



कुल पृष्ठ संख्या-32 (कवर पेज सहित)

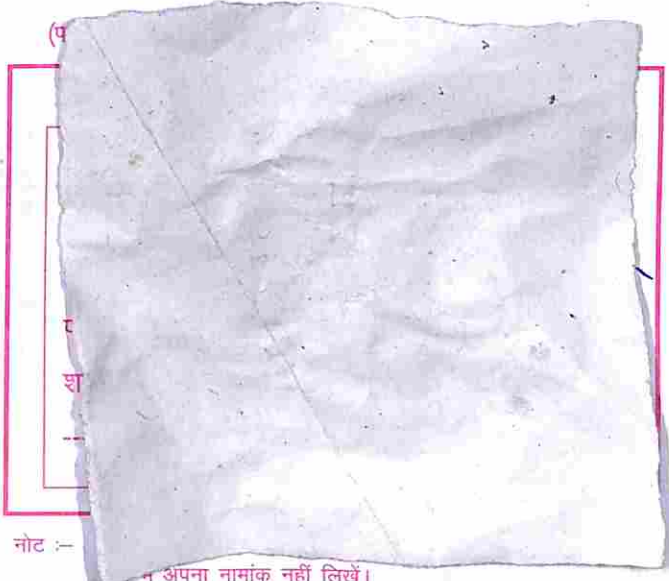
क्रम संख्या

2947958



माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा



नोट :-

अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी अंग्रेजी

विषय Political Science

परीक्षा का दिन Thursday

दिनांक 21-04-22

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य हैं, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।

(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ : 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	12	19	3
2	6	20	3
3	12	21	4
4	2	22	4
5	2	23	4
6	2	24	
7	2	25	
8	2	26	
9	2	27	
10	2	28	
11	2	29	
12	2	30	
13	2	31	
14	1½	योग	99½
15	2	प्राप्त अंकों को कुल योग (Round off)	
16	2	अंकों में	
17	3	शब्दों में	
18	3		

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर [Signature] संकेतांक 31120

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 168/2021

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका पृथक से उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में, "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाइन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
 - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
 - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केंद्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना सौंपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक के 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कागज उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार का त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

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~~Q1~~~~(i) (C) 1949~~~~(ii) (B) Russia~~~~(iii) (A) Nepal~~~~(iv) (D) 24th October 1945~~~~(v) (A) 11 September, 2001~~~~(vi) (D) Brazil~~~~(vii) (B) 1953~~~~(viii) (A) Sukumar Sen~~~~(ix) (B) Verghese Kurien~~~~(x) (C) Indira Gandhi~~~~(xi) (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar~~~~(xii) (B) 415~~



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6	92	(i) In 1962, Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
		(ii) In August 1945, America drop atomic bomb on Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
		(iii) In 1960, India and Pakistan signed an Indus water Treaty with the help of world bank.
		(iv) The world council of indigenous people was formed in 1975.
		(v) The constitution of India was adopted on 26th November 1949.
		(vi) In 1990, the National Front Government implemented the recommendations of the Mandal commission.



Q3

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(i) USA, USSR, Britain and France were included in the 'Allied group' (1939-45) of the second world war. The war was between Allied power and axis power.

(ii) Farakka Brahmaputra river water treaty was signed between India and Bangladesh for sharing the water of river Ganga.

(iii) The permanent members of UN are:-

1. USA
2. Russia
3. China
4. Britain
5. France

(iv) Two sides of the non-traditional concept of security are:-

(a) Human security has gained importance to protection

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of ~~state~~ human rather than the protection of state.

(v). Global security:-

It includes ~~see~~ security from global threats such as global warming etc.

(vi). Biological weapons convention was happened in 1972.

155 states signed BWC.

(vii). 'Commons of Humanity' are also called global commons.

• These are the resources which are shared by the global community.

• Global community is responsible for the protection and conservation

• e.g. - Earth's Atmosphere, Antarctica.

(viii). Congress party dominated the first three general elections in India.

• It won 365 seats in the



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election of 1952, Congress party won 371 and 361 seats in the election of 1957 and 1962 respectively.

(viii) In year 1964 communist party was divided into CPI and CPI (Marxist).

There was one section within the communist party who supported china.

After the differences, it was separated and formed CPI (M).

(ix) Bombay Plan was formed in 1944.

The big industrialists of the country came together and drafted a proposal to set a planned economy for the country.

It plan asked the central govt. to take initiatives in the industrial sector for development.

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- (x) In year 1989 Janata party and other regional party came together and formed 'National Front Government'.
- It was supported by BJP and left.
 - They supported National Front to keep the Congress out of power.

- xii) Ranbir Rain was the founder of 'Bahujan Samaj Party'.
- The party got the support of Bahujans (SC, ST and OBC).
 - This party was working in UP, MP states.

- (xiii) BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) main objective was to unite the Backward caste and develop them.

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4. Small countries were useful to superpowers during the cold war because they get:-

(i) vital resources such as oil, minerals etc. are obtained.

(ii) economic support to buy military weapons and develop them.

(iii) Territory to launch missile.

(iv) Location to spy each other.

5. The policy of non-alignment served India's own interest because:-

(i) It allowed India to take international decisions which served its own interest.

(ii) India could do 'Balance of power' if one superpower ignored India, it could go

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to another one.

6. Shock therapy refers to the painful transition from authoritarian soviet system to capitalist democracy.

• This transition was supported by the World Bank and IMF.

• It means completely ridding out the soviet system.

• collective farms were replaced by cooperative farms.

• FOI and foreign investment were promoted.

• Private ownership was the dominant form of ownership.

7. Two effects of the disintegration of the soviet union are:

(i) end of cold war between the USA and USSR.

(ii) USA became the sole power.

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accepted
as

- (iii) liberal democracy was the best form of governance.
- (iv) emergence of new countries in the world politics

8. LITE (Liberation Tiger for Tamil Eelam) was a militant organisation formed in 1983.

It asked for the proper representation of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

It wanted govt. to make suitable policies for the development of Tamils.

It caused violent uprisings in the Tamil state Sri Lanka.

9. Two reasons for the tensions between India and Pakistan are:-

(i) The most crucial issue between India and PAK is Kash-
mir conflict. Both had war
for ever. the Kashmir issue

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[war - ~~194~~ 1948, 1965].

(ii) There is a conflict over Siamchin's glacier.

(iii) River water is another cause of conflict between both of them. Both have differences over Indus water.

10. Kyoto Protocol was signed in year 1997 in Japan.

• This protocol sets limits on the emission of greenhouse gases.

2. It protects the environment by setting limit on emission of harmful gases such as CO₂, methane, carbon monoxide etc.

• 160 states signed the Kyoto protocol.

11. There were many challenges before India when it became independent. The challenges were:

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i) First challenge was to unite the nation. At the time of independence there were 565 constitutions and it was then believed that India could not remain unite for long.

ii) Second challenge was to estab-
lish democracy. India accepted representative democracy on the basis of parliamentary form of govt. Challenge was to establish democracy in accordance to constitution.

iii) Ensure well being of entire society.

10) The Congress was a Social and ideological Alliance.

• Free. There were urban class, rich, upper middle class, peasants, workers etc. within the Congress.

It represents the diversity and cultural diversity of India.

• Presence of different ideologies such as extremists, pacifist, left, right made it ideolo-
gical alliance as well.

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• Thus congress acted like a rainbow like coalition

13. In 1970, Gujarat milk cooperative started AMU.

• This AMU operation flood was also called white revolution

• It increased the milk production

• It provided employment to women and reduced poverty

• operation flood was the major source of village income.

• It also decreased the cost of milk by eliminating middle man

• Verghese Kurien was the father of operation flood

14. Princely Prerogative refers to the special privileges given to the princes and parties members.



- In 1969 Indira Gandhi announced for the abolition of primary purse.
- This was opposed by the Congress party and Morarji Desai left the party.
- Indira gathered the public support and abolished the primary purse in 1971.
- This became the another reason for the fame of Indira Gandhi.

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15. In 1973, govt. refused the permission to fill ash trees to villagers of Uttarakhand.
- But gave the permission to the manufacturer to use the same patch of land.
 - This enraged the villagers and they started protesting against the govt.
 - They hugged the trees in order to prevent them from cutting.
 - ~~Government~~ As a result govt. banned cutting of trees for 15 years until the green



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• Case was fully restored.
• Chipko movement became the inspiration for other movements.

(14)
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16. Political consensus among the political parties were:-
(i) Economic policies (liberalisation privatisation and globalization) of 1991 were supported by all the parties.

(ii) Reservation to OBCs (Other Backward class) was also accepted by all the parties including opposition.

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17. Reasons for the disintegration of saivet union are:-

- Saivet system was authoritarian and bureaucratic.
- Lack of democracy and freedom was also reason for disintegration.



- Soviet system failed to fulfill the political and economic aspirations of people.
- It technology lagged behind the western technology.
- It neglected the urge of people to control their own cultural affairs.
- Economy of Soviet system started stagnating after 1979.
- It gave supremacy to the party members and ordinary citizens were neglected.
- Soviet system was unaccountable.
- It was corrupted and enraged the citizens.
- Reforms of Gorbachev resulted in the disintegration of the USSR.
- The rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty was the most immediate cause of the disintegration.



- 18 • In 1992 in Rio De Janeiro 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' was accepted.
- Developed countries of first world were concerned about the environmental depletion.
 - While the developing countries of the third world were concerned about the relationship between environment and development.
 - They said the most of the greenhouse gas emission is caused by the developed countries.
 - Southern developed countries were known as countries of 'North'.
 - Developing countries were known as countries of 'South'.
 - The southern countries argued that they are in the phase of development.
 - So they should not be subjected to the same restrictions as of northern

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countries,

- This was accepted in the 'Earth Summit' and came to be known as 'common' but differentiated responsibilities.

19. - The first five year plan was started from 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1956.

- The plan was drafted by M.N. Raj.

- First FYP focused on the agricultural sector.

3. - After the partition the agrarian sector was hit hard and needed urgent focus.

- First FYP plan emphasised on the development of agriculture.

- It focused on increasing the production and improving irrigation.

- Development of dams such as Bhakra Nangal and Hirakund dam was done.



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- Land reforms were initiated.
- It identified the land distribution pattern in India.
- First five year plan also focussed on savings to raise national income.
- It was good plan but it was less focused on industrialization.
- First five year plan tried to eradicate rural poverty.

20. Fourth general election (1967) period of political earthquake for congress.
- It won the lowest number of seats as compared to first three elections.
 - In election of 1971, congress was divided into congress (R) and congress (O). congress (R) managed to win 352 seats.
 - It won 375 seats to the help of CPI.
 - congress got 48% of votes and congress (R) got 44% of votes itself.



- It again restored the centrality it got in elections of 1952, 1957, ~~and~~ 1962.
 - Indira Gandhi was responsible for such an great victory.
 - She made efforts to get the support of poor, disadvantaged sections.
 - She gave the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.
 - Indira Gandhi also announced the abolition of primary trusts of Congress in 1964 but it was the majority of Congress in 1967 re-creation of Congress.
 - Congress (R) did not have the capability to accommodate some sections dependent on state such as dalits and adivasi.
- 2) In 1997, Kofi Annan passed a resolution. These are the criteria for becoming permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.



* Criteria are:-

- 1) Country should be major military power.
- 2) Major economic power.
- 3) Have large population.
- 4) Have Democracy and human rights.
- 5) It should be a major contributor to the UN's budget.
- 6) Representative in terms of geography, culture, etc.

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- India have all the capabilities to become a permanent member of security council.
- India is the second largest country in terms of population.
- It has the largest democracy in the world.
- India is the largest supporter of democracy.
- India regularly contributes to the UN's budget.
- It never delayed its payment.



India also sent its peace-keeping forces to UN whenever required.

India is one of the major military powers of the world. It has increased its military expenditures in recent times.

India is a major growing economic power. Its economy is growing at fast rate.

India is a resp. representative country in terms of geography, culture, etc. Different religions and cultures are present in India.

All these points are in the favour of making India a permanent member of the security council.

Becoming a permanent member will increase the power of India at international level. It will add up to the status of India and will allow



it to take important decisions
at international arena.

Q. In 1947, British India divided
to form India and Pakistan

★ Problems in Partition :-

- 4
- There was no single belt of muslim majority in India.
 - East and west Pakistan were divided by a large Indian territory.
 - Not all the frontier provinces wanted to merge in Pakistan.
 - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan opposed this but his demand was neglected.
 - Problem of non-muslim majority in the Bengal and Kolkata regions.
 - Last problem was the problem of minority on both sides.

★ Consequences of partition are.



consequences

one community
attacked other

cities became
communal zone

forced to
leave home

division
of everything

Formation
of religious
organisations

(i) ~~one community attacked other~~

• After the partition both the communities [Hindus and Muslims] attacked each other.

• They killed and abducted each other on the name of religion.

(ii) ~~cities became communal zone~~



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- Cities like Lahore, Kolkata became the communal zone.
- Hindus were afraid of going in Muslim majority area. Similarly Muslims were afraid of going in Hindu majority area.

iii) Forced to abandon homes:

- After the partition people became alien in their own homes.
- They were forced to leave their home and country.
- Around 80 lakh people were migrated and 5-10 lakh were killed.

iv) Division of everything:

- Not only boundaries, table, pin, cars etc. were also divided.
- Partition was not only the division of countries but it was the division of hearts.



(vi) Formation of Religious Organisation

- When the Pakistan became muslim state many religious organisations were formed in India.
- These organisations demanded for the govt. to make India a Hindu state.
- But our govt. formed India a secular state.

(vii) Other consequences:-

- Children were separated from their parents.
- women were killed to preserve family honour.
- women were abducted and forced to convert their religion.
- They became refugees and have to live in refugee camps.

23. 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' is the most important movement in Indian history.



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- This movement opposed the formation of ^{Dam on} Narmada river.
- Medha Patkar was most important leader who played an important role in this.
- In 1988 government decided to make a multi-purpose project on river Narmada.
- Two dams were supposed to be built on the river.
- Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and Narmada Sagar Project in M.P.
- Under this project 130 big and 3000 small dams were supposed to be constructed.
- Around 245 villages were supposed to be submerged and 2½ lakh people were displaced.
- In 1988, Narmada Bachao Andolan opposed this dam and asked for the rehabilitation of the people.



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- These tribal people were losing their home and livelihood as well.
- This movement asked govt. to do 'cost Benefit Analysis' of major projects.
- It asked that in democracy why some people have to sacrifice for the others.
- This movement also argued that why people don't have a local right to say in such projects.
- From asking to rehabilitation the bidding formation of dam.
- This movement used every democratic way to oppose the dam.
- Sit-ins, rallies, protest, judiciary and international support are the same way of opposition.
- This movement got the major victory when the



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Supreme court made a National Policy on Rehabilitation in 2003.

- This policy asked the govt. to ensure the proper rehabilitation to those who are displaced by dam.
- Supreme court order to built the dams as it was necessary for the development.
- This dam will provide drinking water, irrigation water etc.
- So, Narmada Bachao Andolan was the inspiration for other movements.

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