

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/2/3**

<b><u>General Instructions: -</u></b>	
<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.

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<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.

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SECTION – A		Pg	Mark s	T ot										
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12x1=12												
1.	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>		1											
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-93/1	1											
2.	<p><b>Match List I with List II and choose the correct option:</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"><b>List I</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"><b>List II</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Kyoto Protocol</td> <td>(i) List of developmental practices</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Electricity Act of 2003, India</td> <td>(ii) Economic growth with ecological Responsibility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Agenda 21 emissions</td> <td>(iii) Aims to cut greenhouse gas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Sustainable Development</td> <td>(iv) Encourages use of renewable energy</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Options</b>            (A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)            (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)            (C) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(ii)            (D) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)</p>	<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>	1. Kyoto Protocol	(i) List of developmental practices	2. Electricity Act of 2003, India	(ii) Economic growth with ecological Responsibility	3. Agenda 21 emissions	(iii) Aims to cut greenhouse gas	4. Sustainable Development	(iv) Encourages use of renewable energy		1	
<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>													
1. Kyoto Protocol	(i) List of developmental practices													
2. Electricity Act of 2003, India	(ii) Economic growth with ecological Responsibility													
3. Agenda 21 emissions	(iii) Aims to cut greenhouse gas													
4. Sustainable Development	(iv) Encourages use of renewable energy													
<b>Ans</b>	(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	P-91/1	1											
3.	<p>People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called _____.</p> <p>(A) fugitives            (B) migrants            (C) internally displaced people            (D) indigenous people</p>		1											
<b>Ans</b>	(C) internally displaced people	P-74/1	1											
4.	<p>'Balance of power' requires countries to _____</p> <p>(A) give up certain kinds of weapons            (B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons            (C) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack            (D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries</p>		1											

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<b>Ans</b>	(D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries	P-66/1	<b>1</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements?</b> <b>(A) Chechnya and Azerbaijan</b> <b>(B) Croatia and Uzbekistan</b> <b>(C) Chechnya and Dagestan</b> <b>(D) Dagestan and Croatia</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Chechnya and Dagestan	P-10/1	<b>1</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Arrange the following events in the chronological order</b> <b>(i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan</b> <b>(ii) Russian Revolution</b> <b>(iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan</b> <b>(iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall</b> <b>Choose the correct option:</b> <b>(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)</b> <b>(B)(ii), (i), (iv), (iii)</b> <b>(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)</b> <b>(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B)(ii), (i), (iv), (iii)	P-2/1	<b>1</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>In which state of India are the 'Khasi Hills' located?</b> <b>(A) Meghalaya</b> <b>(B) Manipur</b> <b>(C) Mizoram</b> <b>(D) Tripura</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Meghalaya	P-126/2	<b>1</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>The first summit of NAM was held in</b> <b>(A) Cairo</b> <b>(B) Belgrade</b> <b>(C) India</b> <b>(D) Indonesia</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Belgrade	P-88/2	<b>1</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Assertion (A) : In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement.</b> <b>Reason (R) : The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists.</b> <b>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</b>		<b>1</b>	

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	(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.			
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-129/2	<b>1</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum?</b> (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) India (D) Myanmar		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(C) India	P-59/2	<b>1</b>	
<b>11.</b>	<b>In which year was the Election Commission of India set up?</b> (A) 1949 (B) 1950 (C) 1951 (D) 1952		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) 1950	P-27/2	<b>1</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<b>Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952 ?</b> (A) Indian National Congress (B) Kashmir National Congress (C) Communist Party of India (D) National Conference		<b>1</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	(D) National Conference	P-31/2	<b>1</b>	
<b>SECTION – B</b>			<b>6 × 2 =</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of Global Security.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global security is also known as human security and falls under the category of Non-traditional view of Security.</li> <li>• The concept of global security emerged in the 1990's in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics like AIDS, Bird Flu, and so on.</li> <li>• It is more concerned with the protection of people of states. It considers that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war</li> <li>• It also encompasses economic security and 'threats to human dignity'.</li> <li>• In its broadest formulation it stresses on 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'.</li> <li>• No country can resolve these problems alone and need international cooperation to resolve the problems like genocide, terrorism etc..</li> </ul> <p>(Evaluate as a whole)</p>	P-70-71/1	<b>2</b>	

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<b>14.</b>	<b>Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world ? Explain.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>General elections of 1952 became a landmark:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the size of the Indian electorate and the country, the election was unusual. No election on this scale had ever been conducted in the world before.</li> <li>• To prepare the electoral rolls, or the list of all the citizens eligible to vote was a challenging task.</li> <li>• Moreover, it was the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country with narrow loyalties in terms of caste, religion, language etc.</li> <li>• Experiment of universal adult franchise at a very large scale in the world.</li> <li>• Preparation for the election was a mammoth exercise but done successfully.</li> <li>• Trained over one lakh officers for polling and the effort made was successful.</li> <li>• More than 50% of voters used their votes, which silenced the critics all over the world over this grand achievement, which was a landmark in history.</li> </ul> <p>(Evaluate as a whole)</p>	P-29/2	<b>2</b>	
<b>15.</b>	<b>How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests ? Explain.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(i) India's support to the cause of Asian solidarity, decolonisation, disarmament helped India to emerge as a leader of newly independent countries and its leadership of NAM strengthened its security. India promoted non-alignment to help carve out an area of peace. Recently being a leader in NAM India ratified the Kyoto Protocol to check global warming.</p> <p>(ii) India's continuous support to UN and its programmes made India an effective member of the UN which indirectly strengthened its security.</p> <p>(iii)(Or any other relevant point)</p>	P-77/2	<b>2</b>	
<b>16.</b>	<b>Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Features of the First Five year plan are:-</p> <p>(i) It mainly addressed the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.</p> <p>(ii) It sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.</p> <p>(iii)It aimed to raise the level of national income.</p> <p>(iv)It focused on Land Reforms.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p>	P-50/2	2x1=	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership ?</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Awami league won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan. It's leadership was of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman.	P-70/1	1+1=	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Assess any two weaknesses of the coalition governments formed in India from 1989 to 1999.</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Weakness of Coalitions governments :</p> <p>(i) Most of the coalition governments of this period were unstable and could not survive for more than a year.</p>	P-141, 143	2x1=	<b>2</b>

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	(ii) It was difficult for the government to take any hard decisions. (iii) Regional parties preferred their own interests as compared to the national interests. (iv) Most of the time was used to appease their allies/partners in coalition. (Or any other) (any two)			
	<b>SECTION – C</b>			
<b>19.</b>	<b>Describe any two consequences of Chinese invasion of India in 1962.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Consequences of China's invasion : (i) Chinese forces captured some key areas in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir. (ii) It indented India's image at home and abroad. (iii) It alerted the Indian leaderships to the volatile situation in the North-East region of India. (iv) It exposed the military weakness of India. (v) Some of the top army commander either resigned or were retired. (vi) Nehru's close associate and the then Defence Minister V . Krishna Menon had to leave the cabinet. (vii) Nehru's strature suffered as he was severely criticized for his native assessment of the Chinese intentions and lack of military preparedness. (viii) For the first time, No Confidence Motion against his government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha. (any two)		<b>2x2=</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	Reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union - (i) Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions. (ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system. (iii) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes. This led to unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralisation of authority in a vast land. (iv) Maximum resources were used on nuclear weapons and other defence equipments (Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)			
<b>21.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Highlight any two causes of dispute and tension between India and Nepal.</b>		<b>4</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Highlight any two causes of conflict between India and Pakistan.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	The governments of India and Nepal have had trade related disputes in the past.		<b>2x2=</b>	<b>4</b>

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<p>(b)</p>	<p>(i) The Indian government has expressed its displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and at the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements.  (ii) The Mao movement in Nepal is also seen as a security threat by the Indian government, given the rise of Naxalites in Indian states from Bihar in the North to Andhra in the South.  (iii) Nepal accuses India of interfering in her internal affairs, having designs over its river waters and hydroelectricity and preventing Nepal from getting easier access to the sea through Indian territory.  (or any other relevant point) (Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(i) Soon after the partition the two countries got embroiled in the conflict over the fate of Kashmir.  (ii) India's conflict with Pakistan is also our strategic issues like the control of Siachen Glacier and own the acquisition of Army.  iii) Both governments continue to be suspicious of each other Indian Government. Government has blamed Pakistan government for using strategy of low key violence by helping the Kashmiri militants with arms training and protection to carry out terrorist strikes against India. The Government of Pakistan ,in turn, blames the Indian government and it's security agencies for formenting trouble in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.  (iv ) Bitterness and hatred due to war of 1965 and 1971.  (v) India and Pakistan also have had problems over sharing of river water.  (vi) Growing relations between Pakistan and China is also a cause of conflict.  (any two)</p>		<p>2x2=</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>22. (a)</p>	<p><b>Highlight any two causes of globalisation.</b></p>		<p>4</p>	
<p>(b)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Highlight any two positive effects of globalisation.</b></p>		<p>4</p>	
<p><b>Ans.</b> (a)</p>	<p>Causes of globalization -  (i) The advanced communication technology, i.e. invention of the telegraph, telephone and the microchips, internet, smartphone etc.  (ii) Advanced means of transport helped the ideas, capital, commodities and people move in a quicker and wider way from one part of the world to another.  (iii)Facility of easy flow of commodities, people and capital from one place to another.  (iv)Interdependence of nations.</p>	<p>P-102/1</p>	<p>2x2=</p>	<p>4</p>

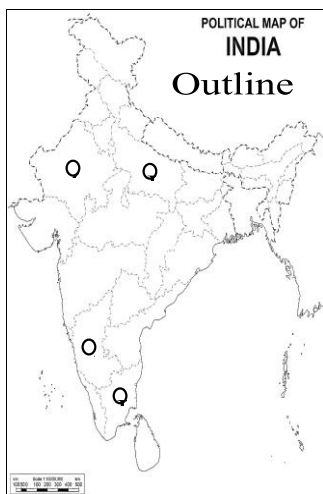
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<b>(b)</b>	<p>(v) Policy of liberalisation.  (Or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(Any Two)</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Positive effects of globalization-</p> <p>(i) It enhances interconnectedness.  (ii) Facilitate transfer of knowledge and technology.  (iii) Increase the consumers' choices.  (iv) FDI in poor countries is easy.  (v) Increase in economic development.  (vi) Efficiency of state increases.  (vii) Cultural homogenisation increases.  (Or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(Any Two)</span></p>	P-103-106/1	2x2=	4
<b>23.</b>	<b>Analyse the causes of armed struggle in Mizoram against India after 1959.</b>		4	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Causes :</p> <p>(i) Demand for a separate country which could not be accepted.  (ii) Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and therefore they did not belong to the Indian Union.  (iii) Assam government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizoram.  (iv) MNF under the leadership of Laldenga started an armed campaign against India which led to rise of insurgency in Mizoram.  (Or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(any two)</span></p>	P-127, II	2x2=	4
<b>SECTION – D</b>				
<b>24.</b>	<p><b>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b>  <b>India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.</b></p> <p>(i) <b>India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in :</b>  <b>(A) August 2000                      (B) August 2001</b>  <b>(C) August 2002                      (D) August 2003</b></p> <p>(ii) <b>Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?</b>  <b>(A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology.</b>  <b>(B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.</b>  <b>(C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.</b>  <b>(D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.</b></p> <p>(iii) <b>Where was the 'Earth Summit' held ?</b>  <b>(A) Paris                      (B) Rio de Janeiro</b>  <b>(C) Kyoto                      (D) Montreal</b></p> <p>(iv) <b>Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons' ?</b>  <b>(A) The Great Barrier Reef                      (B) The Grand Canyon</b>  <b>(C) The Outer Space                      (D) The Sahara Desert</b></p>		4x1 =	4

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<b>Ans.</b>	(i) (c) August 2002 (ii) (D) their contribution to emission of greenhouse gasses was insignificant. (iii) (B) Rio de Janerio (iv) (C) Outer space	P-89 /1	4x1=	4															
<b>25.</b>	<p><b>In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), 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" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Serial number of the information used</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.          (ii) The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.          (iii) The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967.          (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.</p>	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4 × 1 =	4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			

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**Ans.**

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	A	Karnataka
(iii)	D	Tamil Nadu
(iv)	C	Rajasthan

**Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :**

- (25.1) Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.
- (25.2) Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs.
- (25.3) Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (25.4) Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.


$4 \times 1 = 4$

For visually impaired candidates-  
 (25.1) Bihar  
 (25.2) Tamil Nadu

P- /2

$4 \times 1 = 4$

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	(25.3) Uttar Pradesh (25.4) Andhra Pradesh			
<b>26.</b>	<p><b>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow :</b></p>  <p>(i) <b>Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government.</b></p> <p>(ii) <b>Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon.</b></p> <p>(iii) <b>Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.</b></p>		1+1+ 2=	<b>4</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Cartoons' Answer-</p> <p>(i) Indira Gandhi (ii) Morarji Desai (iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infighting in Janata Party</li> <li>• Charan Singh left Janata Party and became Prime Minister with the support of the Congress Party which later withdrew its support.</li> <li>• The failure of the Janata Party to provide a stable government.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	P- 107/ 2	1+1+2 =	<b>4</b>
	<p><b>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</b></p> <p>(26.1) <b>Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977.</b></p> <p>(26.2) <b>Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977.</b></p> <p>(26.3) <b>Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.</b></p>		2+1+ 1=	<b>4</b>
	<p>For visually impaired candidates-</p> <p>26.1 Reasons of defeat-</p> <p>(i) Excesses done during Emergency (ii) Censorship of Press (iii) Negation of Fundamental Rights (iv) Whole of opposition was united against the Congress Party. (Or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(Any Two)</span></p> <p>26.2 Janata Party 26.3 Ch. Charan Singh</p>	P- 108/ 2	2+1+1 =	<b>4</b>
<b>SECTION – E</b>				

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<b>27.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.</b>		<b>6</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	Major development in Indian politics since 1989- (i) Defeat of Congress Party in the elections of 1989 marking the end of the Congress system. (ii) Mandal issue in national politics. (iii) The New Economic Policy- Liberalisation, Privation and Globalization (LPG). (iv) Ayodhya Dispute. (v) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. (or any other point)	P- 137- 139/ 2	4x1½ =	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	Or Issues of general consensus- (vi) Agreement on New Economic Policies. (vii) Acceptance of political and social clauses of the backward classes. (viii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in governance of the country. (ix) Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideologies. (Explain any three points.)	P-  153- 154/ 2	3x2=	<b>6</b>
	(Any four to be explained)			
<b>28.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation.</b>		<b>6</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>“ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation.” Justify the statement.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	Factors- (i) The EU has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. (ii) The EU has a common flag, anthem, founding date and currency which shows its solidarity and unity. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. (iii) The EU is the world’s second biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016, next to that of the USA. (iv) It functions as an important bloc in the WTO. (v) One of its members (France) is the permanent member of the UN Security Council. (vi) Its currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. (vii) The combined armed forces of the EU are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defense is second after the US.	P- 16- 18/1	4x1½ =	<b>6</b>

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<b>(b)</b>	<p>(viii) It also works as a supranational organization, the EU is able to intervene in economic, political and social areas.  (Or any other relevant point) (Any Four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASEAN has little desire for supranational structures like the EU.</li> <li>• ASEAN celebrates its way of working known as the ‘ASEAN way’ which is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational and cooperative.</li> <li>• ASEAN has broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres.</li> <li>• It respects the sovereignty of member countries.</li> <li>• It has focussed on creating a Free Trade Area for investment, labor and service.</li> <li>• ASEAN is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political Forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns.</li> </ul> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Evaluate as a whole) (Any Three)</p>	P-21-22/1	3x2=	<b>6</b>
<b>29.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<b>Describe any three challenges faced by India just after independence.</b>		<b>6</b>	
	<b>OR</b>			
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Describe the events that lead to the merger of the princely state of Manipur into the Indian Union.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<p>Challenges faced by India :</p> <p>(i) To establish, maintain and deepen democracy in India.  (ii) To shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our country.  (iii) To ensure development and wellbeing of the entire society.  (iv) To rehabilitate the refugees who came from Pakistan.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	P-4,5,I I	<b>3x2=</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>(i) A few days before independence, Maharaja of Manipur Bodh Chandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.  (ii) Under the pressure of public opinion Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and state became a Constitutional Monarchy.  (iii) The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.  (assess as a whole)</p>	P-18,II	<b>6</b>	
<b>30.</b> <b>(a)</b>	<b>Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	<b>OR</b>			
			<b>6</b>	

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	<b>Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council.</b>			
<b>Ans.</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<p>Grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council-</p> <p>(i) India is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> of the world population.</p> <p>(ii) India is the world's largest democracy.</p> <p>(iii) India has participated virtually in all of the initiatives of the UN.</p> <p>(iv) Its role in the UN peacekeeping efforts is a long and substantial one.</p> <p>(v) The country's economic emergence in the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies India's claim to permanent seat.</p> <p>(vi) India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN and never faltered on its payments.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) <span style="float: right;">(any four points)</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>		<b>4x1½</b> =	6
<b>(b)</b>	<p>Complaints-</p> <p>(i) The Security Council no longer represents the contemporary political realities.</p> <p>(ii) Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.</p> <p>(iii) It lacks equitable representation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be explained )</p>		<b>3x2=</b>	6