

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2025**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</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>2</b>	<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 News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>3</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. <b>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>
<b>4</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>5</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>6</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. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
<b>8</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
<b>9</b>	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
<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 _____80_____ (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).
<b>13</b>	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> </ul> <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>●</li> <li>● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong grand total.</li> <li>● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <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>	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
<b>16</b>	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” before starting the actual evaluation.
<b>17</b>	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
<b>18</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.

SECTION – A			Pg	Marks	Total																				
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.			12 × 1 = 12																						
1.	<p><b>Given below are two statements:</b>  <b>Statement-I:</b> Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.  <b>Statement-II:</b> The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory in 2006 when the king was forced to restore the House of representatives.  <b>Options:</b>                      (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.                      (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.                      (C) Statement-1 is true, but Statement-II is false.                      (D) Statement-1 is false, but Statement-II is true.</p>			1																					
Ans	(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.		I-35	1																					
2.	<p><b>Which of the following events made the South Asian region a sudden focus of global attention after the cold war period?</b>                      (A) Bangladesh War of 1971                      (B) Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka                      (C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear power                      (D) Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan</p>			1																					
Ans	(C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear power		I-29	1																					
3.	<p><b>Match the terms given in Column-'A' correctly with Column-'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Column-'A'</th> <th></th> <th>Column-'B'</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I.</td> <td>Human Rights Watch</td> <td>i.</td> <td>An organ of the United Nations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II.</td> <td>International Monetary Fund</td> <td>ii.</td> <td>An agency of the United Nations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III.</td> <td>World Health Organisation</td> <td>iii.</td> <td>An international organisation that oversees financial institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV.</td> <td>General Assembly</td> <td>iv.</td> <td>An international NGO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Codes:</b>                      (A) I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii                      (B) I-iv, II-i, I-iii, IV-ii                      (C) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i                      (D) I-ii, II-iv, III-iii, IV-i</p>			Column-'A'		Column-'B'	I.	Human Rights Watch	i.	An organ of the United Nations	II.	International Monetary Fund	ii.	An agency of the United Nations	III.	World Health Organisation	iii.	An international organisation that oversees financial institutions	IV.	General Assembly	iv.	An international NGO		1	
	Column-'A'		Column-'B'																						
I.	Human Rights Watch	i.	An organ of the United Nations																						
II.	International Monetary Fund	ii.	An agency of the United Nations																						
III.	World Health Organisation	iii.	An international organisation that oversees financial institutions																						
IV.	General Assembly	iv.	An international NGO																						
Ans	(C) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i		I/Ch-4	1																					
4.	<p><b>Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:</b>                      I. The World Trade Organisation                      II. World Bank                      III. The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>			1																					

	<p><b>IV. United Nations Organisation</b>                  Choose the correct option:                  (A) I, II, III, IV                      (B) II, IV, III, I                  (C) IV, I, III, II                      (D) III, I, II, IV</p>			
<b>Ans</b>	(B) II, IV, III, I	<i>I/Ch-4</i>	<b>1</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<p><b>Institutional safeguards to minimize the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak are known as</b>                  (A) Welfare measures                      (B) Social safety nets                  (C) Economic liberalization.                      (D) Voluntary services</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Social safety nets	<i>I/106</i>	1	
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</b>  <b>Assertion (A):</b> The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.  <b>Reason (R):</b> The state continues to discharge its essential functions and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.  <b>Options:</b>                  (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).                  (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).                  (C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.                  (D) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	<i>I/103</i>	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Which one among the following statements is not the objective of NITI Aayog?</b>                  (A) Provide a critical directional and strategic input to the development process of India.                  (B) Serve as a think tank of the government both at the centre and state level.                  (C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.                  (D) Seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policies.</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.	<i>III/48</i>	<b>1</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<p><b>Which statement among the following is correct about the planning ideology of left wing?</b>                  (A) The Left supports a free-market economy.                  (B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.                  (C) They do not want unnecessary intervention of government in the economy.                  (D) They advocate for progressive policies.</p>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.	<i>II/46</i>	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<p><b>Identify the main reason for the split in Congress Party in 1969.</b>                  (A) Change in the ideology of Congress Party                  (B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate                  (C) Difference of opinion among the opposition parties</p>		<b>1</b>	

	<b>(D) Opposition parties came together</b>			
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate.	81-84/I	<b>1</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>Identify and choose the incorrect pair:</b> (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (B) Indira Gandhi - Garibi Hatao (C) Syndicate - A group of powerful opposition leaders against Indira Gandhi (D) Grand Alliance - Formed by all Non-Congress Parties		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(C) Syndicate - A group of powerful opposition leaders against Indira Gandhi	II/C h-8	<b>1</b>	
<b>11.</b>	<b>BJP led alliance of 2019 is known as:</b> (A) United Progressive Alliance (B) United Front (C) National Democratic Alliance (D) Democratic Coalition		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(C) National Democratic Alliance	II/156	<b>1</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<b>Who led the Central Government after the 1999 Lok Sabha Elections?</b> (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (C) Manmohan Singh (D) H.D. Deve Gauda		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee	II/143	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>				
<b>13.</b>	<b>Can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make transition from authoritarian socialist system to liberal capitalist system after the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Candidates may answer the questions in 'Yes' or 'No'. Candidate should give arguments to support his /her answer. For example if a candidate says 'No' then she/he can write that it has ruined the economy of the states and industries were sold at throw away prices. Similarly for 'Yes' - argument is to be given.	I/9		<b>2</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Explain any two major causes of globalization.</b>		<b>4x½ =</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Causes : i. Advanced Technology ii. Improved and faster means of transportation. iii. Interconnectedness with the rest of the world due to availability of improved communication. iv. Promotion and acceptance of western liberal capitalist ideology. v. Role of International institutions like IMF, World Bank and WTO in integrating their economics with the market oriented world economy. or any other relevant cause (any two)	I/10 2-104	<b>4x½ =</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Explain the two commonly agreed upon goals of the national movement which</b>		<b>2</b>	

	<b>were achieved after independence.</b>			
<b>Ans.</b>	Goals : i. Democratic system. ii. Freedom and equality without any discrimination. iii. The upliftment of the socially backward and disadvantaged groups (social justice). or any other relevant goal/example	II/ Ch-1	<b>2x1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Name any four global commons.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	i. Earth atmosphere ii. Antarctica iii. Ocean floor iv. Outer space or any other relevant goal/example	I/85	<b>4x½</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>State the severe economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967.</b>		<b>2x1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	i. Failure of monsoon and widespread drought. ii. Decline in agriculture production. iii. Serious food shortage. iv. Depletion of foreign exchange reserves. v. Drop in industrial production and exports. vi. Sharp rise in military expenditure due to the wars in 1962 with China and in 1965 with Pakistan. To be evaluated as a whole with any four reasons responsible for the economic prices. (any four points)	II/76, 77	<b>2x1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>"Regionalism is not as dangerous as communalism." Justify the statement.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Under regionalism, the set of demands raised by the people are for the development of that particular region within the country, which is key feature of democracy. Whereas, communalism represents the demands of a particular religious community for its own vested interests. Communalism is based on hatred and is self-centered. or any other relevant point	II/CH -8	<b>2x1</b> =	<b>2</b>
<b>SECTION – C</b>				
<b>19.</b>	<b>Explain any four reasons responsible for the economic stagnation in Soviet Union.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Reasons for economic stagnation in the Soviet Union: i. Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear & military arsenal. ii. It spent money on the development of Satellite states in eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. iii. Soviet Union lagged behind the west in technology, infrastructure-transport, power etc.	I/3-4		<b>4</b>

	<p>iv. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan further pressurised the Soviet economy.  v. Wages continued to grow but productivity &amp; technology could not keep pace.  vi. Shortage of consumer goods led to food imports.  vii. The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian and was not answerable to the people.</p> <p>or any other relevant point <span style="float:right">(any four)</span></p>			
<b>20.</b>	<p><b>(a) How is the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Assess.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) "Despite the mixed record of democratic experiences, the people of South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy." Justify the statement with two suitable arguments.</b></p>		<p><b>2x2</b> =</p> <p><b>2X2</b> =</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p>
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>i. SAARC is a major regional initiative as it was established in 1985 to evolve cooperation among South Asian states.  ii. It consisted of seven countries of South Asia to encourage mutual harmony and understanding.  iii. It has initiated SAFTA to form free trade zones for the whole of South Asia.  iv. It projected economic development of its member states to reduce their dependence on the non-regional powers.  v. SAFTA aims at lowering trade traiffs.  vi. Some neighbouring countries fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets, society and politics.  vii. India thinks that it will bring real economic benefits for all, as a region that trades more freely would be able to cooperate better on political issues.</p> <p>Hence, it is the most important regional initiative for regional cooperation and development.</p> <p>or any other relevant point <span style="float:right">(Assess the answer as a whole)</span></p>	<i>1/42</i>	<p><b>2X2</b> =</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>The following points justify the given statement :</p> <p>i. Surveys in countries of South Asia showed that there is widespread support for democracy everywhere.  ii. Ordinary citizens of all the South Asian countries view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.  iii. The people think that democracy is suitable for their country.</p>	<i>1/31</i>	<p><b>2X2</b> =</p>	<b>4</b>

	iv. People of Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives etc. have opted for democracy over any other form of government. or any other relevant point (any four points)			
<b>21.</b>	<b>Suggest any four steps for the Indian Government to take to check the pollution and save the environment.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Suggestions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. More plantation drives.</li> <li>ii. Clean fuel policy for vehicles.</li> <li>iii. To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries.</li> <li>iv. Optimum use of renewable energy.</li> <li>v. Energy conservation</li> <li>vi. Ban on polluting vehicles.</li> <li>vii. Use of Natural Gas / Clean coal technology.</li> </ul> <p>or any other relevant suggestion (any four suggestions)</p>	I- 84,8 5	<b>4x1</b> = <b>4</b>	
<b>22.</b>	<b>"One party dominance did not affect the very essence of Indian democracy." Justify the statement with any two arguments</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dominance of one party in India has been different from the dominance of one party system in other countries like Cuba, China ,Mexico etc.</li> <li>ii. Congress, inspite of being a dominant party, always ensured free, fair and regular elections.</li> <li>iii. The dominance of the Congress party happened under democratic conditions and ensured the maintenance of democratic institutions.</li> <li>iv. In the 1957 Assembly elections in Kerala the CPI won the largest number of seats. Even though the Congress was the dominant party at the centre.</li> <li>v. In India, multi party system existed and continuous participation of many parties in elections justify that the essence of Indian democracy was not affected.</li> </ul> <p>or any other relevant point (any four points)</p>	II/ 35	<b>2x2</b> = <b>4</b>	
<b>23.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Describe the role of Jaya Prakash Narayan in Indian National Politics.</b>			<b>4</b>
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe any two reasons for the victory of Janata Party in 1977 Lok Sabha elections.</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Role of Jaya Prakash Narayan :			
<b>(a)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. He led Bihar movement in 1974,when Bihar students invited him to lead.</li> </ul>	II/94,	<b>4x1=</b> <b>4</b>	

<b>(b)</b>	<p>ii. He accepted the invitation on the condition that the movement should be non-violent and not to be limited only to Bihar territory.</p> <p>iii. On his appeal people from all walks of life joined the movement.</p> <p>iv. He demanded the dismissal of the Congress Government in Bihar and gave a call for total revolution.</p> <p>v. In 1975, J.P. Narayan led a peoples' march to the Parliament. That was one of the largest political rallies ever held in the capital.</p> <p>vi. He opposed the emergency and became the symbol of restoration of democracy.</p> <p>vii. He was supported by most of the non-Congress opposition parties and</p> <p>or any other relevant point (Assess as a whole)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Reasons :</p> <p>i. The Janta party made that election a referendum on the emergency.</p> <p>ii. The Janata Party adopted the slogan "save democracy" against imposition of emergency.</p> <p>iii. The Janata Party campaigned against the non-democratic character of the Congress rule.</p> <p>iv. The Janata Party highlighted the various excesses such as preventive detention and press censorship, to get a favourable public opinion.</p> <p>v. Janata Party was a coalition of opposition parties. It ensured that non-congress votes were not divided.</p> <p>vi. Middle class people of North India were moving away from Congress and Janata Party became a platform for them.</p> <p>or any other relevant reason (any two reasons)</p>	95		
	II/ 103, 104	2x2=	<b>4</b>	
<b>SECTION – D</b>				
<b>24.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</b>  <b>India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional</b></p>	I/15 1	1+1 +1+ 1=	<b>4</b>

	<p>aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process.</p> <p>(24.1) Which period in India is seen as a period of grooming regional aspirations for autonomy?                  (A) 1960s (B) 1970s                  (C) 1980s (D) 1990s</p> <p>(24.2) Which type of diversity is dominant in India ?                  (A) Social diversity (B) Political diversity                  (C) Cultural diversity (D) Regional diversity</p> <p>(24.3) How does democracy deal with the regional problems?                  (A) Through regular negotiations                  (B) Through strong steps                  (C) Through elections                  (D) Through economic measures</p> <p>(24.4) de Which one of the following joined Indian Union in 1975?                  (A) Goa (B) Sikkim                  (C) Puducherry (D) An Island</p>																		
<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p>24.1 (C) 1980s                  24.2 (A) Social diversity                  24.3 (A) Through regular negotiations                  24.4 (B) Sikkim</p>	<p>II/ 113</p>	<p><i>I+I</i> <i>+I+</i> <i>I=</i></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>															
<p><b>25.</b></p>	<p><b>In the given political outline map of India, 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 :</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="161 1182 1018 1630"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of the information used</th> <th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.                  (ii) The State that was most affected by the partition of the country.                  (iii) The State carved out from Madhya Pradesh.                  (iv) The State that was formed in 1952.</p>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				<p><b>1+1</b> <b>+1+</b> <b>1 =</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

																			
<p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="199 548 1220 817"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th> <th>Name of Countries/State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Jammu and Kashmir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Punjab</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Chhattisgarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir	(ii)	A	Punjab	(iii)	D	Chhattisgarh	(iv)	B	Andhra Pradesh	<p>II/Ch-1</p>	<p>1+1 +1+ 1=</p>	<p>4</p>
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir																	
(ii)	A	Punjab																	
(iii)	D	Chhattisgarh																	
(iv)	B	Andhra Pradesh																	
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25.</b>  <b>(25.1) Name the Union Territory which earlier was a state.</b>  <b>(25.2) Name any one state that was most affected by the partition of the country.</b>  <b>(25.3) Which state was carved out from Madhya Pradesh?</b>  <b>(25.4) Which state was formed in 1952?</b></p>		<p>1+1 +1+ 1=</p>	<p>4</p>															
	<p><b>Note : - Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 25</b>  <b>(25.1) Jammu and Kashmir / Ladakh</b>  <b>(25.2) Punjab or West Bengal (any one)</b>  <b>(25.3) Chhattisgarh</b>  <b>(25.4) Andhra Pradesh</b></p>	<p>II/ Ch-1</p>	<p>1+1+ 1+1= 4</p>	<p>4</p>															
<p>26.</p>	<p><b>Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:</b></p>  <p><b>(I) What does the cartoon depict?</b>  <b>(A) Influence of UNO on the World</b>  <b>(B) Influence of USA on UNO</b>  <b>(C) Relevance of UNO</b>  <b>(D) Influence of USA on the World</b></p> <p><b>II What message is given by the cartoon?</b>  <b>(A) If UN fails then the US can control the world by its military power.</b>  <b>(B) Economic superiority of US</b>  <b>(C) Veto power of permanent members of UN</b>  <b>(D) US is the largest contributor to UN</b></p> <p><b>(III) Why this cartoon is not relevant today?</b></p>		<p>1+1 +1+ 1=</p>	<p>4</p>															

	<p>(A) UN has become more powerful.                  (B) Many new powerful international organisations have emerged.                  (C) Countries are not having faith in UN.                  (D) Now many new centres of power have emerged.                  (IV) What is the primary objective of UNO?                  (A) To foster economic ties of the developed nations                  (B) To promote international peace and co-operation                  (C) To eradicate terrorism                  (D) To promote health care</p>			
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>i. (B) Influence of USA on UNO                  ii. (A) If UN fails then the US can control the world by its military power.                  iii. (D) Now many new centres of power emerged.                  iv. (B) To promote international Peace and Co-operation.</p>	1/59	1+1+ 1+1=	4
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.</b>                  (26.1) State the reason for the formation of League of Nations.                  (26.2) Write full form of UNESCO.                  (26.3) How many member countries did sign on United Nations Charter to set up United Nations?                  (26.4) Name the most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations.</p>		1+1 +1+ 1=	4
	<p>(26.1) To help the world to avoid war.                  (26.2) UNESCO- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation                  (26.3) 51                  (26.4) Secretary General</p>	1/Ch-4		4
	<b>SECTION – E</b>		4 * 6=	24
<b>27.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p><b>Explain any two contentious issues between China and India. Suggest any two measures to resolve these issues for greater cooperation.</b></p>		2x1 ½+ 2x1 ½=	6
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<p><b>"ASEAN took steps to establish an ASEAN community on the basis of its three pillars." Explain the importance of these three pillars.</b></p>		3x2 =	6
<b>Ans.</b>		1/25		
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Contentious issues :</p> <p>i. China annexed Tibet in 1950                  ii. China's close relation with Pakistan                  iii. Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India .                  iv. Boundary disputes between India and China which led to a war in 1962.                  v. China occupied Aksai-Chin area of Ladkh and NEFA area in 1962. or any other relevant issue (any two issues)</p> <p><u>Measures :</u></p> <p>i. Resolve the border issues through negotiation.                  ii. Bilateral talks between the diplomats of both the countries.                  iii. Increase in transportation and communication links to establish a more positive and sound relationship between the people of two countries.</p>		2x 1 ½ =3  2x 1 ½ =3	6

<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p align="center">iv. Increase in trade and economic collaboration. or any other relevant issues, measure (any two measures)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Three pillars of ASEAN :</p> <p>i. ASEAN Security Community – It was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. ARF is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.</p> <p>ii. ASEAN Economic Community – Its objectives are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.</p> <p>iii. ASEAN Socio-Cultural community.</p> <p align="center">(Three pillars to be explained briefly )</p>	<p align="center">I/21</p>	<p align="center">3x2 =</p>	<p align="center"><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>28.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p><b>Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.</b></p>		<p align="center">3x2 =</p>	<p align="center"><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p><b>Explain any three differences between the Non-traditional and Traditional notion of security.</b></p>		<p align="center">2+2 +2=</p>	<p align="center"><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p>Challenges :</p> <p>i. As member of cold war alliances, they feared being dragged into hostilities and hot war in support of the two super power.</p> <p>ii. Most of these wars were fought in the third world. Some colonial people feared attack by their former colonial rulers. Therefore they had to defend themselves against an imperial war.</p> <p>iii. The new countries faced the prospects of military conflict with neighbouring countries.</p> <p>iv. The newly independent countries faced external and internal threats which posed serious challenges to their security.</p> <p>v. Some of these countries worried about threats from separatist movement within the country.</p> <p>vi. Terrorism from outside the borders.</p> <p>vii. High population and low per capita income.</p> <p>viii. Problem of social injustice, discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, which affects the Human Rights.</p> <p align="center">or any other relevant point (any three)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Difference between traditional and non traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(i) In traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats from neighboring countries, eg war, military action, etc. Non- traditional notion of security goes beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.e.g.</p>	<p align="center">I/ 67, 68</p>	<p align="center">3× 2 =</p>	<p align="center"><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p>Difference between traditional and non traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(i) In traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats from neighboring countries, eg war, military action, etc. Non- traditional notion of security goes beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.e.g.</p>	<p align="center">I/CH -5</p>	<p align="center">2+2 +2=</p>	<p align="center"><b>6</b></p>

	<p>disease, natural disaster, hunger etc.</p> <p>(ii) In traditional security, the referent is the state with its territory and governing institutions. In the non-traditional conceptions, the referent is expanded. It is not just the state but all of humankind.</p> <p>(iii) The components of traditional security include deterrence, defence, balance of power and alliance building. While non- traditional view includes human security or global security.</p> <p>(iv) In traditional security, limiting violence is possible through cooperation, disarmament, arms control and through confidence building measures. Non-traditional threats can be secured through cooperative security. or any other difference ( any three)</p>			
<p><b>29.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p><b>"The foreign policy of Independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>		<p><b>3x2</b> <b>=</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p><b>"India played an important role in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity." Support the statement with three suitable examples.</b></p>		<p><b>3x2</b> <b>=</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p>The foreign policy of independent India pursued the dream of peaceful world by-</p> <p>(i) India advocated the policy of Non- Alignment which reduces the enmity. (ii) Reducing the cold war tensions and by contributing human resources to the UN peace keeping operations and supporting the UN (iii) India maintained a distance from the military alliances led by US and USSR such as NATO and Warsaw Pact. (iv) To foster Afro-Asian Unity, India convened the Asian relation conference in March 1947. (v) Supporting of the decolonisation process and making efforts for early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime. (vi) India firmly opposed racism, especially Apartheid in South Africa (vii) The Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African Nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of NAM. Or any other relevant argument (any three)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>	<p>11/58</p>	<p>3x2=</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p>Role played by India :</p> <p>i. Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian Unity. ii. India conveyed the Asian relation conference in March 1947. iii. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. iv. 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. v. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations.  (any three points)</p>	<p>11/58</p>	<p>3x2=</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>

<p><b>30.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p><b>Describe any three major developments that took place in Indian politics in the last decade of the 20th century.</b></p>		<p><b>3x2</b> <b>=</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
	<p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Describe any three recommendations of the Mandal Commission to solve the problems of the other backward classes.</b></p>		<p><b>3x2</b> <b>=</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p>Major developments :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Decline of Congress System</li> <li>ii. Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.</li> <li>iii. New economic policy</li> <li>iv. Demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid</li> <li>v. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi</li> <li>vi. Emergence of the Era of coalitions</li> </ol> <p>or any other relevant point (any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p>	<p><i>II/</i> <i>137,</i> <i>139</i></p>	<p><b>3x2</b> <b>=</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
	<p><b>(b)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendation of Mandal Commission :             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The commission advised that backward classes should be understood to mean backward castes since many castes other than the SCs were also treated as low in caste hierarchy.</li> <li>ii. Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for other backward groups.</li> <li>iii. It recommended land reforms to improve the conditions of OBCs. Mandal Commission made recommendations for the economic and educational development of the backward classes/castes.</li> </ol> <p align="center">(Three points to be explained)</p> </li> </ul>	<p><i>II/14</i> <i>5,14</i> <i>6</i></p>	<p><b>3x2</b> <b>=</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>