming (Points to be explained)	P-118-I	4 x 1½	6
(b)	(Any four), (or any other relevant point) OR i.Greater economic flows among different countries of the world.This flow or exchange may be in the forms like commodities, capital, people and ideas. ii.Increase in the trade of commodities. iii.Restrictions on movement of capital across the countries have been reduced. iv.The choices of customers have multiplied. v.The job avenues have increased. vi. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries can not take away the jobs of their own citizens. v. It has increased the gap between the developed and developing countries. vi. It has widened the gap between rich and the poor, skilled and unskilled within a country. (or any other relevant point) (Any four)	P-140-I	4 x 1½	6
Q29.	(a) How is 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries? Analyse with the help of examples. OR (b) Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party.		3+3 6	6 6
Ans (a)	India is not the only country who has experienced the dominance of one party. Many other examples are there of one party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In other countries, dominance of one-party was ensured by compromising democracy. i.In some countries like China, Cuba, Syria, the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country. But in India, the constitution does not mention any provision regarding one party system. ii.In some countries like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt and Eritrea are effectively one party dominant states due to legal and military measures. But India is a democratic country and there is a multi-party system. iii.Until a few years ago Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan were also effectively one party dominance states. But in India, one	P-35-II	3+3	6

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(b)	<p>party dominance is under democratic conditions. In India, many parties have contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win election after election.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Various aspects of Presidential election 1969:-</p> <p>i.Despite Indira Gandhi's resentment, the Syndicate nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official congress candidate for ensuring presidential elections.</p> <p>ii.Indira Gandhi retaliated the situation by encouraging V.V.Giri, the then Vice President to be nominated as an independent candidate.</p> <p>iii.During elections, the then Congress President S. Nijlingappa issued a 'whip', asking all congress MPs and MLAs to vote for N. Snjeeva Reddy.</p> <p>iv.On the other hand, PM Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscience vote to vote the way they want.</p> <p>v.Elections went in favour of V.V.Giri and the defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy formalized the split of congress party into two:- Congress(O) and Congress(R).</p>	P-93-II	6	6
Q30.	<p>(a) Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.</p>		4 x 1½	6
Ans	<p>New member nation must be:-</p> <p>i.A major military power</p> <p>ii.A major economic power</p> <p>iii.A substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>iv.A big nation in term of its population</p> <p>v.A nation that respects democracy and human rights</p> <p>vi.A country that would represent the world's diversity.</p> <p>(Reasons to be justified)</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P-89-I	4 x 1½	6
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Suggestions:-</p> <p>i.Creation of a peace building commission</p> <p>ii.Creation of a democracy fund</p> <p>iii.Establishment of a Human Rights Council</p> <p>iv.Agreement to achieve millennium goals</p> <p>v.Condemnation of terrorism.</p> <p>(Suggestions to be explained)</p> <p>(or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P-91-I	4 x 1½	6