

**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	Mar ks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	In which city was the first Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held? (A) Belgrade (B) Bandung (C) Tokyo (D) Delhi		1	
Ans	(A) Belgrade	58(Ch-2 / I)	1	
2.	Choose the best argument to support India's claim for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council: (A) India's growing economic power and stable political system (B) India's effective leadership (C) India's membership in the United Nations Organization since its inception (D) India as the contributing member country in the United Nations Organisation's budget.		1	
Ans	(A) India's growing economic power and stable political system.	Ch-4(53 /)(W)	1	
3.	Which one of the following was the decision of the Supreme Court given on 24 June, 1975 about the Indira Gandhi case? (A) Election of Indira Gandhi was invalid. (B) Indira Gandhi used the services of the government officials in her election campaign which is against the concept of 'basic structure' of the Constitution. (C) Indira Gandhi was ordered to resign from her post immediately. (D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of the Parliament, but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings.		1	
Ans	(D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of parliament but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings.	Ch-6(97 / I)	1	
4.	Which one of the following countries was not a founder of ASEAN? (A) Singapore (B) Indonesia (C) China (D) Thailand		1	
Ans	(C) China	Ch-2(19 /)(W)	1	
5.	Given below are two statements: Statement I: The World Bank was created after the Second World War in the year 1945. Statement II: The activities of the World Bank are focused on the developing countries. In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:		1	


	(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.			
Ans	(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.	Ch- 4(53 / (W)	1	
6.	The concept of 'sustainable development' emphasises on: (A) utilizing maximum resources for human development. (B) increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. (C) combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. (D) maximising the efforts for environmental conservation.		1	
Ans	(C) Combining economic growth with ecological responsibility	Ch- 6(84 /) (W)	1	
7.	The major objective of 'Kyoto Protocol was: (A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (B) to reduce pollution by increasing forest cover. (C) to provide grant-in-aid to the developing nations to control environmental pollution. (D) to promote sustainable development.		1	
Ans	(A) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Ch- 6(87 /) (W)	1	
8.	In which year did the largest public sector undertaking, Railways, go on a strike? (A) 1974 (B) 1973 (C) 1972 (D) 1971		1	
Ans	(A) 1974	Ch- 6(96 / I)	1	
9.	Arrange the following events in a chronological order: (i) Atomic test conducted by China (ii) First nuclear explosion conducted by India (iii) Implementation of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (iv) Initiation of the atomic programme in India under the guidance of Choose Homi Jehangir Bhabha (iv) the correct option: (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)		1	
Ans	(B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)	(Ch-4 - 68/ I)	1	
10.	The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953: (A) to ensure administrative efficiency. (B) to end complexities regarding demarcation of the provinces boundaries during colonial rule. (C) to ensure process of nation building. (D) for demarcation of states' boundaries on the basis of language.		1	

Ans.	(D) for demarcation of states boundaries on the basis of language	Ch-1(21/) (I)	1											
11.	<p>Match the States given in List-I with the States from which these were carved out given in List-II correctly. Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <table><tr><td>List-I</td><td>List-II</td></tr><tr><td>1. Gujarat</td><td>(i) Assam</td></tr><tr><td>2. Haryana</td><td>(ii) Bombay</td></tr><tr><td>3. Meghalaya</td><td>(iii) Madhya Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>4. Chhattisgarh</td><td>(iv) Punjab</td></tr></table> <p>Codes: (A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii) (D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)</p>	List-I	List-II	1. Gujarat	(i) Assam	2. Haryana	(ii) Bombay	3. Meghalaya	(iii) Madhya Pradesh	4. Chhattisgarh	(iv) Punjab		1	
List-I	List-II													
1. Gujarat	(i) Assam													
2. Haryana	(ii) Bombay													
3. Meghalaya	(iii) Madhya Pradesh													
4. Chhattisgarh	(iv) Punjab													
Ans.	(B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)	(Ch-I P-15/) (I)	1											
12.	<p>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 given below options:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.</p> <p>Reason (R): The European Union has a major influence on the economic, political and military fields in the contemporary world.</p> <p>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 not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (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)	Ch-2(16-17 /) (W)	1											
SECTION – B														
13.	How has Information Technology been responsible in accelerating globalization across the world? Explain with two examples.		2x1 =	2										
Ans.	<p>Information Technology has been responsible in accelerating globalisation across the world in the following way:</p> <p>(i) It revolutionised communication among different parts of the world. (ii) It affected the way the people think of their personal or collective lines. (iii) The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible. (iv) Increased use of social media Examples- Bird flu ,Tsunami ,COVID-19 etc. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained with example)</p>	Ch-7 (102 / W)	1+1 =	2										


14.	Which two reasons were given by the Government for declaring the National Emergency in 1975?		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Reasons for the declaration of emergency in 1975 :- (i) Threat of Internal disturbances. (ii) Grave crisis of law and order. (iii) To stabilise the disturbed scenario (any other relevant point) (any two points)	P- 97Ch- 6/I	1+1 =	2
15.	Analyse any two factors responsible for the change in the nature of coalition governments at the Centre after the General Elections of 2014.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Nature of coalition government after the General Elections of 2014- (i) Coalition government with a party having clear majority. (ii) Regional parties got dominance and became a part of decision making process. (iii) Absence of strong leadership in opposition. (iv) After 2014, coalition governments are not out of compulsion but for increasing the area of influence and winning the confidence of regional parties. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analysed)	Ch- 8 /I P- 155	1+1 =	2
16.	After independence, which model did India decide to choose for its development and why? Explain.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	(i) After Independence, India decided to choose the model of 'Mixed Economy' that is a combination of liberal capitalist and socialist model. (ii) This model would enhance Economic growth with socio economic justice in India (iii) Nationalist leaders were clear that economic concerns of India were different from the colonial governments. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained)	Ch- 3 P- 47/I	1+1	2
17.	Name any four republics of the Soviet Union.		4x½ =	2
Ans.	(i) Tajakistan (v) Ukraine (ii) Azerbaijan (vi) Kyrgyzstan (iii) Belarus (vii) Georgia (iv) Armenia (viii) Russia (or any other) (Any four)	Ch- 1(8/W)	½ ½ ½ ½	2
18.	Welfare state has been replaced by market economy in today's world. Analyse the reasons for this change.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Welfare state has been replaced by market economy in today's world due to the following reasons- (i) It is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities on the part of the state. (ii) Entry and the increased role of multi national companies all over the world leads to the reduction of the capacity of the governments to take decisions on their own. (iii) The old welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state that performs certain core functions. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analysed)	P- 103,1 04 Ch- 7/W	1+1	2
SECTION – C				

19.	Describe the major implications of partition of India.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	<p>Major implications of the partition of India-</p> <p>(i) Partition was one of the largest, abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of peoples that human history had ever seen.</p> <p>(ii) Many communal zones were created.</p> <p>(iii) Unhelpful local administration and police towards the common people.</p> <p>(iv) Large scale abduction of women.</p> <p>(v) Huge conversion of religion.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any four).</p>	Ch-1 (P-10-11 / I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
20.	Analyse any two major challenges faced by the Election Commission before conducting the first General Elections in India after independence.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	<p>(i) The challenge of preparing electoral rolls.</p> <p>(ii) In the first roll, names of 40 lakh women were not recorded.</p> <p>(iii) The challenge of renew these entries.</p> <p>(iv) The challenge of training more than 3 lakh electoral staff.</p> <p>(v) Illiteracy level was high.</p> <p>(vi) A new method of voting was to be devised.</p> <p>(vii) Delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies was required.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analyzed)</p>	Ch.2(P-28 / I)	2+2 =	4
21.	<p>Why have the global efforts to protect the environment not been as successful as desired? Analyse the reasons.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the efforts made to achieve the objectives of the Rio Declaration by the developed and developing countries.</p>			4 4
Ans.	<p>Reasons –</p> <p>(i) Because all the states don't want to stop their development which is a cause of degradation of environment.</p> <p>(ii) Global North wants to discuss the environmental issues as it stands now and wants everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.</p> <p>(iii) Global South claims that Global North is more responsible for their ecological degradation.</p> <p>(iv) Responsibilities to protect environment are being shifted to each other.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any two to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Rio-Declaration produced conventions dealing with climate change, Biodiversity and forestry recommended a list of development practices but the problem of environment is getting worse day by day because:</p> <p>(i) Commitments are not being followed strictly.</p>	Ch-7(87 / W)	2+2 =	4
(b)		Ch-7(84 / W)	2+2 =	4

	<p>(ii) No country wants to do compromise at the cost of developments. (iii) Population is increasing. (iv) Industrialisation is on the rise. (v) Resources are limited and the ultimate use of these causes environmental degradation.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any two to be explained)</p>			
22.	Highlight any four features of the Soviet system that made the life of people difficult.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	<p>Features of this soviet system that made the life of people difficult-</p> <p>(i) There was a huge economic burden on the ordinary people due to maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and development of its satellite States. (ii) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense. (iii) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption. (iv) The political system was unable to correct the mistakes it had made. (v) There was unwillingness to allow more openness in government and centralisation of authority in a vast land. (vi) The party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary people. (vii) The government lost the popular backing. (viii) The party was not answerable to the people</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any four)</p>	Ch-1(P-2 / W)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
23.				
(a)	“The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress.” Support the statement with two arguments		2x2 =	4
(b)	OR		4x1 =	4
	Suggest any four measures to make the United Nations Organisation more relevant in the current scenario			
Ans.				
(a)	<p>The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress because—</p> <p>(i) It resolves many issues of contention by mediation / peace building commissions. (ii) It accepts the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of the national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities. (iii) It has established the Human Rights Council to protect the human rights. (iv) It condemns the terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	(Ch-4 /W)Pg -55	2+2 =	4
(b)	<p>Suggestions to make the United Nations organisations more relevant in the current scenario -</p> <p>(i) United Nations should serve as a balance against US dominance to help to maintain a dialogue between US & the rest of the world. (ii) Change of the physical location of the UN to reduce the US influence. (iii) Composition of the Security Council to be reviewed and new members to be added. (iv) More/ broader representation of various countries.</p>	(Ch-4 / WP- 58,59)	1+ 1+ 1+1 =	4

	(any other relevant point)																	
	SECTION – D																	
24.	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), four States have been marked as Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ and Ⓓ. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :</p> <p>(i) The state related to Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.</p> <p>(ii) The state for which K. Kamaraj initiated Mid-day Meal programme to increase enrolment in education</p> <p>(iii) The state in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly Elections of 1967, but formed a government with the support of other parties.</p> <p>(iv) The state where Non-Congress coalition government was formed after the Assembly Elections of 1967 .</p> <table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the States</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> 	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1 = <
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States																
(i)																		
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(iii)																		
(iv)																		

Ans.	Visually Impaired Qns. (i) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (ii) 1969 (iii) Lal Bahadur Shastri (iv) He proposed that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for young party workers.	(Ch-5 / I)P-74,79,81	4x1 =	4
25.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:</p> <p>India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM.</p> <p>(i) Which Indian leader played an important role in manifesting the Afro-Asian unity? (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri</p> <p>(ii) In which year did the Non-Alignment Movement become the symbol of Afro-Asian unity? (A) 1959 (B) 1960 (C) 1961 (D) 1962</p> <p>(iii) Identify the main intention behind the strengthening Afro-Asian unity. (A) To gain economic support from the USA bloc (B) To co-operate with the USSR bloc in enhancing its global policies (C) To form military alliances in the era of Cold War (D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom</p> <p>(iv) The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in which year? (A) 1961 (B) 1962 (C) 1963 (D) 1964</p>		4x1 =	4
Ans.	(i) (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru (ii) (C) 1961 (iii) (D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom. (iv) (A) 1961	Ch-4(58 / I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
26.	Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:			4

	 <p>(i) Name any two countries of East Asia (ii) Identify and name the leader shown in the cartoon. (iii) Explain the meaning of the sentence given in the cartoon ‘WE’LL HAVE TO GET USED TO IT’.</p>			
Ans.	<p>(i) Japan, South Korea ,Taiwan ,China, Mongolia (Any two) (ii) Dr. Manmohan Singh (iii) After Independence India followed the policy of NAM to be away from the two blocs. But with the end of USSR in 1991, India had to redefine its relations with other nations. In this direction, India also tried to make strong relations with east Asian nations. This was known as ‘Look East /Act East Policy’. So this sentence reflects that India has to improve its relations forever with these countries. To bear the heat of competitions.</p>	Ch-2 (W) (P-21 /)	$\frac{1}{2}+$ $\frac{1}{2}+1$ $+2$	4
	<p>NOTE: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q, No. 26 : (26.1) Name any one country which resisted the adoption of the ‘Euro’. (26.2) Name any two new member countries of European Union. (26.3) Explain any two main objectives of establishing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).</p>		$1+1$ $+2=$	4
	<p>Visually Impaired Qns. (i) Sweden and Denmark (any one) (ii) Poland, Hungary (or any other) (iii) ARF was established for the (a) Coordination of security (b) Foreign policy among member states.</p>	Ch-2 (W) (P-17 / I)	$1+$ $\frac{1}{2} +$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $+1+$ $1 =$	4
	SECTION – E			24
27.			4x	
(a)	Describe the sequence of events responsible for the establishment of democracy in Nepal.		$1\frac{1}{2}$ =	6
	OR		4x	
(b)	Describe the sequence of events responsible for the end of the military government and establishment of democracy in Bangladesh.		$1\frac{1}{2}$ =	6
Ans.				
(a)	<p>Democracy in Nepal-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal was a constitutional monarchy before 1990. • In 1990, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic country and created parliament. • The year 2002 was a set back for the democracy because the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government. It ended the democracy. • In 2006, there were massive pro-democracy protests. King was forced to restore the House of representatives. • Seven Party Alliance (SPA) played a significant role in this. • Since 2008, Nepal is a democratic republic having its own constitution. 	Ch-3(35 / W)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $+$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $+1\frac{1}{2}$ $+1$ $\frac{1}{2} =$	6

(b)	<p>•Nepal formed a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for Nepal with nominal monarchy. (any other relevant point) (any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947-1971.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1970 elections, the Awami league led by Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan but the government was dominated by the west Pakistani leadership. • Protest against the unfair treatment meted out to bengali language and culture. • Therefore, Pakistani leadership, Pakistani army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. • This led to a large scale migration into India. Indian government supported the East Pakistan for their independence. • This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971. • Finally, with the support of India, East Pakistan won and formation of Bangladesh was done as an independent country. • Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism and democracy was established. <p>(any other relevant point) (any four)</p>	(33-34 / W)	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} =$	6
28. (a)	Explain the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world.			6
	OR			
(b)	How can the various contemporary threats to security be dealt with? Explain any three methods.		$3 \times 2 =$	6
Ans. (a)	<p>Role of traditional notion of security:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In traditional security there is a recognition that cooperation is limiting violence is possible. (ii) Countries should only go to war for either self defence or protect other people from genocide. (iii) Armies must avoid killing or hurting non combatants as well as unarmed and surrounding combatants. (iv) It supports disarmament, arms control and confidence building measures. (v) Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. (vi) War must be limited in terms of the means that are used. <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	(Ch – 5 / W) P-65	$2+2 = 2=$	6
(b)	<p>Three methods for dealing with contemporary threats-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Military force may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights. (ii) The strategies have to be devised that involve international cooperation. <p>Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e., between any two countries), regional, continental,</p>		2+2	6

	<p>or global.</p> <p>(iii) It should also involve various international and national organisations like WTO, IMF, World Bank, etc., and non-governmental organisations like the Red Cross, private foundations and charities, trade unions, social and development organisations, businesses and corporations, and great personalities like Mandela and Mother Teresa.</p> <p>(iv) The use of force can be involved as a last resort.</p> <p>(v) International community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with governments that kill their own people or ignore the misery of their population who are devastated by poverty, disease and catastrophes.</p> <p>(vi) A government may use violence against international terrorists.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p>	(Ch – 5 / W) P-76	+2=	
29.				
(a)	How did the Mandal Commission recommendations prove to be an effort to solve the problems of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) ?			6
	OR			
(b)	Examine any three grounds on which the regional parties support the various coalition governments formed at the Centre in India.		3x2 =	6
Ans.				
(a)	<p>(i) The primary objective to set up Mandal Commission was to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian Society.</p> <p>(ii) It recommended ways of identifying these 'backward classes'.</p> <p>(iii) The commission gave its recommendations in 1980.</p> <p>(iv) The commission found that backward classes had a very low presence in both educational institutions and in employment in public services.</p> <p>(v) That is why, it recommended reserving 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.</p> <p>(v) The commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms, to improve the conditions of OBCs.</p> <p>(vi) These recommendations definitely proved to be beneficial for OBCs and they got their identity in the society in true sense.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	Ch-8(146 /I)	2+2+2=	6
(b)	<p>Grounds are –</p> <p>(i) To avoid the instability and midterm polls.</p> <p>(ii) To be a part of National politics and Union government.</p> <p>(iii) To get their regional demands and interest fulfilled.</p> <p>(iv) All regional parties agreed in support of the new economic policies and believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.</p> <p>(v) All regional parties support coalition government because they know that regional issues will be heard at national level.</p> <p>(vi) These parties know that though many ideological differences may exist among coalition government but there will be a power sharing arrangement in the coalition government.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p>	Ch-7 (153-154 / I)	2+2+2=	6
30.				6

(a)	Explain the advantages of democratic approach towards national integration amidst the diversity of India.			
	OR			
(b)	Why was the state of Jammu and Kashmir constituted into two Union Territories? Explain the reasons.			6
Ans.				
(a)	<p>Advantages of the Democratic Approach towards National Integration are:-</p> <p>(i) It respects regional aspirations.</p> <p>(ii) It addresses the regional aspirations through democratic negotiation rather than through suppression.</p> <p>(iii) It emphasises more on power sharing. The regions have a share in decision-making of the destiny of the nation.</p> <p>(iv) It avoids the regional discrimination and enables economic development.</p> <p>(v) It highlights the flexible federal system to give complete autonomy to various groups & cultures.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p>	Ch-1(P-131-132/I)	2+2 +2=	6
	OR			
(b)	<p>Reasons for dividing J & K into two union territories:</p> <p>(i) Jammu & Kashmir reflect a plural society.</p> <p>(ii) The state had divergent political and developmental aspirations.</p> <p>(iii) There were frequent political disturbances, so the division was done for stable governance.</p> <p>(iv) For better law and order.</p> <p>(v) To ensure faster development of Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(vi) To satisfy the demand of people of Ladakh region.</p> <p>(vii) To have a separate state.</p> <p>(viii) To provide opportunities for cultural development in these regions.</p> <p>(ix) To encourage tourism. (any three to be explained)</p>	Ch-7 Pg 122 /I	2+2 +2=	6