

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	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.
3	“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.”
4	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.
5	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.
6	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.
7	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.
8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.
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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for Spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
16	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.
17	If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.
18	In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark "NA" (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.

SECTION – A		Pg	Marks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	<p>Given below are two statements: Statement-I: The economic policies implemented by China helped to break the stagnation of its economy. Statement-II: Economic development of China also increased environmental degradation and corruption.</p> <p>In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below: (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false. (C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false. (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.</p>		1	
Ans	(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.	23/I	1	
2.	<p>Which one of the following is the reason that led to the formation of Andhra state in 1952? (A) Realising the need to reorganise the internal boundaries of Indian states at the end of colonial rule. (B) Reorganisation of the Indian National Congress on the basis of linguistic principle after Nagpur session in 1920. (C) Death of the Congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras in protest. (D) The Tamil speaking people of old Madras province demanding the reorganisation of state on the basis of language.</p>		1	
Ans	(C) Death of the congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras in protest	19/II	1	
3.	<p>Which measure was adopted by China to solve its economic crisis ? (A) Like USSR, China also followed 'Shock Therapy'. (B) China ended its economic isolation with the establishment of relations with most of the developing countries of the World. (C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy. (D) China focused more on export as compared to import.</p>		1	
Ans	(C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy.	23/I	1	
4.	<p>Identify the State with which the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related to. (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Haryana (D) Rajasthan</p>		1	
Ans	(C) Haryana	81/II	1	
5.	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the options (A),		1	

	<p>(B), (C) and (D) given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is getting more importance.</p> <p>Reason (R): Due to globalisation, the state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions and the market has become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p>													
Ans	(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	103/ I	1											
6.	<p>Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the princely states?</p> <p>(A) Princely states were ruled by the princes.</p> <p>(B) All the princely states had accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule.</p> <p>(C) The princes of princely states accepted British supremacy and enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs.</p> <p>(D) After the end of British paramountcy, the provinces were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.</p>		1											
Ans	(B) All the princely States accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule.	14/II	1											
7.	<p>Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <table><tr><td>List-I</td><td>List-II</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Violation of Human Rights</td><td>(i) Britain</td></tr><tr><td>(b) 'Mad-Cow' disease</td><td>(ii) Chemical weapons convention</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Disarmament Treaty</td><td>(iii) World Trade Centre in America</td></tr><tr><td>(d) 9/11 terrorist attack</td><td>(iv) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait</td></tr></table> <p>Codes: (A) (a) - (iv) (b) - (i) (c) (ii), (d) - (iii) (B) (a) - (iv) (b)(iii), (c) - (ii) (d) - (i) (C) (a) -(i), (b) - (i) (c) (iv), (d) - (iii) (D) (a) - (i) (b) - (ii) (c) (iii), (d) - (iv)</p>	List-I	List-II	(a) Violation of Human Rights	(i) Britain	(b) 'Mad-Cow' disease	(ii) Chemical weapons convention	(c) Disarmament Treaty	(iii) World Trade Centre in America	(d) 9/11 terrorist attack	(iv) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait		1	
List-I	List-II													
(a) Violation of Human Rights	(i) Britain													
(b) 'Mad-Cow' disease	(ii) Chemical weapons convention													
(c) Disarmament Treaty	(iii) World Trade Centre in America													
(d) 9/11 terrorist attack	(iv) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait													
Ans	(A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)	Ch- 5/I	1											
8.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order:</p> <p>(i) Assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.</p> <p>(ii) Formation of the First Non-Congress coalition government at the centre.</p> <p>(iii) Sixteenth Lok Sabha elections.</p> <p>(iv) The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>(A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)</p> <p>(B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)</p> <p>(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)</p>		1											

	(D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)			
Ans	(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)	Ch-8/II	1	
9.	Choose the name of the Prime Minister who abolished 'Privy Purse'. (A) Morarji Desai (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri (C) Rajiv Gandhi (D) Indira Gandhi		1	
Ans	(D) Indira Gandhi	84/II	1	
10.	Choose the statement that best describes the concept of globalisation. (A) The process of rapid integration or inter-connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, capital, people and ideas. (B) Globalisation has increased states capabilities in the political field. (C) Globalisation has given freedom to consumers to choose from limited alternatives. (D) Globalisation has reduced the various opportunities of employment to the people.		1	
Ans.	(A) The process of rapid integration or inter connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, Capital, people and ideas.	Ch-7/I	1	
11.	Identify the political party which has had a continuous growth in its Lok Sabha seats in the General Elections from 2009 to 2019. (A) Indian National Congress (INC) (B) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) (C) Shiv Sena (SS) (D) Communist Party of India (CPI)		1	
Ans.	(B) Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP)	158/II	1	
12.	Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty refers to: (A) Peaceful use of nuclear energy (B) Spread of nuclear weapons (C) Development of nuclear fusion (D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles		1	
Ans.	(D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles.	69/I	1	
SECTION – B		6x2=12		
13.	Highlight any two objectives of establishing Planning Commission.		2×1 =	2
Ans.	Objectives to achieve:- (i) Planned development (ii) Modernisation (iii) Poverty alleviation (iv) Industrialisation (v) Welfare of common goods by distributing material resources. (vi) Goal of reducing the concentration of wealth in few hands. (or any other relevant objective) (any two objectives)	48/II	1+1 =	2
14.	How does the natural insularity of South Asian region determine its cultural distinctiveness? Explain		2	2
Ans.	The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South, West and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic,	30/I	2	2

	Social and cultural distinctiveness of the Sub-continent. Due to this numerous languages, festivals and Social rituals are followed in South Asia that make it distinct. (assess as a whole)			
15.	Explain any two human activities responsible for degradation of environment.		2×1 =	2
Ans.	(i) Cutting of trees. (ii) Overuse of natural resources. (iii) Use of chemicals in agriculture. (iv) Increasing population (v) Burning of fossil fuels (vi) Pollution caused by different human activities. (vii) Increasing Industrialization and urbanisation. (or any other) (Any Two)	Ch-6/I	1+1 =	2
16.	On what grounds can globalisation be considered a multi-dimensional concepts? Explain with example.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestation. For example: i) Political globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is the ability of government to do what they do. *All over the world the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state. With enhanced technology the state collect the information about the citizens to do better rule. ii) Economically, institutions like the IMF and the WTO are determining economic policies across the world. * Economic flows among different countries of the world are increasing. iii) Culturally globalisation leads to the size of a uniform culture (cultural homogenisation) * Increase in the choices of new types of food, clothes and festivals has become a new phenomenon. (or any other relevant example) (any two)	103-107/I	1+1 =	2
17.	Describe any two challenges faced by India during the term of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Challenges (i) The economic implications caused due to Indo-China war. (ii) Failed monsoon (iii) Problem of drought (iv) Serious food crisis (v) India faced a war with Pakistan in 1965 (any two challenges)	74-II	1+1 =	2
18.	"The demands of various regional aspirations during 1980s was a step towards		2×1 =	2

	nation building." Support the statement with argument.			
Ans.	<p>India continuously adopted a democratic approach towards regional demands/ aspirations and does not look upon them as a anti – national. All the demands of regional aspirations were heard and solved by the Indian government. This step proved to be a step towards national integration.</p> <p>(i) Regional movement of Punjab State was resolved through an agreement between Indian and Punjab government.</p> <p>(ii) Issues related to outsiders in Assam was resolved diplomatically.</p> <p>(or any other)</p>	Ch.7 /II	1+1 =	2
	SECTION – C	5×4=20		
19.	Highlight any two differences between the ideologies of Socialist party and Communist party of India.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideology of Socialist Party : <p>(i) It believed in the ideology of democratic Socialism.</p> <p>(ii) Party opposed the interests of Capitalists and landlords.</p> <p>(iii) It was to support the interests of workers and the peasants.</p> • Ideology of Communist Party of India. <p>(i) Transfer of power after independence was not true freedom.</p> <p>(ii) It encourage violence for political matters.</p> <p>(iii) Failed to generate proper support and abandoned the path of violence and decided to participate in the first general elections.</p> <p align="right">(any two differences)</p>	34 & 37/II	2+2 =	4
20.	Highlight any two traditional measures which may be used by different countries to maintain their national security.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	<p>Traditional measures-</p> <p>(i) Military war to protect national security.</p> <p>(ii) Disarmament and arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.</p> <p>(iii) Confidence Building measures among nations avoid war.</p> <p>(iv) Balance of power and alliance building as a means to security.</p> <p>(v) To strengthen the military power of the country.</p> <p align="right">(explain any two)</p>	68-70/I	2+2 =	4
21.	Describe any four initiatives taken across the world to create awareness about the protection of the environment.			4
Ans.	<p>Initiatives:-</p> <p>(i) The club of Rome published a book in 1972 entitled ‘Limits to Growth’ to create awareness.</p> <p>(ii) International agencies including the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) began holding international conference promoting detailed studies to get a more coordinated and effective response to environmental problems.</p> <p>(iii) The Brundtland Report, ‘Our Common Future’ warned that the traditional patterns of economic development were not sustainable.</p> <p>(iv) Earth Summit was held to prepare agenda and programme for the protection of environment.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(any four points)</p>	83/I	1+1 +1+1=	4
22. (a)	"India has accepted expressions of regional aspirations to strengthen the national integrity." Support the statement with two examples.		2 x 2 =	4

(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Do you agree that the Assam accord was successful in establishing peace and stability in the State? Support your answer with any two arguments.</p>			4
Ans. (a)	<p>(i) India adopted a democratic approach regarding the expressions of regional aspirations. It did not look upon the demands of regional aspirations. For example states of Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created from their parent states. Thus the expression of regional aspiration strengthens the national intergrity.</p> <p>(ii) India allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional aspirations .For example All Assam Students Union (AASU) in Assam and Mizo National Front (MNF)) in Mizoram tried to solve their regional issues.</p> <p>(iii) In India peoples movements in Assam, Meghalaya Nagaland were not treated as against the unity of the nation but were heard and decided on the basis of negotiation and deliberation. Democratic process was adopted in all these cases. (or any other relevant examples) (any two)</p>	113/ II	2 + 2 =	4
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Candidates may answer in 'Yes' or 'No'. The answer of the candidate should be supported with the appropriate arguments. If 'Yes'</p> <p>(i) In 1985, Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders.As per this accord, those foreigners who were migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported.</p> <p>(ii) With the successful completion of the movement, the AASU and the Asom Gana Sangram Parishad organised themselves as regional political party called Asom Gana Parishad (AGP). It came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem as well as to build a 'Golden Assam'.</p> <p>(iii) Assam accord brought piece and changed the face of politics in Assam. (any two arguments)</p> <p>If 'No'</p> <p>(i)It did not solve the problem of immigration.</p> <p>(ii) The issue of the 'outsiders' continuous to be a live issue in the politics of Assam.</p> <p>(iii) In many north-east states including Assam the original inhabitants have been reduced to being a minority in their own land. (any two arguments)</p>	129/ II	2+2 =	4
23. (a)	<p>Analyse the 'ASEAN way' as a unique initiative of promoting peace in South-east Asian Countries.</p>		2x2 =	4
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Determine the contribution of 'ASEAN security community' in its promotion of economic progress.</p>			4
Ans. (a)	<p>(i) ASEAN WAY'is a form of interaction that is informal non- confrontationist and cooperative.</p> <p>(ii) Through 'ASEAN WAY' countries are resolving their conflicts through negotiations. 'ASEAN WAY' has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the East Timor crises.</p> <p>(iii) ASEAN nations are trying to foster peace, co-operation and economic growth by using 'ASEAN WAY'. ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994 to increase coordination of security and foreign policy. (any two example with meaning)</p>	21/I	2+2 =	4

(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.</p> <p>(ii) By 2003, ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, co-operation, non – interference and respect for national differences and sovereign rights.</p> <p>(iii) The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994 which carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.</p> <p>(iv) It resulted in growing much faster economy than any other regional organisations as compared to the US, The EU and Japan.</p> <p>(v) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already moved fast and negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	21/I	2+2 =	4
	SECTION – D		3×4=12	
24.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2002 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.</p> <p>(i) Which one of the following South Asian countries is not a founder member of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)?</p> <p align="center">(A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) Afghanistan (D) Bangladesh</p> <p>(ii) The external power that affects the South Asian Countries the most is:</p> <p align="center">(A) United States of America (B) Russia (C) France (D) Britain</p> <p>(iii) The major objective of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation is</p> <p align="center">(A) to become a contemporary centre of power in the World. (B) to establish a common currency for the regional organisation for its economic development. (C) to solve all regional conflicts without interference of external powers. (D) to co-operate member states for economic growth, social progress and cultural development through multilateral means.</p> <p>(iv) Which one of the following is NOT a core objective of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)?</p> <p align="center">(A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations. (B) To promote and enhance mutual trade and economic co-operation. (C) To reduce custom duties and non-tariff barriers. (D) To create a free trade area among member states.</p>		4x1 =	4
Ans.	<p>(i) (C) Afghanistan</p> <p>(ii) (A) United State of America</p> <p>(iii) (D) To co-operate member states for economic growth, Social progress and cultural development through multilateral means.</p> <p>(iv) (A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations.</p>	42/I	1 1 1 1	4
25.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:		1+1 +2=	4



- (i) Name the leader talking to the Prince in this cartoon.
 (ii) What does the Prince sitting on the back of a poor man indicate?
 (iii) What message is being conveyed by the cartoon?

Ans.	(i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (ii) People are shown as exploited and in suppressed conditions. Rulers used to suppress the ordinary people. (iii) Sardar Patel preferred to get 'the instrument of accession' signed by the rulers. It helped to unify the country as one unit.	Ch-1/II	1 1 2	4
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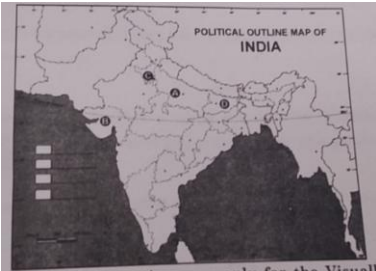
- Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25:**
 (i) Name the speech given by Jawaharlal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947.
 (ii) Name the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.
 (iii) Explain the two nation theory.

Ans.	Visually impaired Qns : (i) 'Tryst with Destiny'. (ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (iii) Two nation theory was given by Muslim League. According to this theory India consists of two 'People' – Hindu and Muslim so after independence it should be divided into two nations.	Ch-1/II	1 1 2	4
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- 26. In the given political outline map of India, 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 book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per format that follows:**

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The state related to student movement against inflation and corruption in 1974.
 (ii) The state related to the farmer's leader Chaudhary Charan Singh.
 (iii) The state related to Congress leader Jag Jeevan Ram.
 (iv) The state where Congress could not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in

	<p>1977 elections.</p> 																		
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>(B)</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>(A)</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>(D)</td><td>Bihar</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>(C)</td><td>Haryana</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	(B)	Gujarat	(ii)	(A)	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	(D)	Bihar	(iv)	(C)	Haryana	Ch-6/II	<p>4</p> <p>1 1 1 1</p>	
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	(B)	Gujarat																	
(ii)	(A)	Uttar Pradesh																	
(iii)	(D)	Bihar																	
(iv)	(C)	Haryana																	
	<p>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 26:</p> <p>(i) Write the name of first Prime Minister of Janta Party Government.</p> <p>(ii) In which year, was the National Emergency imposed in India by Indira Gandhi government?</p> <p>(iii) Name the leader who announced a nationwide Satyagraha at Ram Lila Maidan before the declaration of National Emergency.</p> <p>(iv) Name the political party that won the Lok Sabha Election in 1977.</p>		<p>4x1</p> <p>=</p>	<p>4</p>															
	<p>Visually impaired QNS :</p> <p>(i) Morari Ji Desai</p> <p>(ii) 25 June 1975/1975</p> <p>(iii) Jai Prakash Narayan</p> <p>(iv) Janta Party</p>	Ch-6/II	<p>1 1 1 1</p>	<p>4</p>															
	<p>SECTION – E</p>		<p>4x6=24</p>																
<p>27.</p> <p>(a)</p>	<p>Explain the composition and one function of any three organs of the United Nations.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>Name any three agencies of the United Nations and explain one function of each.</p>		<p>3+3</p> <p>=</p> <p>3+3</p> <p>=</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>															
Ans.																			
<p>(a)</p>	<p>(i) General Assembly :</p> <p>It represents of all 193 member states, each with one vote. Major decisions require a two third majority, otherwise a single majority decision not binding on UN members.Key functions include adopting the UN budget, appointing the secretary general, electing non- permanent Security council members etc.</p> <p>(ii) Security Council :</p> <p>It has total 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 temporary Permanent members are US,</p>	49/I	<p>3+3</p> <p>=</p>	<p>6</p>															

(b)	<p>UK, France, Russia and China. All these have veto power. Temporary members are elected for the term of two years. Its decisions are binding on all UN members. Key functions include investigating disputes, establishing peace and authorising military action to resolve threats to peace.</p> <p>(iii) International court of Justice : There are total 15 judges elected for 9 years by absolute majority in both the general Assembly and the security council. It is situated in 'The Hague' Netherland. Key functions include to settle legal disputes, provide advisory opinions on legal questions. It interprets and enforces international laws.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Secretariat</u>: It is acting as UN's executive administrative arm. It is headed by secretary-general who is appointed by the General Assembly for 5 years. It handles the day to day work, implementing decisions, organising conferences etc.</p> <p>(v) <u>Economic and Social Council</u>:- It has 54 seats based on geographical representation which are elected by the General Assembly for the three year terms. It co-ordinate economic, social and environmental policies and promotes sustainable development etc. (Any three with one function)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Agencies are :</p> <p>i) WHO: a) It works for the health and against the spread of epidemics. b) It works for the Vaccination.</p> <p>ii) UNHRC: a) It works for the protection of human rights in different parts of the world. b) It addresses human rights violations.</p> <p>iii) UNICEF: a) It works for the welfare of children. b) It also protects child rights, focusing on health, education, nutrition, and safety</p> <p>iv) IAEA : a) It seeks to promote use of atomic energy for military purposes. b) It seeks scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear field.</p> <p>v) ILO: a) It sets international labor standards. b) Fostering decent employment opportunities and enhancing social protection.</p> <p>vi) UNESCO: Promoting universal education, preserving cultural heritage, encouraging scientific research and protecting freedom of expression. (or any other agency) (any three)</p>	Ch-4/I	3+3 =	6
<p>28. (a)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>Analyse any three reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Examine any three consequences of the Shock therapy.</p>		<p>3x2 = 3x2 =</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
(a)	<p>(i) It failed to meet the aspirations of the people. Political system became more bureaucratic and freedom of speech was not given there. Rule of one party, was not democratic any more.</p> <p>(ii) USSR spent much of its money on weapons, this led to huge economic burden. Economic Stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages. Leaders could not see disparities between this system and the system of west.</p>	4-5/I	2+2 +2=	6

	<p>(iii) Gorbachev introduced 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' to reform the USSR. But the people were disillusioned when they came to know the realities. Party members felt that they were deprived of their powers and privileges.</p> <p>(iv) The rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various republics became the most immediate cause for the collapse.</p> <p align="right">(any three reasons to be analysed)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(i) It brought ruin to the economics and disaster upon the people of the entire region.</p> <p>(ii) Transferring of industries from public to Private Sector. Proved to be the virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called as the largest garage sale in history.</p> <p>(iii) The value of Ruble declined dramatically and the inflation rate was so high that people lost their savings.</p> <p>(iv) The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.</p> <p>(v) The collective farm system disintegrated.</p> <p>(vi) Post Soviet states, especially Russia, were divided between rich and poor regions resulting into great economic inequality.</p> <p>(Or Any other point) (Any three consequences with explanation)</p>	9/I	2+2 +2=	6
<p>29.</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>"India's Foreign Policy has been successful in saving its 'National Interests'." Support the statement with three arguments.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>"India's Foreign Policy is as per the principles of International Peace and Security as laid down in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution." Justify the statement with three examples.</p>		<p>3x2 =</p> <p>3x2 =</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
<p>Ans.</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>(i) Indian foreign policy was based on NAM, Panchsheel, respect for UN, disarmament and world peace. India by adopting NAM was able to save its sovereignty by pursuing its independent foreign policy.</p> <p>(ii) India could muster support from both the military blocks.</p> <p>(iii) India could pursue the peaceful and cordial relations with all the neighbouring countries. Good relation with Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka are two of the examples.</p> <p>(or any other point) (any three arguments to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Article 51 of the constitution lays down some directive Principles of state policy on promotion of international peace and security.</p> <p>(i) It promotes international peace and security. India's atomic tests are the testimony that India is developing nuclear programme for peaceful purposes. To combat challenges like terrorism, Global warming India is ready to extend co-operation with other countries.</p> <p>(ii) To maintain just and honourable relations among nations India tried its best to do various treaties with its neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China etc.</p> <p>(iii) To encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration. India sent its troops through UN to establish peace. It also sent its army in Sri-Lanka to settle racial conflict.</p> <p>(or any other point) (any three with examples)</p>	<p>Ch-4/II</p> <p>56/I</p>	<p>2+2 +2=</p> <p>2+2 +2=</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>

30.				
(a)	Describe any four factors responsible for the rise of coalition governments at the centre after the year 1989.		4x 1½	6
	OR		=	
(b)	Describe any four issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most political parties.		4 x 1½=	6
Ans.	Factors :	137/ 139/ II	1½+ 1½+ 1½+ 1½=	6
(a)	(i) Rise of regional parties stopped the clear majority of national parties (ii) Since 1980s regional movement helped the formation of coalition government. (iii) No party would win clear majority and Congress lost its base. (iv) Regional parties emerged and won seats which caused political instability. (v) Coalition governments began to end political instability. (or any other relevant factor)			
	OR			
(b)	Issues of agreement (i) Agreement on new economic policies. (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward classes. (iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country. (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological position and political alliances without ideological agreement. (or any other point)		1½+ 1½+ 1½+ 1½=	6
	(any four factors to be explained)			
	(any four to be explained)			