

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

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	Mark s	T ot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is _____. (A) formal (B) confrontationist (C) cooperative (D) provocative		1	
Ans	(C) Cooperative	P- 20,I	1	
2.	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	
3.	Which one of the following countries is not included in 'South Asia' ? (A) Bangladesh (B) China (C) Bhutan (D) Maldives		1	
Ans	(B) China	P- 30,I	1	
4.	Arrange the following rulers of Pakistan in the chronological order as per the period of their rule : (i) General Zia-ul-Haq (ii) Benazir Bhutto (iii) General Musharraf (iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Choose the correct option. (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)		1	
Ans	(A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)	P- 32,I	1	
5.	Which one of the following is not considered as a new source of threat to security ? (A) Terrorism (B) Hijacking of planes (C) Use of drones (D) War		1	

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Ans	(D) War	P-71,I	1	
6.	<p>Assertion (A) : An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance. Options :</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p>		1	
Ans	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P-66,I	1	
7.	<p>There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because :</p> <p>(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>(B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary.</p> <p>(C) India was not a member of NATO.</p> <p>(D) India was a founder member of NAM.</p>		1	
Ans	(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.	P-58,II	1	
8.	<p>Which one of the following was not a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?</p> <p>(A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India.</p> <p>(B) To protect the territorial integrity of India.</p> <p>(C) To make India a nuclear power.</p> <p>(D) To promote rapid economic development.</p>		1	
Ans	(C) To make India a nuclear power.	P-57,II	1	
9.	<p>Identify the false statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri.</p> <p>(A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.</p> <p>(B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years.</p> <p>(C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident.</p>		1	

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	(D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.											
Ans	(A) Or (B) Both be taken as correct answer.	P-74,II	1									
10.	<p>Which of the following problems did India face before the 4th general elections?</p> <p>(i) Failure of monsoon (ii) Food crisis (iii) Heavy rainfall (iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves</p> <p>Choose the correct option.</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii) (B) (iii), (iv) (C) (i), (ii), (iv) (D) (ii), (iii), (iv)</p>		1									
Ans.	(C) (i), (ii), (iv)	P-77,II	1									
11.	<p>Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order as per their period of rule :</p> <p>(i) H.D. Deve Gowda (ii) Chandra Shekhar (iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao (iv) V.P. Singh</p> <p>Choose the correct option.</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)</p>		1									
Ans.	(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	P-143, II	1									
12.	<p>Match List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">List-I</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">List-II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Clear majority in the 17th Lok Sabha</td> <td>(i) National Front Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission</td> <td>(ii) United Front Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda</td> <td>(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List-I	List-II	1. Clear majority in the 17 th Lok Sabha	(i) National Front Government	2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission	(ii) United Front Government	3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii) United Progressive Alliance Government		1	
List-I	List-II											
1. Clear majority in the 17 th Lok Sabha	(i) National Front Government											
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	<p>4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (iv) National Democratic Alliance</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)</p> <p>(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)</p> <p>(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)</p> <p>(D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)</p>			
Ans.	(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)	P-156, 149, 143 II	1	
SECTION – B				
13.	Explain any two factors that are responsible for Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy.		2	
Ans.	<p>Factors responsible for Pakistan’s failure:</p> <p>(i) The social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy.</p> <p>(ii) Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the promilitary groups more powerful.</p> <p>(iii) The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the dominance of military.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (any two)</p>	P-33,I	2x1=	2
14.	Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.		2	
Ans.	<p>Features of the Constitution of Bangladesh</p> <p>(i) Secularism</p> <p>(ii) Democracy</p> <p>(iii) Socialism</p> <p>(any two)</p>	P-35,I	2x1=	2
15.	State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO.		2	
Ans.	<p>Advantages of international organisations:</p> <p>(i) They help in matters of war and peace.</p> <p>(ii) They also help countries cooperate to create better living conditions for all.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	P-46,I	2x1=	2
16.	Who was the main architect of the Second Five Year Plan ? What did the Second Five Year Plan stress upon ?		2	
Ans.	<p>(i) The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of P.C.Mahalanobis.</p> <p>(ii) It stressed on heavy industries.</p>	P-51, II	2x1=	2
17.	Explain the meaning of the term ‘defection’ in politics.		2	

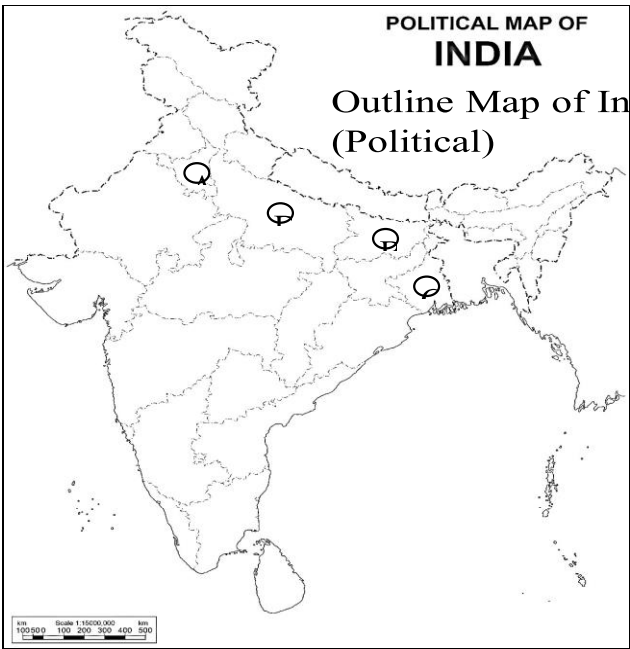
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Ans.	If an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party, it is called defection.	P-81, II	2	
18.	Explain any two changes that came in Indian politics after 2014 as compared to the period 1989 to 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. (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.	P-141, II	2x1=	2
SECTION – C				
19.				
(a)	Assess the economic importance of the European Union.		4	
	OR			
(b)	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 : (i) The European Union is the world's second largest economy, next to that of the U.S.A. (ii) Its share of world trade is much larger than that of the United States. (iii) Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. (iv) It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as WTO etc. Or any other relevant point (Any Two)	P-17,I	2x2=	4
	OR			
(b)	(i) The European Union is considered as supranational organization because it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. (ii) It also has some form of a common forum and security policy in its dealing with other nation. (iii) As a supranational 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. (iv) Britain's Prime Minister, Tony Blair was America's partner in the Iraq invasion. (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. (Any Two)	P-18,I	2+2=	4


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20.	Describe any four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.		4	
Ans.	Criteria for new members they should be a: (i) Major economic power (ii) Major military power (iii) Substantial contributor to the UN budget (iv) Big population (v) Respect for human rights and democracy or any another criterion <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	P-53,I	4x1=	4
21. (a)	What is the primary goal of human security ? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human security. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		4	
(b)	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 style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	P-71,I	1+1½ +1½=	4
(b)	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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	P-68, I	2x2=	4
22.	Keeping in mind the crucial role of politics in a democracy, which route did our national leaders decide to take in the newly independent India ? Explain any two points.		4	
Ans.	(i) Our leaders were very conscious of the critical role of politics. (ii) They did not see politics as a problem; they saw it as a way of solving the problems. (iii) Every society needs to decide how it will govern and regulate itself.	P-27,II	2x2=	4

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	 <p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA Outline Map of India (Political)</p>																		
Ans.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Sr. no. of the information used</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of Countries/State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Bihar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>C</td> <td>West Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Haryana</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(ii)	B	Bihar	(iii)	C	West Bengal	(iv)	A	Haryana	(P-94)II	4x1=	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh																	
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(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,II	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>			4															

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	 <p>(i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the (ii) Which political party organizes the 'Rath Yatra'? (iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments.</p>		1+1+2=	
Ans.	(i) L.K. Advani (ii) Bharatiya Janata Party (iii) V.P.Singh and Chandra Shekhar	P-136, II	1+1+2 =	4
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 : (26.1) Which coalition government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and why ? (26.2) Name the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India. (26.3) Name the Prime Minister who headed a coalition government from May 1996 to June 1996.		2+1+1=	4
	Note : Answer for the Visually Impaired Candidates only 26.1 •National Front Government headed by V.P Singh •It decided to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission to shape the politics of OBCs. 26.2 Morarji Desai 26.3 H.D. Deve Gowda	P-145	2+1+1=	4
	SECTION – E			
27. (a)	“ India’s realtions with Russia are embedded in a history of trust and common interests.” Support the statement with any three appropriate arguments. OR (b) Analyse any three effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.		6	
Ans. (a)	Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests:			

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(b)	<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>Effects of Shock Therapy :</p> <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 (any three)</p>	P- 12,13, I	3× 2=	6
28. (a)	Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics which no single government can address.		6	
	OR			
(b)	Explain the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Global concerns related to environment :</p> <p>(i) • Throughout the world, cultivable area is barely expanding any more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land is losing fertility. • Grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries, overharvested. • Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution. <p>– All this has severely restricted food production.</p> <p>(ii) According to the Human Development Report 2016 by UNDP, 663 million people in developing countries have no access to sanitation resulting in the death of more than three million children every year.</p> <p>(iii) Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. The loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species.</p>	P- 82, I	3× 2 =	6

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<p>(b)</p>	<p>(iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere (commonly known as Ozone hole) poses a real threat to ecosystems and human health.</p> <p>(v) Coastal pollution too is increasing globally due to land-leased activities. (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a differences in the approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. • The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issue as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. • The countries of South felt that degradation in the environment is the creation of developed countries. So, they should take more responsibility. • This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration of 1992. • As per this principle, all countries should act to protect the climate on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibility. <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	<p>P- 87, I</p>	<p>6</p>	
<p>29. (a)</p>	<p>Describe any three major challenges that independent India faced immediately after independence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe the role played by Mahatma Gandhi to reduce communal violence that erupted in many parts of India at the time of the partition in 1947.</p>		<p>6</p>	
<p>Ans. (a)</p>	<p>Basic challenges India faced after independence :</p> <p>(i) To shape a nation that was united yet accommodative of the diversity of the country. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fear. There were serious questions about the future of India. Would India survive as a unified country ? How was integration of the territory of India to be achieved ?</p> <p>(ii) The second challenge was to establish democracy. India has adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.</p> <p>(iii) Another challenge was to ensure the development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections. This development has to be based on the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Role played by Mahatma Gandhi to reduce communal violence :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations because of the riots and violence between the Hindus and Muslims. 	<p>P- 4 II</p>	<p>3× 2=</p>	<p>6</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji's principle of Satya and Ahimsa failed to bind the people in troubled times. So, his presence in Calcutta greatly improved the situation. As a result, Independence Day in Calcutta was celebrated in a spirit of communal harmony. • As the communal harmony was short lived, the riots between the Hindus and the Muslim erupted again, Gandhiji had to resort to a fast to bring peace. • Since large scale violence had erupted in Delhi also, Gandhiji shifted to Delhi. Various factors and policies of the government made Gandhiji sad and depressed. So, once again, he went on a fast which proved to be his last fast in January 1948. But the effect was dramatic. Communal tension and violence reduced. Muslims could now safely returned to their homes. • Although some people did not like Gandhiji's actions, he continued to meet everyone during his prayer meetings. He continued with his struggle for non-violence justice and tolerance. <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	P-12 II	6	6
30.			6	
(a)	Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985.			
	OR			
(b)	“ Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.” Justify the statement.		6	
Ans.	Reasons for the movement against outsiders :			
(a)	(i) The Assamese suspected that huge numbers of Bengali Muslims were affecting their culture. (ii) They also suspected the outsiders as encroachers on resources like land, employment and political power. (iii) The outsiders were being favoured by some politicians to get their votes to win election. Or any other relevant point	P-129 II	3× 2=	6
	OR			
(b)	(i) In a democracy it is very common to raise regional demands. Expression of regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal phenomenon. (ii) Agitation to get the demands fulfilled are also part of democracy. (iii) It is the duty of the government to accommodate such demands and get them solved through negotiation. (iv) A country like India has a lot of diversity and differences. (v) The expression of the demands and differences pacifies the anger of the people. (vi) In democracy, power-sharing is very significant. So, different regions may ask for a separate state or autonomy. Therefore, efforts should be made to pacify and fulfill the justified needs of every region. Or any other relevant point	P-131, II	3× 2=	6
	(Any three)			

Marking Scheme
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