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

- 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 35 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.

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(i) सभा प्रश्न आनवाय हैं।

(ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 – 10 तक एक अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 11 – 20 तक दो अंकों के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 21 – 30 तक चार अंकों के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(v) प्रश्न संख्या 31 – 35 तक छः अंकों के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vi) प्रश्न संख्या 30 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है। इसके उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

**General Instructions:**

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Questions number 1 – 10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

(iii) Questions number 11 – 20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Questions number 21 – 30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Questions number 31 – 35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

(vi) Question number 30 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer-book.

1. दक्षेस (SAARC) के किन्हीं दो सदस्य राज्यों के नामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

   2×\frac{1}{2}=1

   विशेषता से क्या अभिप्राय है?

   उनके उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

2. ‘छुपा’ की रणनीति से क्या अभिप्राय है?

   1

   What is meant by the strategy of ‘hide’?

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में न्यायराजियों की संख्या कितनी होती है? उनका कार्यकाल कितना होता है?

   \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1

   How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice? What is their tenure?
5. How is 'balance of power' a component of traditional security?

6. Which political party emerged as the largest opposition party in the first general election of free India?

7. What was 'Congress Syndicate'?

8. What was P.C. Mahalanobis famous for?

9. Which political party emerged as the largest opposition party in the first general election of free India?

10. What is meant by party-based movements?

11. Define Cold War.


13. State any one way to overcome hegemony.

14. Write the full form of SAARC. Mention the names of its two smallest member-countries.

15. Highlight any two environmental concerns of global politics.

16. Mention any two challenges faced by India at the time of independence.
18. Why were some land-reforms not successful in India?

When and by whom was Panchsheel enunciated?

19. What was the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985?

20. Which action of the Government of India threatened the fish workers’ lives in a big way? Which organisation did they form at the national level?

21. Explain the Cuban Missile Crisis.

22. Which country threatened the US with nuclear weapons during the Cold War?

(i) Why did the US and the USSR engage in a nuclear arms race?

(ii) Which countries were the main players in the Cold War?

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(i) What does the cartoon tell you about the role of India and Pakistan in the process of regional cooperation in South Asia?

(ii) The four chairs marked as B, M, N and S are reserved for the remaining four member-countries of SAARC. Write their names.

Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 22.

2+1+1=4

(i) Explain the significant role of India and Pakistan in the process of regional cooperation.

(ii) Write the full form of SAARC.

(iii) Write the full form of SAFTA.
Describe any four proposed criteria for the next permanent as well as non-permanent members of the Security Council in order to improve its functioning.

24. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.

25. How was the environmental agenda pursued by global north different from that of global south as was obvious at the Rio Summit? Explain.

26. Define globalisation. Mention its any two characteristics.

27. Bring out any two differences each between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, as well as between the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party.


29. Why were 1960s labelled as the ‘dangerous decade’? Explain.
(i) यह राज्य 1979 से 1985 तक 'विदेशियों' के विरुद्ध होने वाले आंदोलनों का सर्वोत्तम उदाहरण है।

(ii) यह राज्य स्वतंत्र भारत का वह प्रथम भाग था जहाँ सार्वभौमिक व्यस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर 1948 में आम चुनाव हुआ।

(iii) यह राज्य जहाँ राजीव गांधी तथा लालडङ्गा के बीच 1986 में शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

(iv) इस राज्य का निर्माण 1960 में हुआ।
In the given political map of North-East India, four States are marked as A, B, C, and D. Identify these with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer-book along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned:

(i) The State is the best example of movements against the ‘outsiders’ from 1979 to 1985.

(ii) The State is the first part of free India where general elections were held in 1948 on the basis of universal adult franchise.

(iii) The State where Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed a peace accord in 1986.

(iv) The State was created in 1960.
Answer the following questions:

(i) Which State of the North-East India is the best example of movements against the ‘outsiders’ from 1979 – 1985?

(ii) Which State was the first part of free India where general elections on the basis of universal adult franchise were held in 1948?

(iii) Which State is related to the accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga in 1986?

(iv) Which State of the North-East was created in 1960?

31. पूर्व सोवियत संघ के विघटन के किन्हीं छः कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

अथवा

“गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन अब आप्राप्य संगठन हो गया है।” क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कोई तीन उपयुक्त तर्क दीजिए।

Examine any six factors which led to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

OR

“Non-aligned Movement has become irrelevant today.” Do you agree with this statement? Give any three suitable arguments to support your answer.
Explain the US hegemony as structural power, with the help of any two suitable examples.

OR

Why was the European Union established? Describe its economic, political, diplomatic and military influences.

33. हरित क्रान्ति क्या थी? इसके किंत्रों दो सकारात्मक और दो नकारात्मक परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

अथवा
राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग का कार्य क्या था? इसकी प्रमुख सिफारिश क्या थी? इस सिफारिश को किस प्रकार लागू किया गया?

What was the Green Revolution? Mention any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.

OR

What was the task of the States Reorganisation Commission? What was its most salient recommendation? How was the recommendation materialised?

34. 1970 के दशक में भारत की कार्यवाही एवं न्यायपालिका के बीच कितने तीन विवादों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा
1970 के दशक के प्रारम्भ में, प्रधान मन्त्री इंदिरा गाँधी की सरकार किन कारणों से लोकप्रिय हुई?

Explain any three controversies between the executive and the judiciary of India in 1970s.

OR

What were the factors which led to the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s Government in the early 1970s?
का प्रश्न और उसके नीचे लिख प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

3×2=6

(i) महिला आंदोलन के दौरान उनकी दो मुख्य माँगें क्या थीं?
(ii) भारतीय संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं को मिले आरक्षण से उन्हें कौन-से दो लाभ पहुंचे?
(iii) संसद में रखे गए महिलाओं के आरक्षण संबंधी संशोधन विधेयक को आवश्यक समर्थन क्यों नहीं मिला? कोई दो कारण लिखिए।

अन्तराल

निम्नलिखित अवतरण को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे लिख प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

कांग्रेस की हार के साथ भारत की दलीय व्यवस्था से उसका दबदबा खत्म हो गया। 1960 के दशक के अंतिम सालों में कांग्रेस के एकछत्री राज को चुनौती मिली थी, लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस ने भारतीय राजनीति पर अपना प्रभुत्व फिर से कायम किया। नब्बे के दशक में कांग्रेस की अग्रणी हैसियत को एक बार फिर चुनौती मिली। बहरहाल इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कांग्रेस की जगह कोई दूसरी पार्टी प्रमुख हो गई?

कांग्रेस के दबदबे के खामों के साथ बहुदलीय शासन-प्रणाली का युग शुरू हुआ। यह तो निश्चित ही है कि अपने देश में अनेक पार्टियाँ चुनाव लड़ती आई हैं। हमारी संसद में हमेशा कई दलों के सांसद रहे हैं। 1989 के बाद एक नई बात देखने में आई। अब कई पार्टियाँ इस तरह उभरीं कि किसी एक-दो पार्टी को ही अधिकांश वोट या सीट नहीं मिल पाते थे। इसका मतलब यह भी हुआ कि 1989 के बाद लोकसभा के चुनावों में कभी भी किसी एक पार्टी को पूर्ण बहुमत नहीं मिली। इस बदलाव के साथ केंद्र में गठबंधन सरकारों का दौर शुरू हुआ और केंद्रीय पार्टियाँ ने गठबंधन सरकार बनाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी।

प्रश्न:

(i) नब्बे के दशक में कांग्रेस के आधिपत्य को लोगों की नजरों में कौन-सी चुनौती मिली?
(ii) केंद्रीय पार्टियों ने केंद्र में गठबंधन सरकार बनाने में क्या भूमिका निभाई?
(iii) गठबंधन के नए युग में किन्हीं दो प्रमुख राजनीतिक बदलावों का उद्धर्ध कीजिए।
Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Focus of the women's movement gradually shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations. The movement made demands of equal representation to women in politics during the nineties. 73rd and 74th amendments have granted reservations to women in local level political offices. Demands for extending similar reservations in State and Central legislatures have also been made. A Constitution Amendment Bill to this effect has been proposed but has not received enough support from the Parliament yet.

Questions:
(i) During the women's movement, which were their two main demands?
(ii) According to the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution, by granting reservations to women, in which two ways have they been benefitted?
(iii) Why could the Constitution Amendment Bill regarding the reservation to the women not get enough support? Mention any two reasons.

OR

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

The defeat of the Congress party marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. Way back in the late sixties, the dominance of the Congress party was challenged; but the Congress under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, managed to re-establish its predominant position in politics. The nineties saw yet another challenge to the predominant position of the Congress. It did not, however, mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in its place.

Thus, began an era of multi-party system. To be sure, a large number of political parties always contested elections in our country. Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. What happened after 1989 was the emergence of several parties in such a way that one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats. This also meant that no single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha election held since 1989. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

Questions:
(i) In the nineties, what did people see as a challenge to the predominant position of the Congress?
(ii) What crucial role did the regional parties play in forming coalition governments at the Centre?
(iii) Mention any two political changes during the new era of coalition governments.