

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/5/1

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.

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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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SECTION – A		Pg	Marks	Tot												
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12														
1.	Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer: (i) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement (ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (iii) Disintegration of the Soviet Union (iv) Socialist Revolution in Russia (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)		1													
Ans	(C)(iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	CWP 3, 10, 13	1													
2.	Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence? (A) Election Commission (B) Planning Commission (C) Shah Commission (D) NITI Aayog		1													
Ans	(B) Planning Commission	ISI 48	1													
3.	Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union? (A) Baroda (B) Hyderabad (C) Mysore (D) Gwalior		1													
Ans	(B) Hyderabad	ISI 16	1													
4.	Which one of the following encourages the use of renewable energy? (A) Energy Conservation Act (B) Environment Protection Act (C) Electricity Act (D) National Auto Fuel Policy		1													
Ans	(C) Electricity Act	CWP 126	1													
5.	Match the List-I with the List-II correctly: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">List-I</th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">List-II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td>The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td>Maldives</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b)</td> <td>Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td>India</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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		1	
	List-I		List-II													
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>A land locked country.</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Pakistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> </table> <p>Choose the correct option :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) (b) (c) (d)</p> <p>(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv) (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii) (D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)</p>	(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			
(c)	A land locked country.	(iii)	Pakistan									
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Ans	(C) a-(ii) b-(i) c-(iv) d-(iii)	CWP Ch-3	1									
6.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.</p> <p>Assertion (A): 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>Reason(R): Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem.</p> <p>Options :</p> <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 correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.</p>		1									
Ans	(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									
7.	<p>Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population?</p> <p>(A) India (B) Pakistan (C) Nepal (D) Sri Lanka</p>		1									
Ans	(D) Sri Lanka	CWP 37	1									
8.	Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because		1									

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	<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>			
Ans	(B) It was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.	ISI 48	1	
9.	<p>After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition for the post of Prime Minister between Indira Gandhi and which one of the following ? (A) Morarji Desai (B) K. Kamraj (C) S. Nijalingappa (D) V.V. Giri</p>		1	
Ans	(A) Morarji Desai	ISI 74	1	
10.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up. Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere. Options : (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 correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.</p>		1	
Ans.	(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	
11.	<p>Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ? (A) Cuban Missile Crisis (B) Rise of New World Order (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union (D) Rise in US economy</p>		1	
Ans.	(C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union	CWP 3	1	
12.	<p>Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out. (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar (C) Jharkhand (D) Madhya Pradesh</p>		1	
Ans.	(D) Madhya Pradesh	ISI 20	1	

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SECTION – B			6 × 2 = 12	
13.	Explain any two outcomes of the ‘Earth Summit’ held in June 1992 at Rio-de-Janeiro.		2	
Ans.	Outcomes: i. A list of development practices called “Agenda 21” were recommended. ii. There was consensus on sustainable development. iii. The principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’ was accepted. Or any other relevant outcome (any two outcomes)	CWP 87	2x1=2	
14.	Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics.		2	
Ans.	Reasons: (i) Throughout the world cultivable area is barely expanding any more and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility. (ii) About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water. (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. <div style="text-align: right;">(any two reasons)</div>	CWP 82	2x1=2	
15.	Explain any two complaints related to the U.N. Security Council reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992.		2	
Ans.	Complaints are: i. The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities. ii. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and is dominated by a few powers. iii. It lacks equitable representation. Or any other relevant complaint. <div style="text-align: right;">(any two complaints)</div>	CWP 52	2x1=2	
16.	Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India’s political and electoral history.		2	
Ans.	Reasons : i. The country witnessed major changes. ii. Opposition parties were in the forefront organizing public protests and pressurizing the government.	ISI 76-77	2x1=2	

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	<p>iii. The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress both at the centre as well as in some of the states.</p> <p>iv. The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.</p> <p>v. Another important feature of this period was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments.</p> <p>Or any other relevant reason.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two reasons to be analysed)</p>			
17.	Mention any two provisions of the Punjab Accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985.			2
Ans.	<p>Provisions of Punjab Accord:</p> <p>i. Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.</p> <p>ii. To appoint a separate commission to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.</p> <p>iii. To set up a tribunal to settle down the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv. The agreement also provided for compensation to better treatment to those affected by militancy in Punjab.</p> <p>v. To withdraw the Armed forces special power Act in Punjab.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two provisions)</p>	ISI 125		2x1=2
18.	Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.			2
Ans.	<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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two advantages)</p>	ISI 140		2x1=2
	SECTION – C			5 × 4 = 20
19.	Explain any four consequences of Globalisation.			4
Ans.	<p>Consequences of globalisation:-</p> <p>i. The old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state to perform functions.</p> <p>ii. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world has led to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own.</p> <p>iii. Globalisations has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.</p> <p>iv. Cultural effect of globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture.</p> <p>Or any other relevant consequence.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four consequences)</p>	CWP 103- 106		4x1=4
20. (a)				4

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(b)	<p>“After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India.” Justify the statement with two examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.</p>		4	
<p>Ans.</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>Relations between Russia and India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is trust and common interest among the two countries. ii. Indian actors and Hindi film songs are heard all over Russia. iii. Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, etc. iv. Russia benefits from India as India is the second largest arms market for Russia. v. Russia is an importer for India’s nuclear energy plans and space industry. <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. The Soviet economy was then more developed than the rest of the world except for the US. ii. It had a complex communications network and vast energy resources. iii. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the Western capitalist countries. iv. The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens. v. The government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes. vi. There was no unemployment. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state. <p>Or any other relevant feature</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two to be explained)</p>	<p>CWP 11-13</p> <p>CWP 2</p>	<p>2x2=4</p> <p>2x2=4</p>	
(a)	<p>21. Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		4	
(b)	<p>“SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.” Justify the statement with two examples.</p>		4	
(a)	<p>Ans.</p> <p>Challenges faced by Pakistan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>CWP 33</p>		

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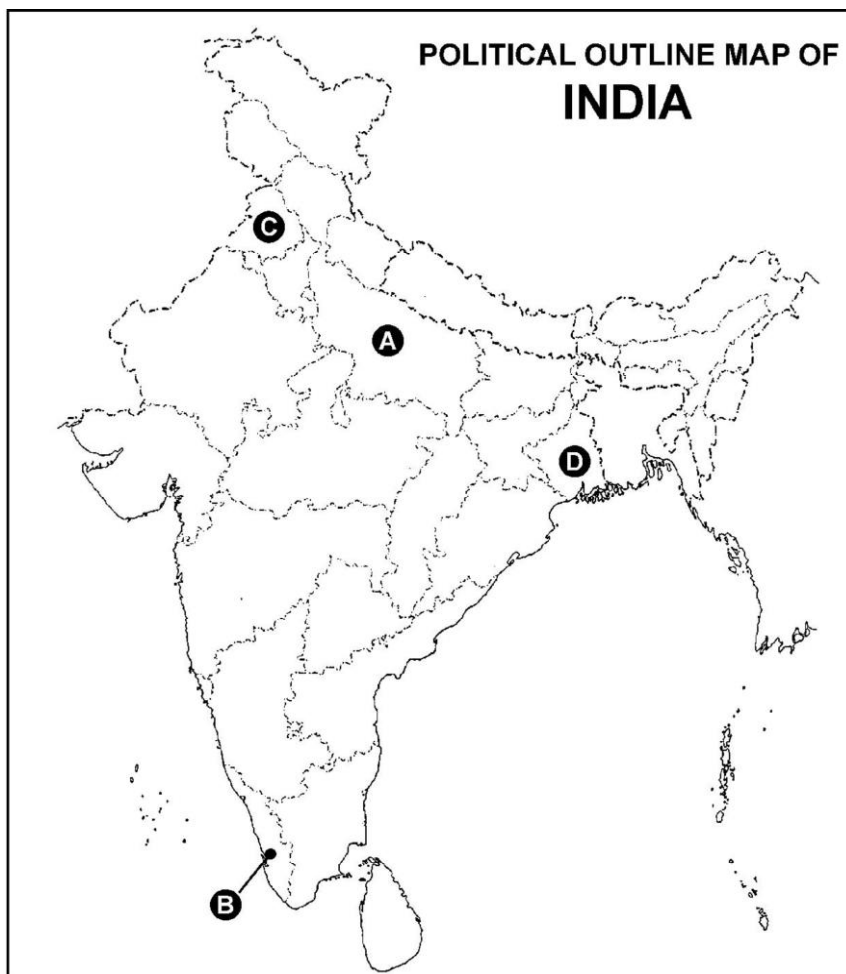
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of Independence, Sikkim's was a 'protectorate' of India and not a fully sovereign country. • It was not a part of India. Sikkim's defence and relations were looked after by India. The power of internal administration was with Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. • The first democratic election in Sikkim was held in 1974. Sikkim Congress swept the elections. • Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution in 1975 asking for integration with India. • It was followed by referendum, that stamped popular approval. • Indian Parliament immediately accepted it. • Sikkim became 22nd state of Indian Union. <p style="text-align: right;">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	131		
	SECTION – D		3 × 4 = 12	
24.	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 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>(24.1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ? (A) Principle of administrative control (B) Principle of ethnic composition (C) Principle of religious majorities (D) Principle of equality</p> <p>(24.2) 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>(24.3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence ? (A) 556 (B) 566 (C) 655 (D) 565</p> <p>(24.4) 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>		4 × 1 = 4	
Ans.	<p>(24.1) (C) Principal of religious majorities (24.2) (B) Sardar Patel</p>	ISI 16	4×1=4	

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	(24.3) (D) 565 (24.4) (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.																		
25.	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 :		$4 \times 1 = 4$																
	<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>	Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)					
Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			
	<p>(i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.</p> <p>(ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.</p> <p>(iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.</p>																		

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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

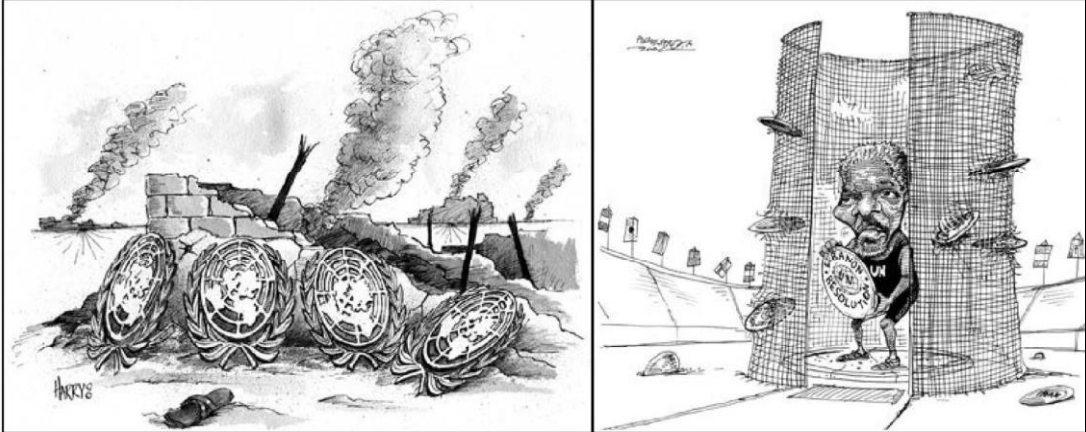
4x1=4

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

(25.1) Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

4 × 1 =
4

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	<p>(25.2) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?</p> <p>(25.3) Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India.</p> <p>(25.4) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.</p>			
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>(25.1) Kerala</p> <p>(25.2) Sukumar Sen</p> <p>(25.3) Swatantra Party</p> <p>(25.4) Punjab</p>		4x1=4	
26.	<p>The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below :</p>			
	 <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>			
Ans.	<p>(a) United Nation</p> <p>(b) UN General Secretary , Kofi Annan</p> <p>(c) According to Israel it was necessary to attack Lebanon to control the militant group called Hezbollah who killed a large number of civilians and caused destruction.</p>	CWP 46	1 1 2	
	<p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.</p> <p>(26.1) Write full form of UNICEF.</p> <p>(26.2) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations?</p> <p>(26.3) How many states signed the United Nations Charter?</p> <p>(26.4) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?</p>		4 × 1 = 4	
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>(26.1) United Nations Children's Fund / (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)</p>	CWP Ch-4	4x1=4	

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	(26.2) United Nations Organisation (26.3) 51 (26.4) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)			
	SECTION – E		4 × 6 = 24	
27.	(a) Explain any three reasons for spending more on traditional security than on non-traditional security by India.		6	
	OR			
	(b) Explain any three new sources of threat to security with examples.		6	
Ans.	Reasons: i. India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours, Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and with China in 1962. ii. India had to update its army after the setback in 1962. iii. India had to face some internal separatists movements. iv. It had to equip itself with nuclear power to face the challenges from the neighbouring countries. Or any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p> OR <u>New Source of threat are:</u> (b) i. <u>Terrorism</u> – It refers to political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately. They use civilians as a weapon against national government to change a political context or condition they do not like. Example : Plane hijacking, planting bombs at crowded places. ii. <u>Violation of Human Rights</u> – These are in the form of political, economical, social rights and the rights of colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities. Violation may attract the invasion by international community to defend the human rights of the people. Example – Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait, Indonesian military’s killing of people in East Timor. iii. <u>Health epidemics</u> – Due to migration, business, tourism etc. epidemics like HIV – AIDS, bird flu, and SARS have rapidly spread across countries. By 2003, an estimated 4 crore people were infected with HIV – AIDS worldwide. Treatment of these epidemics have proved to be a major factor in driving the region backward into deeper poverty. iv. <u>Global poverty</u> v. <u>Migration</u> or any other relevant threat <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>	CWP 77	3x2=6	
		CWP 71-74	3x2=6	
28.				

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(a)	While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms ? State any three reasons.		6	
(b)	OR Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Unemployment had risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs. (ii) Female employment and conditions of work were bad. (iii) Environment degradation had increased. (iv) Corruption had increased. (v) Economic inequality between rural and urban residents rose. (vi) Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces. <p>Or any other relevant reason.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe economy under the Marshal Plan. • In 1948 OEEC was established to extend cooperation on trade and economic issues among the western European states. In 1949 Council of Europe was established for political cooperation. • The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries led to the formation of European Economic Community in 1957. This acquired a political dimension with the creation of the European Parliament. In 1992 EU was formed. • It also laid stress on a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs and the creation of a common currency. • It started to act more as a nation state. • While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed still it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. • It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. • It shows that European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. <p style="text-align: right;">(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	CWP -24	3x2=6	
29. (a)	Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century.		6	
(b)	In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Major developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> 	ISI- 137-	3x2=6	

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	<p>The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the country.</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;">OR</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>	139		
30. (a)	<p>“The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a</p>	ISI-153, 155	3x2=6	6

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(b)	<p>peaceful world.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Suitable arguments for this are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Or any other relevant argument.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Supporting arguments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Or any other relevant argument.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISI- 56 57</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ISI 58</p>	<p>3x2=6</p> <p>3x2=6</p>	