

**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	To t
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	Choose the name of that political party which has Gandhian Socialism along with cultural nationalism as its ideology. (A) Socialist Party (B) Janata Party (C) National Conference (D) Bhartiya Janata Party		1	
Ans	(D) Bhartiya Janata Party	P – 148 (I)	1	
2.	The government of which political party/alliance decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission? (A) Indian National Congress (B) National Front (C) United Front (D) Janata Party		1	
Ans	(B) National Front	P – 146 (I)	1	
3.	Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) P.C. Mahalanobis led a Five-Year Plan. (ii) K.N. Raj was involved in drafting the First Five-Year Plan. (iii) The ‘Bombay Plan’ was drafted. (iv) The Planning Commission was set up. Options: (A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)		1	
Ans	(A) iii, iv, ii, i	P – 48 – 51(I)	1	
4.	‘NITI Aayog’ came into existence on: (A) 1 st January, 2015 (B) 26 th January, 2015 (C) 15 th August, 2015 (D) 1 st November, 2015		1	
Ans	(A) 1st January 2015	P- 48(I)	1	
5.	For Question number 8, two statements are given – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below. Assertion (A) : There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border of India in 1947 Reason (R) : The planned transfer of the population had failed		1	

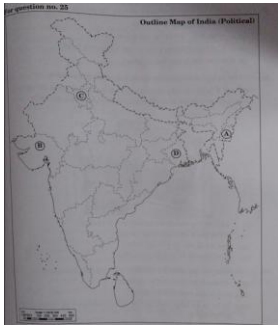
	Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.			
Ans	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	P – 9(I)	1	
6.	Who among the following advanced the ‘Two-nation theory’ ? (A) British Government (B) Muslim League (C) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (D) Lord Mountbatten		1	
Ans	(B) Muslim League	P – 8(I)	1	
7.	Which one of the following is not a new source of threat to security ? (A) Terrorism (B) War (C) Poverty (D) Migration		1	
Ans	(B) War	P – 71 (w)	1	
8.	Choose the correct full form of the ‘SALT’ treaty from the options given below: (A) Special Arms Limited Treaty (B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (C) Secret Arms Limitation Treaty (D) South Asia Local Treaty		1	
Ans	(B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty	P – 69 (w)	1	
9.	Match the following correctly : <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> A 1. General Zia-ul-Haq 2. Ziaur Rahman 3. Rajapaksa 4. Seven Party Alliance </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> B (i) Bangladesh (ii) Nepal (iii) Pakistan (iv) Sri Lanka </div> </div> Options: (A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (B) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(i)		1	
Ans	(C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii)	P - 35	1	
10.	For Question number 3, two statements are given – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.		1	

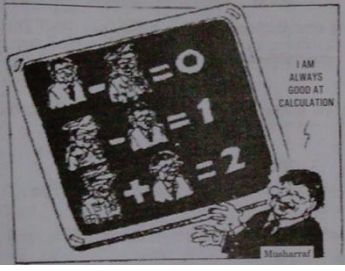
	<p>Assertion (A) : In April 2006, there were massive countrywide pro-democracy protests in Nepal.</p> <p>Reason (R) : In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>			
Ans.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P – 35 (w)	1	
11.	<p>Who among the following was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 ?</p> <p>(A) Joseph Stalin (B) Mikhail Gorbachev</p> <p>(C) Leonid Brezhnev (D) Nikita Khrushchev</p>		1	
Ans.	(B) Mikhail Gorbachev	P – 3(w)	1	
12.	<p>Which one of the following was not a republic of the Soviet Union ?</p> <p>(A) Tajikistan (B) Uzbekistan</p> <p>(C) Afghanistan (D) Azerbaijan</p>		1	
Ans.	(C) Afghanistan	P – 10 (w)	1	
SECTION – B				
13.	Explain any two immediate consequences of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in August 1990.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision sparked agitations and violent protest in many cities of North India. • The decision was also challenged in the Supreme Court and came to be known as ‘Indira Sawhney Case’. • There were some differences among political parties about the manner of implementation of this decision. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P – 146 (l)	1+1	2
14.	Explain any two factors that are helpful for globalisation.			2
Ans.	<p>Factors helpful for globalization –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced technology is attraction for all– Smart phones, Microchips, Telegraph, Internet etc.(Communication) • The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to any other part of the world. • Fast movement (Transport) and feeling of interconnectedness. <p>(Any other) (Any two)</p>	102 (w)	1+1	2

15.	Show the ideology of the Jana Sangh that makes it different from other parties.			2
Ans.	<p>The following points of the Ideology of Jana Sangh made it a different party from others–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was the only party that emphasized the idea of the one country, one culture and one nation. • It also believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and tradition. • The party also called for a reunion of India and Pakistan as Akhand Bharat. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P – 39(I)	1+1	2
16.	Analyse any two reasons for resistance to globalisation in India.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left wing protests to economic liberalization caused by Globalization. • Trade Unions resist globalisation to save jobs. • Big MNCs have got certain plants patent such as NEEM against the Indian interest. • Globalization is also resisted by Right wing organization as it is affecting our culture and living style. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P- 111(w)	1+1	2
17.	Highlight any two features of the Communist Party of India (CPI) which were different from other parties at the time of independence.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soon after independence the party thought that the transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence. • Encouraged violent uprising in Telangana . • CPI had a well-oiled party machinery and dedicated cadre at the time of independence. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P- 37(I)	1+1	2
18.	Name any four principal organs of the United Nations.		4x1/2 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly • Secretariat • Security Council • International court of justice • Economic and social council • Trusteeship Council <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P – 49(w)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
SECTION – C				
19. (a)	Explain any two major reasons for the split in the Congress party after the 1967 elections.		2x2 =	4

	OR Explain any four reasons for the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before the fifth general elections.		4x1 =	4
Ans. (a)	Reasons for split in the congress party - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rift between Indira Gandhi and the syndicate. • Economic reforms and programmes launched by PM Indira Gandhi were not appreciated by the syndicate but opposed. • Presidential election, 1969 • Defeat of the official candidate of congress party for the post of President. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	P-81-85(I)	2+2	4
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A positive programme captured in the famous slogan Garibi Hato. • Focus on growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling rural land holding and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity. • Abolition of princely privileges. • Steps like Bank Nationalization, 10 points program. • She imitated some steps to show her commitment for welfare of the landless laborers, dalits and advasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	P-86(I)	1+1+1+1	4
20.	Describe any four steps suggested by the heads of all the member states in 2005, to be taken to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	Suggestions – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a peace building commission. • Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens against atrocities. • Establishment of a Human Rights council. • Agreements to achieve the Millennium development Goals. • Creation of a democracy fund. • Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other) (Any four)</p>	P-55(w)	1+1+1+1	4
21.	Highlight any four choices available to a state when its security is threatened by a possible war.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	Available Choices – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To surrender – means not to protest and face the enemy. But allowing the enemy to have its own terms and conditions to reach to some agreement. • To prevent the other side from Attacking – Under this choice the cost of the war is raised by using costly weapons and prolonging the fighting period- which makes the invader weak- so it stops or does not dare to attack the enemy country. • To defend itself and creating condition for the end of war through many other means and this process is called defence. • To have balance of power with other countries especially those close by, those with whom they have differences or with those they had conflicts in the past. 	P-65-66(w)	1+1+1+1	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance building- that is coalition of states that coordinate their actions to defend or deter against military attack <p align="right">(Any four)</p>			
22.				
(a)	<p>“Indo-Russian relations are embedded in the history of trust and common interests.” Support the statement with four examples.</p>		4x1 =	4
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Soviet system was to ensure the welfare of the people.” Support the statement with four examples.</p>		4x1 =	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russia and India share a vision of a multi-polar world order i.e. the coexistence of several powers in the international system. More than 80 bilateral arguments have been signed between India and Russia as the part of Indo-Russian strategic agreement in 2001. India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on International terrorism. India is an oil- importing nation, Russia is important to India during its Oil crisis. Russia is important for India’s nuclear energy plans and assisted India’s space industry by giving the cryogenic rocket. <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P – 11-13(w)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Soviet system was to ensure the welfare of the people and a minimum standard of living for all the citizens. To achieve this aim/objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It opposed the idea of Capitalism and the advocated the need for an egalitarian society. The government subsidized the basic necessities of life including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership. Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the government. Government had an objective to work for welfare of the people. It ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens. <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P- 2(w)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
23.	<p>"The Emergency declared in 1975, and the period around it was a period of constitutional crisis." Support this statement with two examples.</p>		2x2 =	4
Ans.	<p>Examples that led to crisis as far as the relations between the government and the Judiciary were concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the Parliament abridge fundamental rights? The Supreme Court said it cannot. Can the Parliament context the right to property by making amendment ? Again the court said that Parliament cannot amend the constitution in such a manner. Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles but Supreme Court rejected this provision also. In 1973, the government set aside the seniority of 3 judges for the 	P- 96(I)	2+2	4

	appointment of CJI.	(Any two)																		
	SECTION – D																			
24.	<p>In the given political outline map of India, four States have been marked as ①, ②, ③ and ④ . 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> <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> <p>(i) The state which was bifurcated between India and Pakistan at the time of the partition. (ii) The state which was created in 1966. (iii) The state to which the first Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel belonged. (iv) The state to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged.</p> 		Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)					4
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Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																		
(i)	D	West Bengal																		
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(iii)	B	Gujrat																		
(iv)	A	Manipur																		
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 24: (24.1) Name the first Home Minister of India (24.2) In which year was Andhra state formed after independence ?</p>				4															

	(24.3) Name the theory that led to the partition of British India. (24.4) In which year was the Jharkhand state created ?			
	24.1 Sardar Patel 24.2 December 1952 24.3 Two Nation Theory 24.4 2000		1+1 +1+ 1	4
25.	Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it : Note : The man shown in the suit is President Musharraf and the same man shown in the cap is General Musharraf. On the basis of politics in Pakistan, answer the following questions. 		4x1 =	4
Ans.	(i) President in Pakistan is zero if is not the general of the army. (ii) A General in Pakistan without being President of Pakistan is effective but has value. (iii) A General has more value and more if he is also the president of Pakistan. (iv) In Pakistan military power is dominant as most of the Generals want to enhance their value and power by being the President also.	P-33(I)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25: (25.1) Name the first military ruler of Pakistan. (25.2) In which year did Bangladesh come into existence ? (25.3) Name the leader who formed an elected government in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977. (25.4) Name the regional organisation of South Asian countries.		4x1 =	4
	25.1 General Ayub Khan 25.2 1971 25.3 Z.A. Bhutto 25.4 SAARC		1+1 +1+ 1	4
26.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: “The defeat of the Congress party in 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It did not, however, mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in its place. Thus, began an era of multi-party system, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming the alliances” (i) In which year did the Congress party face a setback for the first time and lose			4

	<p>power in some states ? (A) 1962 (B) 1967 (C) 1971 (D) 1977</p> <p>(ii) Which political party/alliance formed the first coalition government in December 1989? (A) National Conference (B) National Front (C) Indian National Congress (D) United Front</p> <p>(iii) Which one of the following regional parties never formed a government in any state? (A) Bahujan Samaj Party (B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (C) Bhartiya Kranti Dal (D) Shiromani Akali Dal</p> <p>(iv) Which party was the largest party in the Lok Sabha after the 1989 elections? (A) National front (B) Indian National Congress (C) Bhartiya Janata Party (D) Janata Party</p>			
Ans.	<p>(i) (B) 1967 (ii) (B) National Front. (iii) (C) Bhartiya Kranti Dal. (iv) (B) Indian National Congress</p>	P-140(I)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
	SECTION – E			24
27.				
(a)	<p>Explain any three reasons that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any three important features of India's Nuclear Policy.</p>		3x2 =	6
(b)			3x2 =	6
Ans.	<p>Reasons for strained relations between India and China :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annexation of Tibet. ● Invasion in 1962 by China. ● Border dispute, and Recent developments on the border ● Strategic partnership of China with Pakistan and supports Pakistan at the International Forums. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any three to be explained)</p>	P-58-60(I)	2+2+ 2	6
(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <p>Important features of India's Nuclear Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of Atomic Energy for peaceful purpose. ● India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and refused to sign CTBT as it considered them as discriminatory. ● India conducted a series of Nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purpose. ● India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "No 	P-68-69	2+2+ 2	6

	<p>first Use”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India’s commitment to Global , verifiable and non discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to Nuclear weapons free world. <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any three to be explained)</p>			
28.			6	6
(a)	Explain any four environmental issues that have become the concern of global politics			
	OR			
(b)	Explain India's role in protecting the environment from degradation.		4x1 1/2=	6
Ans.	Environmental issues that have become the concern of global politics.	P-82(w)	1½+ 1½+ 1½+ 1½	6
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Total cultivable area is barely expanding anymore. Existing agriculture land is losing fertility. ● Grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries over harvested. ● Water bodies have suffered extensive deletion and pollution , severely restricting food production. ● No access to safe water and sanitation in many parts of the world.. ● Deforestation – Forests are being cut and biodiversity on land is in danger. ● Decline in the total amount of ozone. ● Coastal pollution is on the increase. <p>(Any other) (Any four to be explained)</p>			
	OR			
(b)	<p>India’s role in protecting the Environment from degradation steps taken by Govt. of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. ● National Auto fuel policy for cleaner fuel has been implemented. ● The Energy Conservation Act 2001 was passed. ● The Electricity Act of 2003 ● Importing Natural gas and clean coal. ● The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce Bio diesel. ● India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement on Oct. 2016. <p>(Any other) (Any four to be explained)</p>	P-90(w)	1½+ 1½+ 1½+ 1½	6
29.			4x1 1/2=	6
(a)	Analyse any four decisions made by the Chinese leadership that led to the rise of the Chinese economy			
	OR			
(b)	Analyse any four reasons that make the European Union an influential regional organisation.		4x1 1/2=	6
Ans.	Reasons :	P-23(w)	1½+ 1½+ 1½+	6
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ending its economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972 ● By adopting open door policy in 1978. 			

(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Privatization of Agriculture in 1982 ● Privatization of industries in 1998. ● Establishment of SEZs. (Special Economic Zones) ● FDI was allowed. <p>(Any four to be analyzed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The EU has Economic, Political, Diplomatic and military influences.</p> <p>Economical Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EU is the world's second biggest economy with a GDP of more than 17 Trillion US Dollars in 2016. ● Its currency the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar. <p>Political Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One member i.e France holds a permanent seat in UNSC. ● EU includes several non permanent members in UNSC. <p>Diplomatic Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU is able to influence some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's Nuclear programme. ● EU uses diplomacy , economic investment , negotiations rather than the coercion & military forces as in the case of its dialogue with China on Human Right. <p>Military Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EU combined forces are the second largest in the world. ● The Total spending on defence is second after US ● One member i.e France has Nuclear arsenal. <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess as a whole)</p>	P-16-18(w)	1½	6
		1½+ 1½+ 1½+ 1½		
30.			3x2	6
(a)	"Regional movements in different parts of India exemplify its diversity and faith in democracy." Support the statement with three examples.		=	
	OR			
(b)	Analyse the impact of major political developments in the State of Punjab.		3x2 =	6
Ans.	"Regional movements in different parts of India exemplify its diversity and faith in democracy."	Ch-7(I)	2+2	6
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional movements, such as in Tamil Nadu against perceived dominance of the North, were largely peaceful in nature. These movements were expressed through democratic means, without encouraging violence, and reflected the maturity of India's democratic process 		+2	

(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Movements in Nagaland and Manipur led the government to address their problems and demands. Negotiations were initiated and efforts were made towards resolution. ● The movement in Punjab before 1966 resulted in the creation of a Punjabi-speaking state, and later dissatisfaction was reduced through the Punjab Accord. ● The movement against outsiders in Assam was resolved through negotiations with AASU in 1985, leading to satisfaction among a large section of the population. <p>(Any other points)</p> <p align="right">(Any three)</p>			
	<p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Akali Dal led the movement for Punjab Suba and in 1966 Punjab came into existence with majority of Punjabi speaking people and area. ● Akalis Dal came to power in 1967 and 1977 but both the time their governments were dismissed, which added to their dissatisfaction and anger. ● During 1970s political autonomy demanded ,that was reflection of Anandpur Sahib Resolution. ● The more Extreme elements started advocating Secession from India and creation of Khalistan. ● Operation Blue Star, in June 1984 was considered as a step against the Sikh faith. ● Assassination of PM Indira Gandhi, Oct. 1984 and violence against the Sikhs. ● All these happening disturbed the peace of the state and a divide was being felt. ● Rajiv- Longewal Accord, 1985 was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab. <p align="right">(Assess as a whole)</p>			

P-
122-
125
(I)

**2+2
+2=**

6