Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2025

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 delibration 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).
13	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. ● 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. ● 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.

	SECTION – A	Pg	Marks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.			**12 × 1 = 12**	
1.	**Arrange the following in chronological order:** **(i) Formation of the European Economic Community** **(ii) Establishment of ASEAN** **(iii) Privatisation of Agriculture in China** **(iv) India's war with China** **Choose the correct option:** **(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)** **(B) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)** **(C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)** **(D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)**		**1**	
Ans	***Note :- None of the options given above is correct. Hence, any candidate who attempts the question should be given 1 mark.***		1	
2.	**Which one of the following was the third largest economy of the world in 2017?** **(A) Germany (B) France** **(C) South Korea (D) Japan**		**1**	
Ans	(D) Japan	*I/27*	**1**	
3.	**Match the terms with their meaning:** **(a) Terrorism : (i)Coalition of countries** **(b) Disarmament : (ii) Political violence** **(c) Alliance : (iii) Absence of threats** **(d) Security : (iv) Giving up certain kind of weapons** **Options:** **(A) a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(i), d(iii)** **(B) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(iv), d(ii)** **(C) a-(ii), b-(iv), c(iii), d(i)** **(D) a-(ii),b-(iii),c-(iv),d-(i)**		**1**	
Ans	(A) a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(i), d-(iii)	*I/71*	1	
4.	**For Question number 4, 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.** **Asssertion (A): Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, Bird Flu and Coronavirus are the new threats to security.** **Reason (R) : Security goes beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats affecting the human life.** **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)	I/74	**1**	

5.	**Which one of the following options is not a cause of globalisation?** **(A) Flow of capital** **(B) Technological advancement** **(C) Poverty of the underdeveloped countries** **(D) Flow of ideas**		**1**	
Ans	(C) Poverty of the underdeveloped countries	I/102	1	
6.	**In which country was the first meeting of the World Social Forum (WSF) held in 2001?** **(A) Brazil (B) South Africa** **(C) Japan (D) Italy**		**1**	
Ans	(A) Brazil	*I/111*	**1**	
7.	**Choose the name of the political party that ruled Jammu and Kashmir from 1952 to 1957.** **(A) Indian National Congress (B) National Conference** **(C) Swatantra Party (D) People's Democratic Front**		**1**	
Ans	(B) National Conference	*II/31*	**1**	
8.	**Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?** **(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya** **(C) Balraj Madhok (D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee**		**1**	
Ans	(D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	*II/39*	**1**	
9.	**Which one of the following is the correct full form of NITI Aayog?** **(A) National Institute of Technological Innovation** **(B) National Institution for Transforming India** **(C) New Institution of Technology and Information** **(D) National Institute of Training India**		**1**	
Ans	(B) National Institution for Transforming India	*II/48*	**1**	
10.	**Who among the following was the Chairperson of the Planning Commission?** **(A) President of India (B) Prime Minister of India** **(C) Minister of Planning (D) Home Minister**		**1**	
Ans.	(B) Prime Minister of India	*II/48*	**1**	
11.	**Choose the correct name of the alliance made by the Indian National Congress in the elections of 2004.** **(A) National Democratic Alliance** **(B) United Progressive Alliance** **(C) National Front** **(D) United Front**		**1**	
Ans.	(B) United Progressive Alliance	*II/143*	**1**	
12.	**Which one of the following political parties embraced 'Gandhian Socialism' as its ideology?** **(A) Bharatiya Janata Party** **(B) Communist Party of India** **(C) National Conference** **(D) Socialist Party**		**1**	

Ans.	(A) Bharatiya Janata Party	*II/ 148*	**1**	
	SECTION – B			
13.	**Highlight any one basic difference between the democracy in Sri Lanka and the democracy in India.**		**2**	
Ans.	Democracy in Sri Lanka favours one particular community which is in majority – but in India there is no discrimination. Every citizen has the same fundamental rights. Democracy in Sri Lanka favours Sinhalese- a major community. or any other relevant point	*I/36*		**2**
14.	**Name any four elements of Global Commons.**		**4x½=**	**2**
Ans.	i. Earth's atmosphere ii. Antarctica iii. The ocean floor iv. The outer space	*I/85*	**4x½=**	**2**
15.	**How has globalisation impacted the markets near you? Show with the help of any two examples.**		**2**	
Ans.	i. Small shops are not able to face the challenge posed by big markets or malls. ii. Markets are flooded with international brands from clothing to electronic goods. iii. New eating giants are serving the popular food of various other countries like Momos, Pizza, Burgers, Chowmein etc. or any other relevant point (any two)	I/10 5	**1+1=**	**2**
16.	**Explain the "Two-Nation theory' as advanced by the Muslim League.**		**2**	
Ans.	Two-Nation theory : Two-Nation theory advanced by the Muslim League advocates that India has two people – Hindus and Muslims. Hence it demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims.	II/8		**2**
17.	**Explain any two differences between the Jana Sangh and other parties in terms of ideology.**		**2x1=**	**2**
Ans.	i. Jana Sangh was the party which emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that country can become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture. ii. The party called for a reunion of the India and Pakistan as akhand bharat. iii. It was for replacement of English with Hindi as the official language of India. iv. It was against the concessions being given to religious minorities. No other party had such thinking. v. The party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons. Or any other relevant point (any two differences)	II-39	**2x1=**	**2**
18.	**Assess the democratic approach adopted in India in view of the regional aspirations.**		**2**	
Ans.	India's democratic approach: i) Indian democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti national.	II-113		**2**

	ii) Democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspirations and specific regional problems. In this way regional aspirations get strengthened. iii) Democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems receive and adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process. Or any other relevant point (Assessed as a whole)			
	SECTION – C			
19. **(a)**	**Analyse the relations between India and Bangladesh.**		**4**	
	OR			
(b)	**Analyse the process of transition from monarchy to democracy in Nepal.**		**4**	
Ans.		I/39		
(a)	The governments of Bangladesh and India have difference on many issues such as – i. Sharing of the water of Ganga and Brahmaputra. ii. Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India. iii. Support to anti Indian Islamic fundamentalists. iv. Refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to north-eastern India. v. Decision not to export natural gas to India. vi. Bangladesh feels that India behaves regional bully. Despite these differences India and Bangladesh cooperate on many issues : i. Bangladesh is a part of India's 'Look East' policy. ii. Bangladesh and India cooperate on the issues of disaster management and environmental issues. iii. In 2015, they have exchanged certain enclaves. iv. Efforts are being made to improve the relation. There are friendly relations between the two and communication and transportation is on the increase. or any other relevant point (Evaluate as a whole)			**4**
	OR			
(b)	Process of transition from monarchy to democracy in Nepal : For many years people of Nepal wanted a more open and responsive system of government – but the King with the help of army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. i. In 1990, the King accepted the demand of a new democratic constitution. ii. During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence. Violent conflict between the Maoists and the army of the King took place. iii. In 2002, the King abolished the parliament and dismissed the government. iv. In 2006, the King was forced by massive agitations to restore the house of representatives that had been dissolved. This was a big victory for SPA. v. Nepal transition was almost complete and Nepal became democratic republic in 2008 after abolition of the monarchy. Or any other relevant point (Evaluate as a whole)	I-35		**4**
20.	**Explain India's strategy to strengthen its security.**		**4**	

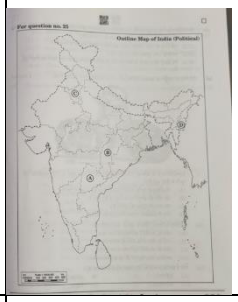
Ans.	Strategy of India i. To strengthen its military power ii. To strengthen the international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests. iii. Supported Asian solidarity and opposed colonisation and was for disarmament. iv. Gearing up towards meeting security challenges within the country. v. To develop its economy in a way that the citizens of India are lifted out of poverty, misery and huge economic inequalities. or any other relevant point (Assess as a whole)	I-76, 77		**4**
21.	**Explain the geo-politics of resources with the help of the example of 'water' as a crucial resource.**		**4**	
Ans.	Resource geo-politics is all about who gets what, when, where and how resources have provided means and motives of global European power expansion. Water is a crucial resource relevant to global politics. Scarcity of fresh water leads to possibility of disagreement over sharing of river waters. Water wars are possible. There are many other reasons of geo-politics like pollution of water, excessive irrigation, construction of dams, degradation of the quality of water. States have used force to protect or seize fresh water resources. Examples of violence between Israel, Syria and Jordan in 1950s and 1960s over attempts by each side to divert water from the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers. A number of studies show that countries that share rivers are involved in militarily conflicts with each other. (Assess as a whole)	I-92-95		**4**
22. **(a)**	**Describe any two events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.**		**2x2=**	**4**
	OR			
(b)	**Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to eradicate poverty (Garibi Hatao) in India.**		**4x1=**	**4**
Ans. **(a)**	Two events : i. Left orientation of Congress by Indira Gandhi ii. Presidential Election in 1969. iii. Opposition to the Economic reforms of Indira Gandhi by the Syndicate. iv. After the defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy Indira Gandhi was expelled from the Congress Party which led to a split. (Any two to be described)	II-83, 84	**2x2=**	**4**
	OR			
(b)	i. Nationalisation of Banks. ii. Abolition of Privy Purse. iii. Imposition of ceiling on rural land holidings. iv. Focussed on the growth of public sector. v. Ten point programs introduced by Indira Gandhi. or any other relevant step (Any four)	II-86	**4x1=**	**4**

23.	**Suggest any two steps to strengthen the national integration and unity of India.**		**2x2=**	**4**
Ans.	Two steps to strengthen the National integration and unity of India. i. There should be even and balanced development in all the parts and regions of India. ii. Regional aspirations and demands should be listened and government should try to pacify the people by paying heed to their demands. iii. Laws and rules should not create discrimination and also not interfere in the culture and traditions of different regions. or any other relevant step (Any two)	Ch-7	**2x2=**	**4**
	SECTION – D			
24.	**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:** **"For the first time since independence, the Congress Party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 seats in the Lok Sabha. It was a massive electoral wave against the Congress in North India. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab."** **(i) The above passage refers to which general elections to the Lok Sabha?** **(A) 4th (B) 5th** **(C) 6th (D) 7th** **(ii) For how many total seats of the Lok Sabha are the elections held?** **(A) 540 (B) 541** **(C) 542 (D) 543** **(iii) Who among the following was the Deputy Prime Minister of India after the victory of the Janata Party?** **(A) Ch. Charan Singh** **(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee** **(C) L.K. Advani** **(D) Chandra Shekhar** **(iv) Name the state from where the Congress Party could win only one seat in the above said elections.** **(A) Gujarat (B) West Bengal** **(C) Rajasthan (D) Jammu and Kashmir**		**4 × 1 =**	**4**
Ans.	(i) (C) 6th (ii) (D) 543 (iii) (A) Ch. Charan Singh (iv) (C) Rajasthan	II-104, I	*4×1=*	**4**

25. In the given political outline map of India, four States have been marked as A,B,C and D. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

(i) **The State to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged .**
(ii) The State which was created in 1966.
(iii) The State which earlier was a part of Madhya Pradesh .
(iv) The State which was created in June 2014.

Serial number of the information used	**Concerned alphabet given in the map**	**Name of the State**
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



4 × 1 = 4

Ans.

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State
(i)	D	Manipur
(ii)	C	Haryana
(iii)	B	Chhattisgarh
(iv)	A	Telengana

II Ch-1 **4x1= 4**

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

(25.1) Name the state that was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

(25.2) Name the state to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged.

(25.3) Name the first Home Minister of India.

(25.4) Name any two princely states that initially were not ready to become a part of the Union of India.

4 × 1 = 4

	Note : - Answers for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** in lieu of Q.No. 25 25.1 Chhattisgarh 25.2 Manipur 25.3 Sardar Patel 25.4 Hyderabad, Travancore, Junagarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur (Any two)		4x1=	**4**
26.	**Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it:**  **(i) Which one of the following is the valid reason to choose "cycle to represent China?** **(A) China is the largest user of cycles in the world.** **(B) It is the symbol of Communist Party of China.** **(C) It shows poverty in China.** **(D) Popularity of cycling as a sport in China.** **(ii) What does the dollar in the rear wheel of the cycle depict?** **(A) The influence of the US economy on China** **(B) Fifty percent partnership of the two** **(C) Dependence of China on US economy** **(D) Economic aid to China by US** **(iii) Which form of economy was popular initially in China?** **(A) Capitalist (B) Liberal** **(C) Socialist (D) Mixed** **(iv) Which one of the following option is the most appropriate message given by the cartoon?** **(A) China is open only to US economy.** **(B) China has established trade relations with US.** **(C) China works only with European countries.** **(D) China has adopted dollar as its currency.**		**1+1+ 1+1=**	**4**
Ans.	(i) (A) China is the largest user of cycles in the world. (ii) (A) The influence of the US economy on China (iii) (C) Socialist (iv) (B) China has established trade relations with US.	I-24		**4**
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26: **(26.1) Name any two countries that share their borders with China.** **(26.2) Name the leader of China who announced the 'Open door' policy.** **(26.3) In which year was the privatisation of industries adopted in China?** **(26.4) Name any one symbol associated with China.**		**4x1=**	**4**
	Questions for Visually Impaired : 26.1 India, Nepal or any other 26.2 Deng Xiaoping 26.3 1998 26.4 Dragon, Wall of China, Cycle (Any one)	I	**4x1=**	**4**
	SECTION – E			

27. **(a)**	**Examine any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.**		**3x2=**	**6**
	OR			
(b)	**Examine any three reasons for the friendly and cooperative relations between India and Russia after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.**		**3x2=**	**6**
Ans. **(a)**	Reasons : i. Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions which failed to meet the needs and aspirations of the people. ii. Soviet System had become weak and stagnant. iii. Soviet Communist party was not accountable to people. iv. Stifling administration and rampant corruption made the system unable to correct its mistakes. v. Centralisation of power and authority. vi. Gorbachev played an important role during that time intiating its reforms and loosened the system which raise the expectations of the people. vii. Rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics. or any other relevant reason Any three to be examined in detail.	I-4,5	*3x 2=*	**6**
	OR			
(b)	Reasons : i. India benefited from its relationship with Russia on issue like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism. ii. Russia benefited as India was the second largest arms market for Russia. iii. After the disintegration of USSR India has continued to increase its energy imports from Russia. iv. Russia is important for India's nuclear plants and space industry programs . For example cryogenic rocket. v. India and Russia have treaties of friendship. Example "Indo Russian Strategic Agreement 2001". or any other relevant reason (Any three to be explained)	I-11, 12	*3x 2=*	**6**
28. **(a)**	**Explain the importance of the United Nations in the present day world with the**		**3x2=**	**6**

(b)	**help of any three arguments.** **OR** **Explain the composition and functions of the UN Security Council.**		**3+3=**	**6**
Ans. **(a)**	Importance of United Nations : i. It is the only international organisation that has more than 193 member states. It means that UN has approach to all these countries and also is able to listen and solve their problems. ii. United Nations is working for the Human Rights, all over the world. iii. UN provides a platform for the countries to discuss their problems and disputes in a peaceful manner. iv. UN has worked for disarmament and control on nuclear weapons. or any other relevant point (Any three to be explained) **OR**	I, Ch-4	*3x 2* =	**6**
(b)	UN Security Council : • Composition : It has five permanent and 10 non-permanent members. Five permanent members Russia, US, UK, France and China have the veto power to negate any decision. The most visible figure of the UN is its Secretary General. • Functions : i. It plays an effective role in maintaining peace and security in accordance with the principles of the UN. ii. To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to an International conflict. iii. Security Council balances the US power. or any other relevant function (Any three functions)	I-49		**6**
29. **(a)** **(b)**	**Describe any three important features of India's Foreign Policy.** **OR** **Describe any three important events just before and after the India-Pakistan war in 1971.**		**3x2=** **3x2=-**	**6** **6**
Ans. **(a)**	Important features of India's foreign policy :	II-56-59	**3x2=**	**6**

(b)	i. National interests are the top priority. ii. To have friendly relations with all the neighbouring countries. iii. NAM – Policy of Non-aligned movement. iv. Respecting the sovereignty of other countries. v. Against terrorism in all parts of the world. vi. Respect for UN. or any other relevant point (Any three to be explained) **OR** Three important happening before and after the India – Pakistan war in 1971. Happening before: i. Liberation of East Pakistan and birth of a new country Bangladesh. ii. Thousands of refugees entered India's territory which put a lot of burden on Indian economy. Happening after i. Shimla Agreement in 1972 between India and Pakistan. ii. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman became the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. iii. To counter the US-Pakistan-China axis India signed a 20 year treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971. or any other relevant happening (Any three to be explained)	II-64, 66	**3x2=**	**6**
30. (a)	**Describe any four political developments in India that took place between 1988 to 1993.**		**4x1½ =**	**6**
	OR			
(b)	**Describe any four consequences of the Era of Coalition governments' starting from 1989 to 2004.**		**4x1½ =**	**6**
Ans. (a)	Political developments : i. Congress faced defeat in Lok Sabha elections in 1989. ii. Implementation of Mandal Commission report in 1990 by National Front government. iii. New economic reforms were initiated.	II-137-140	*4×1½ =*	**6**

(b)	iv. Demolition of disputed structure of Babri Masjid. v. Assassination of Rajeev Gandhi and return of the Congress Party as single largest party in Parliament. vi. Era of coalition started. or any other relevant point (Any four to be expalined) **OR** Consequences of Era of Coalition : i. Unstable governments came into power and could not take strong and bold steps. ii. Regional parties got a chance to be a partner in decision making bodies for the whole country. iii. Coalition era began a period of multiparty system in governance. iv. Emergence of powerful participation of OBC's in politics. v. Decline of Congress dominance. or any other relevant point (Any four to be explained)	II-140, 143	*4×1½* =	**6**