

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

General Instructions: -

1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
3	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
4	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
5	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
6	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
7	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for Spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
16	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
17	If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.
18	In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark "NA" (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.

SECTION – A		Pg	Marks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	Given below are two statements: Statement I: The World Bank was created after the Second World War in the year 1945. Statement II: The activities of the World Bank are focused on the developing countries. In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below: (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.		1	
Ans	(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.	Ch-4(53 / (W)	1	
2.	The major objective of 'Kyoto Protocol' was: (A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (B) to reduce pollution by increasing forest cover. (C) to provide grant-in-aid to the developing nations to control environmental pollution. (D) to promote sustainable development.		1	
Ans	(A) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Ch-6(87 /) (W)	1	
3.	The concept of 'sustainable development' emphasises on: (A) utilizing maximum resources for human development. (B) increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. (C) combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. (D) maximising the efforts for environmental conservation.		1	
Ans	(C) Combining economic growth with ecological responsibility	Ch-6(84 /) (W)	1	
4.	Match the States given in List-I with the States from which these were carved out given in List-II correctly. Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: List-I 1. Gujarat 2. Haryana 3. Meghalaya 4. Chhattisgarh Codes: (A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii) List-II (i) Assam (ii) Bombay (iii) Madhya Pradesh (iv) Punjab (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)		1	


Ans	(B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)	(Ch-I P-15/ (I)	1	
5.	<p>Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given below options:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.</p> <p>Reason (R): The European Union has a major influence on the economic, political and military fields in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p>		1	
Ans	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	Ch-2(16-17 /) (W)	1	
6.	<p>The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953:</p> <p>(A) to ensure administrative efficiency.</p> <p>(B) to end complexities regarding demarcation of the provinces boundaries during colonial rule.</p> <p>(C) to ensure process of nation building.</p> <p>(D) for demarcation of states' boundaries on the basis of language.</p>		1	
Ans	(D) for demarcation of states boundaries on the basis of language	Ch-1(21/) (I)	1	
7.	<p>Choose the best argument to support India's claim for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council:</p> <p>(A) India's growing economic power and stable political system</p> <p>(B) India's effective leadership</p> <p>(C) India's membership in the United Nations Organization since its inception</p> <p>(D) India as the contributing member country in the United Nations Organisation's budget.</p>		1	
Ans	(A) India's growing economic power and stable political system.	Ch-4(53 /)(W)	1	
8.	<p>Arrange the following events in a chronological order:</p> <p>(i) Atomic test conducted by China</p> <p>(ii) First nuclear explosion conducted by India</p> <p>(iii) Implementation of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty</p> <p>(iv) Initiation of the atomic programme in India under the guidance of Choose Homi Jehangir Bhabha</p>		1	

	(iv) the correct option: (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)			
Ans	(B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)	(Ch-4 - 68/ I)	1	
9.	In which year did the largest public sector undertaking, Railways, go on a strike? (A) 1974 (B) 1973 (C) 1972 (D) 1971		1	
Ans	(A) 1974	Ch-6(96 / I)	1	
10.	Which one of the following was the decision of the Supreme Court given on 24 June, 1975 about the Indira Gandhi case? (A) Election of Indira Gandhi was invalid. (B) Indira Gandhi used the services of the government officials in her election campaign which is against the concept of 'basic structure' of the Constitution. (C) Indira Gandhi was ordered to resign from her post immediately. (D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of the Parliament, but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings.		1	
Ans.	(D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of parliament but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings.	Ch-6(97 / I)	1	
11.	Which one of the following countries was not a founder of ASEAN? (A) Singapore (B) Indonesia (C) China (D) Thailand		1	
Ans.	(C) China	Ch-2(19 /)(W)	1	
12.	In which city was the first Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held? (A) Belgrade (B) Bandung (C) Tokyo (D) Delhi		1	
Ans.	(A) Belgrade	58(Ch-2 / I)	1	
SECTION – B				
13.	Name any four republics of the Soviet Union.		4x½ =	2
Ans.	(i) Tajakistan (v) Ukraine (ii) Azerbaijan (vi) Kyrgyzstan (iii) Belarus (vii) Georgia (iv) Armenia (viii) Russia (or any other) (Any four)	Ch-1(8/W)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
14.	"Globalization has been a boon for the economy of India despite the resistance shown by certain groups." Support the statement.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Globalisation has been a boon for the economy of India despite the resistance by	Ch-	1+1	2

	certain groups because:- (i) More/New avenues of employment were available (ii) Capacity of the state increased. (iii) It enlarged the choices and modified the culture. (iv) It has enhanced the foreign trade and investment. (any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained)	7(P-108-109)/W	=	2
15.	Highlight any two fundamental differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	(i) The draft for the first five year plan was prepared by K.N. Raj while the draft for the second five year plan was prepared by P.C. Mahalanobis. (ii) Focus of The First FYP was on agriculture while the focus of the second FYP was on industries. (iii) First five year plan was based on savings and slow change, while the second plan wanted to bring about quick structural transformation. (or any other point) (Any two)	Ch-3(51 / I)	1+1 =	2
16.	Which two reasons were given by the Government for declaring the National Emergency in 1975?		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Reasons for the declaration of emergency in 1975 :- (i) Threat of Internal disturbances. (ii) Grave crisis of law and order. (iii) To stabilise the disturbed scenario (any other relevant point) (any two points)	P-97Ch-6/I	1+1 =	2
17.	How has Information Technology been responsible in accelerating globalization across the world? Explain with two examples.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Information Technology has been responsible in accelerating globalisation across the world in the following way: (i) It revolutionised communication among different parts of the world. (ii) It affected the way the people think of their personal or collective lines. (iii) The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible. (iv) Increased use of social media Examples- Bird flu ,Tsunami ,COVID-19 etc. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained with example)	Ch-7 (102 / W)	1+1 =	2
18.	Analyse any two factors responsible for the change in the nature of coalition governments at the Centre after the General Elections of 2014.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	Nature of coalition government after the General Elections of 2014- (i) Coalition government with a party having clear majority. (ii) Regional parties got dominance and became a part of decision making process. (iii) Absence of strong leadership in opposition. (iv) After 2014, coalition governments are not out of compulsion but for increasing the area of influence and winning the confidence of regional parties. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analysed)	Ch- 8 /I P-155	1+1 =	2
SECTION – C				
19.	Explain any two major concerns of Indian government regarding the reorganisation of states on the basis of language after the end of colonial rule.		2x2 =	4

Ans.	Concerns : (i) National Leadership felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. (ii) It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. (iii) The central leadership decided to postpone these matters. The need for postponement was also felt because the fate of the princely states had not been decided. Also, the memory of Partition was still fresh. (or any other relevant point) (any two to be explained)	(19 / I)Ch-1	2+2 =	4
20.	Highlight any four effects of the shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	Effects of the Shock Therapy after the disintegration of Soviet Union:— (i) It brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region. (ii) The large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed in Russia. (iii) The collective farm system disintegrated, leaving people without food security. (iv) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. (v) Value of Russian currency Ruble declined dramatically. (or any other relevant point) (any four)	(8-9 / WCh-1)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
21.	Analyse any two major challenges faced by the Election Commission before conducting the first General Elections in India after independence.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	(i) The challenge of preparing electoral rolls. (ii) In the first roll, names of 40 lakh women were not recorded. (iii) The challenge of renew these entries. (iv) The challenge of training more than 3 lakh electoral staff. (v) Illiteracy level was high. (vi) A new method of voting was to be devised. (vii) Delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies was required. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analyzed)	Ch.2(P-28 / I)	2+2 =	4
22.				
(a)	“The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress.” Support the statement with two arguments.		2x2 =	4
	OR			
(b)	Suggest any four measures to make the United Nations Organisation more relevant in the current scenario.		4x1 =	4
Ans.				
(a)	The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress because— (i) It resolves many issues of contention by mediation / peace building commissions. (ii) It accepts the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of the national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities.	(Ch-4 / W)Pg -55	2+2 =	4

	(iii) It has established the Human Rights Council to protect the human rights. (iv) It condemns the terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. (or any other relevant point)			
	OR			
(b)	Suggestions to make the United Nations organisations more relevant in the current scenario - (i) United Nations should serve as a balance against US dominance to help to maintain a dialogue between US & the rest of the world. (ii) Change of the physical location of the UN to reduce the US influence. (iii) Composition of the Security Council to be reviewed and new members to be added. (iv) More/ broader representation of various countries. (any other relevant point)	(Ch-4 / WP-58,59)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
23.				
(a)	Why have the global efforts to protect the environment not been as successful as desired? Analyse the reasons.			4
	OR			4
(b)	Evaluate the efforts made to achieve the objectives of the Rio Declaration by the developed and developing countries.			
Ans.	Reasons –	Ch-7(87 / W)		
(a)	(i) Because all the states don't want to stop their development which is a cause of degradation of environment. (ii) Global North wants to discuss the environmental issues as it stands now and wants everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. (iii) Global South claims that Global North is more responsible for their ecological degradation. (iv) Responsibilities to protect environment are being shifted to each other. (or any other relevant point)		2+2 =	4
	OR			
(b)	Rio-Declaration produced conventions dealing with climate change, Biodiversity and forestry recommended a list of development practices but the problem of environment is getting worse day by day because: (i) Commitments are not being followed strictly. (ii) No country wants to do compromise at the cost of developments. (iii) Population is increasing. (iv) Industrialisation is on the rise. (v) Resources are limited and the ultimate use of these causes environmental degradation. (or any other relevant point)	Ch-7(84 / W)	2+2 =	4
	(any two to be explained)			
	SECTION – D			
24.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it: India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the		4x1 =	4

	<p>zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM.</p> <p>(i) Which Indian leader played an important role in manifesting the Afro-Asian unity? (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri</p> <p>(ii) In which year did the Non-Alignment Movement become the symbol of Afro-Asian unity? (A) 1959 (B) 1960 (C) 1961 (D) 1962</p> <p>(iii) Identify the main intention behind the strengthening Afro-Asian unity. (A) To gain economic support from the USA bloc (B) To co-operate with the USSR bloc in enhancing its global policies (C) To form military alliances in the era of Cold War (D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom</p> <p>(iv) The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in which year? (A) 1961 (B) 1962 (C) 1963 (D) 1964</p>			
Ans.	<p>(i) (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru (ii) (C) 1961 (iii) (D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom. (iv) (A) 1961</p>	Ch-4(58 / I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
25.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:</p>  <p>(i) Name any two countries of East Asia (ii) Identify and name the leader shown in the cartoon. (iii) Explain the meaning of the sentence given in the cartoon 'WE'LL HAVE TO GET USED TO IT'.</p>			4
Ans.	<p>(i) Japan, South Korea ,Taiwan ,China, Mongolia (Any two) (ii) Dr. Manmohan Singh (iii) After Independence India followed the policy of NAM to be away from the two blocs. But with the end of USSR in 1991, India had to redefine its relations with</p>	Ch-2 (W)(P -21 /)	½ + ½ 1+2	4

	other nations. In this direction, India also tried to make strong relations with east Asian nations. This was known as ‘Look East /Act East Policy’. So this sentence reflects that India has to improve its relations forever with these countries. To bear the heat of competitions.																		
	NOTE: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q, No. 25 : (25.1) Name any one country which resisted the adoption of the ‘Euro’. (25.2) Name any two new member countries of European Union. (25.3) Explain any two main objectives of establishing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).		1+1 +2=	4															
	Visually Impaired Qns. (i) Sweden and Denmark (any one) (ii) Poland, Hungary (or any other) (iii) ARF was established for the (a) Coordination of security (b) Foreign policy among member states.	Ch-2 (W) (P-17 / I)	1+ ½ + ½ +1+ =	4															
26.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), four States have been marked as Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ and Ⓓ Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format : (i) The state related to Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. (ii) The state for which K. Kamaraj initiated Mid-day Meal programme to increase enrolment in education (iii) The state in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly Elections of 1967, but formed a government with the support of other parties. (iv) The state where Non-Congress coalition government was formed after the Assembly Elections of 1967 . <table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the States</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4x1 =	4
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Ans.	<table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the States</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>B</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>C</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr></table>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States	(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh	(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu	Ch.5/I P-74,79,81	1+1 +1+ 1=	4						
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States																	
(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh																	
(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu																	

	(iii)	D	Rajasthan			
	(iv)	A	Bihar			
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.26 : (26.1) State the famous slogan coined by Lal Bahadur Shastri. (26.2) In which year did the Congress Party split? (26.3) Who was the second Prime Minister of India after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru? (26.4) Describe the 'Kamaraj Plan' of 1963				4x1 =	4
	Visually Impaired Qns. (i) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (ii) 1969 (iii) Lal Bahadur Shastri (iv) He proposed that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for young party workers.			(Ch-5 / I)P-74,79,81	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
	SECTION – E					24
27.	(a) Describe the sequence of events responsible for the establishment of democracy in Nepal. OR (b) Describe the sequence of events responsible for the end of the military government and establishment of democracy in Bangladesh.					6
						6
Ans.	Democracy in Nepal- • Nepal was a constitutional monarchy before 1990. • In 1990, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic country and created parliament. • The year 2002 was a set back for the democracy because the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government. It ended the democracy. • In 2006, there were massive pro-democracy protests. King was forced to restore the House of representatives. • Seven Party Alliance (SPA) played a significant role in this. • Since 2008, Nepal is a democratic republic having its own constitution. • Nepal formed a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for Nepal with nominal monarchy. (any other relevant point) (any four) OR (b) Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947-1971. • In the 1970 elections, the Awami league led by Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan but the government was dominated by the west Pakistani leadership. • Protest against the unfair treatment meted out to bengali language and culture. • Therefore, Pakistani leadership, Pakistani army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. • This led to a large scale migration into India. Indian government supported the East Pakistan for their independence. • This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971. • Finally, with the support of India, East Pakistan won and formation of Bangladesh was done as an independent country. • Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and			Ch-3(35 / W)	1 ½ + 1 ½ + 1½+ 1½=	6
				(33-34 / I)	1 ½ + 1 ½ + 1½+ 1½=	6

	socialism and democracy was established. (any other relevant point) (any four)			
28.				
(a)	Explain the efforts of the Punjab government and the Indian government to foster peace in the State of Punjab.			6
	OR			
(b)	Explain the main factors responsible for the demands of autonomy by the north-eastern states in India			6
Ans.				
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punjab Accord was executed in 1985 between the Central and Punjab government to foster peace in Punjab state. • This agreement was also known as the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord. • It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab. • A separate commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. • A tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. • The agreement also provided for compensation and better treatment of those affected by the military in Punjab and the withdrawal of the application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab. <p align="center">(any other relevant point) (any 3 points to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	Ch-7(125 / I)	2+2 +2=	6
(b)	<p>At the time of independence the entire region of North-East except Manipur and Tripura comprised the state of Assam. Factors for demand of autonomy are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The isolation of the region. • Its complex social character. • Its backwardness as compared to the other parts of the country. • Vast international border and weak communication between the North-east and the rest of India. • Assam government imposed Assamese language on non-Assamese people. Non-Assamese felt a threat from this imposition. • Communities like the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas wanted separate states. They also worked for this demand by mobilising public opinion and popular movement as well as through insurgency. • Leaders of major tribal communities wanted separation from Assam. • Some of them formed the Eastern India Tribal union to be carved out of Assam. • For government of India it was not possible to form smaller states. • Nagaland, Mizoram claimed that they had never been a part of the Indian union. <p align="center">(any other relevant point) (any 3 points to be explained)</p>	Ch-7(126 -127 / I)	2+2 +2=	6
29.				
(a)	How did the Mandal Commission recommendations prove to be an effort to solve the problems of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) ?			6
	OR			
(b)	Examine any three grounds on which the regional parties support the various coalition governments formed at the Centre in India.		3x2 =	6
Ans.		Ch-		

(a)	<p>(i) The primary objective to set up Mandal Commission was to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian Society.</p> <p>(ii) It recommended ways of identifying these ‘backward classes’.</p> <p>(iii) The commission gave its recommendations in 1980.</p> <p>(iv) The commission found that backward classes had a very low presence in both educational institutions and in employment in public services.</p> <p>(v) That is why, it recommended reserving 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.</p> <p>(v)The commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms, to improve the conditions of OBCs.</p> <p>(vi) These recommendations definitely proved to be beneficial for OBCs and they got their identity in the society in true sense.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p>	8(146 /I)	2+2+2=	6										
(b)	<p>Grounds are –</p> <p>(i) To avoid the instability and midterm polls.</p> <p>(ii) To be a part of National politics and Union government.</p> <p>(iii) To get their regional demands and interest fulfilled.</p> <p>(iv) All regional parties agreed in support of the new economic policies and believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.</p> <p>(v) All regional parties support coalition government because they know that regional issues will be heard at national level.</p> <p>(vi) These parties know that though many ideological differences may exist among coalition government but there will be a power sharing arrangement in the coalition government.</p> <p>(any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)</p>	Ch-7 (153-154 / I)	2+2+2=	6										
30.				6										
(a)	<p>Highlight the differences between the external and internal notions of security in the contemporary world.</p> <p>OR</p>			6										
(b)	<p>“The non-traditional notions of security are more comprehensive than the traditional notions of security.” Support the statement with the help of suitable examples.</p>			6										
Ans.														
(a)	<table><tr><td>External Notion of security</td><td>Internal Notion of security</td></tr><tr><td>(i) The greatest danger to a country is from military threats</td><td>(i) Danger comes from within the country</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Security policy is concerned with preventing war and with limiting or ending war</td><td>(ii) It is the concern of governments of any country</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Balance of power may pose a great threat to other countries</td><td>(iii) Weak law and order within a country may be a threat to the country</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Alliance formed on national interest may also prove threat to the other nations.</td><td>(iv) Civil war or demand for separation may pose a threat to any country</td></tr></table> <p>(any other relevant point) (Any three to be explained)</p>	External Notion of security	Internal Notion of security	(i) The greatest danger to a country is from military threats	(i) Danger comes from within the country	(ii) Security policy is concerned with preventing war and with limiting or ending war	(ii) It is the concern of governments of any country	(iii) Balance of power may pose a great threat to other countries	(iii) Weak law and order within a country may be a threat to the country	(iv) Alliance formed on national interest may also prove threat to the other nations.	(iv) Civil war or demand for separation may pose a threat to any country	Ch-5(65-67 / W)	2+2+2=	6
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(b)	<p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Traditional notion of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. • These begin by questioning the traditional referent of security. In doing so, they also question the other three elements of security-what is being secured, from what kind of threats and the approach to security. • In the traditional security conception, the referent is the state with its territory and governing institutions. In the non-traditional conceptions, the referent is expanded. According to Proponents of non-traditional security not just the state but also individuals or communities or indeed of all of humankind. • Non-traditional views of security have been called-human security or global security. • Non traditional notion deals with all the contemporary threats like- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Global Poverty (ii) Epidemics (iii) Terrorism (iv) Environmental degradation (v) Human rights violation <p>Whereas Traditional security is related to the thoughts of war and military action - external or internal both. (any other relevant point)</p>	Ch-5 (70-71 /)W	2+2 +2=	6
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(Any three to be explained)