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SET-1

Series SSO/2

कोड नं. 59/2/1
Code No.

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 27 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 27 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

राजनीति विज्ञान

POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

59/2/1

अधिकतम अंक : 100

Maximum Marks : 100

1

P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 – 5 तक प्रत्येक एक अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 6 – 10 तक प्रत्येक दो अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 11 – 16 तक प्रत्येक चार अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 17 – 21 तक प्रत्येक पाँच अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 21 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है । इसके उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या 22 – 27 तक प्रत्येक छः अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Questions number 1 – 5 are of **one** mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **20** words each.
- (iii) Questions number 6 – 10 are of **two** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **40** words each.
- (iv) Questions number 11 – 16 are of **four** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (v) Questions number 17 – 21 are of **five** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **150** words each.
- (vi) Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer-book.
- (vii) Questions number 22 – 27 are of **six** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **150** words each.

1. 'बैंडवैगन' रणनीति वर्चस्व-तंत्र में रहते हुए किस प्रकार लाभदायक है ? 1
How is 'bandwagon' strategy beneficial within the hegemonic system ?
2. भारत में 1989 से 2014 के काल को गठबन्धन की सरकारों का युग क्यों कहा जाता है ? 1
Why is the period from 1989 to 2014 called an era of coalition governments in India ?

3. आर्थिक समानता लाने के लिए प्रिवी पर्स की समाप्ति का औचित्य लिखिए । 1
Justify the abolition of Privy Purses for bringing about economic equality.
4. जन आन्दोलनों को हतोत्साहित क्यों नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ? 1
Why should popular movements not be discouraged ?
5. शॉक थेरेपी को किस सीमा तक साम्यवाद से पूँजीवाद की तरफ, संक्रमण का सबसे बेहतर तरीका कहा जा सकता है ? 1
How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from Communism to Capitalism ?
6. प्रथम तीन आम चुनावों में भाग लेने वाली भारत की किन्हीं चार राजनीतिक पार्टियों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
Mention any four political parties of India which participated in the first three general elections.
7. अपने आस-पास के क्षेत्र की प्रदूषण से रक्षा के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । $2 \times 1 = 2$
Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.
8. वैश्वीकरण के आलोचक आर्थिक दृष्टि से किन दो क्षेत्रों को पुनर्स्थापित करना चाहते हैं ? $2 \times 1 = 2$
The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically ?
9. साम्यवादी दल के रूप में एक-दलीय प्रणाली, सोवियत जनता के लिए असहमति और असंतोष का स्रोत क्यों बन गई ? 2
Why did the one-party system, represented by the Communist Party, become a source of dissent and dissatisfaction among the Soviet people ?
10. आण्विक हथियारों के किसी एक नकारात्मक आर्थिक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.
11. यूरोपीय संघ के अन्य देशों पर आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए । $2 + 2 = 4$
Describe the economic and political influence of the European Union on other countries.
12. भारत और चीन के बीच विवाद के किन्हीं चार मुद्दों का वर्णन कीजिए । $4 \times 1 = 4$
Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China.
13. भारत की सुरक्षा रणनीति के किन्हीं दो घटकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
Explain any two components of India's security strategy.
14. गठबन्धन की सरकारों के किन्हीं दो नकारात्मक परिणामों को उजागर कीजिए । $2 \times 2 = 4$
Highlight any two negative outcomes of the coalition governments.

15. किस सीमा तक किसी देश में होने वाले आंदोलन तथा विरोध की कार्रवाइयाँ लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाती हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 4
How far do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy ? Explain.
16. उस समय की परिस्थितियों के आधार पर राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की स्थापना को न्यायोचित सिद्ध कीजिए । 4
Justify the constitution of States Reorganisation Commission under the circumstances prevailing at that time.
17. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 1+2+2=5
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने जापान के दो शहरों पर परमाणु बम गिराए । अमरीका के समर्थकों का तर्क था कि युद्ध को ज़ल्दी-से-ज़ल्दी समाप्त करने तथा अमरीका और साथी राष्ट्रों की आगे की जन हानि को रोकने के लिए परमाणु बम गिराना ज़रूरी था ।विश्व युद्ध की समाप्ति का परिणाम यह हुआ कि वैश्विक राजनीति के मंच पर दो महाशक्तियों का उदय हो गया जो विश्व की किसी भी घटना को प्रभावित करने की क्षमता रखती थीं ।
- (i) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद वैश्विक राजनीति के मंच पर उदय होने वाली दो महाशक्तियों की पहचान कीजिए ।
- (ii) इन दो महाशक्तियों के उदय होने के परिणाम की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- (iii) ये शक्तियाँ विश्व में कहीं भी घटने वाली घटनाओं को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकती थीं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

The United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on earth.

- (i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War.
- (ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers.
- (iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth ? Explain.

18. नीचे दिए अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : $1+2+2=5$

आज़ादी के वक्त हिंदुस्तान के सामने विकास के दो मॉडल थे। पहला उदारवादी-पूँजीवादी मॉडल था। यूरोप के अधिकतर हिस्सों और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में यही मॉडल अपनाया गया था। दूसरा समाजवादी मॉडल था। इसे सोवियत संघ ने अपनाया था। उस वक्त हिंदुस्तान में बहुत-से लोग विकास के सोवियत मॉडल से गहरे तौर पर प्रभावित थे। ऐसे लोगों में भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के ही नहीं बल्कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और खुद काँग्रेस के नेहरू तक शामिल थे। अमरीकी तर्ज के पूँजीवादी विकास के पैरोकार बहुत कम थे।

- स्वतंत्र भारत के सम्मुख विचाराधीन आधुनिक विकास के दो मॉडलों के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- भारत ने विकास के किस मॉडल को अपनाया और क्यों ?
- पूँजीवादी मॉडल का समर्थन बहुत ही कम भारतीय नेताओं ने क्यों किया ?

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development : the liberal – capitalist model as in much of Europe and the U.S. and the socialist model as in the U.S.S.R. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development.

- Differentiate between the two models of modern development under consideration before independent India.
- Which model of development did India adopt and why ?
- Why did very few Indian leaders support the capitalist model ?

19. नीचे दिए गए अवतरण का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : $2+1+2=5$

इंदिरा गाँधी एक कद्दावर नेता के रूप में उभरी थीं और उनकी लोकप्रियता अपने चरम पर थी। इस दौर में दलगत प्रतिस्पर्धा कहीं ज़्यादा तीखी और ध्रुवीकृत हो चली थी। इस अवधि में न्यायपालिका और सरकार के आपसी रिश्तों में भी तनाव आए। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने सरकार की कई पहलकदमियों को संविधान के विरुद्ध माना। काँग्रेस पार्टी का मानना था कि अदालत का यह रवैया लोकतंत्र के सिद्धांतों और संसद की सर्वोच्चता के विरुद्ध है। काँग्रेस ने यह आरोप भी लगाया कि अदालत एक यथास्थितिवादी संस्था है और यह संस्था गरीबों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाले कल्याण-कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने की राह में रोड़े अटका रही है। काँग्रेस के विपक्ष में जो दल थे, उन्हें लग रहा था कि सरकारी प्राधिकार को निजी प्राधिकार मानकर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और राजनीति हद से ज़्यादा व्यक्तिगत होती जा रही है।

- (i) प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में इंदिरा गाँधी की किन दो उपलब्धियों ने उसे एक कद्दावर तथा अत्यंत लोकप्रिय नेता बना दिया ?
- (ii) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा असंवैधानिक कहे जाने वाले किसी एक सरकारी प्रयास की पहचान कीजिए ।
- (iii) ग़रीबों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाले उन कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों को उजागर कीजिए जिन्हें कांग्रेस लागू करना चाहती थी ।

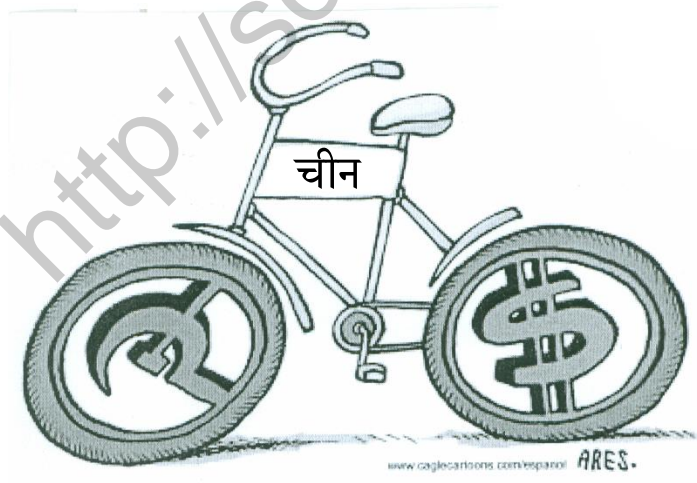
Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Indira Gandhi had emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity. This was also the period when party competition became bitter and polarised. This period also witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution. The Congress party took the position that this stand of the Court was against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy. The Congress also alleged that the Court was a conservative institution and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-poor welfare programmes. The parties opposed to the Congress felt that politics was becoming too personalised and that governmental authority was being converted into personal authority.

- (i) Which two achievements of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister made her a towering leader with tremendous popularity ?
- (ii) Identify any one initiative of the government which was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- (iii) Highlight the pro-poor welfare programmes which the Congress wanted to implement.

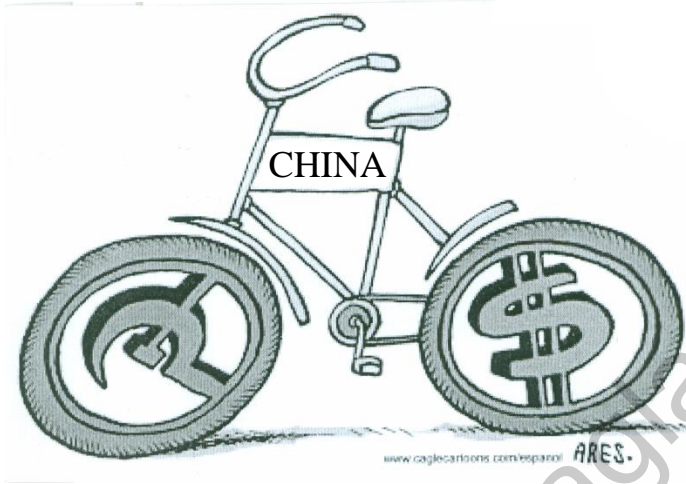
20. दिए गए कार्टून का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

1+2+2=5



- (20.1) चीन को दिखाने के लिए साइकिल को क्यों चुना गया ?
- (20.2) साइकिल के दोनों पहियों में दिखाए गए चिह्न क्या हैं ? ये चिह्न कौन-सी दो आर्थिक विचारधाराओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ?
- (20.3) यह कार्टून क्या सन्देश देता है ?

Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions :



- (20.1) Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China ?
- (20.2) What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for ? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent ?
- (20.3) What message does the cartoon convey ?

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

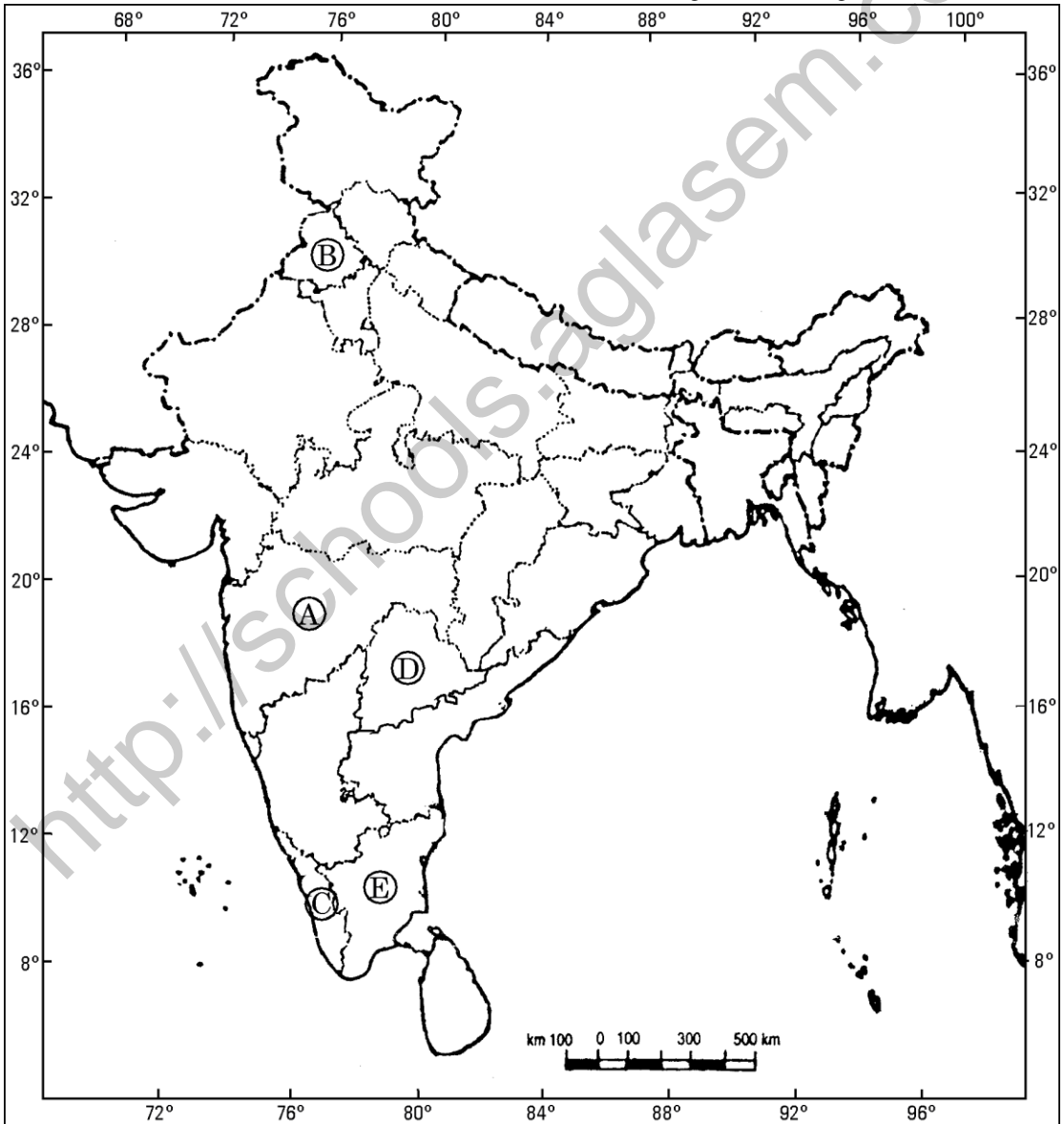
Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No. 20.

- (20.1) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा चीन की आर्थिक नीतियों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- (20.2) उभरती हुई चीनी अर्थव्यवस्था के नकारात्मक प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए । $2+3=5$
- (20.1) Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China.
- (20.2) Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.

21. दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में, पाँच राज्यों को (A), (B), (C), (D) तथा (E) द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इनकी पहचान कीजिए और उत्तर-पुस्तिका में उनके सही नाम, उनकी क्रम संख्या तथा सम्बन्धित अक्षर सहित लिखिए :

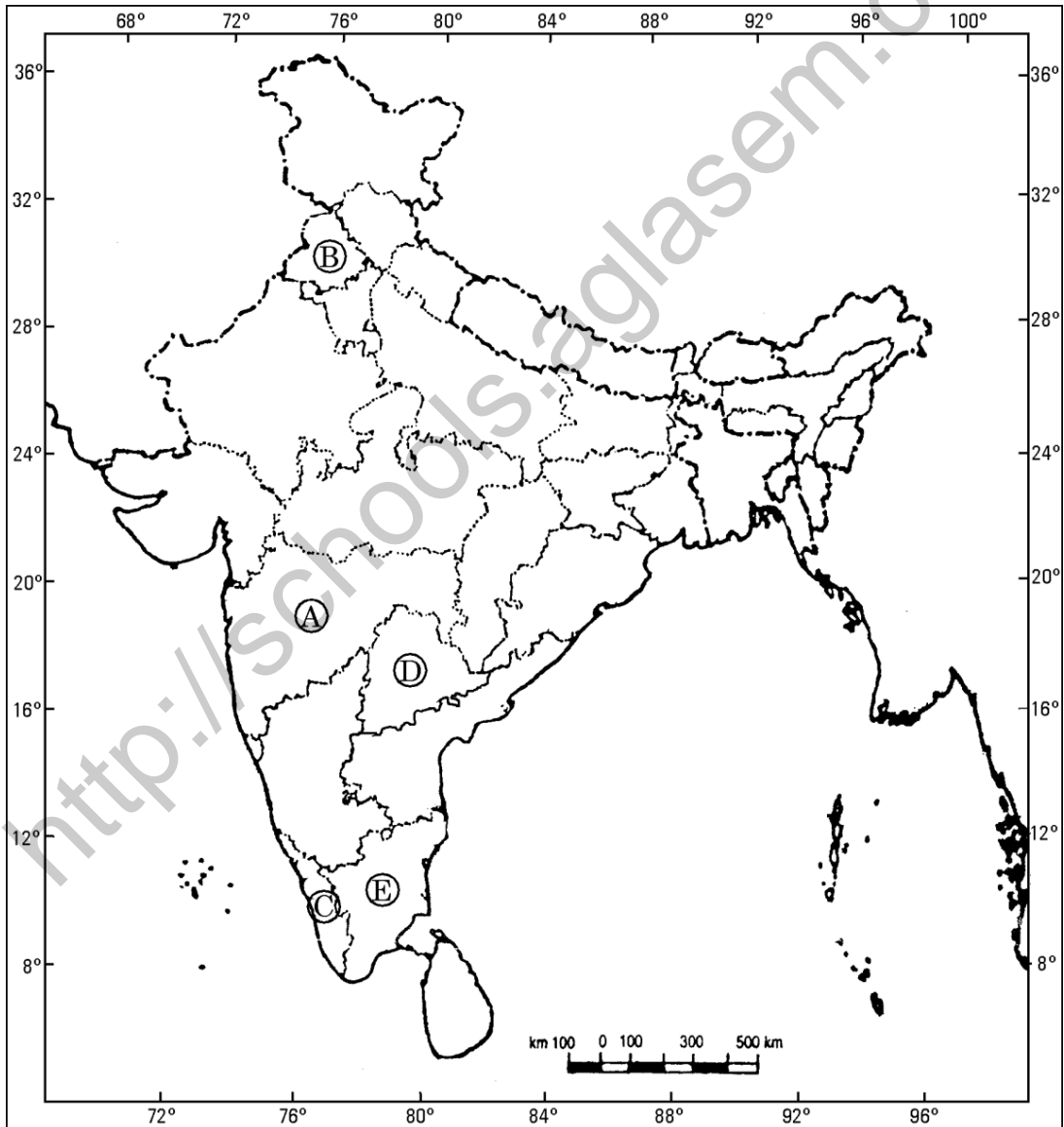
5×1=5

- (i) तेलंगाना, भारत का 29वाँ राज्य।
- (ii) वह राज्य जहाँ कांग्रेस पार्टी का नागपुर अधिवेशन 1959 में हुआ।
- (iii) वह राज्य जिसे पहले मद्रास राज्य कहा जाता था ?
- (iv) वह राज्य जिससे साम्यवादी नेता ई.एम.एस. नम्बूदरीपाद का सम्बन्ध था।
- (v) स्वतंत्र भारत की प्रथम स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, राजकुमारी अमृत कौर का गृह राज्य।



In the given political outline map of **India**, five States are marked as **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)**, **(D)** and **(E)**. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map :

- (i) The 29th State of India, Telangana.
- (ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in 1959.
- (iii) The State which used to be called the Madras State earlier.
- (iv) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged.
- (v) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of free India.



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

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

(21.1) 1960 तक सभी विपक्षी दलों ने लोक सभा में क्या भूमिका निभाई थी ?

(21.2) कुछ काँग्रेसी नेताओं ने काँग्रेस को छोड़कर स्वतंत्र पार्टी की स्थापना क्यों की ?

(21.3) विचारधारा के आधार पर, जन संघ किस प्रकार अन्य दलों से भिन्न थी ? $2+2+1=5$

(21.1) What role did the opposition parties play in the Lok Sabha up to 1960 ?

(21.2) Why did some Congressmen leave the Congress and form the Swatantra Party ?

(21.3) How was the Jana Sangh different from other parties in terms of ideology ?

22. राजनीतिक दलों से स्वतंत्र आन्दोलनों से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इस प्रकार के आन्दोलनों की मुख्य विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । $2+4=6$

अथवा

1979 से प्रारम्भ हुए असम आंदोलन के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए । 1985 में प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गाँधी के साथ हुए समझौते के मुख्य प्रावधान का उल्लेख कीजिए । $4+2=6$

What is meant by non-party movements ? Describe the main features of such movements.

OR

Describe the development of Assam Movement from 1979 onwards. State the main provision of the agreement made with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985.

23. सोवियत प्रणाली की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 2=6$

अथवा

महाशक्तियों को छोटे देशों के साथ सैन्य गठबंधन बनाने के लिए किन परिस्थितियों ने बाध्य किया ? वर्णन कीजिए ।

6

Describe any three features of the Soviet system.

OR

What circumstances compelled the super-powers to have military alliances with smaller countries ? Describe.

24. 1971 के चुनावों में इन्दिरा गाँधी की नाटकीय जीत के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

अथवा

1977 के चुनावों में काँग्रेस पार्टी की पराजय के किन्हीं तीन कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । $3 \times 2 = 6$

Explain any three factors responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in the elections of 1971.

OR

Explain any three reasons for the defeat of Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

25. “अमरीका के साथ सम्बन्धों में सुधार लाना भारत के लिए अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है ।” क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं ? उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए । 6

अथवा

दक्षिण एशिया के देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग की राह तैयार करने में दक्षेस (सार्क) की भूमिका और सीमाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 6

“It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.”. Do you agree with this statement ? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

OR

Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian countries.

26. समकालीन विश्व में संयुक्त राष्ट्र जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के महत्त्व का आकलन कीजिए । 6

अथवा

गरीबी, आतंकवाद और महामारियों जैसे खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत को किस प्रकार की सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ? अपने सुझाव दीजिए । 6

Assess the importance of international organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.

OR

Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.

27. वैश्वीकरण ने भारत को कैसे प्रभावित किया है और भारत वैश्वीकरण को कैसे प्रभावित कर रहा है ? उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए । 6

अथवा

“साझी ज़िम्मेदारियाँ लेकिन अलग-अलग भूमिका” — इस सिद्धान्त का उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए । 6

How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation ? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

OR

Examine the concept of “Common but differentiated responsibilities” with the help of examples.

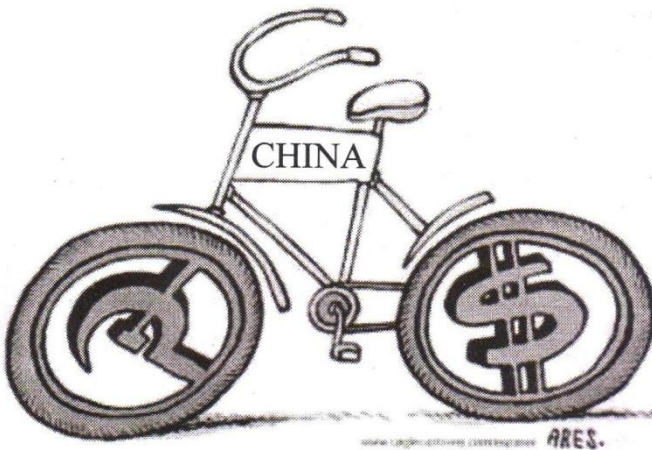
ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2015
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/2/1

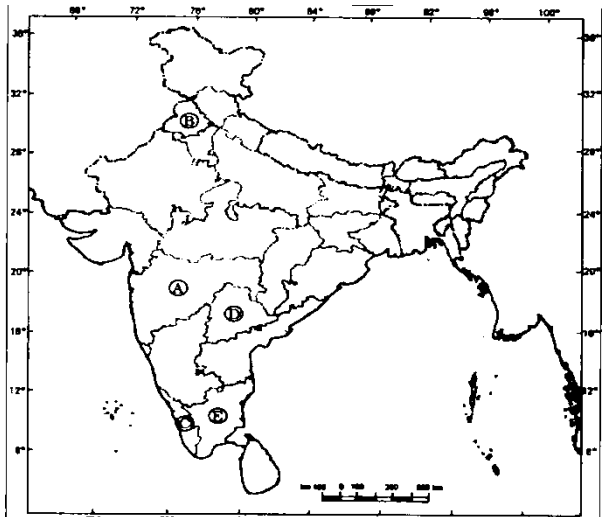
Q-1.	How is 'bandwagon' strategy beneficial within the hegemonic system?	
Ans.	It is suggested by some that instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefit by operating within the hegemonic system. That is why the 'bandwagon' strategy is beneficial within the hegemonic system.	1
Q-2.	Why is the period from 1989 to 2014 called an era of coalition governments in India?	
Ans.	This period was called so because since 1989 to 2014, there was a long phase of coalition politics as no one political party got a simple majority in the Lok Sabha (not more than half of the total seats)	1
Q-3.	Justify the abolition of Privy Purpose for bringing about economic equality.	
Ans.	Hereditary privileges i.e. Privy Purses were not consonant with the principles of equality and social and economic justice as laid down in the constitution of India. So, their abolition is quite justified.	1
Q-4.	Why should popular moments not be discouraged?	
Ans.	<u>Reasons for Not Discouraging Popular Movements</u> (i) Popular movements come up to rectify some problems in functioning of party politics and are a part of democratic politics. (ii) They represent social groups whose grievances were not redressed within the realm of electoral politics. (iii) They ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. (iv) They reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts and dissatisfaction of these groups from democracy. (v) They have broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy. Or any other relevant point. <div style="text-align: right;">(Any one point)</div>	1
Q-5.	How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from communism to Capitalism?	
Ans.	It was considered to be the best way because privatisation of state owned assets, replacement of collective farms by private agriculture, introduction of free trade and Foreign Direct Investments etc. had to be introduced in place of the features of communist economy.	1
Q-6.	Mention any four political parties of India which participated in the first three general elections.	
Ans.	Political Parties of India which participated in the first general elections. (i) Indian National Congress (ii) Communist Party of India (iii) Socialist Party	

	(iv) Peoples Democratic Front (PDF) (v) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (v) Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha (Any four Parties)	4 x ½ = 2
Q-7.	Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.	
Ans.	<u>Measure to protect surroundings from pollution</u> (i) Follow National Auto Fuel Policy (ii) Use of Renewable sources of energy should be encouraged (iii) Awareness about global warming should be spread Or Any other relevant point. (Any two measures)	2x1=2
Q-8.	The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically?	
Ans.	(i) Economically, they want a return to self-reliance. (ii) Protectionism in certain areas of the economy.	2x1=2
Q-9.	Why did the one-party system, represented by the Communist Party, become a source of dissent and dissatisfaction among the Soviet people?	
Ans.	<u>Reasons</u> (i) Lack of democracy & absence of freedom of speech. (ii) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian. (iii) Strict control over all institutions. (iv) Technology became outdated and productivity reduced. (Any two reasons)	2x1=2
Q-10.	Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.	
Ans.	<u>Adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons</u> Countries spend more and more on nuclear weapons, therefore economy suffers and it becomes hard to implement welfare schemes, develop basic infrastructure spread education and health related awareness.	1
Q-11.	Describe the economic and political influence of the European Union on other countries.	
Ans.	<u>The Economic and Political Influence</u> (i) European Union is the world's biggest economy. (ii) Its currency, the Euro can counter the dominance of the US dollar. (iii) The EU share of world trade is three time larger than that of the US. (iv) The EU also functions as an important bloc in International economic organizations. Or Any other relevant point.	4x1=4
Q-12.	Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China.	
Ans.	<u>Issues of conflict between India and China</u> (i) China annexed Tibet in 1950. (ii) Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. (iii) Boundary dispute between India & China. (iv) China occupied the Aksai-chin area which was an integral part of India. Or Any other relevant point.	4x1=4

Q-13. Ans.	<p>Explain any two components of India's security strategy.</p> <p><u>Components of India's security strategy</u> (i) Strengthening its military capabilities. (ii) Strengthening international norms. (iii) Gearing up towards meeting security challenges within the country. (iv) Developing its economy in a way that the citizens of India are lifted out of poverty, misery & huge economic inequalities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2x2=4
Q-14. Ans.	<p>Highlight any two negative outcomes of the coalition governments.</p> <p>Negative Outcomes of the Coalition Governments (i) Many partners of the Coalition opposed the new policies being introduced by the government. (ii) Role of regional parties in the governance is mostly in favour of their own states. (iii) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions. (iv) Political alliances without ideological agreement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points to be explained)</p>	2x2=4
Q-15. Ans.	<p>How far do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy?</p> <p>(i) Movements help into rectifying problems in the functioning of party politics and should be seen as integral part of our democratic politics. (ii) Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. (iii) Popular movements suggest new forms of active participation and broaden the idea of participation in democracy. (iv) Movements raised legitimate demands of the people and involve large scale participation of the citizens.</p>	4x1=4
Q-16. Ans.	<p>Justify the constitution of States Recognition Commission under the circumstance prevailing at the time.</p> <p>(i) At that time the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian state. (ii) The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. (iii) Since we believe in unity in diversity, our National Movement had rejected division as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation or state. (iv) It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced. (v) It is nearly 60 years since the reorganization of states on linguistic basis, it has changed the very nature of our democratic policies. (vi) Formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. The commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four arguments)</p>	4x1=4
Q-17.	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p>	

	<p>The United State dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities of... The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives..... the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on the earth.</p> <p>(i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War.</p> <p>(ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers.</p> <p>(iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth? Explain.</p> <p>Ans. (i) The two new powers were the United States of America and the USSR. (ii) The outcomes were that the world was divided into two camps, the capititist world led by USA and the Communist countries led by the USSR. This also led to the 'cold war' situation. (iii) The new superpowers could influence events anywhere on earth through the countries that were under their sphere of influence. The military alliances of NATO and Warsaw Pact had countries that were under the protection of their respective super powers. Besides, these countries could use the smaller countries as bases to launch an attack or to fulfill their interests.</p>	1+2+2=5
Q-18.	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development : the liberal – capitalist model as in much of Europe and the U.S. and the socialist model as in the U.S.S.R. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development.</p> <p>(i) Differentiate between the two models of modern development under consideration before independent India.</p> <p>(ii) Which model of development did India adopt and why?</p> <p>(iii) Why did very few Indian leaders support the capitalist model?</p> <p>Ans. (i) The two models of development were the Liberal capitalist model based on free trade, private enterprise and ownership. The other model was the socialist model based on public ownership of enterprise and capital and state controlled economy. (ii) India adopted the socialist model as most leaders in India wanted the state to play a role in the development of the country, rebuild the economy and bring about social justice. The leadership was not in favour of the capitalist model where the state had a minimalist role. This model was considered to be most-suitable to bring about economic and social equality. (iii) Indian leaders were clear that the government of free India had to rebuild the economy, remove poverty and bring about social and economic justice. This could be done only if the state was a welfare state rather than a minimalist capitalist state. That is why they were against the narrowly defined commercial functions of the capitalist state.</p>	1+2+2=5
Q-19.	<p>Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Indira Gandhi had emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity.</p>	

	<p>This was also the period when party competition became bitter and polarized. This period also witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution. The Congress party took the position that this stand of the Court was against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy. The Congress also alleged that the Court was a conservative institution and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-poor welfare programmes. The parties opposed to the Congress felt that politics was becoming too personalized and that governmental authority was being converted into personal authority.</p> <p>(i) Which two achievements of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister made her a towering leader with tremendous popularity?</p> <p>(ii) Identify any one initiative of the government which was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight the pro-poor welfare programme which the Congress wanted to implement.</p> <p>Ans. (i) (a) The slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' and the programmes that followed it made her popular among women, Dalits of Adivasis and minorities, she won the elections in 1971.</p> <p>(b) also the Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the 1971 establishment of Bangladesh made Indira Gandhi a towering leaders.</p> <p>(ii) The initiative of the government opposed by the Supreme court was :</p> <p>(a) The parliament abridged the Fundamental Rights which the judiciary declared as unconstitutional.</p> <p>(b) The parliament curtailed the Right to Property by making an Amendment. This also was declared null and void.</p> <p>(c) The parliament amended the constitution saying the parliament can abridge Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles of state policy. This too, was not approved by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Slogan of Garibi Hatao.</p> <p>(b) Growth of the public sector.</p> <p>(c) Imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property.</p> <p>(d) Removal of disparities in income and opportunity.</p> <p>(e) Abolition of princely privileges. (Privy Purse)</p>	2+1+2=5
Q-20.	<p>Study the Cartoon given below and answer the following questions:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>20.1. Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China.?</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>20.2. What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent? 20.3. What message does the cartoon convey?</p> <p>20.1 – The symbol of the bicycle has been used to represent China because China is the largest user of bicycles in the world. 20.2 – (a) The symbol in the front wheel is the hammer and sickle which is the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. The symbol in the rear wheel represents the dollar, the currency of the capitalist world. (b) The first symbol represents the socialist or Communist ideology and the second represents the Capitalist ideology. 20.3 The cartoon conveys the change in China’s orientation and how its economy is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. It is also an indication on the duality in China i.e. Communist government and capitalist economy. Or any relevant answer.</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.20.</i></p> <p>20.1. Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China. 20.2. Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.</p> <p>20.1 – The economic policy of the U.S is capitalist in nature. China started as a Communist economy but is now tending towards a capitalist one. 20.2 – <u>Negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy:</u> (i) Everybody has not benefited from the reforms. (ii) Unemployment has risen in China. (iii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as it was in Europe of eighteenth and nineteenth century. (iv) Environmental degradation and corruption have increased. (v) Increasing economic inequality between Urban and rural, coastal and inland provinces.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>2+3=5</p>
<p>Q-21.</p>	<p>In the outline political map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them With the help of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.</p> 	

	<p>(i) The 29th State of India, Telangana.</p> <p>(ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in 1959.</p> <p>(iii) The State to which used to be called the madras State earlier.</p> <p>(iv) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged.</p> <p>(v) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of free India.</p>	
Ans.	<p>(i) (D) Telangana (ii) (A) Maharashtra (iii) (E) Tamil Nadu (iv) (C) Kerala (v) (B) Punjab</p>	
	<p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.21.</i></p> <p>21.1. What role did the opposition parties play in the Lok Sabha upto 1960 ?</p> <p>21.2. Why did some Congressmen leave the Congress and form the Swatantra Party?</p> <p>21.3. How was the Jana Sangh different from other parties in terms of ideology?</p>	
Ans.	<p><u>For Visually impaired candidates only</u></p> <p>21.1 – (a) The opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. (b) They offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party. (c) They kept the ruling party under check. (d) They kept the political alternative alive.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two of the above)</p> <p>21.2 – The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nagpur resolution of the Congress which called for Land ceilings, take over of food grain trade by the state and adoption of cooperative farming. Some Congressmen stood out from others in terms of their position on economic issues and floated a new party.</p> <p>21.3 – The Jana Singh was different in terms of ideology and programmes. Some congressIt emphasized on the idea of one country one culture, one nation and believed that the country could become modern, strong and progressive on the basis of Indian customs and traditions.</p>	5x1=5
		2+2+1=5

Q-22.	What is meant by non-party movements? Describe the main features of such movements.	
Ans.	<p><u>Non-Party Movements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many politically active groups lost faith in existing democratic institutions and electoral politics. They chose to step outside party politics and engage in mass mobilization for registering their protest. Because of the voluntary nature of their social work, many of these organizations came to be known as voluntary organizations or voluntary sector organizations. They believed in politics and want to participate in it but not through political parties. Hence, the movements organised by them are called, 'Non-party movements'. • Their features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They remain outside party politics. (ii) They do not contest elections. (iii) They continue to work in rural and urban areas. (iv) Of late, many of them are funded by external agencies including international service agencies. (v) Ideals of local initiatives is weakened by the availability of external funds on a large scale to these organizations. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	2+4=6
OR		
Ans.	<p>Describe the development of Assam Movement from 1979 onwards. State the main provision of the agreement made with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1979, the All Assam students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement, this was against illegal migrations, against domination of Bengalis and other outsiders. It was against faulty voters' list also. The movement demanded that all outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back. This movement had mobilized support from all sections of Assamese people and involved led to some tragic and violent incidents too. • According to the agreement with Rajiv Gandhi, the foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after the Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported. 	4+2=6
Q-23.	Describe any three features of the Soviet system.	
Ans.	<p><u>Features of Soviet System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Soviet System was based on the ideals of socialism as opposed to Capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society. (ii) Primacy was given to the state and the institution of the party. The only party allowed to exist was the Communist Party. (iii) Economy was planned and controlled by the state. (iv) It had a domestic, consumer industry that produced everything from pin to cars. (v) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens, subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child-care and other welfare schemes. (vi) No unemployment existed. (vii) State ownership of land and production. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	3x2=6

	OR	
	<p>What circumstance compelled the super-powers to have military alliances with smaller countries? Describe.</p>	
Ans.	<p>The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <p>(i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals (ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. (iii) Location from where they could spy on each other. (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses. (v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	3x2=6
Q-24.	<p>Explain any three factors responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in the elections of 1971.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Factors responsible for Mrs. Indira Gandhi's dramatic win in 1971.</p> <p>(i) The grand alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Congress had something which its opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. (ii) Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme i.e. 'Indira Hatao (Remove Indira)', in contrast captured in the famous slogan: 'Garibi Hatao'. (iii) Through Garibi Hatao, she tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged especially among landless labourers, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth. This was part of her political strategy.</p>	3x2=6
	OR	
	<p>Explain any three reasons for the defeat of Congress Party in the 1977 elections.</p>	
Ans.	<p><u>Reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977</u></p> <p>(i) The excesses committed during the emergency i.e. misuse of police and administrative power, role of certain people who had no official position, denial of civil liberties, arrest of political workers and restrictions on the press. (ii) The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the Emergency. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of 'Save Democracy'. People's verdict was against the excesses of emergency. (iii) The opposition parties came together and formed a new party, the Janta Party and accepted the leadership of Jayprakash Narayan. The public opinion was against the congress. Jayprakash Narayan became the symbol of restoration of democracy. Also, the formation of the Janata Party ensured that the non-Congress votes would not be divided and the going would be tough for the Congress.</p>	3x2=6
Q-25.	<p>"It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.". Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Yes, it is important for India to improve its relationship with the U.S. because of</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.</p> <p>Ans. India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. As far as poverty, terrorism and epidemics are concerned, its approach should be:</p> <p>(i) To overcome poverty, India needs to develop its economy so that the lives of vast mass of citizens improve. Huge amount of inequalities should not be allowed to exist. Harmful impact of globalization should be countered by the positive role of the state.</p> <p>(ii) To prevent epidemics proper living conditions, sanitation, clean drinking water, enforcement of Swachh Bharat, proper immunization and education of the people should be there. We need to improve our public health system and work with all stake holders.</p> <p>(iii) To counter terrorism we have to form a firm military strategy, intelligence including cyber intelligence. Yet at the same time our democracy should have space for dialogue and negotiation to deal with groups like Maoists, insurgents etc.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p>	3x2=6
<p>Q-27.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The impact of globalization on India</u> <p>(i) India has opened up its markets, from a protective economy. Now it has opened upto foreign investment and privatisation.</p> <p>(ii) It has had positive as well as negative impact on India. Popular consumer items, international brands etc. are available.</p> <p>(iii) This has had an impact on life style and on culture e.g. Macdonalds, clothes, opening of call centres etc.</p> <p>(iv) This has led to deregulation of many commodities like oil, and adverse impact on our farmers.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> • <u>How india has impacted globalisation</u> <p>(i) India and other developing countries e.g. BRICS have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO.</p> <p>(ii) India is one of the fastest growing economy along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also.</p> <p>(iii) With its vast English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing in India of call centres etc.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the concept of “Common but differentiated responsibilities” with the help of examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a difference in approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South feel that much of the ecological degradation of the world is the 	3+3=6

	<p>product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio declaration of 1992 and is called 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'.• China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement settling targets for industrialized countries to cut the green house gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principals of the UNFCC.	6
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