

## **MARKING SCHEME - SAMPLE PAPER 8**

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**Class XII Session 2023-24**

**Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80**

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Here's the marking scheme for **CBSE Political Science Class 12 Sample Paper 8**:

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#### **Section A (1 mark each) – 12 marks**

(Each correct answer carries **1 mark**.)

1. (a) Atmosphere
2. (d) All of the above
3. (b) Hyderabad
4. (c) Advisory body
5. (d) Only 3
6. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
7. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
8. (b) 4, 1, 2, 3
9. (c) People enjoyed economic freedom
10. (c) Nepal
11. (b) It stands for peaceful harmony among the European people
12. (b) Avoiding violence

#### **Section B (2 marks each) – 12 marks**

(Each answer should not exceed **50 words**. Each correct answer carries **2 marks**.)

13. **How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?**
  - The U.S. emerged as the sole superpower.
  - It gained access to new markets and natural resources from former Soviet states.
14. **How did the government try to protect domestic industries under the Second Five-Year Plan?**
  - Import substitution and protectionist policies.
  - Heavy investments in public sector industries.
15. **Name some groups that are part of the World Social Forum (WSF).**
  - NGOs, environmentalists, trade unions, human rights activists.
16. **What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation?**
  - Traditional security focuses on military threats, while cooperation ensures peace through

diplomacy and agreements.

17. **Name the two departments of defence established after the wars of 1962 and 1965.**

- Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Border Security Force (BSF).

18. **How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?** (*Repeated Question – Refer to Q.13*)

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### Section C (4 marks each) – 20 marks

(Each answer should not exceed **100 words**. Each correct answer carries **4 marks**.)

19. **What is BJP system? When did it start?**

- The **BJP system** refers to the rise of Bharatiya Janata Party in Indian politics.
- It started gaining prominence in the **1990s**, and since **2014**, it has dominated Indian politics under Narendra Modi's leadership.

20. **Mention the features of Kyoto Protocol.**

- International treaty to reduce greenhouse gases.
- Legally binding targets for developed nations.
- Introduced carbon trading and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- Came into effect in **2005**.

21. **Examples of conflicts in former Soviet Republics.**

- **Chechnya (Russia)**: Armed rebellion for independence.
- **Ukraine (Crimea issue)**: Russian annexation led to global tensions.
- **Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict**: Over Nagorno-Karabakh.
- **Georgia (2008 War)**: Russian intervention in South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

22. **Resistance to Nehru's Non-Alignment policy in India.**

- Critics saw it as a **weak foreign policy**.
- Some felt India should align with either **U.S. or USSR**.
- It was **challenged during wars** (1962, 1965, 1971).
- Internal opposition from leaders like **Sardar Patel**.

23. **Why was the Shah Commission appointed? What were its findings?**

- **Appointed in 1977** to investigate **Emergency (1975-77)** excesses.
- Found **human rights violations**, media censorship, and forced sterilization.
- Indira Gandhi's government was criticized for **misuse of power**.

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### Section D (Passage, Map & Cartoon-based Questions) – 12 marks

(Each question carries **4 marks** – 1 mark per sub-question.)

24. **SAFTA Passage-Based Questions:**

- (i) (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
- (ii) (c) To allow free trade among the South Asian nations

- (iii) (d) All of the above
- (iv) (a) Pakistan

**25. Map-Based Questions:**

- (i) Pakistan (1998 Nuclear Test)
- (ii) USSR (Communist nation during Cold War)
- (iii) USA (Dropped atomic bomb on Japan)
- (iv) China (Communist nation under Mao Zedong)

**26. Cartoon-Based Questions:**

- (i) (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (ii) (c) Integration of Princely States
- (iii) (c) British rule
- (iv) (a) Vishalandhra movement

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

(Each answer should not exceed **170 words**. Internal choice available.)

**27. What is Agenda 21? Explain ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’. (6 marks)**

- **Agenda 21:** A plan for **sustainable development**, adopted in **Rio Summit 1992**.
- **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR):** Developed nations should **take greater responsibility** as they contribute more to pollution.

**OR**

**How can water scarcity lead to water wars? (6 marks)**

- **Conflicts over shared rivers** (e.g., India-Pakistan over Indus Water Treaty).
- **Drought-prone areas** may lead to migration and tension.
- **China’s control over Brahmaputra** raises concerns for India and Bangladesh.

**28. Obstacles in the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with India. (6 marks)**

- **Accession delayed** due to Pakistan’s invasion.
- **Article 370 granted special status.**
- **Tensions after independence:** 1947 war, 1965 war, and insurgencies.

**OR**

**Political aspirations causing tensions. (6 marks)**

- **Demand for autonomy** (e.g., Punjab, Northeast).
- **Ethnic conflicts** (e.g., Assam).
- **Terrorism in J&K** after 1989.

**29. Evolution of the UN since 1945 & its role in maintaining peace. (6 marks)**

- Formed after **WWII**, **193 member states** today.
- **Security Council (5 permanent, 10 non-permanent members)** decides on peacekeeping.
- UN peacekeeping in **Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Syria**.
- **Challenges: Veto power misuse, ineffective in major wars.**



OR

**Impact of globalization on the role of the state. (6 marks)**

- Reduced state control due to **privatization & liberalization**.
- Shift from **welfare state** to **market-driven economy**.

**30. Impact of globalization on India & vice versa. (6 marks)**

- **Economic growth** after 1991 liberalization.
- **FDI and IT boom** (Infosys, TCS).
- **India's global role** in trade, pharma, tech (COVID-19 vaccines).

OR

**Critically evaluate globalization's impact on developing nations. (6 marks)**

- **Positive:** Economic growth, technology transfer.
- **Negative:** Job losses, cultural erosion, inequality.



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