

**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>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>	<p><b>Given below are two statements:</b>  <b>Statement I: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.</b>  <b>Statement II: All the 189 members of IMF organization have equal say.</b>  <b>In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:</b>  <b>(A) Both statement I and statement II are true.</b>  <b>(B) Both statement I and statement II are false.</b>  <b>(C) Statement I is true, but statement II is false.</b>  <b>(D) Statement I is false, but statement II is true.</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.	(47 / W)	<b>1</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<p><b>The alliance that has formed the government at the centre the maximum number of times:</b>  <b>(A) United Progressive Alliance (UPA)</b>  <b>(B) National Front</b>  <b>(C) United Front</b>  <b>(D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	(143 / I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>Which one of the following statements is True about the concept of 'Co-operative Security'?</b>  <b>(A) Initiating action by the developed countries against non-traditional threats.</b>  <b>(B) Ensuring 'collective security' by the NATO countries in case of threats.</b>  <b>(C) Strengthening internal security by various measures within a state.</b>  <b>(D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.	(76 / W)	<b>1</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<p><b>Arrange the following events in chronological order:</b>  <b>(i) Declaration of National Emergency on the basis of internal disturbances.</b>  <b>(ii) Railway strike by government employees under the leadership of George Fernandes.</b>  <b>(iii) Sixth General Election held in India.</b>  <b>(iv) Declaration of the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution in the 'Keshavananda Bharti case by the Supreme Court.</b>  <b>Choose the correct option:</b>  <b>(A) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)</b>  <b>(B) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)</b>  <b>(C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)</b>  <b>(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)</b></p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) iv, ii, i, iii	(Ch – 6)	<b>1</b>	

		/I)		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Which statement is the best description of 'Veto Power'?</b> (A) It is a power of positive voting. (B) After the end of the Second World War, Veto Power is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world. (C) All the temporary members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) have the right to use Veto Power only for two years. (D) All the members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) possess Veto Power.		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) After the end of the Second World War, 'Veto Power' is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world.	(51 / W)	<b>1</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Which one of the following is NOT a consequence of 'Shock Therapy'?</b> (A) The value of the Rouble, the Russian currency declined. (B) The economy of the entire region was ruined. (C) The system of social welfare got strengthened. (D) The collective farm system disintegrated.		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) The system of social welfare got strengthened.	(9 / W)	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Which one of the following is related to the traditional notion of security?</b> (A) Russia- Ukraine War 1 (B) Continuous rise in the global temperature (C) 9/11 attack on USA (D) Spread of COVID-19 epidemic in the world		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Russia – Ukraine War	(65 / W)	<b>1</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>Identify the correct trio of Baltic Republics:</b> (A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (B) Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania (C) Slovenia, Romania, Estonia (D) Estonia, Romania, Latvia		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	(5 / W)	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Which was the last state toured by Rajiv Gandhi for his election campaign in May 1991?</b> (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka (C) Kerala (D) Andhra Pradesh		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Tamil Nadu	(139 / I)	<b>1</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the first two Five Year Plan?</b> (A) The first Five Year Plan was drafted by K.N. Raj and the second Five Year Plan was drafted by P.C. Mahalanobis. (B) The first Five Year Plan focussed on agriculture and the second Five Year Plan focussed on industries. (C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector		<b>1</b>	

	and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects. (D) The aim of first Five Year Plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second Five Year Plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries.																							
Ans.	(D) The aim of First Five Year plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second five year plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries. (C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects.  Both (C) & (D) are not correct and one mark is to be awarded for any one of these options.	(51 / I)	1																					
11.	Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>List-I</th><th></th><th>List-II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(a)</td><td>Congress for democracy</td><td>(i)</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>Garibi Hatao</td><td>(ii)</td><td>Jay Prakash Narayan</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>Student movement led by Morarji Desai</td><td>(iii)</td><td>Jagjeevan Ram</td></tr><tr><td>(d)</td><td>Total Revolution</td><td>(iv)</td><td>Indira Gandhi</td></tr></tbody></table> Codes: (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii) (B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) (D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)		List-I		List-II	(a)	Congress for democracy	(i)	Gujarat	(b)	Garibi Hatao	(ii)	Jay Prakash Narayan	(c)	Student movement led by Morarji Desai	(iii)	Jagjeevan Ram	(d)	Total Revolution	(iv)	Indira Gandhi		1	
	List-I		List-II																					
(a)	Congress for democracy	(i)	Gujarat																					
(b)	Garibi Hatao	(ii)	Jay Prakash Narayan																					
(c)	Student movement led by Morarji Desai	(iii)	Jagjeevan Ram																					
(d)	Total Revolution	(iv)	Indira Gandhi																					
Ans.	(C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)	(Ch – 6 /I)	1																					
12.	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options: Assertion (A): The idea of Five Year Plans (FYP) in India was inspired by the USSR. Reason (R): Due to acute economic crisis, the Indian Government started 'Plan Holiday' in 1966. Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.		1																					
Ans.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	(49 – 50 / I)	1																					
	SECTION – B		6 x 2 = 12																					
13.	Highlight any two internal threats which any state may face.		2x1=	2																				
Ans.	(i) Separatist Movement (ii) Civil War (iii) Failure of Law and Order	(67 – 68	1+1=	2																				

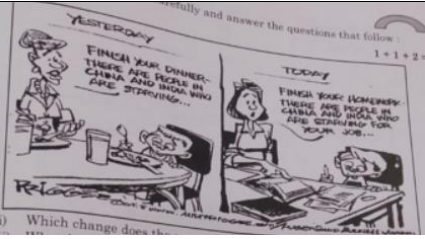
	(iv) Water dispute (v) Border dispute (vi) Demand for autonomy (vi) Issue of migrants (or any other relevant point) ( any two points)	/W)										
14.	Analyse the main reason responsible for the formation of Coalition Governments after 1989.			2								
Ans.	After the decline of Congress dominance, no political party could get a clear majority to form the government after 1989. It was also a compulsion to avoid mid term elections and political instability.	(14 0- 14 1/I	2	2								
15.	Explain any two differences between the refugees and the migrants.			2								
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Refugees</th><th>Migrants</th></tr><tr><td>Refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution.</td><td>Migrants are those who voluntarily leave their home country.</td></tr><tr><td>States generally accept refugees.</td><td>States do not have to accept migrants.</td></tr><tr><td>Refugees leave their country of origin due to fear of violence, destruction of livelihood, identity and living environment.</td><td>Migrants move to seek a better life &amp; economic opportunities.</td></tr></table> (any other relevant point) (Any two)	Refugees	Migrants	Refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution.	Migrants are those who voluntarily leave their home country.	States generally accept refugees.	States do not have to accept migrants.	Refugees leave their country of origin due to fear of violence, destruction of livelihood, identity and living environment.	Migrants move to seek a better life & economic opportunities.	74 (W )	1+1	2
Refugees	Migrants											
Refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution.	Migrants are those who voluntarily leave their home country.											
States generally accept refugees.	States do not have to accept migrants.											
Refugees leave their country of origin due to fear of violence, destruction of livelihood, identity and living environment.	Migrants move to seek a better life & economic opportunities.											
16.	How does the geographical location of the North-East region has affected the expression of its regional demands? Explain.			2								
Ans.	(i) The geographical isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to the other parts of the country have resulted in the complicated sets of demands for different states of North East. (ii) North – Eastern region has only four percent of the country’s population but about twice as much share of its areas. A small corridor of about 22 km connects the region to the rest of the country and makes it important geographically. (iii) The partition of India reduced the North – East to a land locked region and affected its economy which created unrest. (iv) Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in terms of development, demands for autonomy and separation were raised. (v)Its politics remained insulated. (vi) Due to migrants, major demographic changes occurred. Vast international border and weak communication between the north-east and the rest of India added to its demands for autonomy, movement for succession and opposition to outsiders. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	(12 6/I)	1+1 =	2								
17.	State any two reasons for the Students' Movement in Bihar in 1974.			2								
Ans.	(i) Rising prices (ii) Food crisis (iii) Drought (iv) Unemployment (v) Corruption	(94 /I)	1+1=	2								


	(vi) Demand for dismissal of Congress government in Bihar (Any two)																	
18.	Assess the impact of outside powers on the South Asian Countries.			2														
Ans.	(i) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is an irritant for India. (ii) Economic ties between Asian countries have multiplied. (iii) After cold war American interference in South Asian countries has increased. (iv) US works as a moderator in Indo-Pak relations. (v) Sino-Indian relations have improved in the last 10 years. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	43/ (W)	1+ 1 =	2														
	SECTION – C		5×4=20															
19.																		
(a)	Explain any four differences between the governments formed in the first three General Elections held in India after independence and the coalition governments formed after the year 1989.  OR		4x1=	4														
(b)	Explain any four advantages of coalition governments with reference to Indian politics.		4x1=	4														
Ans.																		
(a)	<table><tr><th>Governments formed in first three general elections</th><th>Coalition Governments formed after 1989</th></tr><tr><td>(1) Single party governance emerged.</td><td>(1) Coalition governments were formed.</td></tr><tr><td>(2) Stable governments were formed.</td><td>(2) Unstable governments emerged.</td></tr><tr><td>(3) Focus was on national issues.</td><td>(3) Focus was on regional issues.</td></tr><tr><td>(4) Regional parties were not considered important.</td><td>(4) Regional parties got an opportunity to participate in the central government.</td></tr><tr><td>(5) Role of opposition was nominal.</td><td>(5) Opposition was stronger than before.</td></tr><tr><td>(6) Majority was the strength of the government.</td><td>(6) Even a single seat became important for the government.</td></tr></table> (or any other relevant point presented in a paragraph or tabular form) (Any four)  OR	Governments formed in first three general elections	Coalition Governments formed after 1989	(1) Single party governance emerged.	(1) Coalition governments were formed.	(2) Stable governments were formed.	(2) Unstable governments emerged.	(3) Focus was on national issues.	(3) Focus was on regional issues.	(4) Regional parties were not considered important.	(4) Regional parties got an opportunity to participate in the central government.	(5) Role of opposition was nominal.	(5) Opposition was stronger than before.	(6) Majority was the strength of the government.	(6) Even a single seat became important for the government.	(C h – 8 /I)	1+1+1 +1=	4
Governments formed in first three general elections	Coalition Governments formed after 1989																	
(1) Single party governance emerged.	(1) Coalition governments were formed.																	
(2) Stable governments were formed.	(2) Unstable governments emerged.																	
(3) Focus was on national issues.	(3) Focus was on regional issues.																	
(4) Regional parties were not considered important.	(4) Regional parties got an opportunity to participate in the central government.																	
(5) Role of opposition was nominal.	(5) Opposition was stronger than before.																	
(6) Majority was the strength of the government.	(6) Even a single seat became important for the government.																	
(b)	(i) Regional parties get an opportunity to participate in the central government (ii) Governments became more democratic. (iii) Saves money and time by not conducting mid-term elections. (iv) Most of the parties and leaders have a say in political matters. (v) Inclusion of regional interests. (vi) Regional parties get a chance to be a part of national decision making process. (vii) Representation of diversity. (viii) Discourages dominance or dictatorship of a single party. (or any other relevant point) (Any four)		1+1+1 +1=	4														
20.																		
(a)	Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Pakistan.  OR		2+2=	4														
(b)	Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts		2+2=	4														

	<b>between India and Nepal.</b>			
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p><b><u>Areas of Co-operation</u></b> -</p> <p>(i) In areas like water management, Indus waters treaty was signed between the two countries.</p> <p>(ii) 2019 agreement to establish a corridor for pilgrims.</p> <p>(iii) Initiation of bus and railway services during the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>(iv) During Covid-19 pandemic India extended its support to Pakistan.</p> <p>(v) Agreed to undertake confidence building measures.</p> <p>(vi) Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to improve relations.</p> <p>(viii) Leaders met at various summits.</p> <p><b><u>Reasons for Conflicts</u></b> –</p> <p>(i) Kashmir issue</p> <p>(ii) Control over Siachen Glacier</p> <p>(iii) Border disputes</p> <p>(iv) Issue of Terrorism</p> <p>(v) Various wars</p> <p>(vi) Control over Sir Creek</p> <p>(vii) Mutual suspicion</p> <p>(viii) Arms race</p> <p>(ix) Dispute over water sharing</p> <p>(or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p align="right">(Any two for each part)</p>	P-42-43) /W	1+1=2	4
<b>(b)</b>	<p><b><u>Areas of Co-operation-</u></b></p> <p>(i) The citizens of the two countries can travel to work in the other country without Visas and Passports.</p> <p>(ii) Both the countries work together on the issues of trade, scientific co-operation, common natural resources etc.</p> <p>(iii) Both countries have Hindu dominated population and share common culture.</p> <p><b><u>Reasons for Conflicts-</u></b></p> <p>(i) India has expressed displeasure at the interference of China in Nepal.</p> <p>(ii) Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat.</p> <p>(iii) Trade related disputes.</p> <p>(iv) Government of Nepal thinks that Indian government interferes in the internal affairs of Nepal and has designs on its river waters and hydroelectricity.</p> <p>(v) Nepal, a landlocked country, feels that India prevents its access to sea through Indian territory.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(any two points for each)</p>	P-38-39/W	1+1=2	
<b>21.</b>	<b>Highlight any four points of the political ideology of Communist Party of India.</b>		4x1=	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>The political ideology of the Communist Party of India at the time of Independence :</p> <p>(i) It advocated socialism as the solution to problems faced by India.</p> <p>(ii) In 1941 the communist party supported the British in their war against Nazi Germany.</p>	(37 / I)	1+1+1+1=	4



	<p>(iii) The basic question that troubled the party was the nature of Indian Independence- was India really free or was freedom a sham.</p> <p>(iv) Soon after Independence, the party thought that the transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence and encouraged violent uprising in Telangana.</p> <p>(v) In 1951, the Communist Party abandoned the path of violent revolution and decided to participate in the approaching general elections.</p> <p>(vi) The CPI had a well oiled party machinery and dedicated cadre at the time of independence.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) ( any four points)</p>			
<b>22.</b>	<b>Why could the reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev not save the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain any two reasons.</b>		<b>2x2=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) Some sections of the society felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed that the reforms did not benefit them as they had hoped.</p> <p>(ii) Members of the Communist Party felt that their power and privileges were eroding and Gorbachev was moving too fast.</p> <p>(iii) Gorbachev lost support on all sides and public opinion became divided.</p> <p>(iv) Desire for sovereignty and rise of nationalism in various republics.</p> <p>(v) People were disillusioned by rampant corruption, slow and stifling administration and bureaucratic authoritarian system.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	P- 3- 5/ W	<b>2+2=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>Describe any four factors responsible to make Indira Gandhi's government popular in the beginning of 1970s decade.</b>		<b>4 x 1 =</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Factors that led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970's :</p> <p>(i) Indira Gandhi won 1971 elections decisively. Soon after, a major crisis broke out in East Pakistan resulting in the formation of Bangladesh. This crisis was followed by Indo-Pak war of 1971. India had a decisive victory in that war and Pakistani forces were forced to surrender in front of Indian forces. These events added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi. Even the opposition parties admired her statesmanship.</p> <p>(ii) Her party swept through all state assembly elections held in 1972.</p> <p>(iii) She was seen as a protector of the poor and the underprivileged.</p> <p>(iv) She launched a series of initiatives to give the government policies a left orientation.</p> <p>(v) Ten Point Programme which included social control of Banks, nationalisation of general insurance, ceiling on urban property and income, public distribution of food grains, land reforms, housing sites to rural poor made her popular.</p> <p>(vi) Abolition of Privy Purses.</p> <p>(vii) She put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan : 'Garibi Hatao'.</p> <p>(viii) She became popular among the disadvantaged , landless labours, dalits, adivasis, minorities, women, unemployed youth etc.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) ( any four)</p>	Ch -5/I	<b>1+1+1 +1=</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>SECTION – D</b>		<b>3x4=12</b>	
<b>24.</b>	<b>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b>		<b>1+1+2 =</b>	<b>4</b>

	 <p><b>(i) Which change does the cartoon reflect?</b>  <b>(ii) What kind of shift is shown in America's attitude towards developing countries?</b>  <b>(iii) Mention any one positive and any one negative impact of globalization in reference to the cartoon.</b></p>		<p align="center"><b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1+1=2</b></p>	
<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>(i) The cartoon reflects the economic consequences of Globalisation. Earlier India and China were in need of food but now are in need of jobs resulting in flow of people-migration of workers. Shift in attitude of developed countries towards China and India.  (or any other relevant point) (Any one)</p> <p>(ii) There is a change in attitude of developed countries towards developing countries. Developed countries like US have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that the citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.  (or any other relevant point) (Any one)</p> <p>(iii) <u>Positive</u> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choices have increased for the consumer.</li> <li>• Due to globalization, many opportunities are available to all the educated and skilled people in different countries.</li> </ul> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any one )</p> <p><u>Negative</u> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Globalization may pose danger to the economy of the developed countries</li> <li>• Scarcity of jobs for their youth.</li> </ul> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any one point)</p>	<p>(10 4 /W )</p>	<p align="center"><b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1+1=2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>4</b></p>
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24 :</b>  <b>(i) In which year did India embark on reforms for economic growth?</b>  <b>(ii) In which year and at what place was the first meeting of World Social Forum (WSF) organized?</b>  <b>(iii) State any two cultural consequences of globalization.</b></p>		<p align="center"><b>1+1+2</b> <b>=</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>4</b></p>
	<p>Visually impaired Qns –  (i) 1991  (ii) 2001 in Porto Alegre (Brazil)  (iii) • Choices have increased for consumers.  • Cultural homogenization and heterogenization has taken place.  • There is amalgamation of various cultures in the world, with western culture becoming dominant.  (or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	<p>(C h – 7 /W )</p>	<p align="center"><b>1+</b> <b>1+2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>4</b></p>

25.	<p>In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B,C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format that follows:</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 related to the leader of Dravidian Movement E.V. Ramasami Naicker. (ii) The state whose formation was supported by Master Tara Singh. (iii) The state where the movement against outsiders was started by students. (iv) The state for which Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed an agreement for peace.</p> 	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1=	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the 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 State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>B</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>C</td><td>Assam</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of State	(i)	D	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	B	Punjab	(iii)	C	Assam	(iv)	A	Mizoram	(C h – 7/I)	1 1 1 1	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of State																	
(i)	D	Tamil Nadu																	
(ii)	B	Punjab																	
(iii)	C	Assam																	
(iv)	A	Mizoram																	
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25:</b> (i) State the article related to Jammu and Kashmir which was abolished in 2019. (ii) Name any one regional political party of the Jammu &amp; Kashmir. (iii) In which year did Arunachal Pradesh become a separate state? (iv) Name the popular leader of Mizo National Front (MNF).</p>		4x1=	4															
	<p>Visually impaired Qns. (i) Article – 370 (ii) National Conference/ PDP (People Democratic Party)/Jammu and Kashmir People’s Conference. (iii) 1987 (iv) Laldenga</p>	(C h – 7 /I)	1 1 1 1	4															
26.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on</p>		4x1=	4															

	<p>the functioning of the Security Council. Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation. In particular, there are proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. Beyond this, the US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.</p> <p>(i) Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members?  <b>(A) General Assembly</b>  <b>(B) Security Council</b>  <b>(C) Secretariat</b>  <b>(D) Economic and Social Council</b></p> <p>(ii) Which country contributes the most in the budget of United Nations Organisation?  <b>(A) America</b>                      <b>(B) Russia</b>  <b>(C) China</b>                         <b>(D) France</b></p> <p>(iii) In which year was the strength of non-permanent members of Security Council increased?  <b>(A) 1962</b>     <b>(B) 1963</b>  <b>(C) 1964</b>     <b>(D) 1965</b></p> <p>(iv) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the reforms in Security Council?  <b>(A) The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.</b>  <b>(B) The Security Council's decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.</b>  <b>(C) The Security Council lacks equitable representation.</b>  <b>(D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace.</b></p>			
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) (B) Security Council  (ii) (A) America  (iii) (D) 1965  (iv) (D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace.</p>	(C h – 4 /W )	<b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>SECTION – E</b>		<b>4×6=24</b>	
<b>27.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p><b>State any three major differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1970.</b></p>		<b>3×2=</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<p><b>Explain ASEAN as an 'alternative centre of power' in the contemporary world.</b></p>			<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) Agriculture and Industry were under state control before 1970 and after that they have opened- open door policy / market economy  (ii) Less foreign trade and investment before 1970; more foreign trade and investment after 1970.  (iii) Economic linkages primarily with communist countries before 1970; economic linkages with capitalist countries such as the USA and Japan after 1970.  (iv) In command economy China was short of foreign exchange and decided to</p>	(22 – 23 / W)	<b>2+2+2</b> <b>=</b>	<b>6</b>

(b)	<p>substitute imports by domestic goods. After 1970, China became an important destination for FDI and had large foreign exchange reserves for making big investments in other countries. (or any other relevant point) (Any three)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASEAN supports supranational structures and institutions and follows the 'ASEAN WAY', based on interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.</li> <li>• In 2003, ASEAN community was established comprising of three pillars- The ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN socio-cultural community.</li> <li>• The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. The ASEAN regional forum (ARF) was established in 1994 to carry out coordination of security and foreign policy.</li> <li>• While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US, the EU and Japan. Its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.</li> <li>• ASEAN has focussed on creating a 'Free Trade Area' for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.</li> <li>• ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community. This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflict in the region. Thus ASEAN has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the east Timor Crisis.</li> <li>• The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China, makes this an attractive proposition.</li> </ul> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any three)</p>	(20 - 21/ W)	2+ 2+ 2	<b>6</b>
28. (a)	<b>How did Princely states posed a threat to the National Security of India? Explain.</b>		3×2=	<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>Explain any four problems faced during the process of partition of India.</b>		4×1½ =	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b> (a)	<p>Challenges for national security –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British India was divided into British Indian Provinces and Princely states. The Princely states enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs and accepted British supremacy. Princely states covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.</li> <li>• Just before independence British declared that with the end of their rule, their control over princely states would also lapse. This meant that all these 565 states would become legally independent.</li> </ul>	(14 - 18 /I)	2 2 2	<b>6</b>

<p>(b)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British government declared that these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states.</li> <li>This was a very serious problem and threatened the very existence of a united India.</li> <li>Some states refused to merge and decided to remain independent such as Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur etc. may be given.</li> </ul> <p>The challenges stated above posed a threat to National Security. ( or any other relevant point ) ( any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. (ii) Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. (iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. (iv) Problems of minorities on the both sides of the border. (v) It was an unplanned transfer of population.</p> <p>(or any other problems) (Any four)</p>	<p>(8/I)</p>	<p>1½ 1½ 1½ 1½</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>29. (a)</p>	<p><b>Analyse any three principles of India's foreign policy which you would like to alter in the present international scenario.</b></p>		<p>3x2=</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>"India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and a commitment to global disarmament." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b></p>		<p>3x2=</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>(i) Principle of NAM as the world has become unipolar. (ii) 'No First Use' of atomic weapons concept may be changed, keeping in view safety and security of the nation. (iii) India's approach towards problems like terrorism and global warming through determination of foreign policy. (iv) Change in the policy of Panchsheel. (v) India must support other developing countries through well-defined foreign policy and form a strong organization. (vi) Review of Neighbourhood First Policy. (vii) Review of Act East Policy. (viii) SAARC /SAFTA to be reviewed. (ix) Strengthening the UN. (or any other relevant point) (Any three principles to be analysed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>(C h – 4 /I)</p>	<p>2+2+2 =</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and commitment to global disarmament as - (i) It has refused to sign the treaties like NPT and CTBT because these are discriminatory in nature. (ii) Our leadership went for nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes and also to be a nuclear power. (iii) India has declared to review the 'No first use' policy- as its strategic autonomy.</p>	<p>(68 -69 /I)</p>	<p>2+2+2 =</p>	<p>6</p>

	<p>(iv) India is keen to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group. (v) India has signed different treaties on disarmament.</p> <p align="center">(or any other relevant point) ( any three arguments)</p>			
<b>30.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Examine any four environmental concerns that have influenced the global politics.</b>		<b>4x1½</b> <b>=</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should take to protect the environment.</b>		<b>4x1½</b> <b>=</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>(i) Cultivable area is not increasing any more. (ii) Scarcity of safe drinking water. (iii) Deforestation. (iv) Decline in the total amount of ozone (v) Coastal pollution. (vi) Global Warming. (or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p align="right">(Any four to be examined)</p>	P- 82- 83/ W)	<b>1½</b> <b>1½</b> <b>1½</b> <b>1½</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>(i) Create awareness among people (ii) Use of cleaner fuels. (iii) Reducing greenhouse gas emission (iv) Connect to cultural rituals (v) Strict adherence to laws (vi) Ban on vehicles which are not environment friendly. (vii) Planting more trees. (viii) Increased use of Renewable sources of energy. (or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	Ch - 6/ W	<b>1½</b> <b>1½</b> <b>1½</b> <b>1½</b>	<b>6</b>