

**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>Mar ks</b>	<b>Tot</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>Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty refers to:</b> <b>(A) Peaceful use of nuclear energy</b> <b>(B) Spread of nuclear weapons</b> <b>(C) Development of nuclear fusion</b> <b>(D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles SECTION-B</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles.	69/I	1	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>List-I</b>  <b>(a) Violation of Human Rights</b>  <b>(b) 'Mad-Cow' disease</b>  <b>(c) Disarmament Treaty</b>  <b>(d) 9/11 terrorist attack</b>  <b>Codes: (A) (a) - (iv) (b) - (i) (c) (ii), (d) - (iii)</b>  <b>(B) (a) - (iv) (b)(iii), (c) - (ii) (d) - (i)</b>  <b>(C) (a) -(i1), (b) - (i) (c) (iv), (d) - (iii)</b>  <b>(D) (a) - (i) (b) - (ii) (c) (iii), (d) - (iv)</b> </div> <div> <b>List-II</b>  <b>(i) Britain</b>  <b>(ii) Chemical weapons convention</b>  <b>(iii) World Trade Centre in America</b>  <b>(iv) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait</b> </div> </div>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)	Ch-5/I	<b>1</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Choose the statement that best describes the concept of globalisation.</b> <b>(A) The process of rapid integration or inter-connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, capital, people and ideas.</b> <b>(B) Globalisation has increased states capabilities in the political field.</b> <b>(C) Globalisation has given freedom to consumers to choose from limited alternatives.</b> <b>(D) Globalisation has reduced the various opportunities of employment to the people.</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) The process of rapid integration or inter connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, Capital, people and ideas.	Ch-7/I	1	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Identify the political party which has had a continuous growth in its Lok Sabha seats in the General Elections from 2009 to 2019.</b> <b>(A) Indian National Congress (INC)</b> <b>(B) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)</b> <b>(C) Shiv Sena (SS)</b> <b>(D) Communist Party of India (CPI)</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP)	158/II	<b>1</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Given below are two statements:</b> <b>Statement-I: The economic policies implemented by China helped to break the stagnation of its economy.</b> <b>Statement-II: Economic development of China also increased environmental</b>		<b>1</b>	

	<p><b>degradation and corruption.</b></p> <p><b>In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:</b></p> <p><b>(A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.</b></p> <p><b>(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.</b></p> <p><b>(C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.</b></p> <p><b>(D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.</b></p>			
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.	23/I	1	
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>Which measure was adopted by China to solve its economic crisis ?</b></p> <p><b>(A) Like USSR, China also followed 'Shock Therapy'.</b></p> <p><b>(B) China ended its economic isolation with the establishment of relations with most of the developing countries of the World.</b></p> <p><b>(C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy.</b></p> <p><b>(D) China focused more on export as compared to import.</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy.	23/I	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following is the reason that led to the formation of Andhra state in 1952?</b></p> <p><b>(A) Realising the need to reorganise the internal boundaries of Indian states at the end of colonial rule.</b></p> <p><b>(B) Reorganisation of the Indian National Congress on the basis of linguistic principle after Nagpur session in 1920.</b></p> <p><b>(C) Death of the Congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras in protest.</b></p> <p><b>(D) The Tamil speaking people of old Madras province demanding the reorganisation of state on the basis of language.</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Death of the congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras in protest	19/II	<b>1</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<p><b>Choose the name of the Prime Minister who abolished 'Privy Purse'.</b></p> <p><b>(A) Morarji Desai                      (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri</b></p> <p><b>(C) Rajiv Gandhi                      (D) Indira Gandhi</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Indira Gandhi	84/II	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<p><b>Arrange the following events in chronological order:</b></p> <p><b>(i) Assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Formation of the First Non-Congress coalition government at the centre.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Sixteenth Lok Sabha elections.</b></p> <p><b>(iv) The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations.</b></p> <p><b>Choose the correct option:</b></p> <p><b>(A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)</b></p> <p><b>(B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)</b></p> <p><b>(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)</b></p> <p><b>(D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)	Ch-8/II	<b>1</b>	


<b>10.</b>	<b>Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the princely states?</b> (A) Princely states were ruled by the princes. (B) All the princely states had accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule. (C) The princes of princely states accepted British supremacy and enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs. (D) After the end of British paramountcy, the provinces were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) All the princely States accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule.	14/II	<b>1</b>	
<b>11.</b>	<b>Identify the State with which the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related to.</b> (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Haryana (D) Rajasthan		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(C) Haryana	81/II	<b>1</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<b>Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below:</b> <b>Assertion (A):</b> All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is getting more importance. <b>Reason (R):</b> Due to globalisation, the state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions and the market has become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. <b>Options:</b> (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true, but the 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.		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	103/I	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>		<b>6x2=12</b>		
<b>13.</b>	<b>Show with the help of example that the set-up of Planning Commission was not a sudden invention.</b>		<b>1+1 =</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Examples- (i) On the eve of Independence India had two options for planned development (Socialist model and Capitalist model) to choose from. (ii) There was different groups for different models. Both had their own arguments. (iii) Even Industrialist were working to choose one model and work in favour planned economy. (iv) India had good relations with USSR and the Government of that time choose the model of mixed economy. (any two)	P-49/I	<b>1+1 =</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>On what grounds can globalisation be considered a multi-dimensional concepts? Explain with example.</b>		<b>2x1 =</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestation. For example:	103-107/I	<b>1+1 =</b>	<b>2</b>

	<p>i) Political globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is the ability of government to do what they do.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">All over the world the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state. With enhanced technology the state collect the information about the citizens to do better rule.</p> <p>ii) Economically, institutions like the IMF and the WTO are determining economic policies across the world.</p> <p>Economic flows among different countries of the world are increasing.</p> <p>iii) Culturally globalisation leads to the size of a uniform culture (cultural homogenisation)</p> <p>Increase in the choices of new types of food, clothes and festivals has become a new phenomenon.</p> <p>(or any other relevant example) (any two)</p>			
<b>15.</b>	<b>"The demands of various regional aspirations during 1980s was a step towards nation building." Support the statement with argument.</b>		<b>2×1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>India continuously adopted a democratic approach towards regional demands/ aspirations and does not look upon them as a anti – national. All the demands of regional aspirations were heard and solved by the Indian government. This step proved to be a step towards national integration.</p> <p>(i) Regional movement of Punjab State was resolved through an agreement between Indian and Punjab government.</p> <p>(ii) Issues related to outsiders in Assam was resolved diplomatically.</p> <p>(or any other)</p>	Ch.7 /II	<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Explain any two human activities responsible for degradation of environment.</b>		<b>2×1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) Cutting of trees.</p> <p>(ii) Overuse of natural resources.</p> <p>(iii) Use of chemicals in agriculture.</p> <p>(iv) Increasing population</p> <p>(v) Burning of fossil fuels</p> <p>(vi) Pollution caused by different human activities.</p> <p>(vii) Increasing Industrialization and urbanisation.</p> <p>(or any other) (Any Two)</p>	Ch-6/I	<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of defection with the help of one example.</b>		<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Meaning - Defection means that an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. This event contributed in making and unmaking of governments.</p> <p>Example - After 1967 election, the breakaway congress legislators plays an important role in installing non – congress govt in Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Gaya Lal in Haryana in 1967 changed his party thrice in a fortnight, from Congress to United front back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (or any one example)</p>	P-81/II	<b>1+1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>How does the natural insularity of South Asian region determine its cultural</b>			<b>2</b>

	<b>distinctiveness? Explain.</b>			
<b>Ans.</b>	The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South, West and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, Social and cultural distinctiveness of the Sub-continent. Due to this numerous languages, festivals and Social rituals are followed in South Asia that make it distinct. (assess as a whole)	30/I	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SECTION – C</b>		<b>5×4=20</b>		
<b>19.</b>	<b>Explain the origins of Socialist Party in Indian Politics.</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	The origins of the Socialist Party can be traced back to the mass movement stage of the Indian National Congress in the pre – independence era. The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the congress in 1934 by a group of young leaders who wanted a more radical and egalitarian Congress. In 1948, the Congress amended its constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the Socialists to form a separate Socialist party in 1948. Later on the, Socialist Party went through many splits and reunions leading to the formation of many socialist parties. These included the Kisan Majdoor Party, the Praja Socialist Party and Samyukta Socialist Party. (Assess as a whole)	P-34 /II	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Highlight any two cases of violation of human rights in the world. Suggest any two measures to overcome such issues.</b>		<b>2+2 =</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cases of violation of human rights</li> <li>(i) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.</li> <li>(ii) Genocide in Rwanda.</li> <li>(iii) Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor.</li> <li>(any other) (any two)</li> <li>Measures :</li> <li>(i) Through UN intervention.</li> <li>(ii) Bilateral and multilateral discussions among countries.</li> <li>(iii) International laws may be invoked.</li> <li>(iv) By intervention of Human Rights NGOs.</li> <li>(any other measure) ( any two measures)</li> </ul>	73/I	<b>2+2 =</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>21.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Analyse the 'ASEAN way' as a unique initiative of promoting peace in South-east Asian Countries.</b>		<b>2x2 =</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Determine the contribution of 'ASEAN security community' in its promotion of economic progress.</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	(i) ASEAN WAY' is a form of interaction that is informal non- confrontationist and cooperative. (ii) Through 'ASEAN WAY' countries are resolving their conflicts through negotiations. 'ASEAN WAY' has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the East Timor crises. (iii) ASEAN nations are trying to foster peace, co-operation and economic growth by using 'ASEAN WAY'. ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994 to increase coordination of security and foreign policy.	21/I	<b>2+2 =</b>	<b>4</b>

<b>(b)</b>	<p align="right">(any two example with meaning)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.</p> <p>(ii) By 2003, ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, co-operation, non – interference and respect for national differences and sovereign rights.</p> <p>(iii) The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994 which carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.</p> <p>(iv) It resulted in growing much faster economy than any other regional organisations as compared to the US, The EU and Japan.</p> <p>(v) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already moved fast and negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.</p> <p align="right">(any two)</p>	21/I	<p align="center"><b>2+2</b> =</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Describe any four initiatives taken across the world to create awareness about the protection of the environment.</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Initiatives:-</p> <p>(i) The club of Rome published a book in 1972 entitled ‘Limits to Growth’ to create awareness.</p> <p>(ii) International agencies including the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) began holding international conference promoting detailed studies to get a more coordinated and effective response to environmental problems.</p> <p>(iii) The Brundtland Report, ‘Our Common Future’ warned that the traditional patterns of economic development were not sustainable.</p> <p>(iv) Earth Summit was held to prepare agenda and programme for the protection of environment.</p> <p align="right">(or any other relevant point) ( any four points)</p>	83/I	<p align="center"><b>1+1</b> <b>+1+</b> <b>1=</b></p>	<b>4</b>
<b>23.</b>	<p><b>(a) "India has accepted expressions of regional aspirations to strengthen the national integrity." Support the statement with two examples.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Do you agree that the Assam accord was successful in establishing peace and stability in the State? Support your answer with any two arguments.</b></p>		<p align="center"><b>2 x 2</b> =</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><b>(a)</b> (i) India adopted a democratic approach regarding the expressions of regional aspirations. It did not look upon the demands of regional aspirations. For example states of Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created from their parent states. Thus the expression of regional aspiration strengthens the national integrity.</p> <p>(ii) India allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional aspirations .For example All Assam Students Union (AASU) in Assam and Mizo National Front (MNF)) in Mizoram tried to solve their regional issues.</p> <p>(iii) In India peoples movements in Assam, Meghalaya Nagaland were not treated as against the unity of the nation but were heard and decided on the basis of negotiation and deliberation. Democratic process was adopted in all these cases.</p> <p align="right">(or any other relevant examples) (any two)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b> Candidates may answer in ‘Yes’ or ‘No’. The answer of the candidate should be supported with the appropriate arguments.</p>	113/ II	<p align="center"><b>2 +</b> <b>2=</b></p>	<b>4</b>
		129/ II	<p align="center"><b>2 +2</b> =</p>	<b>4</b>



	<p>If ‘Yes’</p> <p>(i) In 1985, Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders. As per this accord, those foreigners who were migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported.</p> <p>(ii) With the successful completion of the movement, the AASU and the Asom Gana Sangram Parishad organised themselves as regional political party called Asom Gana Parishad (AGP). It came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem as well as to build a ‘Golden Assam’.</p> <p>(iii) Assam accord brought piece and changed the face of politics in Assam.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two arguments )</p> <p>If ‘No’</p> <p>(i)It did not solve the problem of immigration.</p> <p>(ii) The issue of the ‘outsiders’ continuous to be a live issue in the politics of Assam.</p> <p>(iii) In many north-east states including Assam the original inhabitants have been reduced to being a minority in their own land.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two arguments)</p>																		
	<b>SECTION – D</b>		<b>3×4=12</b>																
<b>24.</b>	<p><b>In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer hook along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per format that follows:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th style="width: 25%;">Serial number of the information used</th><th style="width: 25%;">Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th style="width: 50%;">Name of the State</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>(i) The state related to student movement against inflation and corruption in 1974.</p> <p>(ii) The state related to the farmer's leader Chaudhary Charan Singh.</p> <p>(iii) The state related to Congress leader Jag Jeevan Ram.</p> <p>(iv) The state where Congress could not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in 1977 elections.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				<b>4×1</b> <b>=</b>	<b>4</b>
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

Ans.	Sr. no. of the information used		Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	Ch-6/II	1 1 1 1	4
	(i)		(B)	Gujarat			
	(ii)		(A)	Uttar Pradesh			
	(iii)		(D)	Bihar			
	(iv)		(C)	Haryana			
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 26:</b></p> <p><b>(i) Write the name of first Prime Minister of Janta Party Government.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) In which year, was the National Emergency imposed in India by Indira Gandhi government?</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Name the leader who announced a nationwide Satyagraha at Ram Lila Maidan before the declaration of National Emergency.</b></p> <p><b>(iv) Name the political party that won the Lok Sabha Election in 1977.</b></p>					4x1 =	4
	Visually impaired QNS : (i) Morari Ji Desai (ii) 25 June 1975/1975 (iii) Jai Prakash Narayan (iv) Janta Party				Ch-6/II	1 1 1 1	4
25.	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p><b>The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2002 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Which one of the following South Asian countries is not a founder member of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)?</b> (A) Nepal                      (B) Bhutan (C) Afghanistan      (D) Bangladesh</p> <p><b>(ii) The external power that affects the South Asian Countries the most is:</b> (A) United States of America      (B) Russia (C) France                                      (D) Britain</p> <p><b>(iii) The major objective of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation is</b> (A) to become a contemporary centre of power in the World. (B) to establish a common currency for the regional organisation for its economic development. (C) to solve all regional conflicts without interference of external powers. (D) to co-operate member states for economic growth, social progress and cultural development through multilateral means.</p> <p><b>(iv) Which one of the following is NOT a core objective of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)?</b> (A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations. (B) To promote and enhance mutual trade and economic co-operation.</p>					4x1 =	4

	(C) To reduce custom duties and non-tariff barriers. (D) To create a free trade area among member states.			
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) (C) Afghanistan (ii) (A) United State of America (iii) (D) To co-operate member states for economic growth, Social progress and cultural development through multilateral means. (iv) (A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations.	42/I	1 1 1 1	4
<b>26.</b>	<b>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b>  (i) Name the leader talking to the Prince in this cartoon. (ii) What does the Prince sitting on the back of a poor man indicate? (iii) What message is being conveyed by the cartoon?		1+1 +2=  1 1 2	4
<b>Ans.</b>	(i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (ii) People are shown as exploited and in suppressed conditions. Rulers used to suppress the ordinary people. (iii) Sardar Patel preferred to get 'the instrument of accession' signed by the rulers. It helped to unify the country as one unit.	Ch-1/II	1 1 2	4
	<b>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25:</b> (i) Name the speech given by Jawaharlal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947. (ii) Name the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. (iii) Explain the two nation theory.		1+1 +2= 1 1 2	4
<b>Ans.</b>	Visually impaired Qns : (i) 'Tryst with Destiny'. (ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (iii) Two nation theory was given by Muslim League. According to this theory India consists of two 'People' – Hindu and Muslim so after independence it should be divided into two nations.	Ch-1/II	1 1 2	4
<b>SECTION – E</b>				<b>4×6=24</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>United Nations has completed 80 years of its existence since its inception. Which steps may be taken to make the United Nations more relevant in the present world?</b>			<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe the role of any two non-government organisations in the protection of human rights.</b>		3x2 =	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	United Nations has completed 80 years of its existence since its inception. The following steps may be taken to make the UN more relevant : (i) Peace building commission may be created. (ii) Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures	55/I	1+1 +1+ 1+1 +1=	<b>6</b>

	<p>of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities.                      (iii) Establishment of a Human Rights Council.                      (iv) Agreements to achieve the Millennium development Goals (MDGs).                      (v) Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.                      (vi) Creation of a Democracy Fund.                      (vii) Equitable representation in the Security Council.                      (or any other relevant point ) ( any six)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) (i) Amnesty International :                      Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. It promotes respect for all the human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights. These reports play an important role in research and advocacy on human rights.                      (ii) Human Rights Watch :                      Human Rights Watch is another international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights. It is the largest international human rights organisation in the US. It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses. It helped in building international coalitions like the campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child soldiers and to establish the International Criminal Court.</p>	59-60/I	3+3 =	6
28.	<p>(a) <b>Describe any four factors responsible for the rise of coalition governments at the centre after the year 1989.</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 political parties.</b></p>		<p>4x 1½ = 4 x 1½=</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
Ans.	<p>Factors :</p> <p>(a) (i) Rise of regional parties stopped the clear majority of national parties                      (ii) Since 1980s regional movement helped the formation of coalition government.                      (iii) No party would win clear majority and Congress lost its base.                      (iv) Regional parties emerged and won seats which caused political instability.                      (v) Coalition governments began to end political instability.                      (or any other relevant factor) ( any four factors to be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Issues of agreement                      (i) Agreement on new economic policies.                      (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward classes.                      (iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.                      (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological position and political alliances without ideological agreement.                      (or any other point ) ( any four to be explained)</p>	<p>137-139/ II</p> <p>153-155/ II</p>	<p>1½ +1½ +1½ +1½ =  1½ +1½ +1½ +1½ =</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
29.	<p>(a) <b>"The policy of Non-alignment was followed by India to maintain its independent foreign policy." Justify the statement with three suitable arguments.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) <b>"Political stability resulted in the evolvement of foreign policy of India." Justify the statement with three arguments.</b></p>		<p>3x2 =  3x2 =</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>

<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>Arguments- India wanted to-</p> <p>(i) Keep away from military alliances led by USA and USSR against each other. (ii) Give third world countries an alternate in the bipolar world. (iii) Remain away from neo – colonial invasions. (iv) Co-operate third world countries in facing new challenges. (v) Develop nuclear programme for the safety and security of self and third world countries. (vi) Remain away from signing on various nuclear disarmament treaties which were discriminatory.</p> <p>(or any other relevant argument) (any three arguments to be explained)</p>	57/II	2+2+ 2=	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>OR</p> <p>(i) After independence there was political stability in the first three general elections which helped the government to have and preserve its own foreign policy without any internal and external pressure. (ii) Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first foreign minister and architect of India's foreign policy as he was independent of any pressure. (iii) The party in power (Congress) considered the valid suggestions of the opposition for time to time. (iv) National interest and the policy of Non Alignment gave shape to our foreign policy. (v) Most of the opposition political parties did not pose a challenge to the foreign policy and gave their consent. (vi) In the present context the political status has provided the contemporary government and opportunity to make changes in the national interest.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any three points to be explained)</p>	Ch - 4/II	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>
<b>30.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p><b>Analyse any three reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Examine any three consequences of the Shock therapy.</b></p>		<b>3x2</b> <b>=</b> <b>3x2</b> <b>=</b>	<b>6</b> <b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>				
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>(i) It failed to meet the aspirations of the people. Political system became more bureaucratic and freedom of speech was not given there. Rule of one party, was not democratic any more. (ii) USSR spent much of its money on weapons, this led to huge economic burden. Economic Stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages. Leaders could not see disparities between this system and the system of west. (iii) Gorbachev introduced 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' to reform the USSR. But the people were disillusioned when they came to know the realities. Party members felt that they were deprived of their powers and privileges. (iv) The rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various republics became the most immediate cause for the collapse.</p> <p>(any three reasons to be analysed)</p>	4-5/I	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>OR</p> <p>(i) It brought ruin to the economics and disaster upon the people of the entire region. (ii) Transferring of industries from public to Private Sector. Proved to be the virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called as the largest garage sale in</p>	9/I	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>

	<p>history.</p> <p>(iii) The value of Ruble declined dramatically and the inflation rate was so high that people lost their savings.</p> <p>(iv) The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.</p> <p>(v) The collective farm system disintegrated.</p> <p>(vi) Post Soviet states, especially Russia, were divided between rich and poor regions resulting into great economic inequality.</p> <p>(Or Any other point) (Any three consequences with explanation)</p>			
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