• कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 16 हैं।
• प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नंबर 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 पूर्वाञ्चल में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ें और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखें।
• Please check that this question paper contains 16 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.

राजनीतिविज्ञान

POLITICAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 100

Maximum Marks : 100

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P.T.O.
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. Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualised by both Russia and India.

2. What was the significance of ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’?

3. Give a suitable example to show that globalisation need not always be positive.

4. Why does development have different meanings for different sections of the people?

5. Why is violence between two communities considered as a threat to democracy?

6. In which way did the policy of Non-Alignment serve India’s interests?

7. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.
8. Match the following meaningfully from the names in Column ‘A’ with the information in Column ‘B’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Column ‘A’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Column ‘B’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Indira Gandhi</td>
<td>(i) A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Ram Manohar Lohia</td>
<td>(ii) Symbol of opposition during emergency of 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Jai Prakash Narayan</td>
<td>(iii) Nationalisation of banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Jagjiwan Ram</td>
<td>(iv) Best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?

10. What will happen if the regions are not given their due share in decision-making at the national level?
11. What was the main objective behind China’s adoption of the Soviet model of economy? In which two ways was China benefitted by it?

12. Describe terrorism as a new source of threat to security.

13. Explain any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India.


15. What distinguished the dominance of the Congress Party in India from the one-party dominance in other countries? Explain.

16. Examine the dramatic changes that took place in the party system in India during 1969 to 1977.
Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. This division happened first in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why, these were also called the ‘western’ and the ‘eastern’ alliances.

(i) Name one organisation each related to the ‘western’ and the ‘eastern’ alliances.

(ii) Why were the smaller states interested in joining the super alliances?

(iii) How did the ‘alliance system’ threaten to divide the world?
The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military’s authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. Given their fear of the threat of what they call ‘global Islamic terrorism’ and the apprehension that Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

(i) What is meant by ‘global Islamic terrorism’?
(ii) Why did Pakistan lack genuine international support for democratic rule?
(iii) Why was the military regime in Pakistan considered as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia?
Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Critics of popular movements often argue that collective actions like strikes, sit-ins and rallies disrupt the functioning of the government, delay decision-making and destabilise the routines of democracy. Such an argument invites a deeper question: why do these movements resort to such assertive forms of action? We have seen that popular movements have raised legitimate demands of the people and have involved large scale participation of citizens. It should be noted that the groups mobilised by these movements are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society from marginal social groups.

(i) Popular movements resort to which two types of assertive actions?
(ii) How far do you agree with the arguments given by the critics?
(iii) Why are groups involved in popular movements mostly from marginal social groups?
20. नीचे दिए गए कार्तून का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करिए तथा उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:

(i) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए डंडे को संभालने वाले व्यक्ति को पहचानिए तथा उसका नाम लिखिए।

(ii) कार्तून में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओर अधिक झुकाव क्यों दिखाया गया है?

(iii) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पर अधिक बल दिए जाने के कारण, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा?

1 + 2 + 2 = 5
Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(i) Identify and name the person who is holding the balancing beam between the public sector and the private sector.

(ii) Why has a big tilt towards the public sector been shown in the cartoon?

(iii) How did the over-emphasis on public sector adversely affect the Indian economy?
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:

(20.1) Distinguish between the public sector and the private sector with the help of at least one example each.

(20.2) Keeping in mind the Indian context, which type of economy would you prefer and why?

(20.3) Globalisation has promoted which type of economic sector?

21. विश्व के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में पाँच देशों को A, B, C, D तथा E द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए तथा उनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या तथा सम्बन्धित अक्षर सहित, निम्नलिखित तालिका के अनुसार अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या</th>
<th>सम्बन्धित अक्षर</th>
<th>देश का नाम</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown as A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify these countries and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following format in your answer-book:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No. of the information used</th>
<th>Alphabet concerned</th>
<th>Name of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The county where Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987.
(ii) This country is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries.
(iii) This country is known for its forest movements.
(iv) The first anti-dam movement aimed to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests was launched in this country.
(v) The largest producer of mineral oil in the world.
प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21:

(21.1) Mention any two environmental concerns that have a long history.

(21.2) Explain the significance of ‘Earth Summit’ held in 1992.

(21.3) Highlight any two features of the Kyto Protocol.

22. नव-अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था (NIEO) की धारणा को जन्म देने वाली परिस्थितियों को उजागर कीजिए। इस प्रयास को कमजोर बनाने वाले किन्हीं दो कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

सोवियत संघ के विघटन ने किन तीन तरीकों से विश्व राजनीति को प्रभावित किया? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Highlight the circumstances which gave birth to the idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO). Explain any two factors that weakened this initiative.

OR

In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics? Explain.

23. द्रांगागत ताकत के रूप में अमरीकी वर्चस्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

अथवा

एक आर्थिक समुदाय के रूप में एशिया की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।
Examine the U.S. hegemony as a structural power.

OR

Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.

24. संयुक्त राष्ट्र के छः प्रमुख अंगों का उल्लेख कीजिए और उनमें से किन्हीं दो के कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए। 2+4=6

अथवा

dwitiya visva yuddha ke parshaut, ashisha tha afrikwa ke nab sahavat deshon ke sampaak aane wali suraksha samvanthi chunoneitiyaa ka varnna kiijie.

Mention the six principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them.

OR

Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

25. kya aap is kathon se samhat hain ki “sahavat bhavana ki videsh niyati mein shantrpaurn visva ka sapan raah hai”? apne uttar ke samardhan mein koi teein upayukt tark diijie। 3x2=6

अथवा

“bhavana avani vinylkteerthana ki prakriyaa ka ek prabhal samardhan aur rangbhed (nastlayd) ki niyati ka khatru virodya raah hai.” is kathon ke pashon mein koi teein upayukt tark diijie। 3x2=6

Do you agree with the statement that “the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world”? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

OR

Give any three suitable arguments in favour of “India being a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racialism”.

59/1 15 P.T.O.
26. 1975 में लगाए गए आपातकाल से असहमति तथा विरोध के रूप में घटित गतिविधियों को उजागर कीजिए। आपकी राय में, इन गतिविधियों का जनमत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

अथवा

‘इंदिरा बनाम सिंडीकेट’ के मुद्दे का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे ने इंदिरा गाँधी के समक्ष किस प्रकार की चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत की?

Highlight the acts of dissent and resistance to the Emergency imposed in 1975. In your opinion, how did these acts affect the public opinion?

OR

Analyse the issue ‘Indira vs the Syndicate’. What type of challenges did the issue pose before Indira Gandhi?

27. भारत में निविधता में एकता बनाए रखने के लिए तनाव के किन्हीं तीन दायरों का वर्णन कीजिए जिनको अभी हल किया जाना बाकी है।

अथवा

1989 के पश्चात् भारत के अधिकांश राजनीतिक दलों में बढ़ती हुई सहमति की किन्हीं तीन मुख्य बातों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe any three areas of tension which are yet to be solved to retain unity in diversity in India.

OR

Describe any three elements of growing consensus among most of the political parties of India after 1989.