

**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	Total										
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12												
1.	Which one of the following was not a republic of the Soviet Union ? (A) Tajikistan (B) Uzbekistan (C) Afghanistan (D) Azerbaijan		1											
Ans	(C) Afghanistan	P – 10 (w)	1											
2.	Who among the following was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 ? (A) Joseph Stalin (B) Mikhail Gorbachev (C) Leonid Brezhnev (D) Nikita Khrushchev		1											
Ans	(B) Mikhail Gorbachev	P – 3(w)	1											
3.	For Question number 3, two statements are given – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below. Assertion (A) : In April 2006, there were massive countrywide pro-democracy protests in Nepal. Reason (R) : In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government. Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		1											
Ans	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P – 35(w)	1											
4.	Match the following correctly : <table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>1. General Zia-ul-Haq</td><td>(i) Bangladesh</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ziaur Rahman</td><td>(ii) Nepal</td></tr><tr><td>3. Rajapaksa</td><td>(iii) Pakistan</td></tr><tr><td>4. Seven Party Alliance</td><td>(iv) Sri Lanka</td></tr></table> Options: (A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (B) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(i)	A	B	1. General Zia-ul-Haq	(i) Bangladesh	2. Ziaur Rahman	(ii) Nepal	3. Rajapaksa	(iii) Pakistan	4. Seven Party Alliance	(iv) Sri Lanka		1	
A	B													
1. General Zia-ul-Haq	(i) Bangladesh													
2. Ziaur Rahman	(ii) Nepal													
3. Rajapaksa	(iii) Pakistan													
4. Seven Party Alliance	(iv) Sri Lanka													
Ans	(C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii)	P - 35(w)	1											

5.	Choose the correct full form of the ‘SALT’ treaty from the options given below: (A) Special Arms Limited Treaty (B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (C) Secret Arms Limitation Treaty (D) South Asia Local Treaty		1	
Ans	(B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty	P – 69(w)	1	
6.	Which one of the following is not a new source of threat to security ? (A) Terrorism (B) War (C) Poverty (D) Migration		1	
Ans	(B) War	P – 71(w)	1	
7.	Who among the following advanced the ‘Two-nation theory’ ? (A) British Government (B) Muslim League (C) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (D) Lord Mountbatten		1	
Ans	(B) Muslim League	P – 8(I)	1	
8.	For Question number 8, two statements are given – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below. Assertion (A) : There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border of India in 1947 Reason (R) : The planned transfer of the population had failed Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		1	
Ans	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	P – 9(I)	1	
9.	‘NITI Aayog’ came into existence on: (A) 1 st January, 2015 (B) 26 th January, 2015 (C) 15 th August, 2015 (D) 1 st November, 2015		1	
Ans	(A) 1 st January 2015	P- 48(I)	1	
10.	Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) P.C. Mahalanobis led a Five-Year Plan. (ii) K.N. Raj was involved in drafting the First Five-Year Plan. (iii) The ‘Bombay Plan’ was drafted. (iv) The Planning Commission was set up.		1	

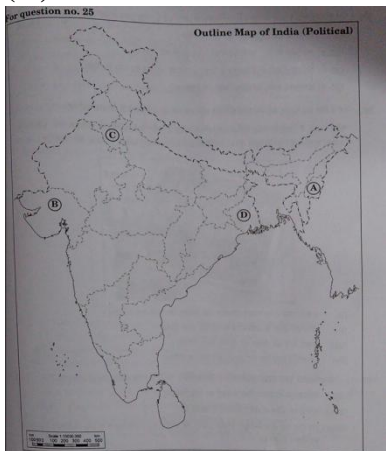
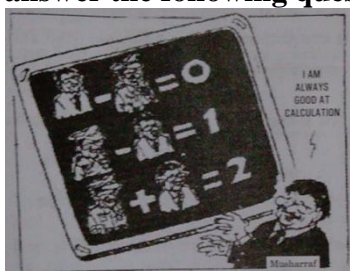
	Options: (A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)			
Ans.	(A) iii, iv, ii, i	P-48 - 51(I)	1	
11.	The government of which political party/alliance decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission? (A) Indian National Congress (B) National Front (C) United Front (D) Janata Party		1	
Ans.	(B) National Front	P-146(I)	1	
12.	Choose the name of that political party which has Gandhian Socialism along with cultural nationalism as its ideology. (A) Socialist Party (B) Janata Party (C) National Conference (D) Bhartiya Janata Party		1	
Ans.	(D) Bhartiya Janata Party	P-148(I)	1	
	SECTION – B			
13.	Name any four principal organs of the United Nations.		4x1/ 2 = 2	
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly • Secretariat • Security Council • International court of justice • Economic and social council • Trusteeship Council <p>(Any four)</p>	P-49(w)	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	2
14.	Explain the meaning of globalization			2
Ans.	Globalization is the worldwide interconnectedness. It is flow of ideas, people, commodities and capital from one country to another country. Globalization is bringing the different parts of the world closer and to have knowledge about each other.	P-100 - 101(w)	2	2
15.	Analyse any two reasons for resistance to globalization in India.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left wing protests to economic liberalization caused by Globalization. • Trade Unions resist globalisation to save jobs. • Big MNCs have got certain plants patent such as NEEM against the Indian interest. • Globalization is also resisted by Right wing organization as it is affecting our culture and living style. <p>(Any two)</p>	P-111(w)	1+1	2
16.	Show the ideology of the Jana Sangh that makes it different from other parties.		2	

Ans.	<p>The following points of the Ideology of Jana Sangh made it a different party from others–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was the only party that emphasized the idea of the one country, one culture and one nation. • It also believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and tradition. • The party also called for a reunion of India and Pakistan as Akhand Bharat. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P – 39(I)	1+1	2
17.	Highlight any two features of the nature of the Congress party as a social and ideological coalition.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress was like a social and ideological coalition. There were members who continued to exist within the congress as groups and individuals having different beliefs. • It accommodated the revolutionaries and pacifist, conservative and radical extremist and moderate and the right , left and all shades of the centre. • At the same it had peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and village workers and owners, middle class, lower and upper class members and castes. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P- 36(I)	1+1	2
18.	Explain any two immediate consequences of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in August 1990.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision sparked agitations and violent protest in many cities of North India. • The decision was also challenged in the Supreme Court and came to be known as ‘Indira Sawhney Case’. • There were some differences among political parties about the manner of implementation of this decision. <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P – 146 (I)	1+1	2
SECTION – C				
19.	<p>“Indo-Russian relations are embedded in the history of trust and common interests.” Support the statement with four examples.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Soviet system was to ensure the welfare of the people.” Support the statement with four examples.</p>		4x1 =	4
(a)			4x1 =	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia and India share a vision of a multi-polar world order i.e. the coexistence of several powers in the international system. • More than 80 bilateral arguments have been signed between India and Russia as the part of Indo-Russian strategic agreement in 2001. 	P – 11-13(w)	1+1 +1+1	4

(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on International terrorism. India is an oil- importing nation, Russia is important to India during its Oil crisis. Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space industry by giving the cryogenic rocket. <p align="right">(Any four)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Soviet system was to ensure the welfare of the people and a minimum standard of living for all the citizens. To achieve this aim/objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It opposed the idea of Capitalism and the advocated the need for an egalitarian society. The government subsidized the basic necessities of life including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership. Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the government. Government had an objective to work for welfare of the people. It ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens. <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P- 2(w)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
20.	Describe any four changes that occurred in the world after the end of the Cold War.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	<p>Four Changes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soviet Union had collapsed. The US became the sole super power. The relationship between Russia and united states improved. China is emerging as a new economic power. The economies of the Asia are growing at a faster pace. Many new countries have become members of the united Nations. <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P - 52(w)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
21.	Highlight any four choices available to a state when its security is threatened by a possible war.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	<p>Available Choices –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To surrender – means not to protest and face the enemy. But allowing the enemy to have its own terms and conditions to reach to some agreement. To prevent the other side from Attacking –Under this choice the cost of the war is raised by using costly weapons and prolonging the fighting period- which makes the invader weak-so it stops or does not dare to attack the enemy country. To defend itself and creating condition for the end of war through many other means and this process is called defence. To have balance of power with other countries especially those close by , those with whom they have differences or with those they had conflicts in the past. Alliance building- that is coalition of states that coordinate their actions to defend or deter against military attack <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P- 65- 66(w)	1+1 +1+ 1	4

22.				
(a)	Explain any two major reasons for the split in the Congress party after the 1967 elections.		2x2 =	4
	OR			
(b)	Explain any four reasons for the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before the fifth general elections.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	Reasons for split in the congress party -	P-81-85(I)	2+2	4
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rift between Indira Gandhi and the syndicate. • Economic reforms and programme launched by PM Indira Gandhi were not appreciated by the syndicate but opposed. • Presidential election, 1969 • Defeat of the official candidate of congress party for the post of President. <p align="right">(Any two to be explained)</p>			
	OR			
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A positive programme captured in the famous slogan Garibi Hato. • Focus on growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling rural land holding and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity. • Abolition of princely privileges. • Steps like Bank Nationalization, 10 points program. • She imitated some steps to show her commitment for welfare of the landless laborers, dalits and advasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth. <p align="right">(Any four)</p>	P-86(I)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
23.	Was the Emergency declared in 1975 necessary? Support your answer with two arguments.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	<p>A Candidate may answer in 'Yes or No'. Candidate must support the opinion with two arguments –</p> <p>'Yes' then arguments can be –</p> <p>i. Large number of movements had crippled the government and the government was not able to work.</p> <p>ii. JP Narayan has asked the police, military and the government employees not to accept the unconstitutional orders of the government. It was just a call to rise against the government.</p> <p>iii. Government was having lack of resources due to war, natural calamities etc.</p> <p>So it was necessary –</p> <p>If No –</p> <p>i. Against the rights of the people.</p> <p>ii. It was to save the Chair of PM for the Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>iii. Agitation and movements are the parts of democratic process.</p> <p>Any other</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	P-99-100(I)	2+2	4
	SECTION – D			
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:			4
	“The defeat of the Congress party in 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It did not, however, mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in its place. Thus, began an era of			

	<p>multi-party system, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming the alliances”</p> <p>(i) In which year did the Congress party face a setback for the first time and lose power in some states ? (A) 1962 </p>
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	<p>(ii) The state which was created in 1966.</p> <p>(iii) The state to which the first Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel belonged.</p> <p>(iv) The state to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged.</p> 																		
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>West Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>C</td><td>Haryana</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>B</td><td>Gujrat</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Manipur</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	D	West Bengal	(ii)	C	Haryana	(iii)	B	Gujrat	(iv)	A	Manipur	Ch-1/(I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	D	West Bengal																	
(ii)	C	Haryana																	
(iii)	B	Gujrat																	
(iv)	A	Manipur																	
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25:</p> <p>(25.1) Name the first Home Minister of India</p> <p>(25.2) In which year was Andhra state formed after independence ?</p> <p>(25.3) Name the theory that led to the partition of British India.</p> <p>(25.4) In which year was the Jharkhand state created ?</p>			4															
	<p>25-1 Sardar Patel</p> <p>25.2 December 1952</p> <p>25.3 Two Nation Theory</p> <p>25.4 2000</p>		1+1 +1+ 1	4															
26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it :</p> <p>Note : The man shown in the suit is President Musharraf and the same man shown in the cap is General Musharraf. On the basis of politics in Pakistan, answer the following questions.</p> 		4x1 = 	4															

	(i) What message is given by the uppermost equation ? Explain. (ii) Explain the message given by the middle line. (iii) Explain the message given by the lowest line. (iv) Highlight the message conveyed by the whole cartoon.			
Ans.	(i) President in Pakistan is zero if he is not the general of the army. (ii) A General in Pakistan without being President of Pakistan is effective but has some value. (iii) A General has more value and more power if he is also the president of Pakistan. (iv) In Pakistan military power is dominant as most of the Generals want to enhance their value and power by being the President also.	P-33(Iw)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26: (26.1) Name the first military ruler of Pakistan. (26.2) In which year did Bangladesh come into existence ? (26.3) Name the leader who formed an elected government in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977. (26.4) Name the regional organisation of South Asian countries.		4x1 =	4
	26.1 General Ayub Khan 26.2 1971 26.3 Z.A. Bhutto 26.4 SAARC	P-32-33,41(w)	1+1 +1+ 1	4
	SECTION – E			24
27.				
(a)	Analyse any four decisions made by the Chinese leadership that led to the rise of the Chinese economy OR		4x1 1/2=6	6
(b)	Analyse any four reasons that make the European Union an influential regional organization.		4x1 1/2=6	6
Ans.	Reasons : ● Ending its economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972 ● By adopting open door policy in 1978. ● Privatization of Agriculture in 1982 ● Privatisation of industries in 1998. ● Establishment of SEZs. (Special Economic Zones) ● FDI was allowed. (Any four to be analyzed)	P-23(w)	1 1/2+ 1 1/2+ 1 1/2+ 1 1/2	6
(b)	OR The EU has Economic, Political, Diplomatic and military influences. Economical Influences ● The EU is the world's second biggest economy with a GDP of more than 17 Trillion US Dollars in 2016. ● Its currency the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar. Political Influences ● One member i.e France holds a permanent seat in UNSC.	P-16-18(w)	1 1/2+ 1 1/2+ 1 1/2+ 1 1/2	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU includes several non permanent members in UNSC. <p>Diplomatic Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU is able to influence some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's Nuclear programme. ● EU uses diplomacy , economic investment , negotiations rather than the coercion & military forces as in the case of its dialogue with China on Human Right. <p>Military Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EU combined forces are the second largest in the world. ● The total spending on defence is second after US ● One member I.e France has Nuclear arsenal. <p align="right">(Any four)</p>			
28.			6	6
(a)	Explain the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' to conserve, protect and restore the health of the environment.			
	OR			
(b)	Explain any four steps taken by the Government of India to save the environment from degradation.		4x1 1/2=	6
Ans.				
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This argument was accepted in Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is called the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. ● The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issue as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. ● The developing countries of the south feel that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development under taken by the developed countries. ● If they have caused more degradation , they must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now. ● The developing countries are in the process of industrialization and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions , which applied to the developed countries. ● Developing countries were given some exemptions for industrialization. <p>(Any other points)</p> <p align="right">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	P-86-87 (w)	2+2 +2	6
	OR			
(b)	<p>Four steps taken by Govt. of India.</p> <p>(i) Participating in global efforts through a number of programmes.</p> <p>(ii) National Auto fuel policy for cleaner fuel has been implemented.</p>	P-90(w)		6

	<p>(iii) The Energy Conservation Act 2001 was passed. (iv) The Electricity Act of 2003 (v) Importing Natural gas and clean coal. (vi) The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce Bio diesel. (vii) India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement on Oct. 2016. (Any other)</p> <p align="right">(Any four points to be explained)</p>		<p>1½+ 1½+ 1½+ 1½</p>	
29.				
(a)	Explain any three reasons that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.		3x2 =	6
	OR			
(b)	Explain any three important features of India's Nuclear Policy.		3x2 =	6
Ans.	Reasons for strained relations between India and China :	P-58-60(I)	2+2+2	6
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annexation of Tibet. ● Invasion in 1962 by China. ● Border dispute, and Recent developments on the border ● Strategic partnership of China with Pakistan and supports Pakistan at the International Forums. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any three to be explained)</p>			
	OR			
(b)	<p>Important features of India's Nuclear Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of Atomic Energy for peaceful purpose. ● India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and refused to sign CTBT as it considered them as discriminatory. ● India conducted a series of Nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purpose. ● India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "No first Use". ● India's commitment to Global , verifiable and non discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to Nuclear weapons free world. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any three to be explained)</p>	P-68-69	2+2+2	6
30.				
(a)	'Regional aspirations and demands are part and parcel of democratic politics.' Support the statement with three examples.		3x2 =	6
	OR			
(b)	Suggest any three measures to strengthen 'unity in diversity' in India		3x2 =	6
Ans.	Regional aspirations are not against the unity or democratic process. Expression of regional aspirations and demands lead the government to think about the issue raised and to take the steps to solve or fulfil the demands. For example :	Ch-7(I)		6

(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Movements in Nagaland and Manipur led the government to address their problems and demands. Negotiations were initiated and efforts were made towards resolution. ● The movement in Punjab before 1966 resulted in the creation of a Punjabi-speaking state, and later dissatisfaction was reduced through the Punjab Accord. ● The movement against outsiders in Assam was resolved through negotiations with AASU in 1985, leading to satisfaction among a large section of the population <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Three points to be explained)</p>		<p align="center">2+ 2+ 2</p>	
	<p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The government should avoid suppressing movements through harsh measures and instead adopt a democratic approach. ● It should carefully consider the demands and aspirations of the people and promote dialogue with regional leaders to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. ● The Union government should ensure balanced regional development so that all states and regions receive their due share. ● It should respect cultural and linguistic diversity and refrain from imposing any particular language or culture on any region. ● Interaction and visits by Union leaders should aim at understanding the concerns and aspirations of different regions. ● The federal structure of India should be upheld and respected in both spirit and practice. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Three points to be explained)</p>	<p align="center">Ch-7(I)</p>	<p align="center">2+ 2+ 2</p>	<p align="center">6</p>