



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 है, 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	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	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	योग	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	2	प्राप्त अंकों को कुल योग (Round off)	
16	2	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	3	80	Eighty
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



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रवक्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर
	92	
6	(i)	In 1962, Soviet Union leader <u>Nikita Khrushchev</u> deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
	(ii)	In August 1945, America drop atomic bomb on Japanese cities <u>Hiroshima</u> and <u>Nagasaki</u> .
BSE/168/201	(iii)	In 1960, India and Pakistan signed an <u>Indus water Treaty</u> with the help of <u>World Bank</u> .
	(iv)	The <u>World Council of Indigenous People</u> was formed in <u>1975</u> .
	(v)	The <u>Constitution of India</u> was adopted on <u>26th November 1949</u> .
	(vi)	In 1990, the <u>National Front Government</u> implemented the recommendations of the <u>Mandal Commission</u> .



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Q3

12

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

(ii) ~~Brahmaputra~~ ^{Farakka} 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. USS Russia
3. China
4. Britain
5. France

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

(a) Human security it gave importance to protection



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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

(b). Global security:-

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

(v). Biological weapons convention was happened in 1972.
155 states signed BWC.

(vi). '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.
• Ex - Earth's Atmosphere, Antarctica.

(vii). Congress party dominated the first three general elections in India.
• It won 365 seats in the



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- (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.

BSE/1/2021

- (xi) Kanshi Ram 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.

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



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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 the superpowers ignored India, it could go

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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 recreating 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) and of cold war between the USA and USSR.

ii) USA became "the sole power".

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

accepted
as

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

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

2. • 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:-

14/2. (i) The most crucial issue between India and Pak is Kash-
mir conflict. Both had war
over the Kashmir issue



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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

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

(iv) River water is another cause of conflict between both of them. Both have differences over Indian 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:

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

1+
2
i) First challenge was to unite the nation. At the time of independence there were 565 constituent 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 interior 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.

1+
2
• 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.



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- 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. Princing Privilege refers to the special privileges given to the princes and party members.



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

BSER-68/2021

15. In 1973, govt. refused the permission to fill ash trees to villagers of Uttarakhand.
- But gave the permission to the manufacturers to use the same patch of land.
2. This enraged the villagers and they started ~~was~~ 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

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

cause was fully restored.

- Chipko movement became the inspiration for other movements.

16. Political consensus among the political parties were:-

- (i) Economic policies (liberalisation, privatization, 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.

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

- (3)
- Saint system was authoritarian and bureaucratic.
 - Lack of democracy, freedom was also a reason for disintegration.



- Soviet system failed to fulfill the political and economic aspirations of people.
- Its technology lagged behind the western technology.
- It neglected the wish of people to control their own cultural affairs.
- The 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.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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

BSER-168/2021



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.

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

- First FYP plan emphasised on the development of agricult-

- It focused on increasing the production and improving irrigation.

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

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- Land reforms were initiated.
- It identified the land distribution pattern in India.
- First five year plan also focused on savings to raise national income.
- It was good plan but it 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 (I) and congress (O).} (Aquitonists) managed to win 352 seats.
- It won 375 seats with the help of CPI.
- Congress got 48% of votes and congress (I) got 44% of votes itself.



- It again restored the centrality it got in elections of 1952, 1957, ~~1962~~ 1967.
- Indira Gandhi was responsible for such an great victory.
- She made efforts to get the support of poor, disadvantaged section.
- She gave the slogan of 'Gharibi Hatao'.
- Indira Gandhi also announced the abolition of primary trust.
- Congress (A) won the majority but it was re-creation of Congress.
- Congress (A) ~~was~~ ^{did} not have the capability to accommodate.
- It was more dependent on some sections such as dalits and adivasis.

2) In 1997, Kofi Annan passed a resolution. These are the criteria for becoming permanent member of security council and non-permanent.



* critierias 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.

4

MSR-1687021

- 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 expenditure 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

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

it to take important decisions
at international arena.

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

* Problems in Partition :-

- 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 on the Bengal and Kolkata regions.
- Last problem was the problem of minority on both the 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

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- 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 home:-

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



(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

4

USEK-168/2021

- This movement opposed the formation of ^{Dam on} Narmada river.
- Mudha Pather 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 built on the river.
- Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and Narmada Sagar Project in M.P.
- Under this project 30 big dams, 130 medium dams and 3000 small dams were supposed to be constructed.
- Around 245 villages were supposed to submerge and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakh people were displaced.
- In 1988, Narmada Bachao Andolan opposed this dam and asked for the rehabilitation of the people.



- 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 ~~opposed~~ argued that why local people don't have a right to say in such projects.
- From asking to rehabilitation this movement completely opposed the building 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

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Supreme court made a
National Policy on Rehabi-
litation in 2003.

- This policy asked the govt.
to ensure the proper reh-
abilitation 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.

Marks

80

Eighty

and

July 1/5/22