

**Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2025**

General Instructions: -

1	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.
2	“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.”
3	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.
4	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.
5	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.
6	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.
7	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.
8	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.
9	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 “Extra Question” .
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 _____ 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.

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).
13	<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"> ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● 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	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.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	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.
18	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>Given below are two statements: Statement-1: The collapse of the 'Second World' of the Soviet Union and the socialist system in Eastern Europe had no profound consequences for world politics. Statement-II: The end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Option: (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. (B) Both Statement-1 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</p>				1													
Ans	(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.			I-7	1													
2.	<p>Which one of the following republics was a party to declare that 'Soviet Union was disbanded'?</p> (A) Lithuania (B) Belarus (C) Armenia (D) Georgia				1													
Ans	(B) Belarus			I-3	1													
3.	<p>Choose the correct statement about India's nuclear policy from the statements given below:</p> (A) India's nuclear programme was started in 1952 under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha (B) India was in support of the NPT. (C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use can be reviewed. (D) Nehru was not against nuclear weapons.				1													
Ans	(C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.			II/69	1													
4.	<p>Which political party of India wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy?</p> (A) Bharatiya Jan Sangh (B) Communist Party (C) Socialist Party (D) Congress Party				1													
Ans	(A) Bharatiya Jan Sangh			II/57	1													
5.	<p>Choose the correct full form of the EVM.</p> (A) Electric Voting Machine (B) Easy Voting Machine (C) Electronic Voting Machine (D) Election Voting Machine				1													
Ans	(C) Electronic Voting Machine			II/29	1													
6.	<p>Match the terms given in Column-A correctly with Column-B and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:</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>(a)</td> <td>Balance of Power</td> <td>(i)</td> <td>Giving up certain types of weapons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td>Disarmament</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Security</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Column-A		Column-B	(a)	Balance of Power	(i)	Giving up certain types of weapons	(b)	Disarmament	(ii)	Security		1	
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(a)	Balance of Power	(i)	Giving up certain types of weapons															
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>Migration</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Traditional security</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>Freedom from threats</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>New source of threat</td> </tr> </table>	(c)	Migration	(iii)	Traditional security	(d)	Freedom from threats	(iv)	New source of threat			
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	<p>Codes:</p> <p>(a) (b) (c) (d)</p> <p>(A) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)</p> <p>(B) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)</p> <p>(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)</p> <p>(D) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)</p>											
Ans	(A) a-(iii),b-(i),c-(iv),d-(ii)	I/ Ch-5	1									
7.	<p>On which one of the following basis was emergency declared in 1975.</p> <p>(A) Internal disturbances (B) External threat</p> <p>(C) Armed rebellion (D) External Aggression</p>		1									
Ans	(A) Internal disturbances	II/ 102	1									
8.	<p>Who among the following believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US at the time of formulation of India's foreign policy?</p> <p>(A) Sardar Patel (B) B.R. Ambedkar</p> <p>(C) J.P. Narayan (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri</p>		1									
Ans	(B) B.R. Ambedkar	II/57	1									
9.	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order of their happening:</p> <p>(i) India-China War</p> <p>(ii) India's first test of a nuclear device</p> <p>(iii) Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre in America</p> <p>(iv) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)</p> <p>(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)</p>		1									
Ans	(D) (i),(iv),(ii),(iii)	I/Ch- 5	1									
10.	<p>Which one among the following agreements was to cut the green house gas emissions?</p> <p>(A) Antarctic Treaty</p> <p>(B) Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>(C) Montreal Protocol</p> <p>(D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol</p>		1									
Ans.	(B) Kyoto Protocol	I/87	1									
11.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as correct answer:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The government suspended the freedom of press and implemented press censorship during emergency in 1975.</p> <p>Reason (R): Newspapers protested against censorship by showing the cartoons only.</p> <p>Option:</p>		1									

	<p>(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>			
Ans.	(C) The Assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.	II/ 101	1	
12.	<p>The book "Limits to Growth" deals with which one of the following problems? (A) Exploitation of resources (B) Deforestation (C) Growing population (D) Hole in ozone layer</p>		1	
Ans.	(C) Growing population	I/83	1	
SECTION – B				
13.	State any two limitations of European Union.		2	
Ans.	<p>Limitations :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Members have their own foreign relations. ii. Defence policies of the members are often at odds with each other. iii. There is a deep seated Euroscepticism in Europe. <p align="right">(any two limitations)</p>	I-18, 19	2x1=	2
14.	Analyse the Congress Party as a social coalition.		2	
Ans.	<p>Congress as a social coalition :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Congress began as a party dominated by the English speaking, upper caste, upper middle class and urban elite. But with every civil disobedience movement It launched, its social base widened. • Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes, all found space in the Congress. • Its leadership expanded beyond upper caste and upper class professionals to agriculture based leaders with a rural orientation. • It transformed into a rainbow like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of class, caste religions and languages and various interests. <p>(To be assessed as a whole) (any two)</p>	II/36		2
15.	Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich countries at the global level.		2	
Ans.	<p>Ways :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Countries should manage to control the population growth ii. Raise per capita income iii. Spread education iv. Improve and invest in skills development <p>or any other relevant way (any two ways)</p>	I/73	2x1=	2
16.	Explain any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and Second Five		2	


	Year Plan.			
Ans.	<p>Differences :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The FFYP addressed mainly the agriculture sector whereas SFYP stressed on heavy industries. ii. The FFYP had preached to hasten the development slowly but SFYP wanted to bring about quick structural transformation. iii. The FFYP focused on land reform as the key to the country's development. The SFYP declared that the 'socialist pattern of society' was its goal. <p>or any other relevant differences (Any two differences to be explained)</p>	II/51	2x1=	2
17.	Explain any two reasons for the split in the Janta Party in 1979.		2	
Ans.	<p>Causes :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tension among three leaders Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for leadership in 1979. ii. Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. iii. The Janta Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. <p>or any other relevant cause (any two causes)</p>	II/108	2x1=	2
18.	State any two components of Traditional notions of external security.		2	
Ans.	<p>Components :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy of Deterrence ii. Enhancing military power as defence iii. Balance of Power iv. Alliance Building <p>(any two components with explanation)</p>	I/65, 66	2x1=	2
SECTION – C				
19.	Describe the impact of globalisation on the Indian culture.		4	
Ans.	<p>Impact of Globalisation-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Our choices have enlarged and modified with respect to -music, dance, food ,clothing ii. Inclination towards Western culture iii. New festivals got added. iv. Outlook towards traditional institutions like marriage and family has changed. <p>or any other relevant impact (any four points)</p>	I/111	4x1=	4
20.	Analyse any four factors that enhanced the popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early			

	1970s		4	
Ans.	<p>Factors :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The popular slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. ii. Nationalisation of Banks. iii. Abolition of Privy Purse. iv. Land reform laws and Land Ceiling Acts. v. Being a woman with charismatic personality. vi. India won the war of 1971 with Pakistan under her leadership. <p>or any other relevant factor (any four factors to be analysed)</p>	<i>II/75, 81</i>	4x1=	4
21.			4	
(a)	Explain any two reasons for the beginning of a long phase of coalition politics in India since 1989.		4	
	OR			
(b)	Explain the role of 'Other Backward Classes' in the Indian politics		4	
Ans.				
(a)	<p>Reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No single political party was able to get majority despite of Congress being the largest party in Lok Sabha elections in 1989. So the National Front formed a coalition government. ii. Decline of the Congress dominance started since 1989 over the Indian Party system. iii. Rise of Regional Parties in the Lok Sabha elections. iv. Emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented The Dalits and backward castes. <p>or any other relevant point (two reasons to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	<i>II/141, 142</i>	2x2=	4
(b)	<p>Role of OBCs in Indian Politics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The support for the Congress among many sections of backward classes had declined. This created a space for non-congress parties that drew more support from these communities. ii. These parties had first found expression at the national level in the form of the Janata Party government in 1977. iii. Parties like the Bharatiya Kranti Dal and the Samyukta Socialist Party had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBC. iv. In the 1980s the Janata Dal brought together different political groups with strong support among the OBCs. v. The implementation of Mandal Commission further helped in shaping the politics of OBCs. <p>or any other relevant point</p>		4x1=	4

	(any four points)			
22.				
(a)	Analyse the basis of projecting China to overtake the US America to become the world's largest economy.		4	
	OR			
(b)	"While the Chinese economy has improved, not everyone in China received the benefits of the reforms." Analyse any two reasons for this.		4	
Ans.				
(a)	<p>Basis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. China is considered as the driver of East Asian growth. ii. China is considered to be very powerful because of the factors such as population, landmass, resources, regional location. iii. China announced 'Open Door' policy in 1978 which aimed at generation of high productivity by investments in capital and technology from abroad. iv. Privatisation of agriculture and industry helped the rapid growth of economy. v. Foreign trade grew with the creation of SEZs and new trading laws which resulted in high foreign exchange reserves. In this way, China became most significant for FDI. vi. Because of the above written factors China is expected to overtake the US America to become the world's largest economy. (To be analysed as a whole) 	I/22, 23		4
	OR			
(b)	<p>Reasons :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs. ii. Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as in Europe of the 18th and 19th centuries. iii. Environmental degradation has increased. iv. Corruption in most of the administrative units has increased. v. A rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents and coastal and inland provinces. 	I/24		4
	(any two reasons to be analysed)			
23.	Highlight any four features of India's foreign policy.		4	
Ans.	<p>Features of India's Foreign Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy of Non-alignment. ii. Priority to national interests iii. Friendly relations with all the neighboring countries 	II/56	4x1=	4


	iv. Foster respect for International law and Treaty obligations. Peaceful settlements of disputes. v. Disarmament. vi. Promotion of international peace and security vii. Respect for the UN or any other relevant point				(any four)
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SECTION – D					3 × 4 =	12
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24	<p>In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked * (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 :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Serial number of the information used</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Concerned alphabet given in the map</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">(i)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(ii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(iii)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(iv)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The state, where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place. (ii) The state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister. (iii) The state where UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha elections in 2004. (iv) The state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 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
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Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
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	<p>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired (24.1) Name the state where Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated (24.2) Name the state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister. (24.3) Name the state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a</p>				1+1+ 1+1=	4
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	<p>breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections. (24.4) Name the alliance that formed government at the centre in 1989.</p>			
	<p>Note : - Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 24 (24.1) Tamil Nadu (24.2) Bihar (24.3) Uttar Pradesh (24.4) National Front</p>	II/ Ch-8		4
25.	<p>Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow: (The given cartoon is about USA's invasion on a Gulf Country.)</p>  <p>(25.1) Which one of the following is the most important resource in global strategy? (A) Water (B) Oil (C) Land (D) Automobile</p> <p>(25.2) Which of the following regions accounts for about 30% of global oil production? (A) Europe (B) China (C) Gulf Region (D) Japan</p> <p>(25.3) Which Gulf country was invaded by US America? (A) Iraq (B) Saudi Arabia (C) Kuwait (D) Iran</p> <p>(25.4) What was the objective of the United States of America to attack the Gulf country? (A) To get control on the oil resources (B) To get the territory of a country (C) To establish its army headquarters (D) To stop USSR from entering this region</p>		1+1+ 1+1=	4
Ans.	<p>25.1 (B) Oil 25.2 (C) Gulf region 25.3 (A) Iraq 25.4 (A) To get control on the oil resources</p>	1/93		4
	<p>Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25. (25.1) Name the largest oil producer country. (25.2) Which region produces 30% of the total oil produced in the world? (25.3) Which Gulf country was invaded by USA? (25.4) Explain the objective of the US to attack the Gulf country.</p>		1+1+ 1+1-4	4
	<p>(25.1) Saudi Arab (25.2) Gulf region (25.3) Iraq</p>	1/93		4

	(25.4) To get control on the oil resources			
26.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as a surprise to the other republics, especially to the Central Asian ones.</p> <p>(26.1) Which ideology was adopted by the post-Soviet countries ? (A) Socialist (B) Capitalist and Democratic (C) Communist (D) Democratic</p> <p>(26.2) Which republic among the following became the successor of the Soviet Union? (A) Belarus (B) Ukraine (C) Commonwealth of Independent States (D) Russia</p> <p>(26.3) Which one of the following is a Central Asian country? (A) Chechnya (B) Dagestan (C) Tajikistan (D) Czechoslovakia</p> <p>(26.4) Which part of Soviet Union had vast hydrocarbon resources? (A) Eastern Europe (B) Central Asian Republics (C) Yugoslavia (D) Czechoslovakia</p>		1+1+ 1+1=	4
Ans.	26.1 (B) Capitalist and Democratic 26.2 (D) Russia 26.3 (C) Tajikistan 26.4 (B) Central Asian Republics	I/10	4x1=	4
SECTION – E				
27.	<p>(a) Explain the importance of International organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any four changes that have occurred after the Cold War and have affected the realities of the world politics.</p>		4x1½ =	6 6
Ans.	<p>(a) Importance of UN in the contemporary world :</p> <p>i. In a unipolar world in which the US is dominant, the UN served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions on various issues.</p> <p>ii. UN is an organisation serving a purpose of bringing over 193 nations together in dealing with conflicts and social and economic developments.</p> <p>iii. The UN provides an arena for the rest of the world in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies.</p>	I/58-60		6

<p>(b)</p>	<p>iv. The UN may be an imperfect body, but without it, the world would be worse off.</p> <p>v. International organisations help with matters of war and peace and uphold human rights.</p> <p>vi. They also help countries cooperate to make better living conditions and well-being of the people.</p> <p>vii. Due to growing interdependence, it is hard to imagine a world without an organisation like the UN.</p> <p>or any other relevant point (Assess as a whole)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Changes :</p> <p>i. The Soviet Union has collapsed.</p> <p>ii. The US has become the sole super power.</p> <p>iii. The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is much more cooperative.</p> <p>iv. China is fast emerging as a great power, and India also is growing rapidly.</p> <p>v. The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate.</p> <p>vi. Many new countries have joined the UN.</p> <p>vii. A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, epidemics, etc.)</p> <p align="right">(any four points to be explained)</p>	<p align="center">I/52</p>	<p align="center">4x1½ =</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>28. (a)</p>	<p>Describe any three circumstances under which the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted.</p>	<p align="center">3x2=</p>	<p align="center">6</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Describe the circumstances and events that led to Manipur's accession to India in 1949.</p>	<p align="center">3+3=</p>	<p align="center">6</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p><u>Circumstances :</u></p> <p>i. At that time the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states.</p> <p>ii. The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.</p> <p>iii. Our national movement leaders had rejected division as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis</p>	<p align="center">II/19</p>	<p align="center">3x 2=</p>	<p align="center">6</p>

	<p>of formation of states.</p> <p>iv. Our leaders thought that formation of states on the basis of language and culture may lead to separatism.</p> <p>v. Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas and nearly all the political forces in Andhra region were in favour of linguistic reorganisation of the then Madras Province.</p> <p>vi. The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country.</p> <p>vii. These movements forced the central government into appointing a State Reorganisation Commission in 1953.</p> <p align="center">(any three points to be described)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) <u>Manipur's accession :</u></p> <p><u>Circumstances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few days before independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. • Under the pressure of Public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. • In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur there were sharp differences over the question of merger of Manipur with India. <p><u>Events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the state Congress wanted the merger, other political parties were opposed to this. • The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. • This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt. 		<p align="center">3+3=</p> <p align="center">II/18</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>29. (a)</p>	<p>Analyse the secessionist movement of the people of Mizo Hills area from 1966-1986.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Analyse the Assam movement as a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness.</p>		<p align="center">6</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After independence, the Mizo hills was made an autonomous district within Assam. Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and 	<p align="center">II/ 127</p>		<p align="center">6</p>

<p>(b)</p>	<p>not belong to the Indian Union.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It led to formation of Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga. In 1966, the MNF started an armed campaign for independence. • The MNF fought guerilla war, got support from Pakistan Government and secured shelter in the then East Pakistan. At the end of two decades of insurgency, Mizoram under leadership of Laldenga started negotiations with the Indian Government. • In 1986, a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga which granted statehood to Mizoram with special powers and MNF agreed to give up secessionist struggle. <p align="right">(Assess as a whole)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assam Movement from 1979 – 1985 is a movement against ‘outsiders’ which was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. • The Assamese suspected that there were huge numbers of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh which can damage their culture. • They felt that unless these foreign nationals are detected and deported they would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority. • There was a widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam despite the existence of natural resources like oil, tea and coal. The reason was illegal settlement of outsiders. • It was felt that these resources were drained out of state without any commensurate benefit to the people. <p align="right">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p align="center">II/ 129</p>	<p align="center">6</p>
<p>30. (a) (b)</p>	<p>Explain any two commonalities and two differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Explain any two issues of co-operation and two issues of confrontation between India and Bangladesh. .</p>	<p align="center">3+3= 3+3=</p>	<p align="center">6 6</p>
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>Commonalities :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is majority of Muslim population in both the countries. There have been military takeover in both the countries time to time. There have been pro-democracy movements in both the countries. <p>or any other relevant commonalities (any two to be explained)</p> <p>Differences :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The US and Western countries have encouraged military 	<p align="center">1/- 32- 35</p> <p align="center">2X1½ = 3</p> <p align="center">2X1½ = 3</p>	<p align="center">6</p>

(b)	<p>rule in Pakistan in the past, but it is not so in Bangladesh.</p> <p>ii. Pakistan is a nuclear state whereas Bangladesh is not.</p> <p>iii. Bangladesh has declared its faith in secularism, democracy and socialism since 1991. In Pakistan, had been an Islamic country and democratic government has been functioning since the fall of President Pervez Musharraf.</p> <p>or any other relevant difference (any two points to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Issues of Co-operations :</p> <p>i. Bangladesh has been a part of ‘India’s look East policy’ that is linked with South East Asia via Myanmar.</p> <p>ii. India and Bangladesh signed an agreement to share the water of river Ganga.</p> <p>iii. On disaster management and environmental issues, both have cooperated regularly.</p> <p>iv. Certain enclaves were exchanged in 2015.</p> <p>or any other relevant point (any two points)</p>			
	<p>Issues of confrontation/disagreements :</p> <p>i. Migration from Bangladesh still continues to infiltrate into India.</p> <p>ii. Denial of illegal migration to India.</p> <p>iii. Refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to Northeastern states.</p> <p>iv. Decision not to export the export of natural Gas to India.</p> <p>or any other relevant point (any two)</p>	1/39	2x1 ½=3	6