

Series GEFH 1/4



SET ~ 2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

59/4/2

रोल नं.

Roll No.

1 7 6 3 8 7 8 4



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

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

राजनीति विज्ञान POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

(i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं ।

Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.

(ii) 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.

(iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं ।

Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.

(iv) 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.

(v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक 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.

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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. Which of these statements about the political decisions taken after independence related to development are correct ?

- (i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social-economic justice.
- (ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.
- (iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.
- (iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

Choose the correct option :

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

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2. Which one of the following statements about the Second Five Year Plan is *not* correct ?

- (a) It was drafted by some leading industrialists.
- (b) It stressed on the development of heavy industries.
- (c) Its time period was 1956 – 61.
- (d) It wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.

3. Which among the following is a threat to non-traditional security ?

- (a) War
- (b) Manufacturing of weapons
- (c) Terrorism
- (d) Internal disturbances

4. From the following statements about India's Nuclear Policy, choose the correct statement(s) :

- (i) India's nuclear programme was started in the late 1940s.
- (ii) Nehru was against nuclear weapons and pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
- (iii) India was in support of the NPT at the time of its adoption but its indefinite expansion plan forced India to change its stand.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Only (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)



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) : The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens.

Reason (R) : The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.

- (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. 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) : There was a large-scale migration of refugees into India during the 1971 war with Pakistan.

Reason (R) : Pakistan had planned the migration to disturb the Indian economy.

- (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. Which Chinese leader paid an official visit to India in 1956 ?


- (a) Hua Guofeng
(b) Zhao Ziyang
(c) Zhou Enlai
(d) Li Peng

8. Arrange the following in chronological order :

- (i) Split in Congress Party
(ii) Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi
(iii) Fifth General Elections
(iv) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister

Choose the correct option :

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

9. Which of the following statements about the 'Arab Spring' are *not* correct ? 
- (i) It began in 2008.
 - (ii) The struggle was against terrorism and pollution.
 - (iii) It raised its voice against corruption and unemployment.
 - (iv) It was basically a demand for democracy.

Select the correct option :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
 - (b) (iii) and (iv) only
 - (c) (i) and (ii) only
 - (d) (i) and (iii) only
10. A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis is known as _____.
- (a) Confidence-Building Measures
 - (b) Arms Control
 - (c) Alliance
 - (d) Disarmament
11. Who became the Prime Minister of India after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 ?
- (a) Jagjivan Ram
 - (b) Morarji Desai
 - (c) Indira Gandhi
 - (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
12. Which one of the following countries is *not* a member of SAARC ?
- (a) India
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Sri Lanka
 - (d) China



SECTION B

13. Give any two arguments to justify India's policy of Non-alignment. $2 \times 1 = 2$
14. Highlight any two functions of UNICEF which make it a significant part of the United Nations. $2 \times 1 = 2$
15. Suggest any two measures to strengthen India's traditional security. $2 \times 1 = 2$
16. Explain any two reasons for the victory of Congress in the Southern States in the general election of 1977. $2 \times 1 = 2$
17. Evaluate any two functions of NITI Aayog. $2 \times 1 = 2$
18. Why is it necessary for coalition governments to accommodate and aggregate variety of interests? Explain. 2

SECTION C

19. "India's impressive technological growth in recent years has made the country an attractive partner of US." Support the statement giving any four examples. $4 \times 1 = 4$
20. Analyse any two developments of the recent years in Jammu and Kashmir. $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Support the statement with two arguments. $2 \times 2 = 4$
22. What is meant by 'Veto Power'? Name any four countries that enjoy veto power. $2 + 2 = 4$
23. Examine any two main reasons which led to the mid-term elections in India in 1980. $2 \times 2 = 4$



SECTION D

24. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 15), four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these States on the basis of 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 :

4x1

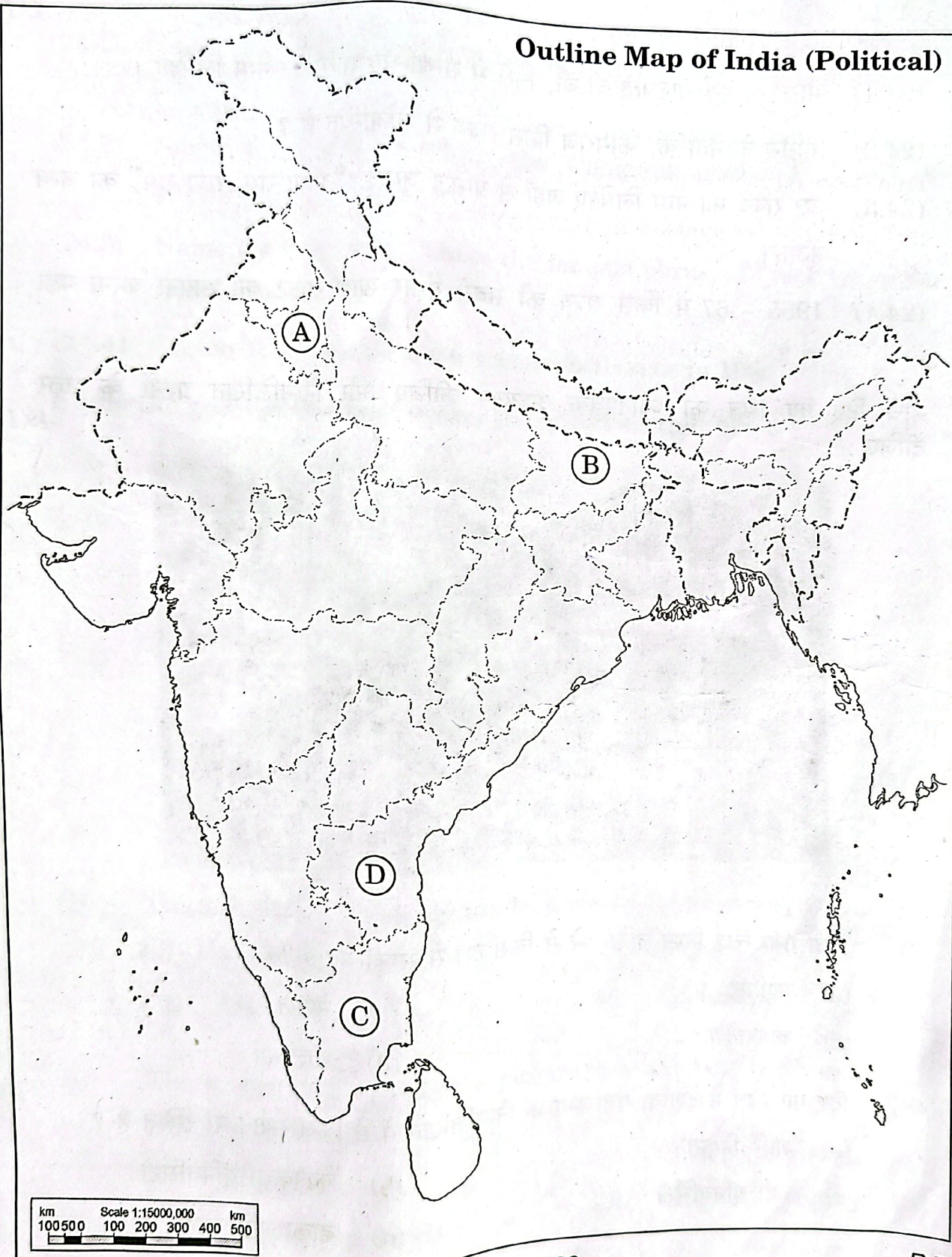
- (i) The State related to V.V. Giri, the former President of India.
- (ii) The State related to the Congress leader, K. Kamaraj.
- (iii) The State from where the phrase, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" originated.
- (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 – 1967.

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



For question no. 24

Outline Map of India (Political)





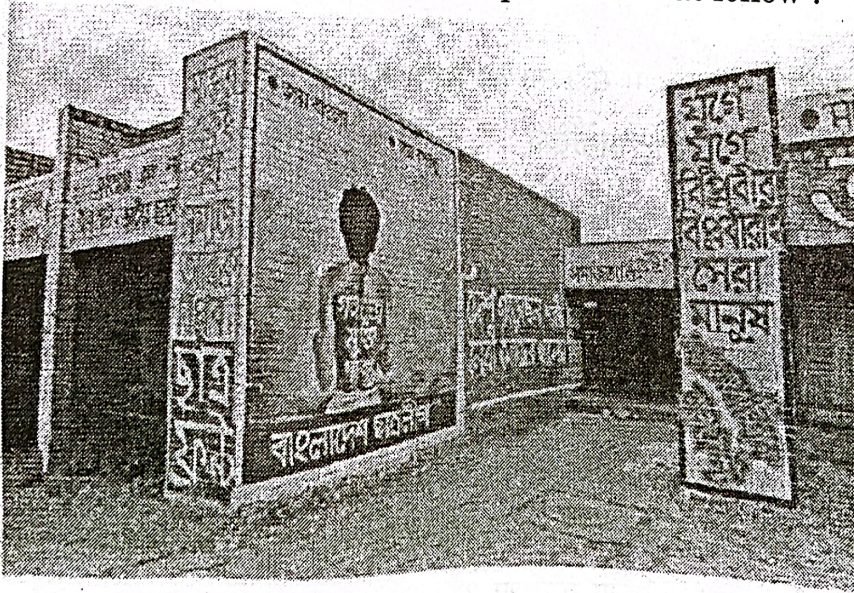
Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 24.

4×1=4

- (24.1) Name the State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.
- (24.2) Name the State to which the Congress leader K. Kamaraj belonged.
- (24.3) Name the State from where the famous phrase, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" originated.
- (24.4) Which State faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 – 67 ?

25. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow :

4×1=4



- (i) The given picture belongs to which one of the following countries ?
- (a) Myanmar (b) Nepal
- (c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka
- (ii) The memorial shown in the picture is located at which one of the following places ?
- (a) Shantiniketan (b) Calcutta University
- (c) Burma University (d) Dhaka University



- (iii) When did the incident related to the picture happen ?
(a) 1950 (b) 1975
(c) 1982 (d) 1987
- (iv) Which military ruler was the cause for this memorial ?
(a) General Musharraf (b) Lt. General H.M. Ershad
(c) Ziaur Rahman (d) Zia-ul-Haq

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

4×1=4

- (25.1) Which country is Bhutan's biggest source of developmental aid ?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) India (d) China
- (25.2) A landlocked country of South Asia is :
(a) Maldives (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) Pakistan
- (25.3) In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders ?
(a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
(b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed
(c) General Yahya Khan
(d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad
- (25.4) The Seven Party Alliance is related to which country ?
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Pakistan



26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : $4 \times 1 = 4$

The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, the partition on religious basis had taken place. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation.

(i) At the time of partition, which one of the following States was divided on the basis of religious majority ?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

(ii) Which one of the following Princely States was the first to announce to remain independent and not to join the Union of India ?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Junagarh
- (d) Travancore

(iii) Why was the Muslim League formed ?

- (a) To propose 'two-nation theory'
- (b) To form a new nation named Pakistan
- (c) To prepare the constitution of Pakistan
- (d) To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India



- (iv) What was the stand of the Interim Indian Government on partition ?
- (a) It was against partition.
 - (b) It wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.
 - (c) It wanted India to become a Hindu nation.
 - (d) It was in favour of treating people on religious basis.

SECTION E

27. (a) Highlight any three environmental concerns significant to global politics.

3×2=6

OR

- (b) Highlight any three international environmental movements and their importance.

3×2=6

28. (a) Evaluate the role of ASEAN in the contemporary world.

6

OR

- (b) "In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China has received the benefits of economic reforms." Support the statement with three arguments.

3×2=6

29. (a) Analyse the objectives of the "Operation Iraqi Freedom" and its outcomes.

3+3=6

OR

- (b) Analyse any three consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

3×2=6

30. (a) Highlight any three major developments that took place in Indian politics during NDA III and NDA IV.

3×2=6

OR

- (b) Highlight any three points of consensus that emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha Elections, 2004.

3×2=6