

## MARKING SCHEME - SAMPLE PAPER 3

### POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

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#### Marking Scheme – CBSE Political Science Class 12 Sample Paper

##### Section A (1 mark each = 12 marks)

Each correct answer carries **1 mark**.

1. (d) Indian National Congress
2. (d) ASEAN Regional Forum
3. (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
4. (a) Seven Party Alliance
5. (c) NBFCs: Financial Regulator
6. (a) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
7. (a) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
8. (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
9. (d) Spade, Vote, Prison
10. (d) Gujarati and Marathi
11. (a) Prime Minister
12. (b) (i) and (iii)

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##### Section B (2 marks each = 12 marks)

Each correct answer should be **concise (20–30 words)** and carries **2 marks**.

13. **Traditional threats to security:**
  - Military threats: Danger of war and aggression.
  - Balance of power: Rivalries between nations can escalate into conflict.
14. **Defection in Indian politics:**
  - Changing party affiliation after being elected.
  - **Demerits:** Undermines electoral mandate and leads to instability in governance.
15. **Reasons for Soviet Union disintegration:**
  - Economic stagnation due to inefficient central planning.
  - Political repression leading to public dissatisfaction and loss of legitimacy.
16. **Multi-party system leading to coalitions:**
  - No single party gained a majority.
  - Regional and smaller parties became influential, requiring alliances for governance.
17. **Reorganization of states on linguistic basis (1956):**
  - To accommodate linguistic diversity.
  - To ensure better governance and administration.
18. **Globalization and cultural impact:**

- **Homogenization:** Western influence on local cultures.
- **Heterogenization:** Local cultures adapt global influences while maintaining uniqueness.

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**Section C (4 marks each = 20 marks)**

Each answer should be **detailed (80–100 words)** and carries **4 marks**.

**19. Threats to Third World countries:**

- Political instability due to weak governance.
- Economic dependency on developed nations.

**20. Mizo Hills secessionist movement:**

- Discontent over neglect and cultural alienation led to insurgency.
- **Resolution:** Mizoram Accord (1986) granted statehood and special status.

**21. Electoral performance of Congress & BJP (1984–2004):**

- **1984:** Congress won due to Indira Gandhi's assassination.
- **1996–2004:** BJP emerged as a strong alternative; coalition politics became prominent.

**22. Globalization vs. Internationalization:**

- **Globalization:** Interconnected economy, culture, and politics.
- **Internationalization:** Expansion of national influence beyond borders without deep integration.

**23. ASEAN formation and objectives:**

- **Reasons for formation:** Economic growth, political stability, regional peace, cooperation.
- **Objectives:** Economic integration, trade facilitation, security collaboration.

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**Section D (4 marks each = 8 marks)**

Each correct answer carries **1 mark per sub-question**.

**24. Passage-Based Question:**

- (i) (a) In the Constituent Assembly of India
- (ii) (b) 1949
- (iii) (c) Conduct of foreign relations
- (iv) (d) Both (a) and (b)

**25. Map-Based Question:**

- (i) Pakistan
- (ii) Nepal
- (iii) Bhutan
- (iv) Myanmar

**26. Picture-Based Question:**

- (i) (b) Peace has been at stake
- (ii) (b) Kashmir
- (iii) (a) Theory of emphasizing regional characteristics
- (iv) (a) It ended the peace

**Section E (6 marks each = 24 marks)**

Each answer should be **well-structured (120–150 words)** and carries **6 marks**.

**27. Soviet System Features:**

- One-party rule under Communist Party.
- State-controlled economy with central planning.
- Dominance over Eastern Europe through Warsaw Pact.
- Limited political freedom, censorship, and suppression of dissent.

**(OR) Impact of continued bipolarity:**

- Continuation of Cold War tensions.
- Lesser influence of regional powers.
- More rigid alliances in global politics.

**28. Developments in India after 1990:**

- **Economic liberalization (1991):** Open-market policies.
- **Rise of coalition politics:** Decline of single-party dominance.

**(OR) NITI Aayog:**

- Formed in 2015, replacing Planning Commission.
- Focuses on decentralized planning and innovation-driven governance.

**29. UNSC Reforms:**

- Expansion of permanent membership.
- More representation from developing nations.
- Veto power reconsideration.

**(OR) Objectives of UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO:**

- **UNESCO:** Promotes education, culture, and science.
- **UNICEF:** Focuses on children's welfare.
- **ILO:** Ensures labor rights and fair working conditions.

**30. Three democratic upsurges in India:**

- **First (1950s–1970s):** Universal adult franchise and electoral participation.
- **Second (1980s–1990s):** Rise of backward caste movements.
- **Third (2000s–Present):** Youth and digital activism in politics.

**(OR) Emergency (1975):**

- Political unrest and opposition movements.
- Fear of judicial ruling against Indira Gandhi.
- Centralization of power and suppression of civil liberties.

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**Total Marks: 80**

- **Section A:**  $12 \times 1 = 12$  marks
- **Section B:**  $6 \times 2 = 12$  marks
- **Section C:**  $5 \times 4 = 20$  marks
- **Section D:**  $2 \times 4 = 8$  marks
- **Section E:**  $4 \times 6 = 24$  marks