

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS-XII (2026-27)

Time:3 hrs

Maximum Marks:80

Q.NO	SECTION-A (12x1=12 Marks)	MM
1	(C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.	1
2	(C) 1971.	1
3	(D) Bangladesh –continuous democracy since its independence in 1971.	1
4	(B) World Trade Organization (WTO)	1
5	(D)The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.	1
6	(C) Liberalisation	1
7	(C)WTO	1
8	(C) After the split, Congress(R) was referred to as the 'Old Congress'.	1
9	(A) I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii	1
10	(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)	1
11	(B) To promote and aid the human development programs	1
12	(C) The policy aimed for a state-controlled economy with reduced foreign investment.	1
	SECTION – B (6x2=12 MARKS)	
13	i) Globalisation is a positive and inevitable force that leads to greater economic growth and well-being for a larger section of the population, primarily through deregulation and increased trade. ii) Greater trade among countries allows each economy to specialise in producing what it does best. It would benefit the whole world. iii) It has led to increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, business and ordinary people in different parts of the world. (Any two or any other relevant point/s)	2
14	i) Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup. Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics, especially in the more Europeanised parts of the Soviet Union, which saw themselves as sovereign states. ii) The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was	2

	banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. (To be assessed as a whole)	
15	i) Privatisation ii) Agricultural intensification iii) Population growth iv) Ecosystem degradation (All four or other relevant point/s)	1/2x4 =2
16	i) To reflect linguistic divisions: The national movement had promised that states would be formed on the basis of language, as the old colonial boundaries were seen as artificial divisions made for administrative convenience or British annexation. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) accepted that the boundaries of states should largely reflect the boundaries of different languages to accommodate linguistic diversity. ii) To enhance democratic practice and administration: The accommodation of regional demands through linguistic states was seen as a more democratic approach. It was hoped that accepting regional and linguistic claims would strengthen national unity, rather than leading to disintegration as some leaders initially feared, and would provide a more uniform and manageable basis for administration. (To be assessed as a whole)	2
17	The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) movement had several objectives: i) Restoring the original name of the Kallakudi railway station which had been renamed Dalmiapuram. ii) Emphasizing Tamil language and culture in school curricula. iii) Agitation against making Hindi the country's official language. (Any two points)	2
18	i) Severe Food Crisis: Widespread drought and failure of monsoons in 1965–1966 led to a drastic decline in agricultural production, resulting in acute food shortages and depletion of food reserves across several states (particularly Bihar). ii) Devaluation of the Rupee: Under economic pressure from external forces like the United States, the Indian government devalued the Indian rupee in 1966 (the value of the US dollar shifted from rupees 5 to over rupees 7), which triggered public discontent. iii) Inflation and Price Rise: There was a steep increase in the prices of essential commodities, food grains, and everyday consumer items, creating huge economic hardships for the general public. iv) Diversion of resources to defence spending: Due to military conflicts with China (1962) and Pakistan (1965), a huge portion of India's development budget had to be diverted toward national security and military expenditures, stagnating five-year planning goals. (Any two or other relevant point point/s)	2
	SECTION – C (5x4=20 MARKS)	
19	Mikhail Gorbachev was forced to initiate reforms in the USSR for the following reasons: i) To keep the USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West.	4

	ii) To make the Soviet system less bureaucratic and more efficient to improve the daily life of citizens. iii) To address the internal dissatisfaction, lack of democracy, and absence of freedom of speech that stifled the people. iv) To normalize relations with the West, democratisation with in the country. v) To counter the economic stagnation caused by diverting vast resources to a large military and supporting allies. (Any four or other relevant point/s)	
20	i) The various countries in South Asia have experienced mixed record of democracies and the people also share an aspiration for democracy to be flourished not only in rich or developed countries but in developing and underdeveloped countries also which can be drawn from the examples of Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives, because: ii) Every ordinary citizen, rich or poor belonging to different religions view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. iii) They prefer democracy over any other form of democracy and think that democracy is suitable for their country. iv) There has been a hint of spread and demand for democracy as we have witnessed in the case of Nepal. Nepal has transformed politically from Monarchy to Democracy. It confirms the expansion of Democracy in South Asia. (To be assessed as a whole or other relevant point/s)	4
21	(A) Ans: Oil is the resource which generates immense wealth, hence it creates political struggles involving industrialised countries to adopt various methods to ensure steady flows of oil: i) These include deployment of military forces near exploitation sites and along sea lanes of communications. ii) The stockpiling of strategic resources. iii) They support multinational companies by making favourable international agreements. iv) The global economy relied on oil as a portable and indispensable fuel; hence, the history of petroleum is the history of war and struggle. v) It created conflict between Iraq and Saudi Arabia as Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia and since substantial portions of Iraqi territory are yet to be fully explored, there is a fair chance that actual reserves might be far larger. OR (B) The UN defines indigenous population as the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of world and overcame them. The demands of indigenous people can be summarised as follows: i) Indigenous people speak of their struggles, agenda and fights like social movements. ii) Their voices in world politics call for the admission of indigenous people to the world community as equals. iii) Many of the present day island states in the Oceania region (including Australia, New Zealand) appeal to their governments to come to terms with the continuing existence of indigenous nations with an identity of their own.	4

	(To be assessed as a whole or other relevant point/s)	
22	(A) India's first general election was the biggest test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. i) Democracy is possible in a poor and illiterate Nation Before 1952; many critics believed that democratic elections were only possible in prosperous, educated countries like North America. India proved this wrong by successfully conducting the world's largest democratic exercise under conditions of poverty and widespread illiteracy. ii) Universal Adult Franchise: The election was based on universal adult franchise, granting voting rights to all citizens over 21, including women, at a time when many European countries still hadn't given voting rights to women. India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky. iii) Participation: The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of election. iv) Peaceful and Fair Conduct: The elections were competitive, peaceful, and the results were accepted as fair even by the losing parties. Its success inspired many other nations that democracy could be practiced successfully in diverse conditions. OR (B) Four major challenges faced by the Election Commission of India were: i) Massive Scale of Illiteracy: Out of 17 crore (170 million) eligible voters, only 15 per cent were literate. This low literacy rate meant the Election Commission had to think of a special method of voting, such as using visual symbols for candidates and separate ballot boxes for each party. ii) Massive Electoral Size and Delimitation: The sheer size of the electorate was unprecedented. The country had to be divided into electoral constituencies, and a comprehensive voters' list (electoral roll) had to be prepared from scratch for millions of people, many of whom lived in remote, inaccessible areas. iii) Problem of Missing Names of Women Voters: When the first draft of the electoral roll was prepared, the names of nearly 40 lakh (4 million) women were missing. They were simply listed as "wife of..." or "daughter of...". The Election Commission refused to accept these entries and ordered a revision, which led to a massive effort to get their proper names registered. iv) Lack of Trained Personnel: Holding a free and fair election on such a vast scale required a massive administrative machinery. Over 3 lakh (300,000) polling staff and officers had to be specially trained to conduct the polling process, manage booths, and handle ballot boxes. (To be assessed as a whole or other relevant point/s)	4
23	The major conflicts between the Judiciary and the executive in 1973: i) On the issue of Fundamental Right and right to property, the Supreme Court denied the amendment to Constitution. While on the issue of Fundamental Right giving effect to Directive principles, Parliament amended the Constitution, but later Supreme Court rejected it.	4

	ii) Court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these basic features. This created tension between parliament and judiciary. iii) Tension between judiciary and executive further expanded, when a vacancy arose of the post of Chief Justice of India. As per the constitutional practice, senior-most judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed as Chief Justice of India in case of vacancy. But in 1973 government ignored the seniority of three judges and appointed A.N. Ray as Chief Justice of India. iv) The appointment became politically controversial because all the three judges who were superseded had given rulings against the stand of the government. Thus, constitutional interpretations and political ideologies were getting mixed up rapidly. Highest point in controversy came when Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election invalid. (To be assessed as a whole or other relevant poin/st)																		
	SECTION – D (3x4=12)																		
24	I (C) Israel attacked Lebanon II (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. .III (D) Kofi A Annan IV(D) The UN cannot act without approval of Security Council members The following questions are for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only, in lieu of Question No. 24. I) António Guterres is the current Secretary-General. II) Amnesty International is the NGO that works for human rights protection all over the World. III) It shows that security threats come not only from states but also from non- state actors (Hezbollah). IV) Veto power means that any one of the five permanent members can stop a decision or resolution from being passed, even if all other members agree.			1+1+ 1+1= 4															
25	I (C) The Chogyal did not accept the merger, and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and force. II (C) A protectorate of India. III (B) Referendum. IV (A) Defence, External Affairs, and Communications.			1+1+ 1+1= 4															
26	<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>C</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Chhattisgarh</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td></tr></table>	Serial Number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)	C	Gujarat	(ii)	A	Maharashtra	(iii)	D	Chhattisgarh	(iv)	B	Andhra Pradesh			1+1+ 1+1= 4
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	I) Junagarh II) Andhra Pradesh III) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel IV) Razakars	
	SECTION E (4X6=24 MARKS)	
27	(A) Ans: 'Sino-Indian Conflict of 1962' dented India's image at home and international level, India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the issues. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict: Ayaan (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point) OR (B) Objectives of India's foreign policy: i) Preservation of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity: The foremost goal was to protect India's hard earned sovereignty and territorial boundaries. This was reflected in India's refusal to join any military alliance during the Cold War, thereby ensuring the nation's capacity for independent decision-making in world affairs. ii) Promotion of International Peace and Security: India's Constitution, in Article 51, outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of international peace and security. India actively participated in UN peacekeeping missions and advocated for global disarmament efforts. iii) Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence): Nehru formulated these five principles with China in 1954. These included mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. iv) Advocacy for Afro-Asian Unity: India played a significant role in fostering solidarity among newly independent nations in Asia and Africa. The Afro Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. v) Rapid Economic Development: The foreign policy also aimed to secure economic and technological assistance from both superpower blocs (the US and USSR), which was crucial for its early industrial development vi) Independent Nuclear Policy: India opposed the discriminatory nature of treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This independent stance culminated in India conducting its first nuclear test in 1974, framed as a "peaceful nuclear explosion." (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)	6
28	(A) Ans: Regional organisations like the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) play an effective role by providing platforms for member states to economic growth, foster stability, and enhance their collective influence on the global stage. i) Economic Integration and Growth Both the EU and ASEAN are highly effective in removing trade barriers and creating larger markets that boost economic prosperity for their members.	6

European Union (EU): The EU created a single market where goods, services, capital, and people move freely. The introduction of the **Euro currency** further simplified trade and investment and making the EU a dominant global economic power.

ASEAN: ASEAN is working towards an **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)**, which aims to create a single market and production base. This integration has increased intra-regional trade and attracted foreign direct investment to Southeast Asia.

ii) Maintaining Regional Peace and Stability

Regional organisations provide crucial mechanisms for dialogue, cooperation, and conflict resolution.

European Union (EU): The EU coordinates common foreign and security policies to address external threats collectively.

ASEAN: The organisation is known for the "**ASEAN Way**," a form of interaction that is informal, non- confrontationalist and cooperative allowing members to focus on economic development rather than security threats from neighbours. The **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)** also provides a unique platform for major global powers to discuss security issues related to Asia.

iii) Collective Influence

European Union (EU): The EU often speaks on critical global issues, such as climate change agreements, trade negotiations with powers like China or the US, and upholding specific international norms

ASEAN: ASEAN has effectively managed relations with major powers—including the US, China, and India—through diplomatic platforms. ASEAN countries can negotiate trade deals or address geopolitical tensions with major powers on a more level playing field.

Both EU and ASEAN coordinates many contemporary problems such as climate change, pandemics, and disaster management.

(Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)

OR

(B)

After the inception of the People's Republic of China in 1949, following the communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, its economy was based on Soviet Model.

- i) The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s because its industrial production was not growing fast enough, international trade was minimal and per capita income was very low.
- ii) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
- iii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisations (agricultural, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
- iv) In 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in China.
- v) The government carried out the privatization of agriculture in 1982 and industry in 1998, which drastically boosted productivity.

	vi) Trade barriers were eliminated to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up their own enterprises, providing a major impetus to export-led growth. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy and become a leading global power. (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)	
29	(A) Ans: Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. i) Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. The traditional focus on protecting a state's borders and sovereignty does not always guarantee the well-being of the people within those borders. ii) History shows that more people have been killed by their own governments (through genocide, famine, or internal conflict) than by foreign armies. iii) All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals or, according to former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence". iv) Proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security argue that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined. Human security policy, should protect people from these threats as well as from violence. v) Human security shifts the focus from the protection of the state to the protection of the individual. vi) It emphasizes two main goals: Freedom from Fear: This involves protecting people from violent threats, including war, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, and human rights abuses. Freedom from Want: This addresses fundamental human needs, such as ensuring economic security, access to food and healthcare, and protection from environmental disasters. (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point) OR (B) The traditional notion of security focuses primarily on the use or threat of military force to protect a state's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence from external aggression. Balance of Power: The balance of power as a component of traditional security policy means that not every country is equal in terms of power. When other countries are looked around, it can be judged easily that who is threat for our nation in coming future. Some countries are bigger and stronger. For instance, a neighbouring country may not be preparing to attack. In fact, there is no strong reason for a war or attack to happen. But the fact that the country is very strong is a sign that it may be aggressive in future Therefore Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. It is important to maintain a favourable balance of power with the countries with whom they have differences and with those they have had issues in the past. In the following way state/nation can achieve balance of power: i) Building up one's military power is essential to have a balance of power. ii) Developing economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power. Alliance building:	6

	i) An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. ii) Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a clear identification of who constitutes the threat. Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance. iii) Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interests change. For example, the US backed the Islamic militants in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, but later attacked them when Al Qaeda—a group of Islamic militants led by Osama bin Laden—launched terrorist strikes against America on 11 September 2001. (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)	
30	(A) Ans: Coalition politics since 1989 has transformed the nature of Indian democracy by: decentralizing power, empowering regional parties and fostering a system based on negotiation and consensus rather than single-party command. i) End of Single-Party Dominance and Rise of Multi-Party System: The most significant transformation was the end of the Congress dominance. Thus, began an era of multi-party system. For example In the 1989 general election, for the first time, no single party secured an absolute majority, leading to the formation of the National Front government an alliance of Janata Dal and some other regional parties. ii) Empowerment of Regional Parties and Federalism: The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes (Other Backward Classes or OBCs). Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. These parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. iii) The influence of the DMK and AIADMK in national coalitions in successive governments (e.g., UPA I and II, NDA) strengthened India's federal system, forcing the central government to be more responsive to diverse regional aspirations and demands. iv) Shift towards Inclusive and Consensus-Based Governance: Stable coalitions have successfully implemented significant, accepted welfare policies. The economic liberalization reforms of 1991, initiated by a minority Congress government under P.V. Narasimha Rao, required negotiation and external support to pass, demonstrating how crucial reforms could proceed even without majority. (Any three to be explained or other relevant point) (B) OR i) Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party. Though the Congress was the largest party in the Lok Sabha, it did not have a clear majority and therefore, it decided to sit in the opposition. ii) The National Front (which itself was an alliance of Janata Dal and some other regional parties) lead by V.P.Singh received support from two opposite political groups: the BJP and the Left Front. iii) On this basis, the National Front formed a coalition government, but the BJP represented by L.K Advani and the Left Front represented by Jyoti Basu did not join in this government but gave support from outside. iv) These parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. The United Front was similar to the National Front of	6

	1989 for it included Janata Dal and several regional parties. This time the BJP did not support the government. v) The United Front government was supported by the Congress. This shows how unstable the political equations were. vi) In 1989, both the Left and the BJP supported the National Front Government because they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress government but this time the Congress, supported it, as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power. They did not succeed for long, as the BJP continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996. (Or other relevant point/s)	
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