

**Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026**

General Instructions: -

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 marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The idea of Five Year Plans (FYP) in India was inspired by the USSR.</p> <p>Reason (R): Due to acute economic crisis, the Indian Government started 'Plan Holiday' in 1966.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of 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>		1	
Ans	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	(49 – 50 / I)	1	
2.	<p>Which one of the following is related to the traditional notion of security?</p> <p>(A) Russia- Ukraine War 1</p> <p>(B) Continuous rise in the global temperature</p> <p>(C) 9/11 attack on USA</p> <p>(D) Spread of COVID-19 epidemic in the world</p>		1	
Ans	(A) Russia – Ukraine War	(65) (W)	1	
3.	<p>Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the first two Five Year Plan?</p> <p>(A) The first Five Year Plan was drafted by K.N. Raj and the second Five Year Plan was drafted by P.C. Mahalnobis.</p> <p>(B) The first Five Year Plan focussed on agriculture and the second Five Year Plan focussed on industries.</p> <p>(C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects.</p> <p>(D) The aim of first Five Year Plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second Five Year Plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries.</p>		1	
Ans	<p>(D) The aim of First Five Year plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second five year plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries.</p> <p>(C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects.</p> <p>Both (C) & (D) are not correct and one mark is to be awarded for any one of these options.</p>	(51 / I)	1	
4.	<p>Identify the correct trio of Baltic Republics:</p> <p>(A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania</p>		1	

	(B) Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania (C) Slovenia, Romania, Estonia (D) Estonia, Romania, Latvia			
Ans	(A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	(5 / W)	1	
5.	<p>Given below are two statements: Statement I: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. Statement II: All the 189 members of IMF organization have equal say. 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	(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.	(47 / W)	1	
6.	<p>Which one of the following statements is True about the concept of 'Co-operative Security'?</p> <p>(A) Initiating action by the developed countries against non-traditional threats. (B) Ensuring 'collective security' by the NATO countries in case of threats. (C) Strengthening internal security by various measures within a state. (D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.</p>		1	
Ans	(D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.	(76 / W)	1	
7.	<p>Which statement is the best description of 'Veto Power'?</p> <p>(A) It is a power of positive voting. (B) After the end of the Second World War, Veto Power is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world. (C) All the temporary members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) have the right to use Veto Power only for two years. (D) All the members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) possess Veto Power.</p>		1	
Ans	(B) After the end of the Second World War, 'Veto Power' is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world.	(51 / W)	1	
8.	<p>Which was the last state toured by Rajiv Gandhi for his election campaign in May 1991?</p> <p>(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka (C) Kerala (D) Andhra Pradesh</p>		1	
Ans	(A) Tamil Nadu	(139 / I)	1	
9.	Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:		1	

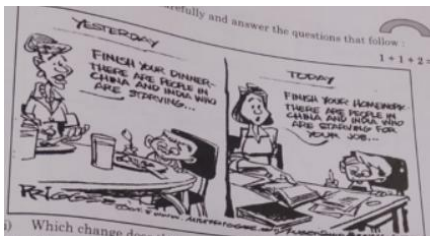
		List-I		List-II				
	(a)	Congress for democracy	(i)	Gujarat				
	(b)	Garibi Hatao	(ii)	Jay Prakash Narayan				
	(c)	Student movement led by Morarji Desai	(iii)	Jagjeevan Ram				
	(d)	Total Revolution	(iv)	Indira Gandhi				
	Codes: (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii) (B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) (D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)							
Ans.	(C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)					(Ch – 6 /I)	1	
10.	Which one of the following is NOT a consequence of 'Shock Therapy'? (A) The value of the Rouble, the Russian currency declined. (B) The economy of the entire region was ruined. (C) The system of social welfare got strengthened. (D) The collective farm system disintegrated.						1	
Ans.	(C) The system of social welfare got strengthened.					(9 /W)	1	
11.	Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Declaration of National Emergency on the basis of internal disturbances. (ii) Railway strike by government employees under the leadership of George Fernandes. (iii) Sixth General Election held in India. (iv) Declaration of the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution in the 'Keshavananda Bharti case by the Supreme Court. Choose the correct option: (A) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (B) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)						1	
Ans.	(A) iv, ii, i, iii					(Ch – 6 /I)	1	
12.	The alliance that has formed the government at the centre the maximum number of times: (A) United Progressive Alliance (UPA) (B) National Front (C) United Front (D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)						1	
Ans.	(D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)					(143 /I)	1	
	SECTION – B						6 x 2 = 12	
13.	Highlight any four threats to non-traditional security.						4x ½ =	2
Ans.	(i) Terrorism (ii) Global warming					(71 – 75 /W)	½ ½ ½	2

	(iii) Global Poverty (iv) Health Epidemics (v) Violation of Human Rights (vi) Migration (vii) Refugee problem (viii) Internal Displacement. (or any other threat) (Any four)		1/2									
14.	Assess the impact of outside powers on the South Asian Countries.		2									
Ans.	(i) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is an irritant for India. (ii) Economic ties between Asian countries have multiplied. (iii) After cold war American interference in South Asian countries has increased. (iv) US works as a moderator in Indo-Pak relations. (v) Sino-Indian relations have improved in the last 10 years. (or any other relevant point) (any two points)	43/ (W)	1+ 1 =	2								
15.	How does the geographical location of the North-East region has affected the expression of its regional demands? Explain.			2								
Ans.	(i) The geographical isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to the other parts of the country have resulted in the complicated sets of demands for different states of North East. (ii) North – Eastern region has only four percent of the country’s population but about twice as much share of its areas. A small corridor of about 22 km connects the region to the rest of the country and makes it important geographically. (iii) The partition of India reduced the North – East to a land locked region and affected its economy which created unrest. (iv) Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in terms of development, demands for autonomy and separation were raised. (v)Its politics remained insulated. (vi) Due to migrants, major demographic changes occurred. Vast international border and weak communication between the north-east and the rest of India added to its demands for autonomy, movement for succession and opposition to outsiders. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	(12 6/I)	1+ 1 =	2								
16.	Explain any two differences between the refugees and the migrants.			2								
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Refugees</th><th>Migrants</th></tr><tr><td>Refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution.</td><td>Migrants are those who voluntarily leave their home country.</td></tr><tr><td>States generally accept refugees.</td><td>States do not have to accept migrants.</td></tr><tr><td>Refugees leave their country of origin due to fear of violence, destruction of livelihood, identity and living environment.</td><td>Migrants move to seek a better life & economic opportunities.</td></tr></table> (any other relevant point) (Any two)	Refugees	Migrants	Refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution.	Migrants are those who voluntarily leave their home country.	States generally accept refugees.	States do not have to accept migrants.	Refugees leave their country of origin due to fear of violence, destruction of livelihood, identity and living environment.	Migrants move to seek a better life & economic opportunities.	74 (W)	1+1=	2
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17.	Name any four political parties that had merged to form Janata Party in 1977.			4x ½ =	2														
Ans.	(i) Bhartiya Jana Sangh (ii) Congress for Democracy (iii) Bhartiya Kranti Dal (iv) Congress (O) (v) Socialist Party (vi) Swatantra Party (vii) Bhartiya Lok Dal (or any other relevant point) (any Four)		(10 4- 10 5/I)	½ ½ ½ ½	2														
18.	Analyse the main reason responsible for the formation of Coalition Governments after 1989.				2														
Ans.	After the decline of Congress dominance, no political party could get a clear majority to form the government after 1989. It was also a compulsion to avoid mid term elections and political instability.		(14 0- 14 1/I)	2	2														
SECTION – C				5×4=20															
19. (a)	Explain any four differences between the governments formed in the first three General Elections held in India after independence and the coalition governments formed after the year 1989.			4x1=	4														
OR																			
(b)	Explain any four advantages of coalition governments with reference to Indian politics.			4x1=	4														
Ans. (a)	<table><tr><td>Governments formed in first three general elections</td><td>Coalition Governments formed after 1989</td></tr><tr><td>(1) Single party governance emerged.</td><td>(1) Coalition governments were formed.</td></tr><tr><td>(2) Stable governments were formed.</td><td>(2) Unstable governments emerged.</td></tr><tr><td>(3) Focus was on national issues.</td><td>(3) Focus was on regional issues.</td></tr><tr><td>(4) Regional parties were not considered important.</td><td>(4) Regional parties got an opportunity to participate in the central government.</td></tr><tr><td>(5) Role of opposition was nominal.</td><td>(5) Opposition was stronger than before.</td></tr><tr><td>(6) Majority was the strength of the government.</td><td>(6) Even a single seat became important for the government.</td></tr></table>	Governments formed in first three general elections	Coalition Governments formed after 1989	(1) Single party governance emerged.	(1) Coalition governments were formed.	(2) Stable governments were formed.	(2) Unstable governments emerged.	(3) Focus was on national issues.	(3) Focus was on regional issues.	(4) Regional parties were not considered important.	(4) Regional parties got an opportunity to participate in the central government.	(5) Role of opposition was nominal.	(5) Opposition was stronger than before.	(6) Majority was the strength of the government.	(6) Even a single seat became important for the government.		(C h – 8 /I)	1+1+1 +1=	4
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(or any other relevant point presented in a paragraph or tabular form) (Any four)																			
OR																			
(b)	(i) Regional parties get an opportunity to participate in the central government (ii) Governments became more democratic. (iii) Saves money and time by not conducting mid-term elections. (iv) Most of the parties and leaders have a say in political matters. (v) Inclusion of regional interests. (vi) Regional parties get a chance to be a part of national decision making process. (vii) Representation of diversity. (viii) Discourages dominance or dictatorship of a single party. (or any other relevant point) (Any four)			1+1+1 +1=	4														

20.	Why could the reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev not save the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain any two reasons.		2x2=	4
Ans.	<p>(i) Some sections of the society felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed that the reforms did not benefit them as they had hoped.</p> <p>(ii) Members of the Communist Party felt that their power and privileges were eroding and Gorbachev was moving too fast.</p> <p>(iii) Gorbachev lost support on all sides and public opinion became divided.</p> <p>(iv) Desire for sovereignty and rise of nationalism in various republics.</p> <p>(v) People were disillusioned by rampant corruption, slow and stifling administration and bureaucratic authoritarian system.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P-3-5/W	2+2=	4
21.			2+2=	4
(a)	Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Pakistan.			
	OR			
(b)	Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Nepal.		2+2=	4
Ans.				
(a)	<p><u>Areas of Co-operation -</u></p> <p>(i) In areas like water management, Indus waters treaty was signed between the two countries.</p> <p>(ii) 2019 agreement to establish a corridor for pilgrims.</p> <p>(iii) Initiation of bus and railway services during the end of 20th century.</p> <p>(iv) During Covid-19 pandemic India extended its support to Pakistan.</p> <p>(v) Agreed to undertake confidence building measures.</p> <p>(vi) Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to improve relations.</p> <p>(viii) Leaders met at various summits.</p> <p><u>Reasons for Conflicts –</u></p> <p>(i) Kashmir issue</p> <p>(ii) Control over Siachen Glacier</p> <p>(iii) Border disputes</p> <p>(iv) Issue of Terrorism</p> <p>(v) Various wars</p> <p>(vi) Control over Sir Creek</p> <p>(vii) Mutual suspicion</p> <p>(viii) Arms race</p> <p>(ix) Dispute over water sharing</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (Any two for each part)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	P-42-43)/W	1+1=2	4
(b)	<p><u>Areas of Co-operation-</u></p> <p>(i) The citizens of the two countries can travel to work in the other country without Visas and Passports.</p> <p>(ii) Both the countries work together on the issues of trade, scientific co-operation,</p>	P-38-39/W	1+1=2	

	<p>common natural resources etc.</p> <p>(iii) Both countries have Hindu dominated population and share common culture.</p> <p><u>Reasons for Conflicts-</u></p> <p>(i) India has expressed displeasure at the interference of China in Nepal.</p> <p>(ii) Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat.</p> <p>(iii) Trade related disputes.</p> <p>(iv) Government of Nepal thinks that Indian government interferes in the internal affairs of Nepal and has designs on its river waters and hydroelectricity.</p> <p>(v) Nepal, a landlocked country, feels that India prevents its access to sea through Indian territory.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any two points for each)</p>	(39 – 40 /W)	1+1=2	4
22.	The ideology of 'Bharatiya Jana Sangh' party was to make India a progressive and strong nation. Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any four suitable arguments.		4x1=	4
Ans.	<p>The ideology of Bhartiya Jana Sangh Party was progressive due to the following reasons.</p> <p>(i) It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.</p> <p>(ii) It believed in the reunion of India and Pakistan as Akhand Bharat.</p> <p>(iii) The party promoted Hindi as the official language.</p> <p>(iv) The party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point)</p> <p>A candidate may answer in 'Yes' or 'No' but the answer must be supported with suitable arguments.</p>	P- 39/ I	1 1 1 1=	4
23.	During the decade of 1960, how did the Congress Party resolve the challenge of political succession? Explain.			4
Ans.	<p>(i) After the death of Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri was chosen unanimously as the leader of the party and became the country's next Prime Minister. He was a non-controversial leader and had been a minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years.</p> <p>(ii) After the death of Shastri ji in 1966, there was an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi. This time senior leaders of the party decided to back Indira Gandhi through secret ballot. She won with two – third majority and formed the government.</p>	P- 74/ I	2+2=	4
	SECTION – D		3x4=12	
24.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation. In particular, there are proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. Beyond this, the US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.</p> <p>(i) Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members?</p>		4x1=	4

	<p>(A) General Assembly (B) Security Council (C) Secretariat (D) Economic and Social Council</p> <p>(ii) Which country contributes the most in the budget of United Nations Organisation? (A) America (B) Russia (C) China (D) France</p> <p>(iii) In which year was the strength of non-permanent members of Security Council increased? (A) 1962 (B) 1963 (C) 1964 (D) 1965</p> <p>(iv) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the reforms in Security Council? (A) The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities. (B) The Security Council's decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers. (C) The Security Council lacks equitable representation. (D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace.</p>			
Ans.	<p>(i) (B) Security Council (ii) (A) America (iii) (D) 1965 (iv) (D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace.</p>	(C h – 4 /W)	<p>1 1 1 1</p>	4
25.	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>(i) Which change does the cartoon reflect? (ii) What kind of shift is shown in America's attitude towards developing countries? (iii) Mention any one positive and any one negative impact of globalization in reference to the cartoon.</p>		1+1+2 =	4
Ans.	<p>(i) The cartoon reflects the economic consequences of Globalisation. Earlier India and China were in need of food but now are in need of jobs resulting in flow of people-migration of workers. Shift in attitude of developed countries towards China and India. (or any other relevant point) (Any one)</p> <p>(ii) There is a change in attitude of developed countries towards developing countries. Developed countries like US have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that the citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.</p>	(10 4 /W)	<p>1 1</p>	4

	(or any other relevant point) <div>(Any one)</div> <div>(iii) <u>Positive</u> –<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choices have increased for the consumer.• Due to globalization, many opportunities are available to all the educated and skilled people in different countries.</div> (or any other relevant point) <div>(any one)</div> <div><u>Negative</u> –<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Globalization may pose danger to the economy of the developed countries• Scarcity of jobs for their youth.</div> (or any other relevant point) <div>(any one point)</div>		1+1=2																
	Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25 : <div>(i) In which year did India embark on reforms for economic growth?</div> <div>(ii) In which year and at what place was the first meeting of World Social Forum (WSF) organized?</div> <div>(iii) State any two cultural consequences of globalization.</div>		1+1+2 = 1 1 2	4															
	Visually impaired Qns – <div>(i) 1991</div> <div>(ii) 2001 in Porto Alegre (Brazil)</div> <div>(iii) • Choices have increased for consumers.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural homogenization and heterogenization has taken place.• There is amalgamation of various cultures in the world, with western culture becoming dominant.</div> (or any other relevant point) <div>(Any two)</div>	(C h – 7 /W)	1+ ½ ½ + 1+1	4															
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 the format that follows: <table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><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></table> <div>(i) The state related to the leader of Dravidian Movement E.V. Ramasami Naicker.</div> <div>(ii) The state whose formation was supported by Master Tara Singh.</div> <div>(iii) The state where the movement against outsiders was started by students.</div> <div>(iv) The state for which Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed an agreement for peace.</div>	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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(iv)																			

																			
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>B</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>C</td><td>Assam</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of State	(i)	D	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	B	Punjab	(iii)	C	Assam	(iv)	A	Mizoram	(C h – 7/I)	1 1 1 1	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of State																	
(i)	D	Tamil Nadu																	
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	<p>Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26:</p> <p>(i) State the article related to Jammu and Kashmir which was abolished in 2019.</p> <p>(ii) Name any one regional political party of the Jammu & Kashmir.</p> <p>(iii) In which year did Arunachal Pradesh become a separate state?</p> <p>(iv) Name the popular leader of Mizo National Front (MNF).</p>		4x1=	4															
	<p>Visually impaired Qns.</p> <p>(i) Article – 370</p> <p>(ii) National Conference/ PDP (People Democratic Party)/Jammu and Kashmir People’s Conference.</p> <p>(iii) 1987</p> <p>(iv) Laldenga</p>	(C h – 7 /I)	1 1 1 1	4															
	SECTION – E		4x6=24																
27.																			
(a)	<p>Explain any four factors that led Japan to emerge as a new centre of power even after the destruction caused by Atom Bombs.</p> <p>OR</p>		4x1 1/2=	6															
(b)	<p>Explain any four policies adopted by China to accelerate its economic growth.</p>		4x1 1/2=	6															

Ans.	Factors –	(27	1½	
(a)	(i) Japan is advanced country in making high – technological products. (ii) Japan joined Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1964 for growth. (iii) In 2017, it became the third largest economy in the world. (iv) It is the second largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN. (v) It is the only Asian member of G7. (vi) It is the 11th most populous nation in the world. (vii) Military expenditure is the seventh largest in the world. (or any other relevant point) (any four points)	/W)	1½ 1½ 1½	6
	OR			
(b)	(i) Establishment of relations with the US in 1972 to end its economic isolation. (ii) Premier Zhou Enlai presented the proposal of four modernisations. (iii) Announcement of ‘open door policy’ and economic reforms in China by Deng Xiaoping. (iv) New Trading Laws and establishment of special Economic Zones (SEZs). (v) China opened its economy step by step. The privatization of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatization of industries in 1998. (vi) China invited FDI for development. (vii) It has large Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries. (viii) Accession to the WTO in 2001 has been a further step in its opening to the outside world. (or any other policies) (any four)	(23 /W)	1½ 1½ 1½	6
28.				
(a)	Highlight any four steps taken by the Government of India to minimize the greenhouse gas emissions.		4×1 1/2=	6
	OR			
(b)	How does geo-politics of natural resources determine the balance of power in the contemporary world? Examine.			6
Ans.		(92		
(a)	(i) Adoption of National Auto Fuel Policy (ii) Energy Conservation Act(2001) (iii) Electricity Act of 2003. (iv) Use of natural gas and encouragement for the adoption of clean coal technologies. (v) Launch of National Mission on Biodiesel. (vi) Ratification of Paris Climate Agreement in 2016. (vii) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol. (viii) India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world. (ix) A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit at Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. (x) India encourages SAARC countries to adopt a common position on major global environmental issues. (xi) India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibilities as enshrined in the UNFCCC. (or any other relevant step) (any four points)	– 93 /W)	1 ½ +1 ½ +1 ½ =	6
(b)	OR			
	• Resource geopolitics is all about who gets what, when, where and how.	P-		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of power in the contemporary world is determined on the basis of geopolitics of natural resources. • The most important natural resource is Oil in contemporary world. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it and the history of petroleum is the history of war. Different countries of Asia and Central Asia, specifically the Gulf region, determine the balance of power on the basis of their mutual relations as per their interest. • Fresh water is another crucial resource that is a basis of balance of power. There have been struggles to protect/seize fresh water resources. • In Contemporary World Politics, control over natural resources not only ensures economic growth but also shapes international relations, and hence geopolitics of resources a key determinant of the contemporary balance of power. <p>(The candidate is expected to be examine the statement with the help of any three points/arguments/examples.)</p>	92-95/W	2+2+2	6
29.				
(a)	Analyse any three principles of India's foreign policy which you would like to alter in the present international scenario.		3x2=	6
	OR			
(b)	"India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and a commitment to global disarmament." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.		3x2=	6
Ans.				
(a)	(i) Principle of NAM as the world has become unipolar. (ii) 'No First Use' of atomic weapons concept may be changed, keeping in view safety and security of the nation. (iii) India's approach towards problems like terrorism and global warming through determination of foreign policy. (iv) Change in the policy of Panchsheel. (v) India must support other developing countries through well-defined foreign policy and form a strong organization. (vi) Review of Neighbourhood First Policy. (vii) Review of Act East Policy. (viii) SAARC /SAFTA to be reviewed. (ix) Strengthening the UN. (or any other relevant point)	(C h – 4 /I)	2+2+2 =	6
	(Any three principles to be analysed) OR			
(b)	India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and commitment to global disarmament as - (i) It has refused to sign the treaties like NPT and CTBT because these are discriminatory in nature. (ii) Our leadership went for nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes and also to be a nuclear power. (iii) India has declared to review the 'No first use' policy- as its strategic autonomy. (iv) India is keen to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group. (v) India has signed different treaties on disarmament.	(68 -69 /I)	2+2+2 =	6

	(or any other relevant point)	(any three arguments)			
30.					
(a)	How did Princely states posed a threat to the National Security of India? Explain.			3×2=	6
	OR				
(b)	Explain any four problems faced during the process of partition of India.			4x1½ =	6
Ans.	Challenges for national security –				
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">British India was divided into British Indian Provinces and Princely states. The Princely states enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs and accepted British supremacy. Princely states covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.Just before independence British declared that with the end of their rule, their control over princely states would also lapse. This meant that all these 565 states would become legally independent.The British government declared that these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states.This was a very serious problem and threatened the very existence of a united India.Some states refused to merge and decided to remain independent such as Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur etc. may be given. The challenges stated above posed a threat to National Security. (or any other relevant point)	(14 – 18 /I)	2+2+ 2=	6	
(b)	OR				
	(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. (ii) Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. (iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. (iv) Problems of minorities on the both sides of the border. (v) It was an unplanned transfer of population. (or any other problems)	(8/I I)	1½ 1½ 1½ 1½	6	
	(Any four)				