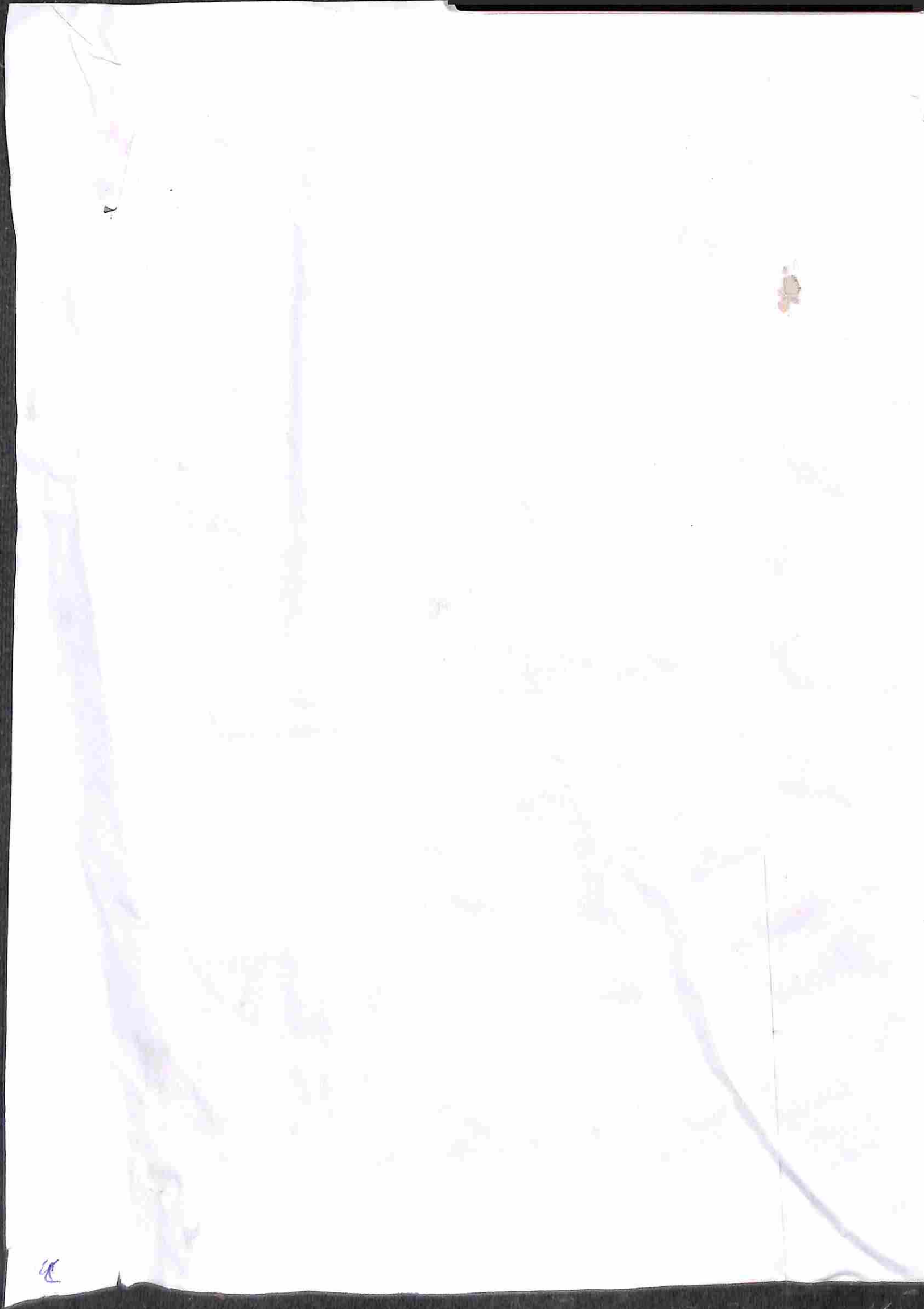




कुल पृष्ठ संख्या-32 (कवर पेज सहित)



क्रम सं.



48251

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

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नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☒

विषय POLITICAL SCIENCE

परीक्षा का दिन THURSDAY

दिनांक 06-04-23

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ को 16, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ को 18, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	11	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	1	योग	78
15	2	प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	2	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	3	78	अष्टम
18	3		

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर 311562 संकेतांक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 175/2023

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

- समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका, उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
- प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
- 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 लाईन से काटे।
- निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
 - 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।
 - 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।
 - परीक्षा केन्द्रों 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।
 - वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - 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।
- उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटे।
- जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
- भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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Section - A

1) Multiple Choice Questions

- i) B) 1914-1918
- ii) A) Operation Desert Storm
- iii) C) Euro
- iv) A) India
- v) A) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- vi) C) Saudi Arabia
- vii) C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- viii) B) Right
- ix) D) 1955
- x) C) 345
- xi) B) Jayprakash Narayan

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L xii) c) V.P. Singh

②

2) Fill in the blanks

- i) The division of Czechoslovakia created two countries named Czechs and Slovakia.
- ii) Sinhala community has an influence in the politics of Sri Lanka.
- iii) The proposal for planned economy by group of industrialists in 1944 is called Bombay Plan.
- iv) Dalai Lama, traditional leader of Tibet, sought asylum in India in 1959.
- v) 5 August 2019 Article 370 was abolished by Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019.
- vi) United Progressive Alliance was formed in the 2004 Lok Sabha elections.

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(12)

3) Very Short type Questions

i) The superpowers used to integrate the small states into their territory for their resources like oil, natural gas etc.

ii) The US Defence Headquarter is Pentagon, located in Arlington, Virginia.

iii) Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Philippines are the members of ASEAN.

iv) The countries of East Asia like Thailand and Singapore, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, or Philippines and Oceania region along with Bangladesh and Myanmar are part of India's Look East and Act East Policy.

v) 'League of Nations' was not able to resist the Second World War. Hence, all the countries decided to make a collective peace-maintaining international organisation 'United Nations Organisation.'

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vi) Non-Traditional Conception of Society

Internal
~~traditional~~
securityIt deals with
internal affairs
of the country or
the domestic
politics.External
~~traditional~~
SecurityIt deals with
military threats
outside the border
of a statevii) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is known
as 'Frontier Gandhi'.viii) The first five year plan started in
1951.ix) The first conference of the Non-Aligned
Movement was held in Belgrade.



x) After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was a contest between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi as his political successors.

xi) Under the article 352 of the constitution, emergency was declared on 25 June 1975.

xii) The recommendation of the Mandal Commission was to provide 27% reservation in the educational institutions and government jobs in public sector to Other Backward classes.

Section - B

4) The President of Soviet Union at the time of its integration was Mikhail Gorbachev.

- He introduced reforms in the economic and political structure of Soviet Union.
- He wanted perestroika - restructuring and glasnost (openness) in the



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		economy.
		• His aim was to strengthen ties with US to cope with the technological gap.
		• He became the President of Communist Party in 1985.

5. Two constraints on American Power.

(2)

1) Open nature of American society

- The mass media although favours US during its programmes. It is highly critical of the policies of US and continuously inquires about the purpose and methods of the government.

2) Organisation of NATO

- It is one of the most important constraint on US's power that it is the part of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation which is also binds it to the norms and regulations along with other states.



6) The benefits of 'privatisation of agriculture'.

② 1. China's personal savings and rural income increased.

2. There was an increment in the rural production. Due to privatisation, investment increased in agriculture sector. The better resources increased the agrarian production.

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7) The main reason for terrorism dispute between India and Pakistan is the encouragement of terrorism by Pakistan.

② 1) During the 1990's when the militant movement began in Kashmir, it was given financial and military aid by Pakistan.

2) The 1980's also witnessed the demand of extremist Akali's for a separate 'Khalistan'. This was alleged that the arms military aid along with financial aid was given to them by Pakistan.



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8) Migrants

Refugees

(2)

- Migrants refer to those people who willingly or voluntarily leave their country for better opportunities of employment, education or standard of living.

Refugees are those who are forced to leave their homes, due to military threats or wars.

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- These are generally beneficial for the mig^{re} place of destination country.

These put a huge burden on the government for their settlements, basic needs etc.

- Example - American-Indian Diaspora contributing 35% of Boeing's staff.

Example - The 80 lakh refugees from Bangladesh to India in 1971.

(2)

- 9) Two disadvantages caused by mineral industries to the environment -



Q1) The natural local vegetation is cleared by the mineral industry to extract minerals from the earth. which leads to loss of biodiversity and deforestation

2) The clearing of vegetation also deprives wild animals of the their habitat and their movement from natural habitat.

10) At the time of independence British India was in two parts

British provinces

Indian
Princely
States

- British Provinces - The states under the direct control of the Britishers. for example - Bombay state.
- Indian Princely states - The Indian princely rulers who were accepted the paramountcy of British crown were given a little autonomy on the state. The one-third of land area came under these



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and 1 out of four people lived in them.
for example - Jangach, Kashmir
etc. They were 565 in number.

Q11

11) Two effects of green revolution are -

② 1) There was an immense increase in production of wheat and rice which led to the compensation of food scarcity.

2) The prosperous farmers of Punjab, Haryana and west UP became more prosperous which led to the difference between poor and rich peasants and farmers.

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②

12) Two reasons for deterioration of friendly relations between India and China after independence.

1. Annexation of territory

• China annexed Tibet in 1950 and tried to claim its autonomy even



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after Panchsheel agreement of 1954

• China also annexed Aksai-Chin region of Ladakh and tried to annex Jammu and Kashmir area too.

2. The closeness of China with Pakistan and is also one reason of the deteriorating relations with India.

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10) 13) Two challenges faced by Lal Bahadur Shastri:

2

1. After the Indo China War of 1962 a severe food crisis emerged in the country accompanied by drought and famine, unemployment and poverty.

2. The 1965 Indo-Pak war put more pressure on the economy due to the military strain along with the pressure of US to change economic policy in exchange of food aid.

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①

- 14) Women in rural area are mostly involved in the primary activities hence they were associated with it
- secondly, their husbands who were given ~~drunk~~ or alcohol by the suppliers ^{or employers / landowners} used to make them ~~sufferers of domestic violence~~
 - This led to their movement against alcohol as well.

②

- 15) Dalit Panther Organisation was made by the young graduate generation of Dalits who were opposed to inequality and discrimination of Dalits. in 1972.
- Although there were legal laws but still people of Dalit communities were denied to use common source of water, women were abused etc.
 - This organisation wanted the state to take ~~strict actions~~ against them and to establish equality in the society along with better conditions of Dalits in socio-political realm.



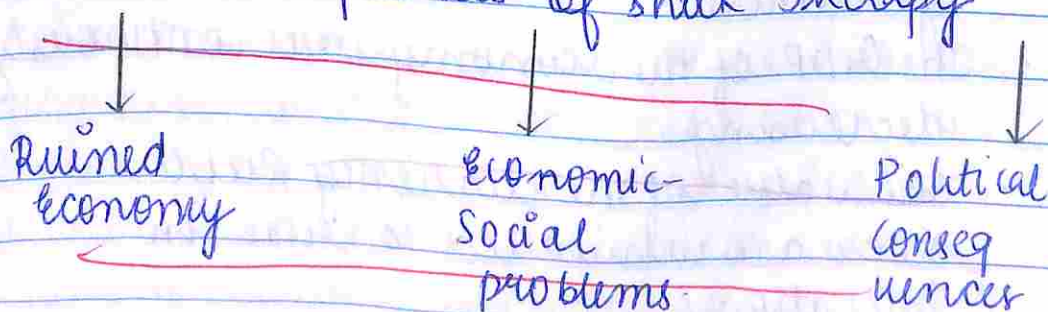
16) BAMCEF refers to Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation. It was established in 1978 by Kashi Ram.

- This was considered a successor of Dalit Panthers Organisation.
- This organisation worked for the upliftment of people of backward and Minority community.
- The employment opportunities as well as the role of these communities in politics was demanded.

Section - C

3) Long Answer Type Questions

17) Three Consequences of Shock Therapy



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1. The Ruined Economy

- It was expected that the transition from communist to capitalist will lead to prosperity, however the immediate response was completely opposite.
- The huge public sector industries were sold at throwaway prices because the economy was led by market forces not the state.
- People who were given vouchers sold them ~~for money~~ in black markets.

2. Social-Economic Consequences

- The food crisis emerged as the existing system of cooperative farming was transformed into privatised agriculture.
- The GDP of the economy was continuously decreasing.
- The value of the currency Ruble decrease which led to rise in inflation.
- A mafia emerged in the country and



intellectual and educated people migrated.

3) Political consequences -

- This led to all the attention of economic system and constitution of all the states were made in a hurry hence all the states leaders later became dictators.
- Like Uzbekistan etc. where President elected themselves for 10 years.
- The law and system was deteriorated and all the focus was on economy.

19) India should be given a permanent membership of the council as

(3)

1) Size and structure

- The requirement for membership is to have considerable population and representation of all the diverse culture geography and economic system.
- India is the second most populous country and the diversity in the climate, culture is clearly visible. There are number of religions; the Himalayas

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in the north, southern peninsula, desert in west and hilly region of east makes it geographically diverse.

2) The growing military power

- India is a successful military power. We have successfully conducted nuclear tests in 1974 and 1998.
- Apart from it our army is considered as one of the strongest in the world. We have also sent peacekeeping forces for UN operations.

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3) The growing economic power and Democracy

- India has never been late in its dues to UN.
- The economy of India is growing immensely and the trade relations between India and its neighbours are strengthening.
- India is also one of the largest democracies of world, and thus is eligible to UN permanent membership.



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19) The methods of voting have been changing continuously

3) 1) The ballot system -

- During the first two elections, the system of voting was done through a ballot box.
- A blank ballot slip was given which was to be put in the box of having the symbol of the party, candidate name and the number.
- These were then counted to generate results.

2) The ballot slip system

- In this system a seal was marked in front of the name and number as well as party symbol of the candidate.
- This method of voting lasted around 40 years from 3rd to thirteenth election system.

3) Electronic Voting Machine - This is an electronic machine where we have



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		to press button in front of the candidate's symbol and the calculations will be done by it <u>automatically</u>. • It has been in operation since 1990's and became operational in entire India in 2004. • Now there is <u>Voters Verifiable Paper Audit Trail</u> which generates a slip to ensure the voters of their candidate.
8518-175/2023		20) There were protests in the entire country especially in Gujarat and Bihar. <u>Jay Prakash Narayan</u> led the march to Parliament in 1975. There were violent protest against the government. • On 12 June 1975, the Allahabad High Court declared that the <u>entire 1971 elections of Lok Sabha were invalid</u> and the <u>petition of PM was Raj Narain, an opponent of the PM.</u> by <u>Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha.</u> • The Supreme Court granted her partial stay which meant that she was an MP but could not attend the meetings.

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- Jayprakash Narayan began the protests in Delhi Ramula grounds and asked everyone to ~~not follow orders of the immoral gover~~ nment. These events led to declaration of emergency 1975, 25 June -
- ~~Events~~ Events that happened after emergency
- Power supply was cut to the newspaper offices. Ban ~~of~~ on Jamait-e-Islami and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.
- Many leaders of the opposition parties were arrested. All the fundamental rights of people were taken away by the government. All the agitations came to an end and many Indians returned their titles.

Section - D

21. Cuban Missile Crisis

(4)

- In April 1961, the leaders of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic apprehended that US will overthrow the communist ruled Cuba whose leader was Fidel Castro.
- The ~~VSSR~~ VSSR leader Nikita Khrushchev decided to make Cuba, which was

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- an ally of it and received military, diplomatic and financial aid from, a ~~Rw~~ military base.
- This multiplied the number of cities that could be threatened by ~~USSR~~ ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ US.
 - After ~~1~~ In 1962 few missiles were deployed in Cuba.
 - After three weeks, US President John F. Kennedy came to know about it. He demanded the missiles to be taken back.
 - He ordered ~~for~~ the navy to intercept ships of Soviet Union.
 - He was reluctant to do anything which can turn into a full scale war but wanted Soviet Union to back off.
 - During the cold war there were many confrontations of US and USSR but this was the highest point.
 - The two countries, who possessed nuclear weapons could have involved themselves in the full scale war which could lead to full destruction of entire world.

(A)

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- Even the thought of war threatened the countries. This was one of their major ~~confrontation~~ which did not develop into a full scale war as both the forces backed off.

22) Globalization

(4)

- Globalisation is based on the flow of commodities, capital, people and ideas.
- Globalisation ~~is~~ is the process of unifying the domestic economy with the world economy.
- The process of globalisation involves trade of commodities or products of industry and agriculture, capital exchange through FDI - Foreign Direct Investment and ideas such as technology. The migration of people from one state to another is visible from the migrants and migration rate.
- Globalisation in India was implemented in 1990's.

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Causes of Globalisation -

1) Interconnectedness and Interdependency

- The states have recognised that all countries are dependent on each other.
- There are particular resources which can be found only in a particular area of the world. Like oil and natural resources.
- As there is no availability of one or other resources in a country it becomes the necessity to import it.
- The interconnectivity of all the countries have given this a huge increment.

2) Development of Technology and Communication

- The increasing growth in technology is really important for all the countries to maintain a balance of power otherwise the state shall remain backward from the other.



- This is also one of the reasons as well as the means to globalisation.
- If ~~technology~~ ~~has not been so~~ developed it is possible that the world would not have been so globalised.
- The ~~internet itself~~ is a gift of US which is now available in all the countries.

23) Lessons that can be from the diverse examples of regional aspirations are -

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1) Regional aspirations are part of democracy

- The demands for autonomy, secession and outsiders shows that the political system is democratic.
- That is the reasons that people are able to ~~raise~~ their voices against it and for their regional demands.

2) The best way to deal with regional aspirations in negotiations

- By ~~the example of Mizoram~~ it is clear that the regional aspirations must not be suppressed other they may become



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violent.

- The best way is to negotiate and sign agreements with the concerned parties like Punjab Accord 1985.
- This will satisfy both the government as well as the concerned people.

3) Imbalance in development creates feeling of regional discrimination.

- As the north-eastern state was much less developed from the other parts of the country, the major regional aspirations came from it.
- The development must be developed in all the sectors and even the remotest of the areas.

4) Far sightedness of Constitutional Makers.

- The makers of the Indian constitution were already aware of the demands that rise due to regional aspirations. Hence schedule VI of the constitution provides tribal communities to rule their particular area or gives



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them autonomy



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