

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/1/2

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

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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.

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Ans	(B) China	P-30,I	1											
5.	Which one of the following countries is not a founder-member of ASEAN ? (A) Singapore (B) Thailand (C) Myanmar (D) Indonesia		1											
Ans	(C) Myanmar	P-20,I	1											
6.	The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is _____. (A) formal (B) confrontationalist (C) cooperative (D) provocative		1											
Ans	(C) Cooperative	P-20,I	1											
7.	Match List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option : <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">List-I</th> <th style="text-align: center;">List-II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Clear majority in the 17th Government Lok Sabha</td> <td>(i) National Front</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Implementation of the Government recommendations of the Mandal Commission</td> <td>(ii) United Front</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda</td> <td>(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh</td> <td>(iv) National Democratic Alliance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Options : (A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii) (B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv) (C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i) (D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)	List-I	List-II	1. Clear majority in the 17 th Government Lok Sabha	(i) National Front	2. Implementation of the Government recommendations of the Mandal Commission	(ii) United Front	3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government	4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh	(iv) National Democratic Alliance		1	
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1. Clear majority in the 17 th Government Lok Sabha	(i) National Front													
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3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government													
4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh	(iv) National Democratic Alliance													
Ans	(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)	P-156, 149 143 II	1											
8.	Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order as per their period of rule : (i) H.D. Deve Gowda (ii) Chandra Shekhar (iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao		1											

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	(iv) V.P. Singh Choose the correct option. (A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)			
Ans	(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	P-143, II	1	
9.	Which of the following problems did India face before the 4th general elections? (i) Failure of monsoon (ii) Food crisis (iii) Heavy rainfall (iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves Choose the correct option. (A) (i), (ii) (B) (iii), (iv) (C) (i), (ii), (iv) (D) (ii), (iii), (iv)		1	
Ans	(C) (i), (ii), (iv)	P-77,II	1	
10.	Identify the false statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri. (A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966. (B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years. (C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident. (D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.		1	
Ans.	(A) Or (B) Both be taken as correct answer.	P-74,II	1	
11.	Which one of the following was not a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy? (A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India. (B) To protect the territorial integrity of India. (C) To make India a nuclear power. (D) To promote rapid economic development.		1	
Ans.	(C) To make India a nuclear power.	P-57,II	1	
12.	There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because : (A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.		1	

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	(B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary. (C) India was not a member of NATO. (D) India was a founder member of NAM.			
Ans.	(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.	P-58,II	1	
	SECTION – B			
13.	State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO.		2	
Ans.	Advantages of international organisations: (i) They help in matters of war and peace. (ii) They also help countries cooperate to create better living conditions for all. Or any other relevant point	P-46,I	2x1=	2
14.	Explain the meaning of the term ‘defection’ in politics.		2	
Ans.	If an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party, it is called defection.	P-81,II	2	
15.	Explain any two factors that are responsible for Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy.		2	
Ans.	Factors responsible for Pakistan’s failure: (i) The social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy. (ii) Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the promilitary groups more powerful. (iii)The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the dominance of military. Or any other relevant point (any two)		2x1=	2
16.	Describe any two features of the First Five Year Plan.		2	
Ans.	Features of the First Five Year Plan : (i) It focused on Agriculture (ii) It aimed at providing small savings. (iii) It was for slow development rather than rapid development. (any two)		2x1=	2
17.	Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.		2	
Ans.	Features of the Constitution of Bangladesh (i)Secularism (ii)Democracy (iii)Socialism (any two)	P-35,I	2x1=	2
18.	Explain any two changes that came in Indian politics after 2014 as compared to the period 1989 to 2014.		2	
Ans.	(i) 2014 onwards BJP alone got a clear majority. However, during 1989-2014 no single party got a clear majority on its own.	P-141,II	2x1=	2

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	(ii) During period 1989-2014, regional parties played a crucial role in forming government at Centre but 2014 onwards regional parties continued to be in power at the Centre inspite of a clear majority by a single party. In this case it is BJP.			
SECTION – C				
19.				
(a)	What is the primary goal of human security? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human security.		4	
(b)	OR Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.		4	
Ans.				
(a)	(i) The primary goal of human security is the protection of individuals. (ii) Narrow concept : It focuses on violent threats to individuals or the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence. (iii) Broad Concept: Proponents of this concept argue that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disaster because these kill far more people than war. It encompasses economic security and threats to human dignity;	P-71,I	1+1½ +1½=	4
(b)	OR The challenges faced by the newly independent countries. (i) They faced the prospect of military conflict with their neighbouring countries. (ii) They had to worry about internal military conflicts like in Pakistan, Bangladesh. (iii) Many newly independent countries came to fear their neighbours even more than they feared the US or the soviet Union or the formal colonial power. (iv) Many of them quarrel over borders and territories or control of people and population. Etc. (v) Many of them are worried about threats from separatist movements to form independent countries. (vi) Sometimes, the external and internal threats merge when a neighbor might instigate and internal separatist movement. (Any four)	P-68, I	4x1=	4
20.				
(a)	Assess the economic importance of the European Union.		4	
(b)	OR Analyse the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation with the help of examples.		4	
Ans.				
(a)	Economic importance of the European Union :	P-17,I	2x2=	4

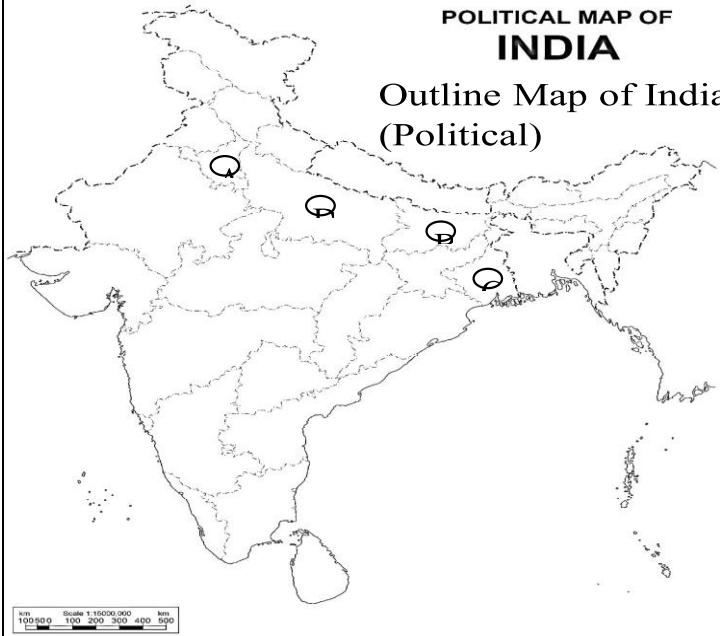
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(b)	<p>(i) The European Union is the world's second largest economy, next to that of the U.S.A.</p> <p>(ii) Its share of world trade is much larger than that of the United States.</p> <p>(iii) Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.</p> <p>(iv) It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as WTO etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The European Union is considered as supernational organization because it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.</p> <p>(ii) It also has some form of a common forum and security policy in its dealing with other nation.</p> <p>(iii) As a supernational organization, the European Union is able to the intervene in economic, political and social areas. But in many areas, its members have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other.</p> <p>(iv) Britain's Prime Minister, Tony Blair was America's partner in the Iraq invasion.</p> <p>(v) Similarly many of the European Union's newer members made up the US led 'coalition of the willing' whereas Germany and France opposed the American policy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	P-18,I	2+2=	4
21. (a)	Describe any four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.		4	
Ans.	<p>Criteria for new members they should be a:</p> <p>(i) Major economic power</p> <p>(ii) Major military power</p> <p>(iii) Substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>(iv) Big population</p> <p>(v) Respect for human rights and democracy</p> <p>or any another criterion (Any four)</p>	P-53,I	4x1	4
22.	Distinguish between the nature of one-party dominance in India and the one-party dominance in some other countries with the help of any two examples.		4	
Ans.	<p>There is a crucial difference between the one-party dominance in India and the same in other countries.</p> <p>(i) Dominance of one party, i.e of the Congress Party in India was under democratic conditions. Many parties contested elections which were free and fair and even then the Congress Party</p>	P- 35 II	2x 2 =	4


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	<p>managed to win election after election and maintained the dominance democratically.</p> <p>(ii) On the other hand, the dominance of one party in other countries was ensured by compromising democracy.</p> <p>(iii) In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria, the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.</p> <p>(iv) Egypt and Eritrea are effectively one-party dominant states due to legal and military measures.</p> <p>(v) Until a few years ago Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan were also effectively one-party dominant states.</p> <p>Or any other difference (any two points)</p>			
23.	Analyse the role played by Jawaharlal Nehru for India in world affairs.		4	
Ans.	<p>Role envisaged by Nehru :</p> <p>(i) Throughout the 1940s and the 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian Unity.</p> <p>(ii) Under his leadership, India convened the Asia Relations Conference in March 1947.</p> <p>(iii) India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949.</p> <p>(iv) India was a staunch support supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism (apartheid) in South Africa.</p> <p>(v) The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.</p> <p>(vi) The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of NAM and Jawaharlal Nehru was a co-founder of NAM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	P- 58 II	2 × 2 =	4
SECTION – D			3 × 4 =	12
24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has various manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has only one dimension, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is</p>		4 × 1 =	4

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	(i)					
	(ii)					
	(iii)					
	(iv)					
	<p>(i) The State related to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh.</p> <p>(ii) The State to which former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram belonged.</p> <p>(iii) The State where the Naxalites were very active.</p> <p>(iv) A State where the Congress party could not win even a single seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977.</p>					
	 <p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA Outline Map of India (Political)</p>					
Ans.				P-94,II	4x1=	4
	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of Countries/State			

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	given in the map			
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh		
(ii)	B	Bihar		
(iii)	C	West Bengal		
(iv)	A	Haryana		
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :</p> <p>(25.1) Name the State where the Naxalites were very active.</p> <p>(25.2) Name the State to which former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh belonged.</p> <p>(25.3) Name a State from where the Congress Party could win only one seat in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections.</p> <p>(25.4) Name the State where Morarji Desai led the Students' Move in 1974 -75.</p>		4 × 1 =	4
	<p>Note : - Answers for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 25</p> <p>25.1 West Bengal</p> <p>25.2 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>25.3 Rajasthan Or Madhya Pradesh (any one)</p> <p>25.4 Gujarat</p>		P-94, 95	4 × 1 = 4
26.	<p>The given cartoon is related to the era of coalition governments. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow :</p> 		1+1+ 2=	4

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	<p>(i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the</p> <p>(ii) Which political party organizes the 'Rath Yatra'?</p> <p>(iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments.</p>			
Ans.	<p>(i) L.K. Advani</p> <p>(ii) Bharatiya Janata Party</p> <p>(iii) V.P.Singh and Chandra Shekhar</p>	P-136 II	1+1+2 =	4
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</p> <p>(26.1) Which coalition government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and why ?</p> <p>(26.2) Name the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India.</p> <p>(26.3) Name the Prime Minister who headed a coalition government from May 1996 to June 1996.</p>		2+1+ 1=	4
	<p>Note : Answer for the Visually Impaired Candidates only</p> <p>26.1 •National Front Government headed by V.P Singh</p> <p>•It decided to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission to shape the politics of OBCs.</p> <p>26.2 Morarji Desai</p> <p>26.3 H.D. Deve Gowda</p>	P-145	2+1+ 1=	4
SECTION – E				
27.	<p>(a) Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“ Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>(b)</p>		6	
Ans.	<p>Reasons for the movement against outsiders :</p> <p>(i) The Assamese suspected that huge numbers of Bengali Muslims were affecting their culture.</p> <p>(ii)They also suspected the outsiders as encroachers on resources like land, employment and political power.</p> <p>(iii)The outsiders were being favoured by some politicians to get their votes to win election.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (any three)</p>	P-129 II	3× 2=	6

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(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) In a democracy it is very common to raise regional demands. Expression of regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal phenomenon.</p> <p>(ii) Agitation to get the demands fulfilled are also part of democracy.</p> <p>(iii) It is the duty of the government to accommodate such demands and get them solved through negotiation.</p> <p>(iv) A country like India has a lot of diversity and differences.</p> <p>(v) The expression of the demands and differences pacifies the anger of the people.</p> <p>(vi) In democracy, power-sharing is very significant. So, different regions may ask for a separate state or autonomy.</p> <p>Therefore, efforts should be made to pacify and fulfill the justified needs of every region.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>	P-131, II	3× 2=	6
28. (a)	<p>Explain any three international environmental movements with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		6	
(b)	<p>Explain ‘Global Commons’ with the help of any four examples. Why is it difficult to manage them ?</p>		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Environmental Movements :</p> <p>(i) The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, China, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Africa and India.</p> <p>Forest clearing in Third World countries is at an alarming rate, despite three decades of environmental activism.</p> <p>(ii) Movements against the mineral industry opened to the MNCs through liberalisation.</p> <p>It is a protest against extraction of earth, its use of chemicals, pollution of waterways and land, displacement of communities.</p> <p>One good example of this type of movement is Philippines where the protest movement is against Western Mining Corporation of Australia.</p> <p>(iii) Another group of movement are those involved in struggles against mega-dams. In every country where a mega-dam is being built, one is likely to find an environmental movement opposing it. Such movements are pro-river movements for more sustainable and equitable management of river systems and valleys.</p> <p>The famous example is the campaign to save the Franklin river and its surrounding forests in Australia.</p>	P-91, I	3× 2=	6

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<p>(b)</p>	<p>There has been a spurt in mega-dam building in Turkey, Thailand, Indonesia and China. India too is facing the movements against mega-dams like the Narmada Bachao Andolan.</p> <p>Or any other relevant points (any three) OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Commons are those resources which are not owned by any one country but are shared by many. There are some regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any state, and therefore require a common governance by the international community. • They include the Earth's atmosphere ,Antarctica ,the ocean floor and Outer space . <p>It is difficult to manage the global common because: (i)Discovery of the Ozone hole brought with it the global environmental problems which have not been solved till today. (ii)Management of space is influenced by North-South inequalities. (iii)Earth's atmosphere and the ocean floor cannot be protected without technology and industrial development globally. (any two)</p>	<p>P-85, I</p>	<p>2+2+2= 6</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>29. (a)</p>	<p>Describe any four major consequences of the partition of India in 1947. OR</p>		<p>6</p>	
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Describe any three problems that came in the way of integrating the princely states into the Indian Union.</p>		<p>6</p>	
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>Consequences of the partition in 1947</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The largest ,most abrupt ,unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. (ii) In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community. (iii) Peoples were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, people went through immense sufferings. (iv) Minorties on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelters and refugee camps. (v) People were often attacked, killed or raped. (vi) People were made to convert to the religion of a abductor and were forced into marriage. (vii) Partition was a division of properties ,liabilities , assets political division of the country and of the financial assets etc. <p>or any other relevant point (any four)</p> <p>Problems in the way of integrating the Princely States:</p>	<p>P-9,10,11,II</p>	<p>4x1½= 6</p>	<p>6</p>

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(b)	<p>(i) The option given by the British government to join India/Pakistan or remain independent created confusion.</p> <p>(ii) This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these States .This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of United India.</p> <p>(iii) Refusal of some Princely states to join India lead to Conflicts. First of all, the ruler of Travancore came announced that the state had decided on Independence.</p> <p>(iv) The issue of Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad compelled the government of India to intervene at the cost of the loss of men and property.</p> <p>(v) In most of these princely States, governments were run in a non- democratic manner and the rulers were unwillingly to give democratic rights to their populations.</p> <p>or any other relevant point (any three)</p>	P-15, 16 II	3x2=	6
30. (a)	<p>“ India’s relations with Russia are embedded in a history of trust and common interests.” Support the statement with any three appropriate arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		6	
(b)	<p>Analyse any three effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p>		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests.</p> <p>(i) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order based on collective response, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries, decision-making through bodies like the UN, etc.</p> <p>(ii) India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism.</p> <p>(iii) Since India is an oil-importing nation, Russia is very important to us.</p> <p>(iv) Russia has repeatedly come to the assistance of India.</p> <p>(v) Russia is important for India’s nuclear energy.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	P-12, 13, I	3x 2=	6
(b)	<p>Effects of Shock Therapy :</p>		3x 2=	6

Marking Scheme
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	<p>(i) Each of the affected countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy.</p> <p>(ii) Private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property.</p> <p>(iii) Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in.</p> <p>(iv) Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture.</p> <p>(v) This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way' other than the state-controlled socialism or capitalism.</p> <p>Or any other relevant points</p>			
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(any three)