

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/3**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
<b>2</b>	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>3</b>	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
<b>4</b>	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
<b>5</b>	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
<b>6</b>	Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
<b>8</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
<b>9</b>	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	A full scale of marks _____80_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

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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	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer :</p> <p>(i) Tashkent Agreement was signed  (ii) Assassination of Indira Gandhi  (iii) Creation of Bangladesh  (iv) Formation of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)  (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)  (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)  (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)	CWP Ch-5	1	
2.	<p>Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ?</p> <p>(A) Cuban Missile Crisis  (B) Rise of New World Order  (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union  (D) Rise in US economy</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union	CWP 3	1	
3.	<p>Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because _____</p> <p>(A) it had become very old.  (B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.  (C) it was totally based on Socialist model.  (D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) It was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.	ISI 48	1	
4.	<p>Which one of the following is NOT a global common ?</p> <p>(A) Earth's atmosphere                      (B) Antarctica  (C) Forests    (D) Outer space</p>		1	
<b>Ans</b>	(C) Forests	CWP 85	1	
5.	<p>Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.</p> <p>(A) Uttar Pradesh                      (B) Bihar</p>		1	

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	(C) Jharkhand	(D) Madhya Pradesh			
<b>Ans</b>	(D) Madhya Pradesh		ISI 20	1	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?</b> <b>(A) Election Commission</b> <b>(B) Planning Commission</b> <b>(C) Shah Commission</b> <b>(D) NITI Aayog</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Planning Commission		ISI 48	1	
<b>7.</b>	<b>The water treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 is related to which one of the following rivers ?</b> <b>(A) Ravi</b> <b>(B) Indus</b> <b>(C) Satluj</b> <b>(D) Chenab</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Indus		CW P 39	1	
<b>8.</b>	<b>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</b> <b>Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up.</b> <b>Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere.</b> <b>Options :</b> <b>(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</b> <b>(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</b> <b>(C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.</b> <b>(D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)		CWP 82	1	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Who among the following emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup in the Soviet Union in 1991 ?</b> <b>(A) Boris Yeltsin</b> <b>(B) Nikita Khrushchev</b> <b>(C) Gorbachev</b> <b>(D) Joseph Stalin</b>			1	
<b>Ans</b>	(A) Boris Yeltsin		CWP 3	1	
<b>10.</b>	<b>Match the List-I with the List-II correctly:</b>			1	

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	List-I	List-II				
	(a) The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.	(i) Maldives				
	(b) Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.	(ii) India				
	(c) A land locked country.	(iii) Pakistan				
	(d) In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.	(iv) Nepal				
	Choose the correct option :					
	(a) (b) (c) (d)					
	(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)					
	(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)					
	(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)					
	(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)					
<b>Ans.</b>	C) a-(ii) b-(i) c-(iv) d-(iii)		CWP Ch-3	<b>1</b>		
<b>11.</b>	<b>Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union?</b> <b>(A) Baroda (B)Hyderabad</b> <b>(C)Mysore (D)Gwalior</b>			<b>1</b>		
<b>Ans.</b>	(B) Hyderabad		ISI 16	<b>1</b>		
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India.</p> <p><b>Reason(R):</b> Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem.</p> <p><b>Options :</b></p> <p><b>(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</b></p>				<b>1</b>	

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	<p>(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>(D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.</p>			
<b>Ans.</b>	(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	ISI 77	1	
<b>SECTION – B</b>			6 × 2 = 12	
<b>13.</b>	<b>Explain the concept of “Common Property Resources” with the help of an example.</b>		2	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Commons Property Resources represent common property for the group. That group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use, and the maintenance of a given resource.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The institutional arrangement for the actual management of the sacred groves on state owned forest land appropriately fits the description of a common property resource.</li> <li>ii. Forest of South India .</li> <li>iii. Any Community Centre or Park.</li> </ol> <p>Or any other relevant example.</p>	CW P 88	2	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India’s political and electoral history.</b>		2	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Reasons :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The country witnessed major changes.</li> <li>ii. Opposition parties were in the forefront organizing public protests and pressurizing the government.</li> <li>iii. The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress both at the centre as well as in some of the states.</li> <li>iv. The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.</li> <li>v. Another important feature of this period was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments.</li> </ol> <p>Or any other relevant reason.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two reasons to be analysed)</p>	ISI 76- 77	2x1=	2
<b>15.</b>	<b>Explain any two advantages of having international organisations.</b>		2	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Advantages of International Organisations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. These organizations help in the matters relating to war and peace.</li> <li>ii. They represent the great hope of humanity pertaining to peace and progress.</li> </ol>	CW P 46	2x1 =	

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	<p>iii. They also help countries to cooperate and make better living conditions for all.</p> <p>iv. Issues like disease, global warming, etc. that can be solved with the help and cooperation of international organisation.</p> <p>v. International organisations provide mechanisms, rules and a bureaucracy for countries to deal with each other,</p> <p>vi. International organisations like UN provide platform for discussion and deliberations to solve international / common problems.</p> <p>Or any other relevant advantage. (any two advantages)</p>			<b>2</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Advantages of Coalition government:</p> <p>i. Helps to form stable governments.</p> <p>ii. Regional parties get representation.</p> <p>Or any other relevant advantage. (any two advantages)</p>	ISI 140	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Describe any two features of the Punjab Accord 1985.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><b>Features of Punjab Accord:</b></p> <p>i. Chandigarh to be transferred to Punjab</p> <p>ii. A separate Commission would be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.</p> <p>iii. A Tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi and Beas river waters among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv. The agreement also provided for compensation to and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab.</p> <p>v. Withdrawal of the application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab.</p> <p>Or any other relevant feature  <span style="float: right;">(any two features)</span></p>	ISI 125	<b>2x1=</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics.</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>(i) Throughout the world cultivable area is barely expanding any more and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.</p> <p>(ii) About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water.</p>	CW P 82	<b>2x1=</b>	

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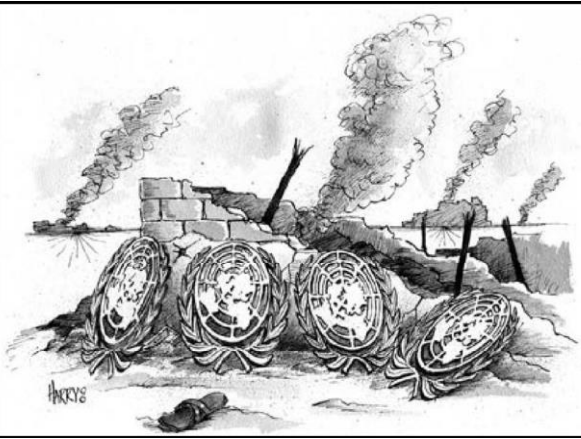

	(iii) Natural forest are being cut down throughout the world which has disestablished the climate. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone is taking place in the earth's stratosphere which is posing real danger to eco system. (v) These issues can be solved at the global level by cooperation of the governments of various countries. Or any other relevant reason. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two reasons)</p>			2
	<b>SECTION – C</b>		<b>5 × 4 = 20</b>	
<b>19.</b>	<b>Analyse any two negative effects of Globalisation.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Negative effects of globalization:</b> i. Setback to local industries. ii. Sovereignty of the state is reduced. iii. Dominance of Western cultures. iv. Brain drain Or any other relevant effect <p style="text-align: right;">(any two effects to be explained)</p>	CW P 103 - 107	4x1=	<b>4</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.</b>		<b>4</b>	
	<b>OR</b> <b>“SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.” Justify the statement with two examples.</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Challenges faced by Pakistan:</b> i. Social dominance – the social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. ii. Conflict with India – Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military groups more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan would be harmed by selfish minded parties and that the army's stay in power is therefore justified. iii. Lack of international Support – The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The US and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. iv. Global Islamic Terrorism – As the western powers assumed the threat of 'global Islamic terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistani's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two challenges)</p>	CW P 33	2x2=	<b>4</b>
	<b>OR</b> <b>Role of SAARC:</b>		2x2=	
<b>(a)</b>				
<b>(b)</b>				

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	<p>i. SAARC members have signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.</p> <p>ii. There have been a series of efforts made to manage tensions and build peace through SAARC. For example SAARC summits provide the situation to India and Pakistan to understand each other better and to find solutions of their major problems.</p> <p>Or any other relevant example.</p> <p>(any two to be explained)</p>	CW P 78		4
21.	<b>Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.</b>			4
Ans.	<p><b><u>Sikkims merger with India</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of Independence, Sikkim's was a 'protectorate' of India and not a fully sovereign country.</li> <li>• It was not a part of India. Sikkim's defence and relations were looked after by India. The power of internal administration was with Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch.</li> <li>• The first democratic election in Sikkim was held in 1974. Sikkim Congress swept the elections.</li> <li>• Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution in 1975 asking for integration with India.</li> <li>• It was followed by referendum, that stamped popular approval.</li> <li>• Indian Parliament immediately accepted it.</li> <li>• Sikkim became 22nd state of Indian Union.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	ISI 131		4
22.	<b>Describe any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.</b>			4
Ans.	<p>The Lessons from emergency:</p> <p>i. Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>ii. Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in Constitution that have been rectified.</p> <p>iii. Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy.</p> <p>iv. No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interests of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.</p> <p>v. Inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.</p> <p>vi. Implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the Police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently. They were turned into political instruments of the ruling party. This problem did not vanish after the emergency.</p>	ISI 102- 103	2x2=	4



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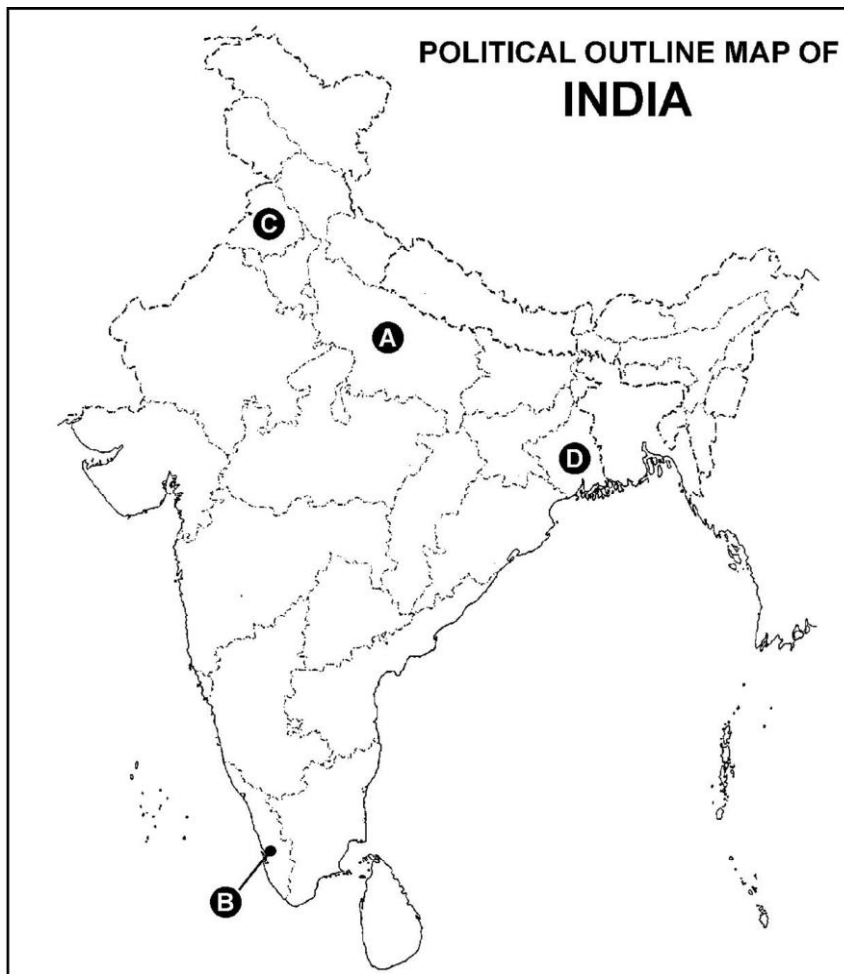
					
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon.</p> <p>b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon.</p> <p>c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon ?</p>		CW P 46	1 1 2	
	<p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24.</b></p> <p>(24.1) Write full form of UNICEF.</p> <p>(24.2) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations?</p> <p>(24.3) How many states signed the United Nations Charter?</p> <p>(24.4) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?</p>			4 × 1 =	4
	<p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>(24.1) United Nations Children’s Fund / (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund)</p> <p>(24.2) United Nations Organisation</p> <p>(24.3) 51</p> <p>(24.4) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</p>		CW P Ch-4	4x1=	4
25.	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.</p> <p>(25.1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ?</p> <p>(A) Principle of administrative control</p>			4 × 1 =	4

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	<p>(B) Principle of ethnic composition  (C) Principle of religious majorities  (D) Principle of equality</p> <p>(25.2) Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India ?  (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Sardar Patel  (C) V.K. Menon (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan</p> <p>(25.3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence ?  (A) 556 (B) 566  (C) 655 (D) 565</p> <p>(25.4) Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct ?  (A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.  (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.  (C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.  (D) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.</p>																		
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>(25.1) (C) Principal of religious majorities  (25.2) (B) Sardar Patel  (25.3) (D) 565  (25.4) (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.</p>	ISI 16	4x1=	<b>4</b>															
<b>26.</b>	<p>In the given Political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Sr. Number of the information used</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Alphabet concerned</th> <th style="width: 33%;">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 where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.  (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.  (iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.</p>	Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)				4 × 1 =	<b>4</b>
Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
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(iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



**Ans.**

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)	B	Kerala
(ii)	D	West Bengal
(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	C	Punjab

ISI  
Ch-2

4x1=

4

**Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.**  
**(26.1) Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.**  
**(26.2) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?**  
**(26.3) Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India.**

4 × 1 =

4

**Marking Scheme**  
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	<b>(26.4) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.</b>			
	<b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b> (26.1) Kerala (26.2) Sukumar Sen (26.3) Swatantra Party (26.4) Punjab		4x1=	<b>4</b>
	<b>SECTION – E</b>		4 × 6 =	<b>24</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>What is meant by human security ? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concepts of human security.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>(a)</b>	<b>OR</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of traditional notion of security. Highlight any two components of traditional notion of external security.</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Human Security</b> means the protection of the people is more important than the protection of states. The proponents of human security argue that the primary aim of the state is the protection of its individuals. According to them the concept of human security should include hunger, diseases and natural disasters as they kill even more people than war.</li> <li>• <b>Narrow concept of human security:</b> It focuses on violent threats to individuals or the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence.</li> <li>• <b>Broad concept of human security:</b> It argues that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.</li> </ul>	CW P 70- 71	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The traditional concept of Security is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and the danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.</li> <li>• Components of traditional notion of external security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Defence</li> <li>ii. Deterrence</li> <li>iii. Balance of Power</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	CW P 65- 66	2+2 +2=	<b>6</b>

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	iv. Alliance Building (any two to be explained)			
28.				
(a)	<b>“The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b>		6	
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>“India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</b>		6	
<b>Ans.</b>				
(a)	Suitable arguments for this are: i. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold War confrontations and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations. ii. India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. It advocated the policy of NAM as the ideal foreign policy approach. iii. In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. iv. India provided human resources for the peace initiative of the United Nations. Or any other relevant argument. <div style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</div>	ISI- 56 57	3x2=	6
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	Supporting arguments: i. Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relation conference in March 1947. ii. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. iii. India made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. iv. The Afro-Asian conference of 1955, known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India’s engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. Or any other relevant argument. <div style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</div>	ISI 58	3x2=	6
29.				
(a)	<b>While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms ? State any three reasons.</b>		6	
	<b>OR</b>			
(b)	<b>Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.</b>		6	



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	<p>the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the county.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u>  The government adopted new economic policy in 1991. It was started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first become visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence .</p> <p>(iv) <u>Demolition of Babri Masjid or Ayodhya dispute</u>  Ayodhya dispute started with the demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in December 1992. It led to various changes in politics of the country. It raised the question about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.</p> <p>(v) <u>Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi</u>  The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to change in the leadership of the Congress. In the election of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party. P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as the Prime Minister of India .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three developments)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) This consensus consists of :</p> <p>(i) <u>Agreement on new economic policies</u> : Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes</u> : Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and supported reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country</u>: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Emphasis on pragmatic considerations</u> rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutava' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three consensus)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISI- 153, 155</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3x2=</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p>
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