

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

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
<b>2</b>	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.
<b>3</b>	"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."
<b>4</b>	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.
<b>5</b>	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.
<b>6</b>	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.
<b>7</b>	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.
<b>8</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	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.

<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	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.
<b>12</b>	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.
<b>13</b>	<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"> <li>• 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.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
<b>14</b>	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.
<b>15</b>	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for Spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
<b>16</b>	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.
<b>17</b>	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.
<b>18</b>	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.


<b>SECTION – A</b>		<b>Pg</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.</b>		<b>12 × 1 = 12</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<b>The focus of the Second Five Year Plan was : (A) Agriculture (B) Atomic Energy (C) Heavy Industries (D) Small Scale Industries</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Heavy Industries.	P-51(I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>11. Choose the correct full form of 'NITI' of NITI Aayog. (A) National Improvement Trust of India (B) National Institution for Technology Improvement (C) National Institute for Transformed India (D) National Institution for Transforming India</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) National Institution for transforming India	P-48(I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>To which political party did Rafi Ahmed Kidwai belong? (A) Muslim League (B) Indian National Congress (C) Communist Party of India (D) Socialist Party</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Indian National Congress	P-36(I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>In which state was a coalition government formed in 1957 under the leadership of Communist Party of India? (A) West Bengal (B) Kerala (C) Assam (D) Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Kerala	P-31-33(I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Given below are two statements : Statement I: During colonial period, the state boundaries were drawn on the administrative convenience. Statement II: After independence, redrawing of the boundaries of the states was based on different languages. In the light of the above given 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.</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Both statement I & II are true	P-19-21)	<b>1</b>	

		(I)		
<b>6.</b>	<b>Match the Leaders in the Column 'A' with the Facts listed in the Column 'B' correctly.</b> <b>Column A</b> 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 2. Bodhchandra Singh 3. Potti Sriramulu 4. Jawaharlal Nehru <b>Options:</b> (A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(i) (C) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)	<b>Column B</b> (i) Tryst with Destiny (ii) First Deputy Prime Minister (iii) Vishalandhra Movement (iv) Maharaja of a Princely State (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(i) (D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i	P-27(I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Which one of the following statements is true about Global Commons ?</b> (A) Global Commons are determined by the United Nations. (B) Global Commons are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state. (C) Global Commons have been determined by the Kyoto Protocol. (D) Global Commons are owned by big powers.		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Global Commons are outside the _ _ _ _ _.	P-84-85 (w)	<b>1</b>	
	<b>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.</b>			
<b>8.</b>	<b>Assertion (A) : India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.</b> <b>Reason (R): India was reluctant to participate in global efforts of environment conservation.</b> <b>Options:</b> (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.		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) 'A' is true but 'R' is false.	P-88(w)	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Arrange the following in chronological order :</b> (i) Creation of the World Bank (ii) Foundation of the United Nations (iii) World Trade Organisation was set up (iv) Establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency <b>Options:</b> (A) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)                      (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)                      (D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)		<b>1</b>	

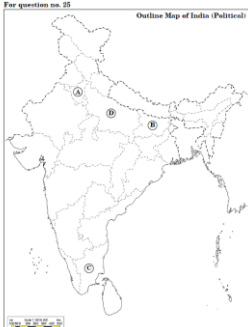
<b>Ans</b>	(B) i, ii, iv, iii	P-58(w)	<b>1</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>Which one organ of the United Nations stands suspended at present?</b> (A) Secretariat (B) Economic and Social Council (C) Trusteeship Council (D) International Court of Justice		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(C) Trusteeship, council.	P-49(w)	1	
<b>11.</b>	<b>In which year was a multi-party system introduced in the Maldives ?</b> (A) 2008 (B) 2007 (C) 2006 (D) 2005		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(D) 2005	P-31(w)	<b>1</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<b>Which one of the following countries is not a member of SAARC ?</b> (A) Nepal (B) China (C) Maldives (D) Sri Lanka		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) China	P-30(w)	1	
<b>SECTION – B</b>				
<b>13.</b>	<b>Explain the 'ASEAN Way' with reference to ASEAN.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	The ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.	P-20/W	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Analyse any two major problems of Indian politics from 1989 to 1999.</b>		<b>2×1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Problems of Indian Politics from 1989 to 1999 (i) Weak coalition governments - those could not make strong decisions. (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission led to unrest and large scale violence. (iii) The string of secularism had weakened. (iv) No political party could get with clear majority to form a stable government. ( any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-137-151/I	<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Highlight any two steps taken by India for Asian and Afro-Asian Unity.</b>		<b>2x1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Steps taken by India for Asian and Afro-Asian Unity - (i) Adopted the policy of Non-alignment. (ii) Establishment of contacts and cooperation between India and other newly independent countries in Asia and Africa. (iii) India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial power. (iv) India supported the process of decolonisation in Asia & Africa. (v) India encouraged the Afro – Asian conferences. (any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-58/I	<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Highlight any two difficulties faced by the Election Commission of India to hold free and fair elections in 1952.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Drawing boundaries of the electoral constituencies. (ii) To prepare the electoral rolls or the list of voters.	P-27-	<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>

	(iii) To devise a method of voting suitable for large number of illiterate voters. It was a big task as it was to hold the election for the world's largest democracy. (iv) Most of the voters were illiterate. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	28/I		
<b>17.</b>	<b>"Water is a crucial resource that is relevant to global politics." Justify the statement with the help of one example.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Regional variations and the increasing scarcity of fresh water in some parts of the world point to the possibility of disagreements over shared water and may lead to conflicts. (ii) States have used force to protect or seize fresh water resources. (iii) Water is an important resource for the existence of Human beings  These points justify the statement Example – (i) The Indus River water agreement (ii) Violence in Israel, Syria and Jordan. (iii) Threats to Turkey, Syria and Iraq. (any other relevant point) (Any one example)	P-95 (w)		<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Name any four Global Commons.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Earth's Atmosphere (ii) Antarctica (iii) The Ocean floor (iv) Outer space.	P-85 (w)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=$	<b>2</b>
<b>SECTION – C</b>				
<b>19.</b>	<b>Analyse the strength of the European Union as a regional organisation.</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	European union is very effective and strong regional organisation as it evolved over the time from an economic union to an political one. • EU has started to act more as a nation state. The EU has tried to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring members especially from the erstwhile soviet bloc. • GDP of EU is projected to be very high in the coming years. • Its share in the world trade is much larger than that of the united states. • It functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as WTO. • One of its member 'France' is the permanent member of the UNSC. • EU combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. ( any other relevant point) (any four)		<b>1+</b> <b>1+</b> <b>1+</b> <b>1=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>20.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<b>Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India.</b>		<b>4 x 1</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>OR</b>		<b>=</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe any four problems of the process of partition of British India.</b>		<b>4 x 1</b> <b>=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	Four Consequences of Partition. (i) Abrupt and unplanned transfer of large population. (ii) People on both sides killed on the basis of their religious affiliations. (iii) Two provinces Punjab and West Bengal were bifurcated. (iv) Assets and liabilities were also divided.	P-9 (I)	<b>1+1</b> <b>+1+</b> <b>1=</b>	<b>4</b>

(b)	<p>(v) Great loss of people and property was recorded on both the sides.                  (vi) Religious hatred spread between Hindus and Muslims.                  ( any other relevant point) (Any four)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Problems of the Partition                  (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-Muslim were in majority .                  (iv) The problem of minorities on both sides of the border.                  ( any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	P-8-9 (I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
<b>21.</b>	<b>Show with the help of examples that flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people are instrumental for globalisation.</b>		4×1 =	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Globalisation is the truth of today. It is the interconnectedness between the different countries. This interconnectedness is strengthened by –                  (i) Flow of people- People are going to get education and employment in different countries. This flow of people strengthened the relationship between countries and their connectedness.                  (ii) Flow of ideas – Thinking &amp; ideologies travel through people or media and affects each other.                  (iii) Flow of capital – Globalisation has encouraged MNCs to establish industries in different parts of the world.                  (iv) Flow of Commodities – Markets are full of products of different international brands which again are instrumental to strengthen the interconnectedness i.e. globalisation.                  (All flows to be included)</p>	P-101 (w)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
<b>22.</b> (a)	<b>Explain the reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and its impact on India.</b>		2+2 = 4×1	4
(b)	<b>Explain any four reasons for good relations between Nepal and India.</b>		= 4	4
<b>Ans.</b> (a)	<p>Reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.                  (i) Politics in Sri Lanka is dominated by forces that represent the interests of the majority Sinhala community.                  (ii) This policy annoyed the Srilankan Tamils and both communities oppose the interest of each other.                  (iii) Srilankan Tamils formed a militant group LTTE which fought against the Sri Lankan army for their own interests.                  (iv) It led to a divide and Srilankan Tamils had a demand for separate Tamil Elam.                  (or any other relevant point) ( any two)                  Impact on India –                  (i) Tamilians in Tamil Nadu were also agitated and wanted the Indian Government to intervene.                  (ii) Indian Govt sent an Indian Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka which make Sri Lankan Tamil annoyed against India and got directly involved.                  (iii) The impact of IPKF was negative on the Tamil people and the assassination of the Rajiv Gandhi relates to this decision.</p>	P-36-37 (w)	2+2 =	4

	(or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">( any two)</span> <div align="center">OR</div>			
<b>(b)</b>	(i) Both have places of common interest and Hindu dominated population. (ii) Both are neighbouring countries and enjoy a very special relationship (iii) The citizens of the two countries can travel to each other without any passport and visa. (iv) The citizens of the both countries can work either country of their choice without any restrictions. (v) Indian government has helped in most of the developmental programmes like Hospitals and Electricity projects in Nepal. (any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(Any four)</span>	P-39 (w)	<b>1+1</b> <b>+1+</b> <b>1=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>Explain any four consequences of the Emergency imposed in 1975.</b>		<b>4x1</b> <b>=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Consequences – (i) The government led by Indira Gandhi faced defeat. Most of its leaders lost the elections. (ii) A new alliance of political parties ‘Janata Party’ came into existence and won the election. (iii) Janata Party Government took steps to undo the unjust amendments and programmes as 44 <sup>th</sup> ammendment. (iv) People had become more aware about their fundamental right. (v) The freedom of press was recognised. (vi) The Union government misused the preventive powers. ( any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(Any four)</span>		<b>1+1</b> <b>+1+</b> <b>1=</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>SECTION – D</b>			
<b>24.</b>	<b>Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:</b>  			<b>4</b>
	<b>(i) Which country is being represented by the man shown in the cartoon? 1</b> <b>(ii) What is missing in the UN logo shown in the cartoon ? 1</b> <b>(iii) Explain the message conveyed by the cartoon. 2</b>			
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) United States of America. (ii) Map of the world. (iii) Message conveyed by the cartoon is that if the USA is not able to find the solution through UNO than the war with weapons will be able to find the solution of the problem. It depicts the strength of the US holding UN in one hand and the weapons in the second hand.	P-59/ W	<b>1+</b> <b>1+</b> <b>2=</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 24:</b>		<b>4x1</b> <b>=</b>	<b>4</b>



	(24.1) In which year was the United Nations founded ? (24.2) Write the main objective of the United Nations. (24.3) Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members ? (24.4) Name any one international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights.																		
Ans.	<b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b> 26.1 1945 26.2 To prevent international conflicts and to facilitate cooperation among states. 26.3 Security Council. 26.4 Amnesty International OR Human Rights Watch		1 1 1 1=	4															
25.	<b>In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. 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:</b> <table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td></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><p>For question no. 25</p></div> <p>(i) The State from where Indira Gandhi got elected in the 1971 elections. (ii) The State to which Chief Minister C. Natrajan Annadurai belonged. (iii) The State with which the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related. (iv) The State where Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister.</p>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4×1 =	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>C</td><td>Tamilnadu</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(ii)	C	Tamilnadu		1 1 1 1	4						
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh																	
(ii)	C	Tamilnadu																	

		(iii)	A	Haryana				
		(iv)	B	Bihar				
	<b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25:</b> <b>(25.1) In which year was the fifth Lok Sabha election held in India.</b> <b>(25.2) Name the President of India who was elected in 1969.</b> <b>(25.3) From which state did the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originate?</b> <b>(25.4) Name the leader who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.</b>						4×1 =	4
	For visually impaired candidates – 25.1 – 1971 25.2 – V.V. Giri 25.3 – Haryana 25.4 – Indira Gandhi						1 1 1 1	4
26.	<b>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:</b> <b>"After the Chinese revolution, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government. Nehru felt strongly for this neighbour and helped the new government in international fora. A joint enunciation of peaceful coexistence was signed by Indian Prime Minister and the Chinese premier in 1954. But two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet and removed a historical buffer between the two countries. A little earlier, a boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China."</b> <b>(i) In which year was Tibet annexed by China?</b> <b>(A) 1949 (B) 1950</b> <b>(C) 1951 (D) 1952</b> <b>(ii) Choose the name of the Tibetan spiritual leader who had obtained political asylum in India.</b> <b>(A) Dalai Lama (B) Kazi Dorzi</b> <b>(C) Zhou Enlai (D) V.K.S. Menon</b> <b>(iii) Which one of the following was jointly signed by India and China in 1954?</b> <b>(A) Non-Alignment Agreement (B) Panchsheel</b> <b>(C) Agreement on Apartheid (D) Principles of Socialism</b> <b>(iv) The reason of the Chinese invasion in 1962 was:</b> <b>(A) Boundary dispute</b> <b>(B) India's interference in Tibet</b> <b>(C) India's policy of non-alignment</b> <b>(D) India's good relations with USA</b>						4x1 =	4
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) (B) – 1950 (ii) (A) – Dalai Lama. (iii) (B) – Panchsheel (iv) (A) – Boundary dispute.					P-25 (w)	1 1 1 1	4
	<b>SECTION – E</b>							24
27.								
(a)	<b>Explain any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b>						4×1 ½=	6
	<b>OR</b>							
(b)	<b>Explain any four features of the Soviet system.</b>						4×1 ½=	6
<b>Ans.</b>								

<b>(a)</b>	<p>Consequences –</p> <p>(i) The End of cold war confrontations.</p> <p>(ii) Power relations in world politics changed and therefore the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed.</p> <p>(iii) The world became unipolar with US as the only super power.</p> <p>(iv) The end of soviet bloc led to the emergence of many new countries.</p> <p>(v) Ideology of socialism faced debackle and capitalism gained popularity.</p> <p>(vi) The end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace.</p> <p>( any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	P-7 (w)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ =	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Features of soviet system –</p> <p>(i) The soviet system was inspired by the ideals of socialism as opposed to capiralism and the need for an egalitarian society.</p> <p>(ii) the soviet system abolish the system of private property and consciously design a society based on principles of equality.</p> <p>(iii) The soviet system revolved around the communist party.</p> <p>(iv) The economy was planned and controlled by the state.</p> <p>(v) The soviet system ensured a minimum standard of living for all the citizens.</p> <p>(vi) Basic necessities of the citizens were subsidised.</p> <p>(vii) State ownership was the dominant ownership.</p> <p>( any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	P-2 (w)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ =	<b>6</b>
<b>28.</b>	<p><b>(a) State any four major political happenings of the decade of the nineties which had a widespread impact.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Describe any four issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most of the political parties in India.</b></p>		$4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} =$  $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} =$	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Four Happenings which had a widepsread impact-</p> <p>(i) Congress party lost its dominance in Indian politics.</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.</p> <p>(iii) Adoption of New economic policies</p> <p>(iv) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991</p> <p>(v) Politics of Hindutva gained momentum.</p> <p>(vi) The era of coalition government began.</p> <p>(vii) The importance of regional political parties increased.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (Any four with explanation)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) (i) Agreement on New economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes (OBCs)</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of the role of regional political parties in government of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than the ideological positions.</p> <p>(any other relevant point (Any four with explanation)</p>	P-137-138/ I          P-153-155/ I	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ =          $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ =	<b>6</b>
<b>29.</b>	<p><b>(a) Describe any three major reasons of the Kashmir problem.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>		$3 \times 2 =$	<b>6</b>

<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe any three important happenings of the Secessionist Movement in Mizoram.</b>		<b>3x2 =</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Major reasons –</p> <p>(i) Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state which initially was reluctant to join Indian Union. In October 1947 Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir. The area captured by them is known as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK).</p> <p>(ii) On the request of Maharaja Hari Singh Indian forces were sent to protect the state and Indian forces stopped the invaders.</p> <p>(iii) Since then Pakistan claims the rest of Kashmir as its own part POK whereas India claims the POK as its part.</p> <p>(iv) Special status was granted to J&amp;K under article 370 which had remained a persistent issue of controversy.</p> <p>(v) Pakistan had been using terrorist activities to de-stabilise the Kashmir and to disturb peace in the valley.</p> <p>(vi) Pakistan's false propaganda against India..</p> <p>( any other relevant point) <span style="float:right">(Any three)</span></p>	P-115, 16 (I)	2+2+2=	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Three important happenings –</p> <p>(i) The leadership of Mizoram demanded a separate country for themselves. It was not in momentary anger but consistently as a principled position.</p> <p>(ii) After Independence Mizoram was made an autonomous district within Assam. But Mizo's leadership believed that they had never been a part of India so they did not belong to Indian Union.</p> <p>(iii) In 1966 MNF started armed campaign for independence. They fought a war with Indian Army and got support from Pakistan.</p> <p>(iv) After the end of two decades everyone was a loser. A peace agreement was signed between Laldenga and Rajiv Gandhi. Peace returned as Laldenga took over as the Chief Minister of Mizoram.</p> <p>( any other relevant point) <span style="float:right">(Any three)</span></p>	P-27, 28 (I)	2+2+2=	<b>6</b>
<b>30.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Why is 'Shock Therapy' considered a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system? Explain any three reasons.</b>		<b>3x2 =</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Explain any four reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b>		<b>4x 1½=</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Shock therapy is considered a painful process of transition as it led to</p> <p>(i) A drastic change in the external orientation of these economies. Development was now envisaged through more trade. So it was a switch over to free trade also</p> <p>(ii) The large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed.</p> <p>(iii) FDI was considered as an engine of free trade. So these countries had to change their economy based on state ownership and socialist philosophy to liberal capitalist economy. It was really painful and difficult for the concerned countries.</p> <p>(iv) It involved a breakup of the existing trade alliances among the countries of soviet</p>	P-8-9 (w)	2+2+2=	<b>6</b>

<b>(b)</b>	<p>bloc. Now it was directly related to west.  (v) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.  (vi) The construction of democratic institutions was not given the same attention and priority as the demands of economic transformation.  (any other relevant point) (any three)  Hence it is considered painful.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Reasons for the disintegration of soviet union.  (i) Internal weaknesses of the state political and economic institutions.  (ii) Soviet system failed to fulfil the aspirations of the people as it had become corrupt and incompetent.  (iii) The centralisation of authority in a vast land.  (iv) Maintenance of the nuclear and military arsenal and development of satellite programme led to huge economic burden on the people and could not meet the needs and demands of the people.  (v) The soviet system was not answerable to people.  (vi) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics.  (vii) Reforms initiated by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.  (viii) The ordinary citizens could see the disparities between their system and the system of the waste.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any four)</p>	P- 4-5 (w)	<b>1 ½</b> <b>1 ½</b> <b>1 ½</b> <b>1 ½</b> <b>=</b>	<b>6</b>
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