

**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 statements is true about Global Commons ? (A) Global Commons are determined by the United Nations. (B) Global Commons are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state. (C) Global Commons have been determined by the Kyoto Protocol. (D) Global Commons are owned by big powers.		1	
Ans	(B) Global Commons are outside the _____.	P-84-85(w)	1	
2.	Assertion (A) : India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. Reason (R): India was reluctant to participate in global efforts of environment conservation. 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) 'A' is true but 'R' is false.	P-88(w)	1	
3.	Arrange the following in chronological order : (i) Creation of the World Bank (ii) Foundation of the United Nations (iii) World Trade Organisation was set up (iv) Establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency Options: (A) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)		1	
Ans	(B) i, ii, iv, iii	P-58(w)	1	
4.	Which one organ of the United Nations stands suspended at present? (A) Secretariat (B) Economic and Social Council (C) Trusteeship Council (D) International Court of Justice		1	
Ans	(C) Trusteeship Council	P-49(w)	1	
5.	In which year was a multi-party system introduced in the Maldives ? (A) 2008 (B) 2007 (C) 2006 (D) 2005		1	
Ans	(D) 2005	P-	1	



		31(w)		
6.	Which one of the following countries is not a member of SAARC ? (A) Nepal (B) China (C) Maldives (D) Sri Lanka		1	
Ans	(B) China	P-30(w)	1	
7.	The focus of the Second Five Year Plan was : (A) Agriculture (B) Atomic Energy (C) Heavy Industries (D) Small Scale Industries		1	
Ans	(C) Heavy Industries.	P-51(I)	1	
8.	11. Choose the correct full form of 'NITI' of NITI Aayog. (A) National Improvement Trust of India (B) National Institution for Technology Improvement (C) National Institute for Transformed India (D) National Institution for Transforming India		1	
Ans	(D) National Institution for transforming India	P-48(I)	1	
9.	To which political party did Rafi Ahmed Kidwai belong? (A) Muslim League (B) Indian National Congress (C) Communist Party of India (D) Socialist Party		1	
Ans	(B) Indian National Congress	P-36(I)	1	
10.	In which state was a coalition government formed in 1957 under the leadership of Communist Party of India? (A) West Bengal (B) Kerala (C) Assam (D) Andhra Pradesh		1	
Ans.	(B) Kerala	P-31-33(I)	1	
11.	Given below are two statements : Statement I: During colonial period, the state boundaries were drawn on the administrative convenience. Statement II: After independence, redrawing of the boundaries of the states was based on different languages. In the light of the above given statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below : (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.		1	
Ans.	(A) Both statement I & II are true	P-19-21(I)	1	

12.	Match the Leaders in the Column 'A' with the Facts listed in the Column 'B' correctly. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Column A 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 2. Bodhchandra Singh 3. Potti Sriramulu 4. Jawaharlal Nehru Options: (A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(i) (C) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i) </div> <div> Column B (i) Tryst with Destiny (ii) First Deputy Prime Minister (iii) Vishalandhra Movement (iv) Maharaja of a Princely State (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(i) (D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(ii) </div> </div>		1	
Ans.	(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i	P-27(I)	1	
SECTION – B				
13.	Explain Vision 2020' of the ASEAN.			2
Ans.	The vision 2020 has defined as outward looking role for the ASEAN in the international community. This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region. It meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation.	P-21 (w)	1+1 =	2
14.	"Water is a crucial resource that is relevant to global politics." Justify the statement with the help of one example.			2
Ans.	(i) Regional variations and the increasing scarcity of fresh water in some parts of the world point to the possibility of disagreements over shared water and may lead to conflicts. (ii) States have used force to protect or seize fresh water resources. (iii) Water is an important resource for the existence of Human beings These points justify the statement Example – (i) The Indus River water agreement (ii) Violence in Israel, Syria and Jordan. (iii) Threats to Turkey, Syria and Iraq. (any other relevant point) (Any one example)	P-95 (w)	1+1 =	2
15.	Name any four Global Commons.			2
Ans.	(i) Earth's Atmosphere (ii) Antarctica (iii) The Ocean floor (iv) Outer space.	P-85 (w)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=$	2
16.	Why was Congress known as a rainbow-like coalition by the time of independence? Highlight the reason.			2
Ans.	(i) Initially congress worked as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes. (ii) It began with English speaking, upper class, urban middle class and elite. But with every disobedience movement its social base widened. (iii) It brought diverse groups like peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle and lower class. Because of these types of	P-36	1+1 =	2

	combination was known as a rainbow like social coalition. (any two)			
17.	Analyse any two major problems of Indian politics from 1989 to 1999.		2×1 =	2
Ans.	Problems of Indian Politics from 1989 to 1999 (i) Weak coalition governments - those could not make strong decisions. (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission led to unrest and large scale violence. (iii) The string of secularism had weakened. (iv) No political party could get with clear majority to form a stable government. (any other relevant point) (Any two)		1+1 =	2
18.	Highlight any two steps taken by India for Asian and Afro-Asian Unity.		2×1 =	2
Ans.	Steps taken by India for Asian and Afro-Asian Unity - (i) Adopted the policy of Non-alignment. (ii) Establishment of contacts and cooperation between India and other newly independent countries in Asia and Africa. (iii) India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial power. (iv) India supported the process of decolonisation in Asia & Africa. (v) India encouraged the Afro – Asian conferences. (any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-58 (I)	1+1 =	2
SECTION – C				
19.	Analyse any four reasons for the rapid growth of the Chinese economy.			4
Ans.	China was a state controlled economy and its international trade was minimum. The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in 1970s to end its economic isolation and grow its economy. Such as – (i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972. (ii) In 1973, premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisations (Agriculture, industry, science and technology). (iii) By 1978, Deng Xiaping announced the open door policy. (iv) The privatisation of Agriculture was started in 1982. (v) The privatisation of industries was started in 1998. (vi) Special economic zone (SEZ) were established where foreign investors could setup enterprises. (any other relevant point) (Any four)	P-23 (W)	1+ 1+ 1+ 1=	4
20.	Show with the help of examples that flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people are instrumental for globalisation.		4×1 =	4
Ans.	Globalisation is the truth of today. It is the interconnectedness between the different countries. This interconnectedness is strengthened by – (i) Flow of people- People are going to get education and employment in different countries. This flow of people strengthened the relationship between countries and their connectedness. (ii) Flow of ideas – Thinking & ideologies travel through people or media and affects each other. (iii) Flow of capital – Globalisation has encouraged MNCs to establish industries in different parts of the world.	P-101 (w)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4

	(iv) Flow of Commodities –Markets are full of products of different international brands which again are instrumental to strengthen the interconnectedness i.e. globalisation. (All flows to be included)			
21.				
(a)	Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India.		4 x 1	4
	OR		=	
(b)	Describe any four problems of the process of partition of British India.		4 x 1	4
			=	
Ans.				
(a)	Four Consequences of Partition. (i) Abrupt and unplanned transfer of large population. (ii) People on both sides killed on the basis of their religious affiliations. (iii) Two provinces Punjab and West Bengal were bifurcated. (iv) Assets and liabilities were also divided. (v) Great loss of people and property was recorded on both the sides. (vi) Religious hatred spread between Hindus and Muslims. (any other relevant point) (Any four)	P-9 (I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
	OR			
(b)	Problems of the Partition (i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. (ii) Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. (iii) Two of the Muslim majority Provinces of British India Punjab and Bengal had very large areas where the non-Muslim were in majority . (iv) The problem of minorities on both sides of the border. (any other relevant point) (Any four)	P-8- 9 (I)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4
22.				
(a)	Explain the reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and its impact on India.		2+2	4
	OR		=	
(b)	Explain any four reasons for good relations between Nepal and India.		4x1	4
			=	
Ans.				
(a)	Reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. (i) Politics in Sri Lanka is dominated by forces that represent the interests of the majority Sinhala community. (ii) This policy annoyed the Srilankan Tamils and both communities oppose the interest of each other. (iii) Srilankan Tamils formed a militant group LTTE which fought against the Sri Lankan army for their own interests. (iv) It led to a divide and Srilankan Tamils had a demand for separate Tamil Elam. (or any other relevant point) (any two) Impact on India – (i) Tamilians in Tamil Nadu were also agitated and wanted the Indian Government to intervene. (ii) Indian Govt sent an Indian Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka which make Sri Lankan Tamil annoyed against India and got directly involved. (iii) The impact of IPKF was negative on the Tamil people and the assassination of the Rajiv Gandhi relates to this decision.	P- 36- 37 (w)	2+2 =	4

	(or any other relevant point) <div>OR</div> (any two)																		
(b)	(i) Both have places of common interest and Hindu dominated population. (ii) Both are neighbouring countries and enjoy a very special relationship (iii) The citizens of the two countries can travel to each other without any passport and visa. (iv) The citizens of the both countries can work either country of their choice without any restrictions. (v) Indian government has helped in most of the developmental programmes like Hospitals and Electricity projects in Nepal. (any other relevant point) <div>(Any four)</div>	P-39 (w)	1+1 +1+ 1=	4															
23.	Explain any four reasons responsible for the imposition of Emergency in 1975. new		4 x 1 =	4															
Ans.	Reasons – (i) Gujrat and Bihar movements of students led by Morarji Bhai Desai and J.P Narayan. (ii) Conflict with judiciary (iii) Decision of Allahabad High Court which held the election of Indira Gandhi null and void. (iv) Fear of loosing the Prime Minister ship of Indira Gandhi. (v) A massive public rally at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi where a call was made to not follow the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government which was taken as a call to revolt. (vi) Price rise and shortage of essential commodities. (any other relevant point) <div>(Any four)</div>	P-94, 97	1+1 +1+ 1=	4															
	SECTION – D																		
24.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format: <table><tr><td>Sr. no. of the information used</td><td>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</td><td>Name of Countries/State</td></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>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4×1 =	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

	<div>For question no. 25</div> <div>Outline Map of India (Political)</div> 																		
	<p>(i) The State from where Indira Gandhi got elected in the 1971 elections.</p> <p>(ii) The State to which Chief Minister C. Natrajan Annadurai belonged.</p> <p>(iii) The State with which the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related.</p> <p>(iv) The State where Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister.</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>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>C</td><td>Tamilnadu</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>A</td><td>Haryana</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Bihar</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(ii)	C	Tamilnadu	(iii)	A	Haryana	(iv)	B	Bihar		1 1 1 1	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh																	
(ii)	C	Tamilnadu																	
(iii)	A	Haryana																	
(iv)	B	Bihar																	
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 24:</p> <p>(24.1) In which year was the fifth Lok Sabha election held in India.</p> <p>(24.2) Name the President of India who was elected in 1969.</p> <p>(24.3) From which state did the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originate?</p> <p>(24.4) Name the leader who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.</p>		4×1 =	4															
	<p>For visually impaired candidates –</p> <p>24.1 – 1971</p> <p>24.2 – V.V. Giri</p> <p>24.3 – Haryana</p> <p>24.4 – Indira Gandhi</p>		1 1 1 1	4															
25.	<p>Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:</p> 			4															
	<p>(i) Which country is being represented by the man shown in the cartoon? 1</p> <p>(ii) What is missing in the UN logo shown in the cartoon ? 1</p> <p>(iii) Explain the message conveyed by the cartoon. 2</p>																		

Ans.	(i) United States of America. (ii) Map of the world. (iii) Message conveyed by the cartoon is that if the USA is not able to find the solution through UNO than the war with weapons will be able to find the solution of the problem. It depicts the strength of the US holding UN in one hand and the weapons in the second hand.	P-59/ W	1+ 1+ 2=	4
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25: (25.1) In which year was the United Nations founded ? (25.2) Write the main objective of the United Nations. (25.3) Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members ? (25.4) Name any one international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights.		4x1 =	4
Ans.	For Visually Impaired Candidates 25.1 1945 25.2 To prevent international conflicts and to facilitate cooperation among states. 25.3 Security Council. 25.4 Amnesty International OR Human Rights Watch		1 1 1 1=	4
26.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: "After the Chinese revolution, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government. Nehru felt strongly for this neighbour and helped the new government in international fora. A joint enunciation of peaceful coexistence was signed by Indian Prime Minister and the Chinese premier in 1954. But two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet and removed a historical buffer between the two countries. A little earlier, a boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China." (i) In which year was Tibet annexed by China? (A) 1949 (B) 1950 (C) 1951 (D) 1952 (ii) Choose the name of the Tibetan spiritual leader who had obtained political asylum in India. (A) Dalai Lama (B) Kazi Dorzi (C) Zhou Enlai (D) V.K.S. Menon (iii) Which one of the following was jointly signed by India and China in 1954? (A) Non-Alignment Agreement (B) Panchsheel (C) Agreement on Apartheid (D) Principles of Socialism (iv) The reason of the Chinese invasion in 1962 was: (A) Boundary dispute (B) India's interference in Tibet (C) India's policy of non-alignment (D) India's good relations with USA		4x1 =	4
Ans.	(i) (B) – 1950 (ii) (A) – Dalai Lama. (iii) (B) – Panchsheel (iv) (A) – Boundary dispute.	P-25 (w)	1 1 1 1	4
SECTION – E				

27.	Explain any four reasons for good and friendly relations between India and Russia.		4×1 1½=	6
(a)				
	OR			
(b)	Why could Gorbachev not stop the disintegration of Soviet Union ? Explain any three reasons.		3×2 =	6
Ans.	(i) Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. (ii) Both have a vision of multipolar world. (iii) Both have signed 'Indo-Russia strategic Agreement of 2001'. (iv) India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism. (v) India is the second largest arms market for Russia. (vi) Russia also supplies 'Oil' to India. (vii) Russia is also important for India's nuclear energy plans. (viii) Both have collaborated on various scientific projects. (any other relevant point)	P-12-13 (w)	1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1½=	6
(a)	OR			
(b)	(i) Gorbachev failed even after the diagnosis of the problem and his attempt to implement the reforms. (ii) With the implementation of the reforms and loosening the system, he set in motion forces and expectations that a few could predict, not possible to control. (iii) Different sections of the society felt that Gorbachev should have moved faster while other sections especially members of the communist party had the opposite view and were against the fast-speed of reforms. (iv) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty from different republics led to disintegration. Gorbachev could not control the situation. (Any three)	P-4-5 (w)	2+2 +2=	6
28.	State any four major political happenings of the decade of the nineties which had a widespread impact.		4×1 ½ =	6
(a)				
	OR			
(b)	Describe any four issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most of the political parties in India.		4×1 ½ =	6
Ans.	Four Happenings which had a widepsread impact- (i) Congress party lost its dominance in Indian politics. (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. (iii) Adoption of New economic policies (iv) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 (v) Politics of Hindutva gained momentum. (vi) The era of coalition government began. (vii) The importance of regional political parties increased. (any other relevant point)	P-137-138/ I	1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ =	6
(a)	OR			

(b)	(i) Agreement on New economic policies. (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes (OBCs) (iii) Acceptance of the role of regional political parties in government of the country. (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than the ideological positions. (any other relevant point (Any four with explanation))	P- 153- 155/ I	1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ =	6
29. (a)	Describe any three major movements in India that used violent means. OR		3x2 =	6
(b)	Describe the Indian approach of nation-building and attending to the regional aspirations.		3x2 =	6
Ans. (a)	Three major movements – (i) Movement in Punjab (ii) Movement in Mizoram (iii) Mizoram in Nagaland or any other – (i) Movement in Punjab was for Punjab's Suba and for more autonomy. In 1980 extremist started violence as a means to pressurise the government. Even government had to use the military power to control the terrorists. (ii) Movement in Mizoram was led by Laldenge. It was a movement to get separated for India and to have an independent state. It was an argument that Mizoram had never been a part of Indian union and hence need a separate country. Violent methods were used. Laldenge got support for Pakistan and fought against Indian Government. (iii) Third Movement was in Nagaland led by Angami Zaphu Phizo. A section of the Nagas declared independence from India way back in 1951. Phizo turned down many offers of negotiated settlement. The Naga National Council launched an armed struggle for sovereignty of the Nagas. But after a long struggle a peace agreement was signed. (any other relevant point) (Any three) OR	P- 122 to 129 (I)	2+2+ 2=	6
(b)	India's Approach (i) It never denied the rights of the different regions and linguistic groups to retain their own culture. So new states were created to address the demands. (ii) In favour of unity without losing the distinctiveness of the numerous cultures. (iii) Indian Nationalism tried to balance the principles of unity in diversity. (iv) Always adopted democratic approach to negotiate with the regional demands and regional leaders. (v) Always tried to find a peaceful solutions through negotiation. (any other relevant point) (evaluate as a whole)	P- 113 (I)	2+2+ 2=	6
30. (a)	Analyse the non-traditional notion of security as a notion of human security. OR			6

(b)	"India has given priority to non-traditional security in the last two decades." Analyse the statement with examples.			6
Ans.		P-70-72		
(a)	<p>Analysis of the Non-traditional notion of security – Non traditional notion of security goes beyond the military threats and wars. It is to protect the people from many new threats such as –</p> <p>(i) Terrorism (ii) Global poverty (iii) Environmental problems. (iv) Epidemics (v) Migration etc.</p> <p>All above sources of threat which related to Non-traditional security threats are also threats to human security. Hence the non –traditional notion of security is more or less related to Human Security.</p>		2+2 +2=	6
(b)	<p align="right">(Any three to be analyzed)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Priority given to Non-traditional security -</p> <p>(i) India have taken many steps to reduce poverty-MGNREGS (ii) Steps to add new medical facilities for the protection from epidemics. Large vaccination programmes etc.- Covid Vaccination (iii) Steps taken against the terrorism- PRAHAAR (iv) Steps taken to protect the environment- The Energy conservation Act 2001 (v) Respect for the human rights- NHRC(1993) (any other relevant point)</p> <p align="right">(Any three to be analyzed)</p>	P-71-73	2+2 +2=	6