

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
Senior Secondary Supplementary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/7/1

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects

	(Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

SECTION – A		Pg	Marks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	How many stars are there on the European Union flag ? (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14			1
Ans	(C) 12	P-16 (W)		1
2.	Which one of the following countries is <i>not</i> a member of ASEAN ? (A) Indonesia (B) Sri Lanka (C) Singapore (D) Thailand			1
Ans	(B) Sri Lanka	P-20 (W)		1
3.	Arrange the following in chronological order : (i) General Musharraf got himself elected as the President of Pakistan. (ii) Bangladesh emerged as a new country. (iii) Nepal got democracy. (iv) The LTTE was vanquished. Options : (A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)			1
Ans	(A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)	P-33-37 (W)		1

4.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below : <i>Assertion (A) :</i> The King of Nepal was forced to restore the House of Representatives, which had been dissolved in 2002. <i>Reason (R) :</i> Nepal had been a Hindu kingdom in the past. Options : (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.			1															
Ans	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	P-35 (W)		1															
5.	Match the events given in Column A correctly with their respective years given in Column B. <table> <tr> <th><i>Column A</i></th> <th></th> <th><i>Column B</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. The Berlin Wall was broken</td> <td>(i)</td> <td>1991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Indo-Russia strategic agreement</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>2001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>1979</td> </tr> </table> Codes : (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i) (B) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(i) (C) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>	1. The Berlin Wall was broken	(i)	1991	2. Indo-Russia strategic agreement	(ii)	1989	3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	(iii)	2001	4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union	(iv)	1979			1
<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>																	
1. The Berlin Wall was broken	(i)	1991																	
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3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	(iii)	2001																	
4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union	(iv)	1979																	
Ans	(A) (1) - (ii), (2) - (iii), (3) - (iv), (4) - (i)	P- (1-3)		1															

		(W)		
6.	The process of transition in Russia from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system is known as : (A) Russian Revolution (B) Shock Therapy (C) Warsaw Pact (D) Disintegration			1
Ans	(B) Shock Therapy	P-8 (W)		1
7.	Who amongst the following leaders was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh ? (A) Deendayal Upadhyaya (B) Balraj Madhok (C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee			1
Ans	(C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	P-39 (I)		1
8.	Choose from the following, the name of the Communist leader from Kerala who was also a Member of Parliament in 1952. (A) P.C. Joshi (B) Ajay Ghosh (C) P. Sundarayya (D) A.K. Gopalan			1
Ans	(D) A K Gopalan	P-37 (I)		1
9.	Choose the name of the plan drafted by a section of the big industrialists in 1944 for setting up a planned economy in India. (A) Grand Plan (B) Bombay Plan			1

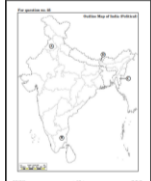
	(C) Economic Plan (D) Development Plan											
Ans	(B) Bombay Plan	P-49 (I)		1								
10.	Which one of the following ideas was <i>never</i> a part of planning in the early phase ? (A) Cooperative farming (B) Self-sufficiency (C) Capitalism (D) Five-Year plans											
Ans.	(C) Capitalism	P-49 (I)		1								
11.	Match the following correctly : <table> <tr> <td>1. The Government of 2019</td> <td>(i) BJP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Implementation of the Recommendations of Mandal Commission</td> <td>(ii) NDA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Gandhian Socialism</td> <td>(iii) National Front</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. New Economic Reforms</td> <td>(iv) PV Narasimha Rao</td> </tr> </table> Codes : (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(iv) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (D) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(i)	1. The Government of 2019	(i) BJP	2. Implementation of the Recommendations of Mandal Commission	(ii) NDA	3. Gandhian Socialism	(iii) National Front	4. New Economic Reforms	(iv) PV Narasimha Rao			1
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3. Gandhian Socialism	(iii) National Front											
4. New Economic Reforms	(iv) PV Narasimha Rao											
Ans.	(B) (1) - (ii), (2) - (iii), (3) - (i), (4) - (iv)	P-146 (I)		1								
12.	Who amongst the following worked as Prime Minister of India for the longest period ? (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao			1								

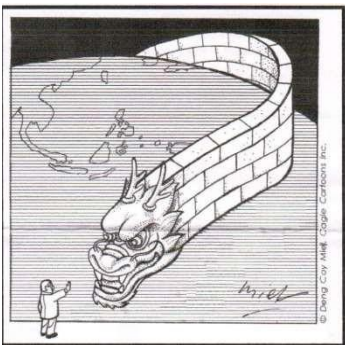
	(B) V.P. Singh (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (D) Manmohan Singh			
Ans.	(D) Manmohan Singh	P-143 (I)		1
SECTION – B				
13.	Name any four countries of South Asia.		4x ½ =	2
Ans.	South Asia :- India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar. (Any four)	P-30 (W)	4x ½ =	2
14.	Highlight any two reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Reasons for Ethnic Conflict – (i) Dominance of majority Sinhala Community in the politics of Srilanka. (ii) Policies of the government are pro Sinhalas. (iii) Tamils living in Srilanka felt neglected and asked for a separate Tamil Ellam. (iv) Srilankan Tamils raised their voice and a militant group LTTE fought against the Srilankan Army. (Any other) (Any two)	P-37 (W)	2x1=	2
15.	Explain the meaning of ‘Kyoto Protocol’.		2	2
Ans.	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.	P-87 (W)	2	2
16.	Explain the nature of Congress dominance in India during the initial years of independence.		2	2
Ans.	(i) Dominance of Congress Party was under democratic conditions. (ii) Congress Party did not try to use this dominance for remaining in power, but encouraged democratic system. (iii) Multiparty system and Free and fair elections supported the democratic nature of the Congress dominance. (Any two)	P-35 (I)	2x1	2
17.	Highlight any two principles of the Indian foreign policy.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Two Principles of India’s Foreign Policy are – (i) Non-Alignment (ii) Panchsheel (iii) Having good relations with all the neighbouring countries (iv) Support to United Nations	P-57 (I)	2x1	2

	(v) Promotion to world peace and security. (vi) Disarmament (Any other) (Any two)			
18.	Describe any two provisions of the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord.		2×1 =	2
Ans.	(i) It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab. (ii) A separate commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. (iii) A tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. (iv) Withdrawal of the application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab. (Any two)	P-125 (I)	2x1	2
SECTION – C				
19.				
(a)	Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become a part of global politics.		4x1 =	4
	OR			
(b)	Highlight any two outcomes of the Rio Summit held in 1992.		2x2 =	4
Ans.				
(a)	Four environmental concerns – (i) Cultivable area is not expanding any more in most of the countries. (ii) Access to safe drinking water. About 2.4 billion people do not have easy access to safe drinking water. (iii) Deforestation - The continuous loss of biodiversity due to destruction of habitats in those areas which are rich in species. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the atmosphere. (v) Coastal pollution is increasing. These concerns have become part of the global politics. (Any other) (Any four)	P-82 (W)	4x1	4
	OR			
(b)	Outcomes of the Rio Summit – (i) Interests of the developing countries were taken into consideration and it was decided that the special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account while framing international environmental law. (ii) The concept of common but differentiated responsibilities was accepted. (iii) Developed countries should contribute more for protection of environment. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-87 (W)	2x2	4

20.	Explain any two reasons for resistance to globalisation in India.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	Resistance to globalisation in India – (i) Left wing resists globalisation due to its policy against the economic liberalisation. (ii) Trade unions oppose because of the entry of MNCs and loss of local industries. (iii) Multinationals have patented plants like ‘Neem’ which are part of Indian Culture. (iv) Many of the social organisation oppose globalisation due to cultural influences. (Any other) (Any two)	P-111 (W)	2x2 =	4
21.	State any four consequences of shock therapy.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	Consequences of Shock Therapy – (i) State controlled industries collapsed and were sold to private sector at throw away prices. (ii) The value of the Russian currency ‘Ruble’ declined and the rate of inflation was very high. (iii) Old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. Many subsidies were withdrawn . (iv) Privatisation led to new disparities. Mafia emerged in most of these countries that started to control many economic activities. (Any other point) (Any four)	P-9 (W)	4x1	4
22. (a)	Analyse any two consequences of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.		2 x 2 =	4
(b)	Analyse any two reasons for the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi immediately after the 1971 elections.		2 x 2 =	4
Ans. (a)	(i) The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi) from the party. (ii) Indira Gandhi claimed that her group was real Congress. (iii) The Congress group lead by ‘Syndicate’ came to be referred to as the Congress (O) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (R) . (iv) Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich. (Any two to be analysed) OR	P-84- (I)	2x2	4
(b)	(i) The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi established its claim to being the ‘real’ Congress and restored to it the dominant position in Indian politics. (ii) The crisis in East Pakistan and Indo-Pak War led to the creation of Bangladesh	P-87	2x2	4

	and added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi. (iii) Her party swept through all the State Assembly elections held in 1972. (iv) She was seen not only as the protector of the poor and the underprivileged, but also a strong nationalist leader. (Any two to be analysed)	(W)		
23.	Why did the Janata Party fail to provide a stable government after the 1977 elections ? Explain with reasons.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	• Janata party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. • The Janata party could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. • Differences between the leaders of the Janta party and their desire to be the Prime Minister. (Any other) (Any two)	P-107, 108 (I)	2x2	4
	SECTION – D		3×4=12	
24.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it : “The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, exercised a profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India’s foreign policy. The major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic growth. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through his foreign policy.” (i) Choose the name of the first Foreign Minister of India. (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (D) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (ii) Which one of the following was <i>not</i> a principle of India’s foreign policy ? (A) Non-alignment (B) Panchsheel (C) Respect for the United Nations (D) Capitalism (iii) Which political party was in favour of a pro-US foreign policy ? (A) Indian National Congress Party (B) Communist Party of India (C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (D) Socialist Party (iv) In which of the following cities was the first NAM summit held ?		4x1 =	4

	(A) New Delhi (B) Cairo (C) Belgrade (D) Jakarta																		
Ans.	(i) B – Jawaharlal Nehru (ii) D – Capitalism (iii) C- Bhartiya Jana Sangh (iv) C- Belgrade		1 1 1 1	4															
25.	In the given political outline map of India, (on page 19), four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer hook along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet given in the map, as per the following format : <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</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></tbody></table> (i) The state which witnessed the Dravidian movement. (ii) The state to which Sant Harchand Singh Longowal belonged. (iii) The state which had Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa as its popular leader. (iv) The state which witnessed a secessionist movement under the leadership of Laldenga. 	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4X1 =	4
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Ans.	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i)</td><td>B</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Sikkim</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>C</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr></tbody></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	B	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	A	Punjab	(iii)	D	Sikkim	(iv)	C	Mizoram		1 1 1 1	4
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(iv)	C	Mizoram																	
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in			4X1	4															

	<i>lieu of Q. No. 25 :</i> (25.1) Name the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir who took over in March 1948 after its merger with India. (25.2) Name the leader who had signed the Punjab Accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985. (25.3) Name the founder of the Mizo National Front. (25.4) Name any two states of the North East.		=	
	25.1 Sheikh Abdulla 25.2 Harchand Singh Longowal 25.3 Laldenga 25.4 Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal.		1 1 1 1	4
26.	Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it :  (i) Which country is being depicted by the wall and dragon shown in the cartoon ? (ii) What does the face of the dragon express to the world ? (iii) Explain the message conveyed by this cartoon.			4
Ans.	(i) China (ii) Aggression and the speed of economic development of China (iii) The Chinese economy and its military aggression is difficult to be controlled by any other power. It is becoming very strong economy at a faster pace. It is also aggressive in political field. It has become a challenge for other to accept.		1 1 2	4
	<i>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</i> (26.1) To which country do the popular brands like Sony, Canon and Suzuki belong ? (26.2) To which country is the phrase 'Miracle on the Han River' related ? (26.3) The <i>Red Book</i> is related to which leader of China ?			4

	(26.4) Which one member country of the European Union is a permanent member of the UN Security Council ?			
Ans.	For visually impaired candidates – 26.1 Japan 26.2 South Korea 26.3 Mao 26.4 France		1 1 1 1	4
				4
	SECTION – E			
27.				
(a)	Suggest any four qualifications required by a country to be a new member of the UN Security Council.		4 x 1 ½ =	6
	OR			
(b)	Suggest any four reforms to make the United Nations an effective international organisation.		4 x 1 ½ =	6
Ans.	Qualifications required by a country to be a new member of the UN Security Council.	P-53 (W)	4x1½	6
(a)	(i) A major economic power (ii) A major military power (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget (iv) A big nation in terms of its population (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights (vi) A country that would make the Council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems, and culture. (Any Other) (Any four)			
	OR			
(b)	Reforms – (i) Some new members may be taken as permanent members of the UN Security Council. (ii) It should be made equitable representative. (iii) It decisions should not reflect the western values and interests only. (iv) The influence of the US on the UN should be rational and reasonable. (v) It should be more active to stop the wars and to bring peace in the world. (Any other suggestion) (Any four)	P-52, 53 (W)	4x1½	6
28.	“The Non-traditional Notion of Security is all about Human Security.” Explain.		6	6
(a)	OR			

(b)	Explain any four components of India's present security strategy.		4 x 1 ½ =	6
Ans. (a)	The Non-traditional notion of security goes beyond the traditional threat of war from any other country. Non-traditional views of security have been called “ human security” or “global security” as it includes :- (i) Security against terrorism which is fatal for the innocent people. (ii) Security from the epidemics like Polio, AIDS, Malaria, Covid or any other. The medicines and vaccinations are the measure that provide security to Human beings. (iii) Security against poverty. Poverty is a curse that is responsible for many problems. (iv) Security against migration – as migration puts a pressure on the resources and reduces the jobs. (v) Security against global warming, environmental pollution are also to provide Human Security. (Any other) (Any three points)	P-70-76	3x2=	6
(b)	OR Four Components of India's Security Strategy – (i) Strengthening its military capabilities having effective weapons and improved warfare. (ii) Strengthening international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests. (iii) To remain vigilant about the internal threats within the country. (iv) Development of its economy to become self sufficient and strong to face the economic challenges. Development to come out of poverty and to be able to assort. (Any other) (Any four)	P-76 & 77	4x1½ =	6
29. (a)	Describe any three challenges faced by India just after its independence.		3x2 =	6
(b)	OR Describe the process and approach adopted by the interim government to bring all the princely states into the Indian Union.		6	6
Ans. (a)	Three challenges – (i) To shape a nation that was united and accommodative of the diversity in our	P-4-5		

	society (Religion, language, culture, regional differences etc). (ii) To establish and deepen democracy. Development of democratic practices in accordance with the constitution of India. (iii) To ensure development and well being of the entire society. To evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty. (Any other) (Any three to be described) OR (b) (i) The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. (ii) Negotiation was started with all the princely states firmly and diplomatically before the independence to make them agree to join the union of India. (iii) Government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions. (iv) The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions. (v) Priority was for the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation. (vi) Government even used force to get the merger of princely states for example – Hyderabad. (Any other point) (Any three points)	(I)	3x2=	6
		P-16, 17 (I)	3x2=	6
30.			3x2=	6
(a)	Explain any three reasons for the political rise of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).		=	
	OR		3x2=	6
(b)	Explain any three reasons for the political rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party in Indian politics.		=	
Ans.	Reasons for the political rise of the OBCs	P-144-46 (I)	3x2	6
(a)	(i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990. (ii) The intense national debate for and against reservation in jobs made people from OBC communities more aware of their identity. (iii) Emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment and also raised the question of their share in power. (iv) Acceptance of the role of OBCs in politics by all the major political parties of India. No party was in a position to raise objection against reservation. (Any other points) (Any three)			
	OR			
(b)	(i) The BJP pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus. (ii) Lok Sabha elections in 2014 led the Bhartiya Janata Party to win clear majority. But BJP formed the NDA government thus its strengthened its relations with the old partners. (iii) BJP projected itself as a party with difference, which worked for 'Sabka Sath –	P-		

	Sabka Vikas.’ (iv) It brought many new programmes to strengthen the poor – such as Jana Dhan Yojna and insurance for the poor and workers. (v) It raised its voice against corruption. (vi) Won elections in many states and also Lok Sabha elections in 2019 and than in 2024. (Any other point) (Any three)	148-52 (I)	3x2	6
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