



Central Board of Secondary Education  
Question Paper 2015  
[Official]

By

AglaSem

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SET-1

Series : SSO/1

کوڈ نمبر  
Code No. 252/1/1

Roll No.

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رول نمبر

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

- آپ جانچ لیں کہ اس پرچہ میں چھپے صفحات کی تعداد 8 ہے۔
- پرچہ کے اوپر دائیں طرف چھپا کوڈ نمبر طالب علم کو اپنی جواب کاپی کے اوپری صفحہ پر لکھنا ہوگا۔
- آپ یہ بھی جانچ لیں کہ اس پرچہ میں چھپے سوالات کی تعداد 27 ہے۔
- کسی سوال کا جواب لکھنا شروع کرنے سے پہلے اسکا سلسلہ وار نمبر جواب کی جگہ پر جواب کاپی میں لکھ دیجیے۔
- آپ کو پرچہ کے سوال پڑھنے کے لیے 15 منٹ کا مزید وقت دیا گیا ہے۔ 10 بجکر 15 منٹ تک پرچہ طلباء میں بانٹ دیا جائیگا۔ 10 بجکر 15 منٹ سے 10 بجکر 30 منٹ تک کے وقت میں آپ پرچہ میں چھپے سوالوں کو پڑھینگے۔ اس وقت کے دوران آپ جواب کاپی میں کچھ لکھنا شروع نہیں کر سکتے۔

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 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 minutes 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.

سیاسیات

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

حاصل وقت : 3 گھنٹے

Time allowed : 3 hours]

بیش ترین کل نمبر : 100

[Maximum marks : 100

عام ہدایات :

- (i) سبھی سوال لازمی ہیں۔
- (ii) سوال نمبر 1 سے 5 تک کا ہر سوال ایک نمبر کا ہے۔ ان میں سے ہر سوال کا جواب 20 الفاظ سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

(iii) سوال نمبر 6 سے 10 تک کا ہر سوال دو نمبر کا ہے۔ ان میں سے ہر سوال کا جواب 40 الفاظ سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

(iv) سوال نمبر 11 سے 16 تک کا ہر سوال چار نمبر کا ہے۔ ان میں سے ہر سوال کا جواب 100 الفاظ سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

(v) سوال نمبر 17 سے 21 تک کا ہر سوال پانچ نمبر کا ہے۔ ان میں سے ہر ایک سوال کا جواب 150 الفاظ سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

(vi) سوال نمبر 21 نقشہ پر مبنی سوال ہے۔ اس کا جواب آپ اپنی جواب کی کاپی میں لکھیے۔

(vii) سوال نمبر 22 سے 27 تک ہر سوال چھ نمبر کا ہے۔ ان میں سے ہر سوال کا جواب 150 الفاظ سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

1 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation کو مغربی اتحاد بھی کیوں کہا گیا؟ 1

1 'سرداری' کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ 2

1 1971 کے انتخابات میں اندرا گاندھی کی ڈرامائی جیت کے لیے کون سا اہم عنصر ذمہ دار تھا؟ 3

1 ہندوستان کے سب سے شمالی صوبے کے تین سماجی اور سیاسی علاقوں کے نام لکھیے۔ 4

1 شمال مشرقی ہندوستان میں سات چھوٹی چھوٹی ریاستیں کیوں بنائی گئیں؟ 5

2 کیوبائی میزائل بحران (Cuba Missile Crisis) سے کیا مطلب ہے؟ 6

7. حکومت کے ذریعے آلودگی (پولوشن) کو روکنے اور ماحولیات کو بچانے کے لیے کوئی دو طریقے بتائیے۔  
 $2 \times 1 = 2$
8. ”رفاہی (Welfare) ریاست کی جگہ بازار لے رہا ہے۔“ اس تبدیلی کی وجوہات کا تجزیہ کیجیے۔  
 2
9. ہند-چینی اختلافات نے اپوزیشن پارٹیوں کو بھی کس طرح متاثر کیا؟  
 2
10. پہلے تین عام انتخابات میں کانگریس پارٹی کا غلبہ کس طرح ہندوستان میں جمہوری حکومت بنانے میں مددگار رہا؟  
 2
11. امریکہ اور سوویت یونین کے بنائے گئے دونوں کیمپوں سے ہندوستان نے دوری کیوں بنائی رکھی؟ بیان کیجیے۔  
 4
12. ہندوستان کی سیاست میں 1989 سے ہوئی کوئی چار اہم نئی صورتِ حالات بیان کیجیے۔  
 $4 \times 1 = 4$
13. یورپین یونین ایک لمبے عرصے میں معاشی یونین سے بدل کر زیادہ سے زیادہ سیاسی شکل کیسے اختیار کرتی گئی؟  
 4
14. سبز انقلاب کی کسی دو خوبیوں اور کسی دو خامیوں کو بیان کیجیے۔  
 $2 + 2 = 4$
15. ریاست ہائے متحدہ کے ڈھانچے کو بدلنے کے لیے مشورہ دئے گئے طریقوں کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے درمیان آ رہی مشکلات کا تنقیدی جائزہ لیجیے۔  
 4
16. چکوتھریک کے کسی دو مثبت پہلوؤں کا تجزیہ کیجیے۔  
 $2 \times 2 = 4$

17. درج ذیل اقتباس کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس کے نیچے دیئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیے :  $1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

ہندوستان کی عارضی حکومت نے ملک کی چھوٹی بڑی ریاستوں میں تقسیم ہونے کے خلاف سخت اقدامات کیے۔ مسلم لیگ نے انڈین نیشنل کانگریس کے نقطہ نظر کے مخالفت کی اور کہا کہ ریاستوں کو اپنی مرضی کا راستہ چننے کا اختیار ہونا چاہیے۔ آزادی کے بعد کے نازک دور میں سردار پٹیل ہندوستان کے نائب وزیر اعظم اور وزیر داخلہ تھے۔ انھوں نے ریاست کے حکمرانوں سے گفت و شنید میں ایک اہم تاریخی کردار ادا کیا اور مستقل مزاجی اور حکمت عملی سے کام لے کر زیادہ تر ریاستوں کو انڈین یونین میں شامل کروایا۔

- (i) کس سرکار کو عارضی سرکار کہا گیا ہے؟
- (ii) مسلم لیگ نے انڈین نیشنل کانگریس کی مخالفت کیوں کی؟
- (iii) سردار پٹیل کے رول کو تاریخی کیوں کہا گیا ہے؟ واضح کیجیے۔

18. درج ذیل پیراگراف کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس کے نیچے دیئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیے :  $1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

نئی کانگریس کے پاس وہ تھا جو اس کے مخالفین کے پاس نہیں تھا اور وہ تھا ایک مثبت نعرہ، مثبت پروگرام اور ایجنڈا۔ ’عظیم اتحاد‘ کے پاس کوئی مربوط سیاسی پروگرام نہیں تھا۔ اندرا گاندھی نے کہا تھا کہ ’حزب مخالف اتحاد‘ کے پاس صرف مشترکہ پروگرام ہے اور وہ ہے ’اندرا ہٹاؤ‘۔ اس کے جواب میں انھوں نے عوام کے سامنے ایک واضح اور تعمیری کام پیش کیا جس کا اظہار ’غریبی ہٹاؤ‘ کے نعرہ میں کیا گیا۔

- (i) کون سی کانگریس کو ’نئی کانگریس‘ کہا گیا ہے؟
- (ii) غریبی ہٹانے کے لیے اندرا گاندھی نے کون سے دو قدم اٹھائے اجاگر کیجیے۔
- (iii) ’حزب مخالف اتحاد‘ کو ’عظیم اتحاد‘ کہنا کہاں تک جائز ہے؟

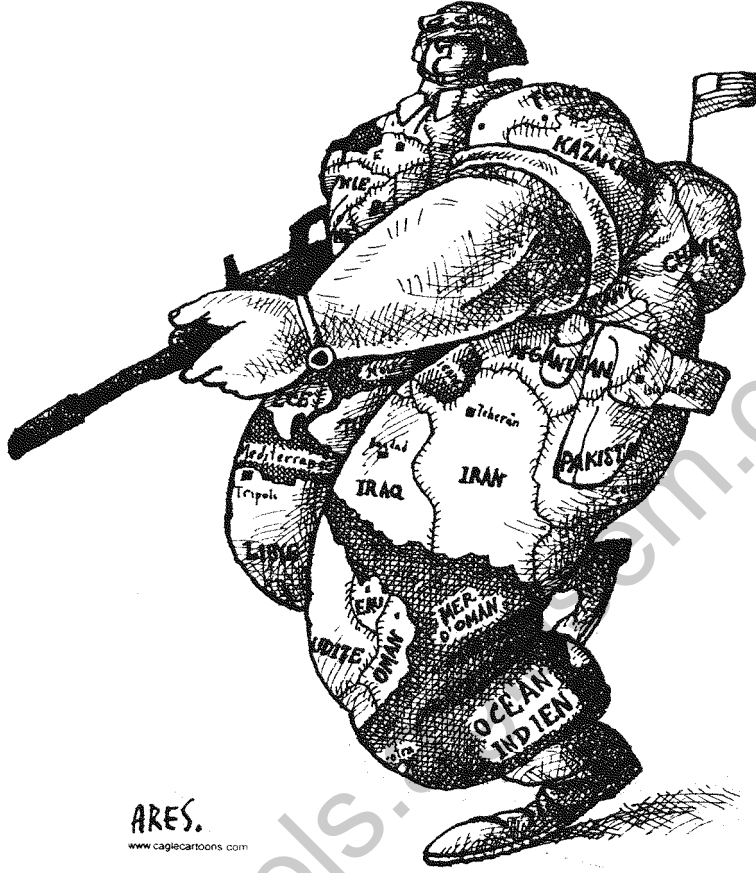
19. درج ذیل پیراگراف کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس کے نیچے دیئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیے :  $1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

سرد جنگ محض طاقت کے لیے حریفانہ کشمکش، فوجی معاہدوں اور طاقت کے توازن کی کہانی نہیں تھی، بلکہ اس کے ہمراہ حقیقی نظریاتی اختلافات بھی تھے، یعنی کشاکش بھی کہ کون سا نظریہ دنیا کی سیاسی، معاشی اور سماجی نظام کے لیے بہترین اور مناسب تھا۔

- (i) جنگ جیسی حالت کو سرد جنگ کیوں کہتے ہیں؟
- (ii) اپنے حریفوں میں طاقت کے توازن کو بنائے رکھنے کے لیے ہر ایک عظیم طاقت کے ذریعے کئے گئے ایک-ایک فوجی معاہدے کی پہچان کیجیے۔
- (iii) حلیفوں کے درمیان دو نظریاتی اختلافات کیا تھے؟ ان کا فرق بتائیے۔

$$2 + 1 + 2 = 5$$

20. نیچے دیئے گئے کارٹون کو غور سے مطالعہ کیجئے اور درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیجیے :



- (i) یہ طاقت ور سپاہی کس ملک کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے؟  
(ii) سپاہی کی وردی پر اتنے سارے ملکوں کے نام کیوں لکھے گئے ہیں؟  
(iii) یہ کارٹون انٹرنیشنل کمیونٹی کو کیا پیغام دیتا ہے؟

$$2 + 1 + 2 = 5$$

نوٹ : یہ سوال صرف نابینا امیدواروں کے لیے سوال نمبر 20 کے بدلے ہے :  
درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیجیے :

- (20.1) عراق پر حملہ کرنے کے بارے میں اقوام متحدہ (United Nations) کا کیا نظریہ تھا؟  
(20.2) ریاست ہائے متحدہ امریکہ نے عراق پر حملہ کیوں کیا؟  
(20.3) عراق پر کیا گیا حملہ کہاں تک جائز تھا؟

21. دیئے گئے ہندوستان کے سیاسی خاکے میں، پانچ ریاستیں (A)، (B)، (C)، (D) اور (E) سے نشان زد کیا گیا

ہے۔ درج ذیل معلومات کی مدد سے انہیں پہچانے اور ان کے صحیح نام، استعمال کی گئی معلومات کے سیریل نمبر اور

$5 \times 1 = 5$

ان کی پہچان کے حرفوں کے ساتھ اپنی جوابی کاپی میں لکھیے۔

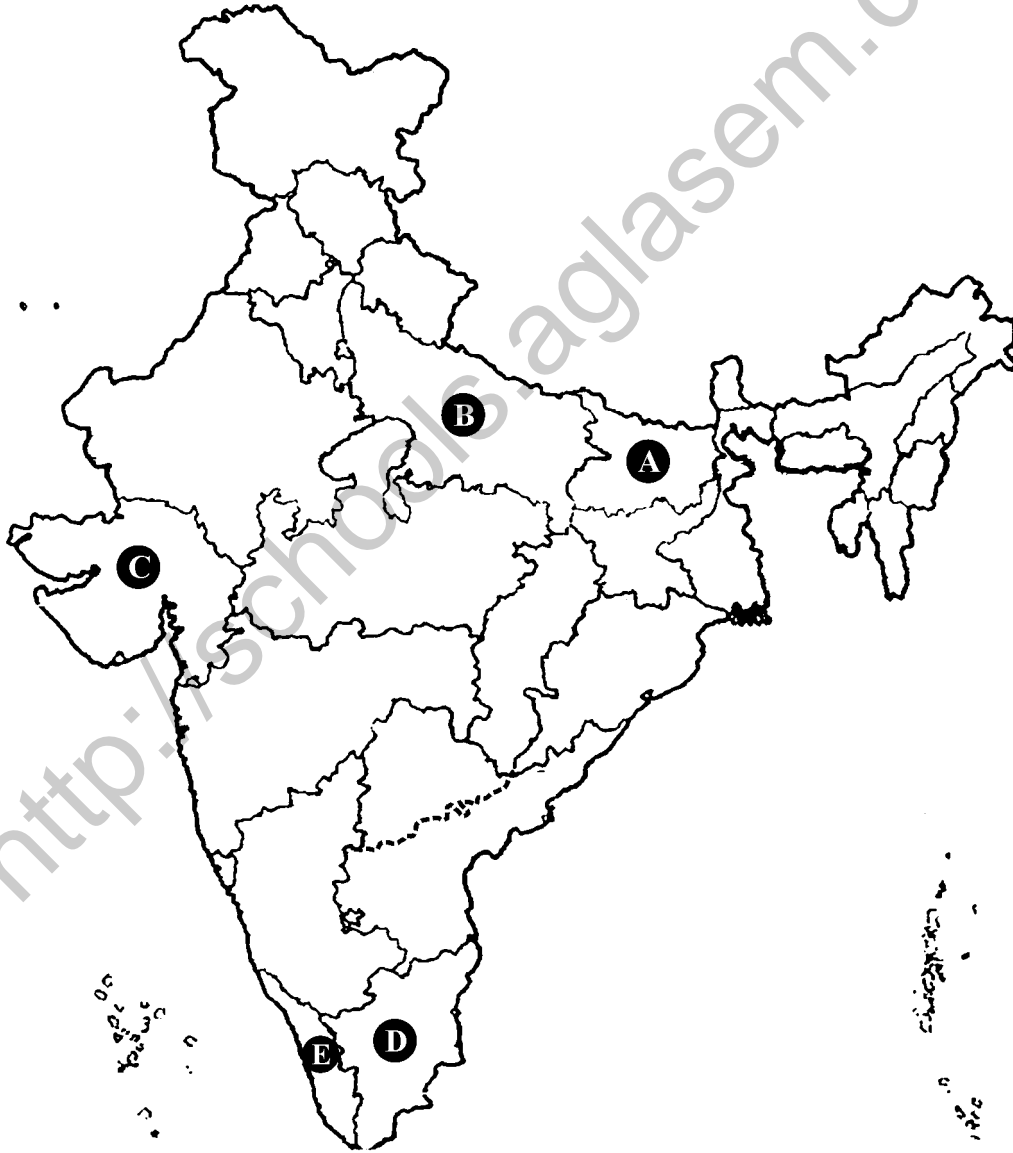
(i) وہ ریاست جہاں سے ہندوستان کے پہلے ہندوستانی گورنر جنرل سی۔راج گوپال آچاری کا تعلق تھا۔

(ii) وہ ریاست جہاں ای۔ایم۔ایس۔نمودری پاد نے پہلی غیر-کانگریسی حکومت بنائی۔

(iii) وہ ریاست جہاں کابینہ میں وزیر زراعت و خوراک (1952-54) رفیع احمد قدوائی رہتے تھے۔

(iv) وہ ریاست جس نے 1965 سے 1967 کے درمیان سب سے شدید خوراک کا بحران جھیلا۔

(v) وہ ریاست جہاں ڈیری کو آپریٹو تحریک کے ذریعے ملک میں سفید انقلاب ہوا۔



$$1 + 2 + 2 = 5$$

نوٹ : یہ سوال صرف ناپینا امیدواروں کے لیے سوال نمبر 21 کے بجائے ہے :

درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیجیے :

(21.1) آزادی کے وقت ہندوستان میں نوابی ریاستوں (رجاؤوں) کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

(21.2) ریاستوں کا تنظیم نو کمیشن کب قائم کیا گیا اور اس نے اپنی رپورٹ میں کیا اہم سفارشات کی؟

(21.3) ایسی چار ریاستوں کے نام لکھیے جو پہلے آسام ریاست کا حصہ تھیں۔

22. سلامتی کونسل (سیکورٹی کونسل) کی نئی ممبرشپ کے لیے 1997 کے بعد تجویز کیے گئے کوئی چھ اصول و ضوابط اور معیار

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

بیان کیجیے۔

یا

سلامتی (سیکورٹی) کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ ہندوستان کی سلامتی حکمت عملی کے کوئی چار عناصر بیان کیجیے۔

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

23. سوویت یونین (U.S.S.R.) کے انتشار کے لیے ذمہ دار کوئی چار عوامل بیان کیجیے۔

یا

نئے بین الاقوامی اقتصادی نظام کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ 1972 میں UNCTAD کے ذریعے پیش کئے گئے گلوبل

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

ٹریڈنگ سسٹم میں سدھار کے لئے کوئی چار مشورے دیجیے۔

24. عالم گیریت (گلوبلائزیشن) کا تصور بیان کیجیے۔ ٹکنالوجی نے کس طرح گلوبلائزیشن کو بڑھاوا دینے میں مدد دی ہے؟

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

یا

’عالم گیر مشترکات‘ (global commons) کا مطلب بیان کیجیے۔ ماحولیاتی مسئلے کس طرح عالمی سیاست میں اہم

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

ہوتے جا رہے ہیں؟

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

25. عالمی سیاست میں امریکی قیادت کے لیے ذمہ دار کسی تین عوامل کا تجزیہ کیجیے۔

یا

$$3 + 3 = 6$$

ہندوستان کے بنگلہ دیش کے ساتھ مثبت اور منفی تعلقات کا تجزیہ کیجیے۔



26. مان لیجیے کہ آپ کسانوں کی تحریک کے ایک اہم لیڈر ہیں۔ حکومت کے افسران نے آپ سے کسانوں کی طرف سے کوئی تین مانگیں پیش کرنے کے لیے کہا ہے۔ آپ اولیت کے اعتبار سے، کون سی تین مانگیں پیش کریں گے؟ اپنی مانگوں کی حمایت میں صحیح دلائل دیجیے۔

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

یا

2014 کے عام انتخابات میں لوگوں نے مرکز میں ایک مستحکم سرکار کی حمایت میں ووٹ ڈالے۔ آپ کے خیال میں کیا گٹھ بندھن کی سرکاروں کا زمانہ ختم ہو گیا ہے؟ اپنے جواب کی حمایت میں دلائل دیجیے۔

6

27. 1975 کی ایمرجنسی سے سیکھے ہوئے کوئی تین سبق کا تجزیہ کیجیے۔

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

یا

1970 کے ابتدائی سالوں میں، اندرا گاندھی کی سرکار کی عام مقبولیت بڑھانے والے کوئی تین اہم اسباب کا تجزیہ کیجیے۔

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Central Board of School Education

**Marking Scheme 2015**

[Official]

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

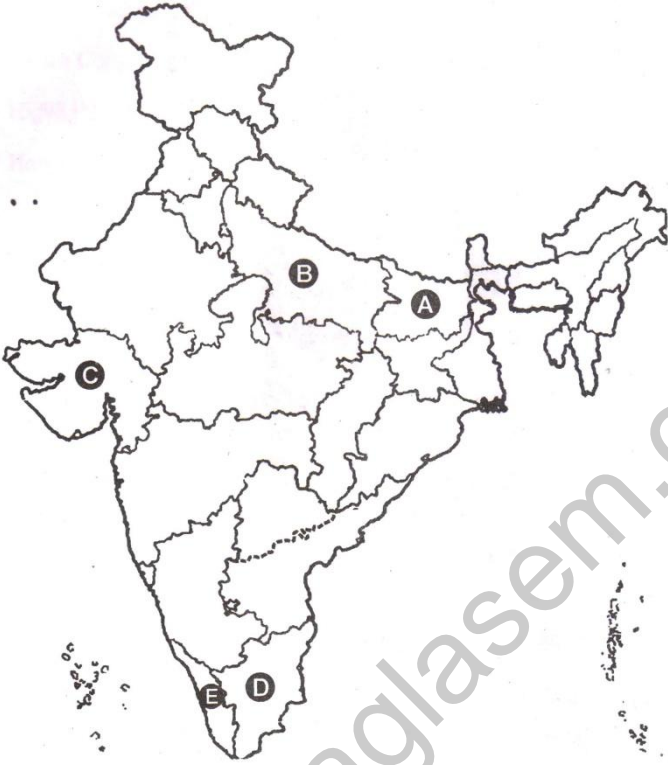
Q-1.	Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance?	
Ans.	Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US which got formalised into and an organisation - the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Hence it was also called Western Alliance	1
Q-2.	What is meant by Hegemony?	
Ans.	Hegemony means becoming powerful or doing something for power. It is the form of military domination, economic power, political clout and cultural superiority.	1
Q-3.	Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections?	
Ans.	i) The positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty) ii) Indira Gandhi focused on growth of public sector iii) Abolition of princely privileges OR any other relevant factor <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span>	1
Q-4.	Name the three social and political regions of the Northern most State of India.	
Ans.	Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh	1
Q-5.	Why were the seven small states created in North-East India?	
Ans.	i) They were created for economic development of the region ii) Due to socio-cultural issues. iii) Due to popular demand of the people. OR any other relevant point <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span>	1
Q-6.	What is meant by the Cuba Missile Crisis?	
Ans.	The leaders of the USSR were apprehensive that the USA would attack Communist ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro. Hence, the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba to face any eventuality caused by a possible attack by USA. This led to a situation which is known as Cuba Missile Crisis.	2
Q-7.	Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.	
Ans.	<u>The Candidate may suggest any relevant and logical measure such as:</u> i) More plantation ii) Auto fuel policy iii) To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries. iv) Use of renewable energy v) Ban on polluting vehicles. (Or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span>	2x1=2

Q-8.	“Welfare State is getting replaced by market.” Analyse the reason for this change.	
Ans.	<p><u>Welfare state is being replaced by increasing trend of globalisation.</u></p> <p>i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity.  ii) Concept of state sovereignty is getting affected.  iii) It withdraws many welfare functions from the government  (Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2x1=2
Q-9.	How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?	
Ans.	<p>The Sino-Indian conflict created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India which was in opposition. It got divided into Communist Party of India (Marxist) which was Pro-China and CPI which was Pro-Russia.</p>	2
Q-10.	How did the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India?	
Ans.	<p>i) Dominance of Congress Party in India was different from the dominance of one party in countries like Cuba, China &amp; Mexico.  ii) Even being a dominant party, free, fair and regular elections were held and voice of the opposition was heard with respect.  iii) Even in the first general elections there was government of CPI in Kerela which was not destabilized by the Congress Party in power at the Centre.  iv) Multi-party system was established as many new political parties emerged.  v) Congress worked as social and ideological coalition which is also known as a rainbow like coalition representing India’s diversity which helped in establishing democratic set-up.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2
Q-11.	Why did Indian distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Explain.	
Ans.	<p><u>India distanced itself from both the camps led by the US and USSR</u></p> <p>(i) To serve its national interests rather than the interests of the Super Powers.  (ii) To upkeep the sovereignty of the nation and to take independent decisions.  (iii) To follow and advocate the policy of Non-Alignment.  (Or any other relevant reason)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two reasons to be explained)</p>	2 x 2 = 4
Q-12.	Describe any four major developments in the Indian politics since 1989.	
Ans.	<p><u>Political Developments since 1989</u></p> <p>i) Defeat of the Congress party in the elections held in 1989.  ii) Rise of Reservation issue in national politics as the National Front Govt decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.  iii) The economic policy of India went under drastic changes and economic reforms were introduced.  iv) Demolition of the disputed structure of Babri masjid.  (Or any other relevant development)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	4x1=4
Q-13.	How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one?	
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The formation of European Union was aided by the cold war. It became a</li> </ul>	

	<p>forum for the Western European States to co-operate on trade and economic issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It also laid stress on a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs and the creation of a common currency.</li> <li>• It has also started to act more as a nation state.</li> <li>• While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed still it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. It shows that European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one.</li> </ul>	4
Q-14.	Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.	
Ans.	<p><u>Merits:</u></p> <p>i) It increased the availability of food in the country due to rise in wheat and rice production.</p> <p>ii) Regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.</p> <p>iii) The farmers of medium size holdings were benefitted and they emerged as politically influential.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p><u>Demerits:</u></p> <p>i) It led to polarization between classes and regions.</p> <p>ii) Only the states like Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. became prosperous while others remained backward.</p> <p>iii) The poor farmers remained neglected.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2+2=4
Q-15.	Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N.	
Ans.	<p>Candidates may keep in mind the reforms as suggested by the General Assembly Resolution. However, these reforms could not be implemented due to various difficulties which are as follows:</p> <p>(i) As regards the veto power of permanent members, the Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.</p> <p>(ii) Disputes regarding representation on the basis of terms of economic development.</p> <p>(iii) Permanent member are unlikely to agree to any reform, which reduces their clout of power or interest in the world body.</p> <p>(iv) It lacks equitable representation.</p> <p>(Or any other suggestions regarding the reforms)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points to be explained)</p>	2x2=4
Q-16.	Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement.	
Ans.	<p><u>Positive Aspects of Chipko Movement</u></p> <p>(i) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised.</p> <p>(ii) This movement demanded that the forest related contracts should be given only to the local communities to have effective control over natural resources like land, water, forest etc.</p> <p>(iii) The movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantee of minimum wages.</p> <p>(iv) Active participation of women was very positive aspect of this movement.</p> <p>(Or any other positive aspect)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points be explained)</p>	2x2=4



<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War?                  (ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.                  (iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.</p> <p>(i) Because actual weapons are not being used and there is a constant fear of war, it's not war but the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations hence called 'Cold War'.                  (ii) U.S.A led NATO.                  U.S.S.R led Warshaw Pact                  (iii) U.S. led alliance has adopted capitalism and Liberal democracy where as U.S.S.R led bloc was propogating socialism/communism and mainly the one party system.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-20.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<div data-bbox="539 622 1114 1281" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which country is represented by this mighty soldier?                  (ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier?                  (iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?</p> <p>(i) U.S.A                  (ii) Because the U.S had invaded all these countries and showed hegemony and supremacy of power.                  (iii) It gives the message that the U.S is a Superpower and has the might to push its interests in any part of the world.</p> <p><b>Note :</b> This question is for the <u>visually impaired candidates</u> in lieu of Q.No.20.</p> <p>Answer the following questions :</p> <p>20.1. What was the stand taken by the United Nations on the Iraq invasion?                  20.2. Why did the U.S.A. attack on Iraq?                  20.3. How far is the invasion on Iraq justified?</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>

Ans.	<p>20.1. – U.N refused to give its mandate to the invasion on Iraq.          20.2 – To prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destructions. (WMD)          20.3 – The invasion on Iraq was nothing but a show of American hegemony and hard power as no evidence of weapons of Mass Destruction has been unearthed in Iraq.</p>	2+1+2=5
Q-21.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>In the outline political map of India given above, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them 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 State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.</p> <p>(ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.</p> <p>(iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.</p> <p>(iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-67.</p> <p>(v) The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.</p> <p>Ans. (i) (D) (Tamil Nadu)          (ii) (E) (Kerala)          (iii) (B) (Uttar Pradesh)          (iv) (A) (Bihar)          (v) (C) (Gujrat)</p> <p><b>Note :</b> This question is for the <u>visually impaired candidates</u> in lieu of Q.No.21.</p> <p>Answer the following questions :</p> <p>21.1. How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence?          21.2 When was the State Recognition Commission appointed and what was its major recommendation?</p>	5x1=5



Ans.	<p>21.3 Name the four States which were earlier a part of Assam State.</p> <p>21.1 - 565 21.2 - 1953 Its major recommendation was that as far as possible, the boundaries of the State should reflect the boundaries of different languages. 21.3 – Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland</p>	1+2+2=5
Q-22.  Ans.	<p>Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.</p> <p><u>Six criteria for the new membership of Security Council are as follows:</u></p> <p>(i) A major economic power. (ii) A major military power. (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget. (iv) A big nation in terms of its population. (v) A nation that respects democracy and Human Rights. (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.</p>	6x1=6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security means 'freedom from threats' or any other definition.</li> <li>• <u>Four different components of India's strategy are:</u></li> </ul> <p>(i) <u>The first component</u> is strengthening its own military capabilities because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours i.e. Pakistan &amp; China. (ii) <u>The second component</u> has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security. (iii) <u>The Third component</u> is towards meeting security challenges within the country such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Jammu &amp; Kashmir. (iv) <u>The fourth component</u> has been an attempt to develop its economy and to bring the citizens out of poverty and economic inequalities.</p>	2+4=6
Q-23.  Ans.	<p>Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R.</p> <p><u>Factors responsible for Disintegration of U.S.S.R:</u></p> <p>(i) Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions. (ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to consumer shortages. (iii) There was a huge economic burden as Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and (iv) The development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system (the five Central Asian republics in particular) (v) Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advancement of the West. After years of being told that the Soviet system was better than Western Capitalism, the reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock. (vi) Soviet Union became stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. (vii) The Communist Party was not accountable to the people. (viii) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption.</p>	

	<p>(ix) The inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made and the unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralisation of authority.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Non-aligned countries were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – and the challenge they faced was to be more developed. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free and then be dependent on richer countries. The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realization.</li> <li>• <u>Reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To give the LDC's control over their natural resources exploited by the developed Western countries.</li> <li>(ii) To obtain access to Western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.</li> <li>(iii) To reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries, and</li> <li>(iv) To provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>6x1=6</p> <p>2+4=6</p>
<p>Q-24.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Globalisation is a multidimensional concept which involves flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one part of the world to another.</li> <li>• Globalisation has been caused not by any single factor but by invention of telegraph, telephone, microchip and fast modes of transport have accelerated it. Both communication and transport have facilitated the process of globalisation. The whole world has become like a village in which everybody knows about the happenings in the world and is also affected by the same. Communication has made it possible to receive and send information from one point to any other point of the world and vice-versa. Same is true for transport.</li> </ul> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Explain the meaning of 'global commons'. How are environmental concerns becoming important in global politics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global commons are those resources which are not owned by any one but rather shared by a community. They include earth's atmosphere Antarctica, the Ocean floor and outer space.</li> <li>• <u>Different environmental concerns becoming important in global politics.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Cultivable area is barely expanding any more, Agricultural land is losing fertility, grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries over harvested.</li> <li>(ii) Safe drinking water is not available to many areas and population. Billions have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of more than three million children every years.</li> <li>(iii) Natural forest are being cut and people are being displaced. It has cost</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>2+4=6</p>

	<p>climate disturbances and loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>(iv) A steady decline in the ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere is posing a real danger to eco systems and human health.</p> <p>(v) Coastal pollution is adding to the deterioration in the quality of marine environment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	2+4=6
Q-25.	<p>Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.</p>	
Ans.	<p><u>Three factors responsible for the US hegemony in world Policies</u></p> <p>(i) <u>The U.S. Hegemony as a Hard Power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important factor for the overwhelming superiority of US power is its superiority of its military power.</li> <li>• American military dominance is both absolute and relative. In absolute terms, the US has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately, lethally and in real time. While its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the dangers of war.</li> <li>• No other power can remotely match US military might. It spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined.</li> <li>• The military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending, but on the qualitative gap, that no other power can match.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p>(ii) <u>The US Hegemony as a structural power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hegemony in this second sense is in the role played by the US in providing global public goods – such as the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs)</li> <li>• The naval power of the hegemony is another reason for its structural power.</li> <li>• The internet is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950.</li> <li>• There is not a single sector of the world economy in which an American firm does not feature in the “top three” lists.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p>(iii) <u>The U.S Hegemony as a soft power</u></p> <p>The predominance of the US in the world today is based not only on its military power and economic powers, but also on its cultural presence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All ideas of good life and personal success, most of the dreams of individuals and societies across the globe, are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 21<sup>st</sup> century America.</li> <li>• America is the most powerful culture on earth. The cool pair of blue jeans is an example of it.</li> <li>• The influence of Macdonalds and the KFC is also very visible.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Positive Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh</u></li> </ul> <p>Relations between India and Bangladesh are based on the moral support given by India during the freedom struggle of Bangladesh. India had to bear the influx of</p>	

	<p>more than 80 lakh refugees. But the rapid change of governments and assassination of Mujib impacted the strong relations between the two. But still some positive aspects do exist:</p> <p>(i) Bangladesh is a part of ‘Look East Policy’.</p> <p>(ii) On disaster management and environmental issues the two states have been cooperating regularly.</p> <p>(iii) A few differences have been resolved amicably.</p> <p>(iv) Both sides are trying to identify the common threats and areas of cooperation.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant aspect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Negative Aspects of India’s relations with Bangladesh</u></li> </ul> <p>(i) Illegal migration of Bangladesh in the states of India.</p> <p>(ii) Dispute over sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.</p> <p>(iii) Islamic fundamentalist groups are against having good relations with India.</p> <p>(iv) BangleDesh government have felt Indian government as a regional bully.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant aspect)</p>	3+3=6
<p>Q-26.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers’ agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.</p> <p>Candidates are free to give own logical arguments for making demands on behalf of farmers. (Weightage should be given for logical presentation of the demands). These demands may be:</p> <p>(i) Free electricity for agriculture</p> <p>(ii) Minimum Support Price for the agricultural produce should be enhanced.</p> <p>(iii) Agricultural insurance for all the farmers.</p> <p>(iv) No ban on movement of agricultural products from one state to other states.</p> <p>(Or any other justified demand)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be supported with arguments)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p> <p>Candidates are free to express their view point, it may be either yes or no but the answer should be supported with appropriate arguments. Weightage should be given for originality and logic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate writes “yes” then the answer may include the following points or any other relevant point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) People have given absolute majority to one party i.e. B.J.P.</li> <li>(ii) People were fed up with the previous experience of coalition governments.</li> <li>(iii) Regional parties like S.P., B.S.P, DMK etc. have been wiped out.</li> <li>(iv) Many important decision could not be taken due to varying interests of coalition parties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If a candidate writes “No” then the answer may include the following points or any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional parties still have relevance and they are ruling in different states.</li> <li>(ii) Congress and B.J.P both are trying continuously to woo the regional parties in their favour.</li> <li>(iii) The present government still depends and needs the support of different</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3x2=6

	<p>regional parties to get the bills passed in the Parliament.</p> <p>(iv) At present, the Congress party is trying to unite the opposition parties/ regional parties against the ruling party with the purpose to regain power.</p> <p>(Any three points in each case)</p>	3x2=6
Q-27.	Analyse any three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975.	
Ans.	<p>The Lessons:</p> <p>(i) Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. Defeat of Indira Gandhi in 1977 election supports the above fact.</p> <p>(ii) Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in constitution that have been rectified. It could not have been misused if there had not been ambiguities.</p> <p>(iii) Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy.</p> <p>(iv) No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interest of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.</p> <p>(Any three lessons)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Analyse any three major factors which led the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p><u>Major factors responsible for popularity of Indira Gandhi</u></p> <p>(i) The popular slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalisation of Banks.</p> <p>(iii) Abolition of Privy Purse.</p> <p>(iv) Land reform laws and Land Ceiling Act</p> <p>(v) Boldness and strong decisions taken by Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(Any three to be explained)</p>	3x2=6