

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/4/1

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.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer :</p> <p>(i) The Russian Revolution (ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (iii) The disintegration of Soviet Union (iv) The end of the World War II</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)</p>		1											
Ans	(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)	P- 2,3 ,I	1											
2.	<p>Which Central Asian Republic witnessed a civil war for ten years till 2001?</p> <p>(A) Tajikistan (B) Kazakhstan (C) Uzbekistan (D) Azerbaijan</p>		1											
Ans	(A) Tajikistan	P- 10,I	1											
3.	<p>A process in which the countries share ideas and information with their rivals is called_____.</p> <p>(A) Alliance Building (B) Arms control (C) Confidence Building (D) Balance of Power</p>		1											
Ans	(C) Confidence Building	P- 70,I	1											
4.	<p>People who seek better economic opportunities abroad are called_____.</p> <p>(A) Immigrants (B) Migrants (C) Refugees (D) Non-Residents</p>		1											
Ans	(B) Migrants	P- 74,I	1											
5.	<p>Match the List-I correctly with List-II :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">List-I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">List-II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Antarctic Treaty</td> <td>i. 1997</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Montreal Protocol</td> <td>ii. 1991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Antarctic Environmental Protocol</td> <td>iii. 1987</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Kyoto Protocol</td> <td>iv. 1959</td> </tr> </table>	List-I	List-II	a. Antarctic Treaty	i. 1997	b. Montreal Protocol	ii. 1991	c. Antarctic Environmental Protocol	iii. 1987	d. Kyoto Protocol	iv. 1959		1	
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Options :</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">b</td> <td style="text-align: center;">c</td> <td style="text-align: center;">d</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">i</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">i</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iv</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">i</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iii</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(D)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">i</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ii</td> </tr> </table>		a	b	c	d	(A)	iv	iii	ii	i	(B)	i	ii	iii	iv	(C)	ii	iv	i	iii	(D)	iii	i	iv	ii			
	a	b	c	d																									
(A)	iv	iii	ii	i																									
(B)	i	ii	iii	iv																									
(C)	ii	iv	i	iii																									
(D)	iii	i	iv	ii																									
Ans	(A) iv iii ii i	P-85 ,I																											
6.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer. 1</p> <p>Assertion (A) : India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Their contribution to the emission of green house gases during the industrialisation period was not significant.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect. (D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.</p>		1																										
Ans	(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	P-90,I	1																										
7.	<p>For the first time the communist party came to power through democratic elections in which state of India ?</p> <p>(A) W. Bengal (B) Kerala (C) Tripura (D) Manipur</p>		1																										
Ans	(B) Kerala	P-32,II	1																										
8.	<p>The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was _____.</p> <p>(A) S.L. Shakhdar (B) Sukumar Sen (C) K.V.K. Sundaram (D) R.R. Trivedi</p>		1																										
Ans	(B) Sukumar Sen	P-27 ,II	1																										
9.	<p>In which year did China annex Tibet ?</p> <p>(A) 1950 (B) 1954 (C) 1960 (D) 1962</p>		1																										
Ans	(A) 1950	P-62 ,II	1																										
10.	<p>In the following question, Statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a Statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer.</p> <p>Assertion (A) : The Mizo National Front (MNF) started an armed campaign for independence.</p>		1																										

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	<p>Reason (R) : After independence the Mizo Hill area was made an autonomous district within Assam.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect. (D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.</p>			
Ans.	(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	P-127, II	1	
11.	<p>India made earnest effort for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the colonial regime of the _____.</p> <p>(A) British (B) French (C) Portugese (D) Dutch</p>		1	
Ans.	(D) Dutch	P-58, II	1	
12.	<p>'Karbis' community belongs to which State of India ?</p> <p>(A) Manipur (B) Assam (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Nagaland</p>		1	
Ans.	(B) Assam	P-127, II	1	
SECTION – B				
13.	<p>Why did the people of East Pakistan resent the domination of West Pakistan ? Explain the reason.</p>		2	
Ans.	<p>People of Eastern Pakistan resented the denomination of Western Pakistan because</p> <p>(i) The imposition of Urdu , (ii) Unfair treatment meted out to Bengali culture and language. (iii) Unfair representation in administration and power sharing.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	P-33-34, I	2x1= 2	
14.	<p>"Terrorism is a new threat to security." Support the statement.</p>		2	
Ans.	<p>Terrorism is a new threat to security because:</p> <p>(i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. (ii) International terrorism involves citizens and territories of more than one country. (iii) Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like, by force or threat of force. (iv) Civilian targets are chosen to terrorise the public and unhappiness of the public is used as a weapon against national governments. (v) The cases of terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.</p>	P-71, I	2x1= 2	

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		(Any two points)		
15.	Name the two models of development before India on the eve of independence.		2	
Ans.	The two models of development before India on the eve of independence were: (i) Liberal capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US. (ii) Socialist model as in the USSR.	P-47,II	2x1=	2
16.	Why was India's experiment with universal adult franchise described as "bold and risky"? Explain.		2	
Ans.	India's experiments with Universal Adult Franchise was "bold and risky" because of the following reasons: (i) Holding of the first general election in India was the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. (ii) Although democracy had existed only in prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate, yet everyone had not being given the voting rights. (iii). Independent India gave a right to vote to all eligible citizen under Universal Adult Franchise. (Or Any other relevant point)	P-28-30 II	2x1=	2
	(Any Two Points)			
17.	Explain 'Balance of Power' as a component of traditional security.		2	
Ans.	Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries, specially those close by, those with whom they have differences, or with those they had conflicts in the past. To maintain a balance of power, a country must build its military power. Economic and technological power are the basis for military power.	P-66,I		2
18.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.		1x2= 2	
Ans.	The Recommendation of the Mandal Commission: (i) The commission advised that 'backward classes' should be understood to mean 'backward castes', since many castes, other than the scheduled castes, were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy. (ii) Reservation of 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups. (iii) To bring about land reforms, to improve the conditions of the OBCs. (Any two points)	P-146, II	2x1=	2
	SECTION – C			5 × 4 = 20
19.	Explain the challenging and difficult conditions prevailing in the world at the time of India's independence.		4	

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Ans.	Challenges and difficult conditions prevailing in the world at the time of India's Independence: i) The world had witnessed the devastating world war II and was grappling with issues of reconstruction. ii) Attempts to establish an international body(UNO) was underway . iii) Many new countries were emerging as a result of the collapse of colonialism. iv) The British left a legacy of international disputes. v) Partition of India created its own problems and the task of poverty alleviation was awaiting fulfillment. (vi) India's Independence coincided with the beginning of the cold war. (or any other relevant point) (Any Four Points)	P-57,II	4x1=	4
20.	"India has maintained good relations with Russia after the end of Cold War." Justify the statement with four examples.		4	
Ans.	(i) India -Russia relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests. (ii) Both share a vision of multipolar world order. (iii) India has signed Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement,2001. (iv) India gets regular energy supplies from Russia. (v) India benefits from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir. (vi) Both share information on international terrorism. (vii) India gets most of its military hardware from Russia. (viii) India is assisted by Russia in its space research projects. (ix) India and Russia have collaborated on various scientific projects. (or any other point) (any four points)	P-11-12,13,I	4x1=	4
21.				
(a)	Highlight any two lessons learnt from the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975.		4	
	OR			
(b)	Highlight any four consequences of the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975.		4	
Ans.				
(a)	Lessons learnt from the imposition of emergency : (i) It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. (ii) It brought some ambiguities regarding some emergency provisions in the constitution that have been rectified since then. (iii) Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. (iv) Need to maintain a balance between the functioning of a democratic government and the continuous political protest by parties and groups. (v) Institutions like the police and the administration can be turned into political instruments of the ruling party. (or any other relevant point) (Brief explanations of any two points)	P-102, II	2x2=	4

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	OR			
(b)	<p>Consequences of imposition of emergency in India in 1975:</p> <p>(i) It brought the agitation to an abrupt stop; strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense.</p> <p>(ii) The government suspended the freedom of press. Newspaper were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This was known as press censorship.</p> <p>(iii) Apprehending social and communal disharmony, the government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami.</p> <p>(iv) The various Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended, including the right to move the court for restoring Fundamental rights.</p> <p>(v) Using Preventive Detention Act, the government made large scale arrests.</p> <p>(vi) In support of the government, the doors of the courts were closed for the citizens.</p> <p>(vii) Many writers returned their National Awards such as Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri, in protest against the suspension of democracy.</p> <p>(viii) The parliament made many amendments to the constitution.</p> <p>(or any other relevant point) (any four points)</p>	P-101, II	4x1=	4
22.				
(a)	Explain the difference between cultural homogenisation and cultural heterogenisation.			4
	OR			
(b)	Explain any two economic consequences of globalisation.			4
Ans.				
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to some observers, globalisation leads to rise of a uniform culture or what is called Cultural homogenisation. The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. On the other hand, all cultures accept outside influences all the time. Sometimes external influences only enlarge our choices and modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional culture. Thus, each culture becomes more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called Cultural heterogenisation. <p>(or any other relevant point of difference)</p>	P-106,I	2+2=	4
	Or			
(b)	<p>Economic consequences of Globalisation</p> <p>(i) It involves many international institutions like IMF, WTO, etc, that determine economic policies across the world.</p> <p>(ii) It involves greater economic flows from different countries of the world.</p> <p>(iii) It involves greater trade in commodities.</p> <p>(iv) Restrictions on imports and exports are reduced.</p>		2x2=	4

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	<p>(v) Restrictions on movement of capital across countries have been reduced.</p> <p>(vi) It has led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries – eg spread of internet and computer related services.</p> <p>(vii) It had encouraged avenues for jobs and flow of people.</p> <p>(viii) Economic globalisation has created division of opinion all over the world. Those concerned about social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by economic globalisation as it benefits only a small section of the population. It impoverishes those who are dependent on government jobs and welfare schemes. They support ‘Social Safety Nets’ as protection from negative effects of globalisation on economically weaker sections.</p> <p>(ix) Some economists have described economic globalisation as recolonisation of the world.</p> <p>(x) Advocates of globalisation believe that it generates greater economic growth and wellbeing for larger sections of population due to deregulation, as greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best.</p> <p>(xi) Moderate supporters claim that globalisation increases interdependence, integration between governments, interaction businesses, ordinary people in different parts of the world.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two points)</p>	P-104-105,I		
23.	How did India address the regional aspirations of the people? Explain with the help of any two examples.		4	
Ans.	<p>India has addressed the regional aspiration of the people in various ways: India has adopted the democratic process of negotiations to address the conflicts, demands, economic development and regional aspirations of the people, rather than suppression. Adequate attention was paid to political expression, regional issues and problems in accommodation and policy making process.</p> <p>The students may support the answer with any two examples –</p> <p>(i) Punjab Accord</p> <p>(ii) Demand for autonomy in Assam.</p> <p>(iii) Movement against outsiders in Assam leading to signing of Assam Accord.</p> <p>(iv) Signing of Mizoram Accord.</p> <p>(v) Kashmir issue.</p> <p>(vi) Creation of new states on linguistic basis.</p> <p>(vii) Creation of new states on the basis of separation regional culture or complains of regional imbalance in development.</p> <p>(or any other two relevant point to be explained with examples)</p>	P-114, II	2+2=	4
SECTION – D			3 × 4 =	
			12	


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24.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro of Brazil. This was also called the Earth Summit.</p> <p>(i) In which year was the Earth Summit held ? (A) 1990 (B) 1991 (C) 1992 (D) 1993</p> <p>(ii) Which one of the following countries was exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ? (A) USA (B) United Kingdom C France (D) China</p> <p>(iii) Which one of the following was not an outcome of the Rio Summit ? (A) Agenda-21 (B) Sustainable Development (C) Common but differentiated responsibilities (D) Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>(iv) The Ozone hole was discovered in the mid 80's over the_____ (A) Atlantic Ocean (B) Pacific Ocean (C) Antarctic (D) Arctic Ocean</p>		4 × 1 =	4						
Ans.	(i) (C) 1992 (ii) (D) China (iii) (D) Kyoto Protocol (iv) (C) Antarctic	P-83 P-87 P-87 P-86	4x1=	4						
25.	<p>. In the given outline Map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in the answer book alongwith the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format that follows :</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; width: 60%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Sr. No. of the information used</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Alphabet concerned</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State					4 × 1 =	4
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		(ii)						
		(iii)						
		(iv)						
	<p>(i) The State to which the former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged.</p> <p>(ii) The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.</p> <p>(iii) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.</p> <p>(iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 assembly elections.</p>							
Ans.		Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State				
		(i)	C	Tamil Nadu	P-81 P-81 P-74 P-79			
		(ii)	D	Haryana				
		(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh				
		(iv)	B	Rajasthan				
<p>Note : The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.</p> <p>(25.1) Name the State where the Congress Party did not get majority in the 1967 assembly elections.</p>							4 × 1 =	4

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	<p>(25.2) Name the State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.</p> <p>(25.3) The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated from which State ?</p> <p>(25.4) The former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged to which State ?</p>			
	<p>Note : For Visually Impaired students in lieu of question no. 25</p> <p>(i) Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madras(Tamil Nadu), Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa(Any one)</p> <p>(ii) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(iii) Haryana</p> <p>(iv) Madras (Tamil Nadu)</p>	P-79 P-80 P-74 P-81	4x1=	4
26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below related to Sri Lanka and answer the questions that follow :</p>  <p>(i) Which community does the tiger shown in the cartoon represent ?</p> <p>(ii) Which community does the Lion shown in the cartoon represent ?</p> <p>(iii) What did the balancing act by Rajapakse aim at ? Explain.</p>		1+1+2 =	4
Ans.	<p>(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) Tamil militants</p> <p>(ii) Sinhala Hardliners</p> <p>(iii) The Balancing act by Rajapakse aimed to negotiating peace between the Sinhala Hardliners (or the Lion) and Tamil militants (or Tigers /LTTE). (or any other relevant point)</p>	P-37 ,I	1+1+ 2=	4
	<p>The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 26.</p> <p>(26.1) Name the two main communities of Sri Lanka.</p>		4 x 1 =	4

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	(26.2) Write the correct expansion of LTTE. (26.3) In which year did Sri Lanka get independence ? (26.4) Name the country which mediated in the Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.			
	Note : For visually impaired students in lieu of question no.26 (26.1) The Sinhalas and the Tamils (26.2) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (26.3) 1948 (26.4) India, Norway, Iceland (any one)	P-37, I	1+1+ 1+1=	4
	SECTION – E		4 × 6 = 24	
27.	(a) Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation of the world.			6
	OR			
	(b) Analyse any four objectives of establishing the regional organisations.			6
Ans.	(a) Factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation: (i) The European Union (EU) has economic ,political, diplomatic and military influence. (ii) The EU is the world’s second biggest economy. (iii) It’s currency EURO poses a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. (iv) Its share of World Trade is larger than the United States, making it more assertive in trade disputes with US and China. (v) It functions as an important block in international economic organisations- World Trade Organisation (WTO). (vi) France, a member of EU holds a permanent seat in UN Security Council. (vii) EU’s combined armed forces as well as a defence expenditure is second largest in the world. (viii) France, is a nuclear power state. (ix) EU is the world’s second most important source of space and communication technology. (or any other relevant point) (any four points)	P-17-18,I	4x1½ =	6
	OR			
	(b) Objectives of establishing regional organisations: (i) Evolving regional solutions to their historical enmities and weakness. (ii) Developing alternative institutions and conventions that build a more peaceful and cooperative regional order. (iii) Transform the countries of a region into prosperous economics. (iv) Promote political corporation and economic integration among member states within a geographical proximity. (or any other relevant point) (any four points)	P-15,I	4x1½ =	6
28.				

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(a)	Describe the composition of the United Nations Security Council and the suggested reforms to make it more relevant. OR		6	
(b)	Describe any four changes that occurred in world politics after the end of Cold War.		6	
Ans. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Composition of the UN Security Council:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Security Council has 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. (ii) The five permanent members are United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), France, Russia and China. They enjoy veto power which can negate any decision of the Security Council. (iii) The Non- permanent members are elected for a period of 2 years at a time. • <u>Suggested reforms to make it more relevant:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) New permanent members should be added. (ii) It should be made more representative by adding new members. (iii) More developing countries should be made its members. <p>(Or any other relevant point) (any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	P-50, I	3+3=	6
(b)	<p>The following changes occurred in the world politics after the end of the cold war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Soviet Union has collapsed. (ii) The US is the strongest power. (iii) The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is more cooperative. (iv) China is fast emerging as a great power , and India also is growing rapidly. (v) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate. (vi) Many new countries have joined the UN (as they became independent from the Soviet Union or former communist states in Eastern Europe). (vii) A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, Climate change, environment degradation, epidemics. <p style="text-align: right;">(any four points)</p>	P-52, I	4x1½ =	6
29. (a)	Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947. OR		6	
(b)	Describe any three problems that were faced during the process of partition of British India.		6	
Ans. (a)	<p>Consequences of the partition of British India in 1947:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt ,unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. (ii) There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. (iii) Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became the 'Communal Zones'. 	P-10-11, II	4x1½ =	6

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	<p>(iv) Minorities on both sides secured temporary shelter in ‘Refugee Camps’.</p> <p>(v) Women were abducted, made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage.</p> <p>(vi) In many cases, women were killed by their own family members to preserve the ‘family honour’.</p> <p>(vii) Children were separated from their parents or orphaned.</p> <p>(viii) The financial assets and things like tables, Chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band were divided.</p> <p>(ix) The employees of the government and the railways were also ‘divided’.</p> <p>(x) The ideal of secular nation was enshrined in the Indian Constitution.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The principle of religious majority was to be followed for the partition of India. Following problems were faced during the process of partition of British India.</p> <p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority area in British India.</p> <p>(ii) Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) The partition of Punjab and Bengal caused the deepest trauma of partition.</p> <p>(iv) The problem of ‘Minorities’ on both sides of the border, made them easy targets of attack.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three points to be explained)</p>	P-8-9	3x2=	6
30.	<p>(a) Explain any three important issues on which a consensus has emerged among most political parties of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any three benefits of the coalition governments formed in India since 1989.</p>		6	6
Ans.	<p>(a) Issues on which consensus has emerged among most political parties of India:</p> <p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>(b) Benefits of Coalition government formed in India since 1989:</p> <p>(i) Opportunity to regional parties to become a part of government at centre.</p> <p>(ii) Regional aspirations are addressed effectively.</p> <p>(iii) Provide stability to government.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) Brief explanations of any three points</p>	P-153, 155	3x2=	6
		P-141, 142	3x2=	6

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