

MARKING SCHEME
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS-XII (2025-26)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	Answers	Marks
SECTION-A (12x1=12Marks)		
1	C) Multilateral diplomacy and co-operation	1
2	A) Rio Summit	1
3	C) Both statements I and II are correct.	1
4	A) Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia	1
5	D) 1990s	1
6	B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
7	C) National security and economic development	1
8	B) Atal Behari Vajpayee	1
9	C) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	1
10	A) (III), (II), (IV), (I)	1
11	C) Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq	1
12	A) (III), (II), (IV), (I)	1
SECTION-B (6x2=12MARKS)		
13	<p>First Five Year Plan: The First Five Year Plan emphasised on agricultural sector, dams and irrigation facilities. It also focused to increase the literacy rate. It focused on saving; therefore, the per capita income was increased.</p> <p>Candidates may include the steps taken in the Second Five Year Plan also.</p> <p>(OR Any Other relevant point/s)</p>	2
14	<p>i) The Maldives, an island nation was a sultanate till 1968. It was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.</p> <p>ii) In June 2005 the Parliament of Maldives voted unanimously for multiparty system. MDP dominates the political affairs of the island. Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalized.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Both the points)</p>	2
15	<p>i) Disarmament: It bounds states to give up certain kinds of weapons to avoid mass destruction such as chemical weapons.</p> <p>ii) Confidence Building: Cooperative security accepts confidence building as means of avoiding violence. It is the process, designed to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception.</p> <p>iii) Arms Control: It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972 tried to stop United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2

16	<p>i) Mandal Commission was appointed to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society.</p> <p>ii) To recommend ways of identifying the backward classes and the ways to end this backwardness. (or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	2
17	One-party dominance means one party remains politically dominant in a competitive democratic system, while a one-party system refers to a system where only one legal political party exists, with no competition (e.g., China).	2
18	<p>i) Global poverty means the poverty spread in the different parts of the World. It is likely to rise up to 9-10 billion in upcoming decades. Currently, half of the world's population growth occurs in just six countries India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Among the world's poorest countries, population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas population is shrinking in many rich countries.</p> <p>ii) High per capita income and low population growth make rich state or rich social groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer. Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of world. (or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	2
SECTION-C (5x4=20MARKS)		
19	<p>i) Due to India's size, location and power potential, Nehru dreamt of major role for India world affairs, especially in Asia.</p> <p>ii) Under Nehru's leadership, India made contact with other newly emerged Independent nations of Asia and Africa.</p> <p>iii) During the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru advocated with great enthusiasm to support the Asian unit /. Under his leadership, India hosted the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months before India's independence.</p> <p>iv) India even made efforts to support the liberation movement of Indonesia to free it from the clutches of Dutch colonial rule by convening an international conference in 1949.</p> <p>v) Afro-Asian meeting held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference was a watershed in India's engagement with the newly liberated nations of Asia and Africa. (Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	4
20	<p>(i) India is a big country where different parts have different culture and language. It is the diversity.</p> <p>(ii) Different demands are to be addressed in a democratic way.</p> <p>(iii) Union Government accommodates all such demands.</p> <p>It reflects the unity in diversity – as people of different religion expect the Union Government to fulfill their demands. (Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	4
21 A	<p>i) Indo-Russian relation is an important segment of India's foreign policy. The relations between these two countries are embedded in a history of trust and common interests.</p> <p>ii) Both countries share a vision of a multipolar world.</p> <p>iii) From this relationship, India gets benefits on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China.</p>	4

	<p>iv) On the other hand, Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia.</p> <p>v) Russia is vital for India as it has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crisis. India is trying to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.</p> <p>vi) Russia supports India's nuclear energy plants and assisted India's space industry. For example, Russia has provided the cryogenic rocket when India needed it.</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	
	OR	
21 B	<p>The two positive features of the Soviet system were:</p> <p>i) A minimum standard of living for all citizens was ensured by the Soviet state.</p> <p>ii) Subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child care and other welfare schemes.</p> <p>iii) State ownership was given more importance. Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.</p> <p>The two negative features of the Soviet system were:</p> <p>i) The Soviet system was very bureaucratised and authoritarian in nature.</p> <p>ii) Authoritarianism meant the absence of democracy and freedom of speech which angered the people.</p> <p>iii) The Soviet economy witnessed economic stagnation.</p> <p>iv) State Treasury had spent a huge fortune on building and maintaining nuclear arsenals and in developing its satellite states in East Europe and within the Soviet system. It turned into a large economic burden and the facilities to the people were reduced.</p> <p>(Any two each or other relevant point/s)</p>	
22 A	<p>Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.</p> <p>i) Globalization is caused by new modern technology both communication and transport. It facilitates the easy flow of ideas, commodities and people from one country to other country.</p> <p>ii) Inter-Connectedness: Nowadays the happenings in one part of the World are not limited to that part only but affects the people of to their countries. Inter-Connectedness enhances globalisation.</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	2x2=4
	OR	

22 B	<p>i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.</p> <p>ii) The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.</p> <p>iii) It is the market that becomes prime determinant of economic and social priorities.</p> <p>iv) The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>																
23	<p>i) In March 1977 elections, for the first time, Congress lost elections with winning 154 seats only.</p> <p>ii) Janata Party and its allies won 330 seats out of 542 seats.</p> <p>iii) Congress lost from all the States of Bihar, U.P., Haryana, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>iv) Janata Party was formed The Government.</p> <p>v) Opposition party realized the use of not to divide the votes to enjoy the power.</p> <p>(Any four or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	4															
	SECTION-D (3x4=12MARKS)																
24	<p>I) B) Earth summit II) A) The First World and the Third World countries III) D) Earth IV) B) Europe and North America</p> <p>Following questions are for the visually Challenged candidates in lieu of question number 24</p> <p>I) Global North reflects rich and developed countries of the First World and the Global South reflects the poor and under developed countries of the Third World. II) India and China. III) Antarctic IV) Outer space.</p>	1+1+1 +1=4															
25	<table border="1" data-bbox="329 1522 1299 1789"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. Number for the Information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td><td>C</td><td>Bihar</td></tr> <tr> <td>II</td><td>D</td><td>Rajasthan</td></tr> <tr> <td>III</td><td>A</td><td>Haryana</td></tr> <tr> <td>IV</td><td>B</td><td>Madras(Tamil Nadu)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Following questions are for the Visually Challenged Candidates in lieu of question number 25.</p>	Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	I	C	Bihar	II	D	Rajasthan	III	A	Haryana	IV	B	Madras(Tamil Nadu)	1+1+1 +1=4
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	Name the following: I) Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) II) Grand Alliance III) S.Nijalingappa IV) N.Sanjeeva Reddy	
26	I) C) USA and China II) C) India and China III) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for India because it is causing problems in the normalisation of diplomatic relations between the two countries.	1+1+2 =4
	SECTION-E(4X6=24MARKS)	
27 A	Following steps should be taken to strengthen the UNO: - a) To increase the permanent and non-permanent member in the UN Security Council so that it can represent contemporary world politics effective and better way. b) UN's budgetary procedure and its administration should be strengthened. c) Limiting the role of UN to development and humanitarian work. India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council due to following reasons: i) Greater role of UN in maintaining world peace and security. ii) India is the most populous country which constitutes 1/5th of the population of the world. iii) India is also the world's largest democracy. iv) India actively participated in UN's programmes and played a material role in keeping and managing peace and cooperation. v) The regular financial aid to UN and evolution of its economy also support India's desire to be the permanent member.	6
	OR	
27 B	The United Nations was established in 1945 after the end of Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations. The United Nations Charter was signed by 51 states for setting up of UN. The basic aim was to achieve what League of Nations was not able to achieve during the first World Wars. The other objectives of UN are: 1. Prevention of conflicts and facilitating cooperation among nations. 2. To stop conflicts among states resulting into war and if it takes the shape of war, to limit the effects of war. 3. To reduce the reasons for conflict by bringing the countries together for improving social and economic- development all over the world. UN Structures and Agencies UN includes many different structures for dealing with different issues. The issue relating to war and peace, and differences between member states are	

	<p>dealt by discussion in General Assembly as well as in the security council. The other issues such as social and economic are dealt by a number of agencies which include:</p> <p>WHO World Health Organisation. UNDP United Nations Development Programme. UNHRC United Nations Human Rights Commission UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees. UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund. UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. (Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	
28 A	<p>Consensus in three Areas</p> <p>i) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes: As a result, all political parties supported reservation for OBCs in education and employment.</p> <p>ii) Role of state-level parties: The role of state-level parties in governance of the country has been recognised. The gap between centre and state level parties decreased. State level parties are sharing power at central level and has been playing central role in the politics of the country for the last two decades</p> <p>iii) Focus on pragmatic consideration: Most of the political parties' emphasis on practical considerations rather than ideological positions. The Coalition politics has shifted political alignments from ideological differences to power-sharing agreements.</p> <p>IV) New economic policies: Most political parties came to support the new economic policies as they believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world. (Any three points)</p>	6
	OR	
28 B	<p>Multiparty system is better because of the following reasons: -</p> <p>1. No place for dictatorship: Even if a party enjoys full majority, it cannot function as dictator. The Parliamentary democracy has many provisions to discourage dictatorship.</p> <p>2. Multiple choices to voters: Since 1989 elections, voters have choices about whom they want to cast their votes.</p> <p>3. True reflection of public opinion: Parliament is the reflection of people. In case of multi-party systems. Parliament becomes a true reflector of people because diversity of culture, language is noticeable in Parliament.</p> <p>4. In case no single party gets majority then some parties may form a coalition Government.</p> <p>5. Every aspirant gets a chance to be a member of the Parliament.</p> <p>6. The gap between National and State parties reduces and mutual co-operation increases. (Any four points)</p>	
29 A	<p>i) After Independence and partition, our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced</p> <p>ii) The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other</p>	6

	<p>states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country.</p> <p>iii) These struggles forced the Central Government into appointing a States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.</p> <p>iv) Linguistic states and the movements for the formation of these states changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in some basic ways.</p> <p>v) The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English-speaking elite.</p> <p>vi) Linguistic reorganization also gave some uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. It strengthened national unity. Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity.</p>	
	OR	
29 B	<p>At the time of India's independence, there were 565 princely states. Immediately after partition communal violence was at its culmination. In this environment, the government's approach towards princely states was guided by following three considerations:</p> <p>i) Firstly, the people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian union.</p> <p>ii) Secondly, the government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions. The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions.</p> <p>iii) Thirdly, in the backdrop of partition which brought into focus the contest over demarcation of territory, the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.</p> <p>Accession of Manipur:</p> <p>a) After the independence in 1947, Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with Indian Union on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of people of Manipur, Maharaja held the election in June, 1948 and state became a constitutional monarchy.</p> <p>b) Thus, Manipur was the first state to hold an election on the basis of adult franchise. The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a merger agreement in September 1949 without consulting the Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This led to lot of anger and resentment in Manipur.</p>	
30 A	<p>i) ASEAN was established primarily for accelerating the economic growth through 'social progress and cultural development,' It still remains principally an economic community.</p> <p>ii) Though the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US, the EU, and Japan, however, its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.</p>	6

	<p>(iii) The objectives of the ASEAN are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states. ASEAN as an economic community also committed to improving the existing ASEAN.</p> <p>iv) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already negotiated FTA with ASEAN.</p> <p>(v) The current economic strength of ASEAN particularly its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China makes this an attractive proposition. India signed FTA with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand, and trying to sign an FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>(vi) ASEAN's strength, however, lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with member states, with dialogue partners and with non-regional organizations.</p>	
	OR	
30 B	<p>Years after defeat in the Second World War, Japan emerged as a developed Asian nation despite its scarce natural resources.</p> <p>i) Today, it is the third largest economy in the world and is the only Asian member of G-7.</p> <p>ii) It is the second largest contributor to the UN budget, contributing almost 10% of the total budget. It has a security alliance with the US since 1951. As per Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, to renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.</p> <p>iii) Although Japan's military expenditure is only 1% of its GDP, it is the seventh largest in the world.</p> <p>iv) Japanese brands such as Sony, Panasonic, Suzuki, Toyota have a reputation for making high-technology products.</p> <p>v) Japan became a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.</p> <p>vi) It is the eleventh most populous nation in the world.</p> <p>If it develops strategic relations with the other powerful Asian nations, Japan may become an alternative centre of power in the world.</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	