

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) SR. SECONDARY SCHOOL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2025 SUBJECT NAME: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/S/1	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks ____80____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● 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.

SECTION – A		Pg	Marks	Total
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	Which one of the following countries is in Central Asia ? (A) Tajikistan (B) Chechnya (C) Yugoslavia (D) Turkiye		1	
Ans	(A) Tajikistan	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	
2.	Arrange the following in chronological order : (i) Breaking down of the Berlin Wall (ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (iii) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement (iv) Disintegration of the Soviet Union Choose the correct option : (A)(i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) (C)(ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (D) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)		1	
Ans	(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)	ch.1	1	
3.	Which one of the following is <i>not</i> an agency of the United Nations ? (A) UNICEF (B) World Health Organisation (C) Security Council (D) UNESCO		1	
Ans	(C) Security Council	$\frac{4}{50}$	1	
4.	Which one of the following statements is not true about the 'World Bank' ? (A) It was created in 1944. (B) It works for human development. (C) It provides loans and grants to its member states. (D) It encourages socialist economies.		1	
Ans	(D) It encourages socialist economies.	$\frac{4}{53}$	1	
	For Question number 5, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.			
5.	Assertion (A) : The cultural consequences of globalisation are always negative. Reason (R) : Sometimes globalisation enlarges our choice, and sometimes modifies our culture. Options : (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).		1	

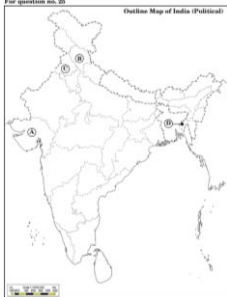
	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.			
Ans	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	$\frac{7}{107}$	1	
6.	Which one of the following statements is <i>true</i> about globalisation ? (A) Globalisation was promoted by the United Nations. (B) Globalisation is an economic phenomenon only. (C) Globalisation is against the rich people. (D) Globalisation is caused by advanced technology.		1	
Ans	(D) Globalisation is caused by advanced technology.	$\frac{7}{102}$	1	
7.	Identify the state which was created in 1952. (A) Gujarat (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Goa (D) Orissa		1	
Ans	(B) Andhra Pradesh	$\frac{1}{19}$	1	
	For Question number 8, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.			
8.	Assertion (A) : The Central Government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing the boundaries of states. Reason (R) : Many people were struggling for the formation of states on linguistic basis. Options : (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		1	
Ans	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	$\frac{1}{21}$	1	
9.	Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly ? (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (C) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (D) C. Rajagopalachari		1	
Ans	(B) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar	$\frac{2}{35}$	1	
10.	Match the given Leaders in Column 'A' with the Political Parties listed in Column 'B' and choose the correct option : <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Column 'A' (a) Deendayal Upadhyay (b) Ashok Mehta (c) Sardar Patel </div> <div> Column 'B' (i) Communist Party of India (ii) Congress Party (iii) Socialist Party </div> </div>		1	

	(d) A.K. Gopalan	(iv) Bharatiya Jana Sangh			
	Options : (A) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i), d-(iv) (C) a-(iv), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(ii)	(B) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(i) (D) a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(i)			
Ans.	(D) a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(i)	$\frac{2}{34-39}$	1		
11.	Complete the sentence with the correct option. The First Five Year Plan focused on _____. (A) Agriculture (B) Technology (C) Industries (D) Education		1		
Ans.	(A) Agriculture	$\frac{3}{51}$	1		
12.	Which one of the following statements about 'NITI Aayog' is correct ? (A) It is a constitutional body. (B) It is an international organisation. (C) It was established on 1 st January, 2015. (D) It has been formed to frame education policy.		1		
Ans.	(C) It was established on 1 st January, 2015	$\frac{3}{48}$	1		
	SECTION – B				
13.	Explain the term 'ASEAN Way'.			2	
Ans.	ASEAN way is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.	$\frac{2}{20}$		2	
14.	Analyse the need of 'balance of power' as a component of traditional security.			2	
Ans.	When countries look around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. This is a clue to what might be a threat in the future. To be able to face such threats governments are sensitive to balance the power between their country and other countries. They work hard to maintain a favorable balance of power with other countries. Hence it is needed to be able to face the threat.	$\frac{5}{66}$		2	
15.	Explain any two economic consequences of globalisation.			2	
Ans.	Economic Consequences of globalisation – (i) Greater economic flow of money/capital among different countries of the world. (ii) Trade between countries increases. (iii) Restrictions on imports are reduced. (iv) Area of people's choice increases. any other relevant point (Any Two)	$\frac{7}{104}$	$2 \times 1 =$	2	
16.	Why was Congress known as a rainbow-like social coalition ? Explain.			2	
Ans.	Congress Party during the period of freedom movement brought diverse groups together – whose interests were often contradictory. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes – all found space in the Congress. Similarly upper class professionals,	$\frac{2}{36}$		2	

	agriculture based leaders – all were the members of the Congress Party. Hence it was called a rainbow like coalition.			
17.	Name any two Prime Ministers of India who were appointed as Prime Minister three times after 1989.			2
Ans.	(1) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (2) Narendra Modi	$\frac{8}{143}$	$1 + 1 =$	2
18.	Explain any two consequences of the Bangladesh war of 1971.			
Ans.	Consequences of Bangladesh war of 1971:- (i) Bangladesh emerged as an Independent country. (ii) Shimla agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to formalize the return of peace. (iii) After the end of war the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi soared high and many state elections were won with vast majority. (iv) Due to war the five year plans got derailed. (v) India had to face economic crisis. any other relevant point (any two consequences)	$\frac{4}{64-65}$	2x1 =	2
SECTION - C				
19.				
(a)	Explain the meaning and purpose of Shock Therapy.			4
	OR			
(b)	Explain any four consequences of Shock Therapy.			4
Ans.				
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system is known as shock therapy. Purpose – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To abolish the socialist system of economy and to establish the democratic capitalist system. (ii) To break the existing trade alliances among the countries of Soviet bloc. any other relevant point	$\frac{1}{8}$	2+2 =	4
	OR			
(b)	Consequences of shock therapy – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) State controlled large industrial complexes collapsed. (2) The value of ruble declined. (3) The old system of welfareism was systematically destroyed. (4) Big industries were sold at throw away prices. any other relevant point (Any four)	$\frac{1}{9}$	4 × 1 =	4
20.	Describe any four changes that occurred in the world after the end of the Cold War.			4
Ans.	Changes that occurred in world after the end of the cold war. (i) The Soviet Union collapsed and disintegrated.	$\frac{4}{52}$	4x1 =	4

	<p>(ii) The US became the only super power.</p> <p>(iii) The relationship between Russia and the US become more cooperative.</p> <p>(iv) The economy of the China and India is growing rapidly .</p> <p>(v) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate.</p> <p>(vi) Many new independent countries joined the UN.</p> <p>any other relevant point (any four changes)</p>			
21.	“Non-traditional view of security is all about human security.” Justify the statement with the help of two arguments.			4
Ans.	<p>(i) Non-traditional notion of security is not only to defend the country from the military aggression – but to look after the general security of all human beings.</p> <p>(ii) It includes end of pollution, decline of epidemics, abolition of poverty and unemployment, security from the threats of terrorism etc., so security is all about the Human security.</p> <p>(iii) The human security agenda also encompasses economic security, abolition of global poverty and threat to human dignity.</p> <p align="right">(any two arguments)</p>	$\frac{5}{71}$	2x2 =	4
22.				
(a)	Explain any two features of the ‘Policy of Non-alignment’.			4
	OR			
(b)	Explain the Nuclear Policy of India.			4
Ans.				
(a)	<p>Policy of Non-alignment –</p> <p>(i) It is a policy that advocates peace and not war.</p> <p>(ii) It is to keep distance from both the military alliances to be able to take independent stand on various international issues.</p> <p>(iii) It is not neutrality but active participation in the international issues.</p> <p>any other relevant point (Any two to be explained)</p>	$\frac{4}{57}$	2 × 2 =	4
	OR			
(b)	<p>Nuclear Policy of India –</p> <p>(i) To use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>(ii) India is against nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(iii) India did not sign – the two most important treaties like NPT and CTBT – as it treated these treaties discriminatory.</p> <p>(iv) Earlier it had the policy of ‘No first use’. But now it has been changed.</p> <p>(v) It acquired weapons for self-defense as neighbouring countries Pakistan and China have nuclear weapons.</p> <p>any other relevant point</p>	$\frac{4}{68}$	2 × 2 =	4
23.	Describe any four reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s.			4
Ans.	<p>Reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(i) Gave the popular slogan of Garibi Hatao.</p> <p>(ii) Took steps like Nationalisation of Banks – and loans to poor people.</p> <p>(iii) Indira faced the Congress syndicate strongly.</p>	$\frac{5}{81-84}$	4 × 1 =	4

	<p>(iv) Took steps to remove and reduce the poverty – 10 point programme, abolition of Privy Purse, ceiling on the rural land etc.</p> <p>(v) Victory in Bangladesh war in 1971.</p> <p>(vi) Victory of V.V. Giri in Presidential election raised the image and popularity.</p> <p align="right">(Any four)</p>			
	SECTION – D			
24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:</p> <p>“The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi’s resignation and organised a massive demonstration in Delhi’s Ramlila grounds on 25 June 1975. Jayaprakash announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey “illegal and immoral orders.”</p> <p>(i) Which one of the following parties had <i>not</i> joined the demonstration led by Jayaprakash Narayan at Ramlila Ground on 25 June 1975 ?</p> <p>(A) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (B) Bharatiya Lok Dal (C) Socialist Party (D) Indian National Congress</p> <p>(ii) Why were the parties asking for the resignation of Indira Gandhi ?</p> <p>(A) Indira Gandhi had changed her Cabinet. (B) Indira Gandhi’s election to the Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad High Court. (C) Indira Gandhi had a conflict with Morarji Desai. (D) Indira Gandhi had lost majority in the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(iii) What happened on 26 June 1975 ?</p> <p>(A) Internal Emergency was declared. (B) The Lok Sabha was dissolved. (C) The Judges of the Allahabad High Court were transferred. (D) The Home Minister of India resigned.</p> <p>(iv) Why had the mood of people turned against the Congress Party in 1975?</p> <p>(A) The Congress was preparing for an early election. (B) The Congress could not control terrorism. (C) Indira Gandhi did not resign after the decision of the Allahabad High Court. (D) The Congress Syndicate had become stronger.</p>		4x1 =	4
Ans.	<p>(i)(D) Indian National Congress.</p> <p>(ii) (B) Indira Gandhi’s election to the Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad High Court.</p> <p>(iii)(A) Internal emergency was declared</p> <p>(iv)(C) Indira Gandhi did not resign after the decision of the Allahabad</p>	$\frac{6}{97}$		4

	High Court.																		
25.	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 15), 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 number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :</p> <table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>(i) The state which was divided during partition and one part remained with India. (ii) The state which was carved out of Assam. (iii) The state to which Sardar Patel belonged. (iv) The state which was created in 1966.</p> 	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)					4
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
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Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>D</td><td>Tripura</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>A</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Himachal Pradesh</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	C	Punjab	(ii)	D	Tripura	(iii)	A	Gujarat	(iv)	B	Himachal Pradesh	Ch-1	4x1 =	4
Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State																	
(i)	C	Punjab																	
(ii)	D	Tripura																	
(iii)	A	Gujarat																	
(iv)	B	Himachal Pradesh																	
	<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 which was carved out of Assam in 1972.</p>			4															

	<p>(25.2) Name the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.</p> <p>(25.3) How many princely states were in existence in India just before independence ?</p> <p>(25.4) Name the leader who undertook fast unto death demanding a separate state of 'Andhra'.</p>			
	<p>Questions for Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>25.1 Meghalaya</p> <p>25.2 Sardar Patel</p> <p>25.3 565</p> <p>25.4 Potti Sriramulu</p>	ch. - 1	4x1 =	4
26.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Note : The following cartoon is related to China.</p> <div data-bbox="169 656 766 1359" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>(i) What was contained in the Red Book shown in the cartoon ?</p> <p>(ii) Who was Mao as shown in the cartoon ?</p> <p>(iii) What two changes do you find in China from 'Then' to 'Now' ?</p>			4
Ans.	<p>(i) Ideology of the Chinese Communist Party as visualised by Mao.</p> <p>(ii) Mao was the leader of communist revolution and the chief of the party.</p> <p>(iii) ●Economic policy changed and capitalism was accepted as per need. ● Open door policy was adopted to invite the FDI.</p>	$\frac{2}{24}$	1+ 1 = 2	4
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</p> <p>(26.1) In which year did the inception of the 'People's Republic of China' take place ?</p> <p>(26.2) Name the leader who led the Communist Revolution in China.</p> <p>(26.3) Name the Premier of China who proposed the four modernisations.</p> <p>(26.4) In which year was agriculture privatised in China ?</p>		4x1 =	4

	For Visually Impaired Candidates 26.1 1949 26.2 Mao 26.3 Premier Zhou Enlai 26.4 1982			4
	SECTION - E			
27.				6
(a)	Describe any three issues of conflict between India and Pakistan.			
	OR			
(b)	Describe any three features of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.			6
Ans.		$\frac{3}{38}$	$3 \times 2 =$	6
(a)	Issue of Conflicts : (i) Kashmir issue (ii) Control of the Siachen Glacier (iii) Terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir supported by Pakistan. (iv) Sharing of river waters. (v) Disagreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch. any other relevant point (Any three to be described)			
	OR			
(b)	Features of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka (i) Politics in Sri Lanka is dominated by majority Sinhala Community. (ii) The neglect of Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka led to militant Tamil Nationalism. (iii) The LTTE organisation has been fighting against the army of Sri Lanka. (iv) The Tamils in Sri Lanka asked for a separate Eelam. (v) Peace keeping force sent by India was not liked by the Sri Lankans tamils. (vi) Politics of Sri Lanka is discriminatory based on majoritarianism. any other relevant point (Any three to be described)	$\frac{3}{37}$	$3 \times 2 =$	6
28.				6
(a)	Explain the principle of “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities” as an approach to environment.			
	OR			
(b)	Explain any three international environmental movements to protect the environment from degradation.			6
Ans.		$\frac{6}{87}$	$3 \times 2 =$	6
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This principle emerged at the “ Earth Summit ” in 1992. There is a difference in the approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. The developed countries of the North want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. Whereas the developing countries of the South feel that ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries. Hence- (i) Developed countries are responsible for degradation & should pay for that. (ii) Developing countries should not be restricted as industrialisation is their need for development. In view of the different contributions to the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities. Developed countries acknowledge their responsibility and provide 			

(b)	<p>services and technology to the developing countries to prevent or reduce the pollution.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Three Environmental movements –</p> <p>(i) The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Continental Africa and Asia. These movements are against deforestation.</p> <p>(ii) The mineral industry has become an important cause of pollution – as clearance of forests, extraction from the earth, use of chemicals, use of waterways and land ,all contribute to degradation. In Philippines a vast network campaigned against the Western Mining Corporation. It was a big movement.</p> <p>(iii) Another movement is against mega dams. These movements are pro-river movements. For example Campaign to save the Franklin river and its surrounding forests. Example of such movement in India is Narmada Bachao Aandolan.</p> <p>any other relevant point</p>	$\frac{6}{93}$	3 × 2 =	6
29.	<p>(a) Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three issues of tension immediately after independence that posed a threat to the unity and integration of India.</p>			6
Ans.	<p>(a) Three reasons for Assam movement against outsiders –</p> <p>(i) The indigenous people of Assam had a fear that the influx of foreign nationals may reduce them to minority.</p> <p>(ii) The resources like oil, tea and coal were being drained out without any benefit to the local people.</p> <p>(iii) Wide spread poverty in Assam was also caused by the large scale migrants or the outsiders.</p> <p>(iv) Local people also took it as a threat to their culture and festivals. Hence – movement was supported by all the people without any political backing.</p> <p>(v) Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of movement against outsiders.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be analysed)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) (i) Partition, Displacement and the tension to integrate the princely states.</p> <p>(ii) The issue of Jammu & Kashmir and relations with Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) Secessionist movements in Meghalaya & Nagaland.</p> <p>(iv) Reorganisation of states.</p> <p align="right">(any three to be analysed)</p>	$\frac{7}{129}$	3 × 2 =	6
30.	<p>(a) Explain any three crucial issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most political parties in India.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the process of emergence of the Bharatiya Janata Party as a significant force in the Indian polity.</p>			6

Ans.		$\frac{8}{154-55}$	$3 \times 2 =$	
(a)	<p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the other backward castes and classes.</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in the National politics.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological position.</p> <p>(v) On Foreign policy of India.</p> <p align="center">(any three to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>			6
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the fall of the Janata Party and its break up, the former leaders of Bharatiya Jana Sangh formed the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980. • Initially, the BJP adopted a broader political platform and Gandhian Socialism as its ideology, but didn't get much success in the elections held in 1980 and 1984. • After 1986, the party began to emphasize the Hindu nationalist element in its ideology and pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilizing the Hindus. • Two developments around 1986 became Central to the Politics of BJP. It gained popularity as 'Hindutva' party i.e the Shah Bano case in 1985 and order by the Faizabad District Court in February 1986. • BJP started the Rathayatra from Somnath to Ayodhya. • BJP continued to consolidate its position in the election of 1991 & 1996. It emerged as the largest party in 1996 and was invited to form the government. In 1999, it formed a coalition government under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. • The sum total of all these movement turned the mood of the people to Pro BJP. • After two terms of UPA governments, BJP won the elections in 2014 & 2019 and is in power for the third time. 	$\frac{8}{148}$	$3 \times 2 =$	6