

MARKING SCHEME - SAMPLE PAPER 6

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

CBSE Political Science Class 12 Sample Paper 6 - Marking Scheme

Section A (1 Mark Each)

1. (a) It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.
2. (b) UN Conference on Environment and Development.
3. (b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992.
4. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
5. (d) 1951.
6. (c) 15 judges with 9 years tenure.
7. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
8. (a) To give a call for total revolution.
9. (a) Andhra Pradesh.
10. (d) All of the above.
11. (b) 2, 3, 1, 4.
12. (b) 2 and 4.

Section B (2 Marks Each, 50 Words)

13. Oil remains crucial in global strategy due to its impact on industrial production, transportation, and energy security. Example: The 1973 oil crisis caused economic instability worldwide.
14. Communal violence threatens democracy as it disrupts social harmony, erodes trust, and weakens democratic institutions. It can also lead to political instability and human rights violations.
15. The Rio Summit emphasized sustainable development and climate change action, leading to the establishment of Agenda 21 and global environmental agreements.
16. After World War II, the world was divided into two blocs: (i) The USA-led Western Bloc (Capitalist), (ii) The USSR-led Eastern Bloc (Communist).
17. Development varies as different sections prioritize economic growth, social justice, or environmental sustainability. For example, industrialists focus on GDP, while farmers seek

agricultural support.

18. Consequences of 'Shock Therapy': (i) Economic collapse due to sudden privatization, (ii) Rise in unemployment and decline in living standards.

Section C (4 Marks Each, 100 Words)

19. Operation Blue Star was a military operation in 1984 to remove militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. It hurt Sikh sentiments as it involved heavy damage to the temple and civilian casualties, leading to anti-Sikh riots and political unrest.
20. Emergency (1975-77) was declared to curb internal unrest, but critics argue it curtailed civil liberties. While it restored order, it also led to authoritarian rule, raising questions on its necessity.
21. Since the 1990s, India and China have expanded trade relations. Bilateral trade increased, leading to economic interdependence despite border tensions.
22. Indigenous people's issues are linked to environmental concerns (deforestation, displacement), resource control (land, water rights), and political representation.
23. International terrorism arises due to ideological extremism, political conflicts, economic disparities, and foreign interventions.

Section D (Passage, Cartoon, Map-Based Questions, 6 Marks Each)

24. Passage-Based Questions:

- (i) (a) The UN should be replaced by some other international body. (Incorrect statement)
(ii) (c) Security Council.
(iii) (b) There is a demand to scrap the Security Council. (Incorrect statement)
(iv) (d) January 1997.

25. Map-Based Questions:

- (i) (A) Pakistan - experienced civilian and military rule.
(ii) (B) Nepal - democracy restored in 2006.
(iii) (C) Bhutan - still a monarchy.
(iv) (D) Myanmar - part of India's Look East Policy.

26. Cartoon-Based Questions:

- (i) (b) Hyderabad.
(ii) (c) V.P. Menon.
(iii) (b) Vallabhbhai Patel.
(iv) (d) Instrument of Accession.

Section E (6 Marks Each, 170 Words)

27. **Consequences of Soviet Disintegration:**

(i) End of Cold War, (ii) Emergence of new independent nations, (iii) Rise of US unipolarity, (iv) Economic crisis in Russia, (v) NATO expansion, (vi) Shift in global power balance.

India-Russia Relations: Strategic partnership in defense, energy cooperation, trade, and global diplomacy.

28. **Tibet Issue:** Chinese invasion in 1950 led to Dalai Lama's exile in India, straining Sino-Indian relations.

India-Pakistan War 1965: Conflict over Kashmir led to the Tashkent Agreement but failed to resolve tensions.

29. **2014 Lok Sabha Elections:** BJP secured majority under Modi's leadership due to anti-incumbency, corruption issues, and economic policies.

Coalition Governments and Democracy: (i) Encourages consensus politics, (ii) Prevents authoritarian rule.

30. **1967 Elections:** Marked the rise of regional parties, coalition politics, and Congress's declining dominance.

Indira Gandhi's 1971 Victory: (i) 'Garibi Hatao' slogan, (ii) Strong leadership during Bangladesh Liberation, (iii) Socialist policies.

This marking scheme provides detailed answers to each question based on CBSE guidelines.

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