

MARKING SCHEME - SAMPLE PAPER 9

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

Marking Scheme for CBSE Class 12 Political Science Sample Paper 9

Section A (1 mark each)

1. (b) **UNEP** – 1 mark
2. (d) **1 and 3** – 1 mark
3. (b) **Globalisation** – 1 mark
4. (d) **Travancore** – 1 mark
5. (b) **Myanmar** – 1 mark
6. (c) **Less developed countries** – 1 mark
7. (d) **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee** – 1 mark
8. (a) **Migration** – 1 mark
9. (b) **1980s** – 1 mark
10. (a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.** – 1 mark
11. (c) **A is true, but R is false.** – 1 mark
12. (b) **4, 3, 2, 1** – 1 mark

Section B (2 marks each, word limit: 50 words)

13. **Difference between Soviet and capitalist economy:**
 - Soviet economy: State-controlled, planned economy.
 - Capitalist economy: Market-driven, private ownership.
14. **Split in Communist Party of India (1964):**
 - Due to ideological differences on USSR-China conflict.
 - CPI (Marxist) formed, opposing CPI's pro-Soviet stance.
15. **Defection in Indian Politics:**
 - When an elected representative changes party for personal gain.
 - Anti-defection law (1985) prevents such practices.
16. **Benefits of Large Foreign Reserves:**
 - Strengthens currency stability.
 - Helps in economic crisis management.
17. **Impact of Globalisation on Investment:**
 - Increases foreign direct investment (FDI).

- Encourages competition and technology transfer.

18. J.C. Kumarappa:

- Gandhian economist and freedom fighter.
- Advocated for village-based economy and sustainable development.

Section C (4 marks each, word limit: 100 words)

19. UN and US dominance:

- UN lacks power to challenge US hegemony.
- US influence on Security Council decisions.
- US economic and military strength dominates global politics.
- UN's dependence on US funding weakens its neutrality.

20. Downfall of Janata Government (1979):

- Internal conflicts and leadership struggle.
- Ideological differences among coalition partners.
- Loss of public trust due to instability.
- Resignation of key leaders led to collapse.

21. Impact of East Pakistan crisis on India:

- Influx of refugees created economic strain.
- India's military involvement led to war with Pakistan (1971).
- Strengthened India's regional dominance.
- Led to creation of Bangladesh.

22. Formation of the European Union (1992):

- Started with Treaty of Maastricht.
- Aimed for economic integration and single currency.
- Strengthened political cooperation.
- Established European Parliament and policies.

23. Advantages of India's Multi-Party System:

- Encourages diverse representation.
- Prevents dominance of a single party.
- Enhances federalism and coalition governments.
- Gives voters multiple choices.

Section D (4 marks each)

24. Passage-Based Questions:

- (i) (a) **1999** – 1 mark
- (ii) (d) **2001** – 1 mark
- (iii) (b) **Held elections in the country** – 1 mark
- (iv) (c) **2008** – 1 mark

25. Map-Based Questions:

- (i) (A) **Hyderabad** – 1 mark
- (ii) (B) **Meghalaya** – 1 mark
- (iii) (C) **Kerala** – 1 mark
- (iv) (D) **Haryana** – 1 mark

26. Cartoon-Based Questions:

- (i) (a) **V.V. Giri** – 1 mark
- (ii) (c) **A group of powerful Congress leaders** – 1 mark
- (iii) (b) **S. Nijalingappa** – 1 mark
- (iv) (c) **N. Sanjeeva Reddy** – 1 mark

Section E (6 marks each, word limit: 170 words)

27. India's Stand on Environmental Issues:

- Committed to Paris Agreement.
- Focus on sustainable development.
- Renewable energy promotion.
- Balances development with conservation.
- Strong policies on afforestation and pollution control.
- Advocates for climate justice in international forums.

Resource Geopolitics and Neocolonialism:

- Control over resources creates power imbalances.
- Rich countries exploit resources of poorer nations.
- Leads to economic dependence and political interference.
- New form of colonialism without direct occupation.

28. Regionalism and National Unity:

- Causes political instability and separatism.
- Creates economic and cultural divisions.
- Leads to demand for state reorganization.
- Can weaken national integration.

Jammu & Kashmir as a Plural Society:

- Diverse religious and ethnic groups.
- Rich cultural heritage.
- Constitutional special provisions.
- Despite conflicts, democratic institutions function.

29. Consequences of Soviet Disintegration:

- End of Cold War.
- Rise of unipolar world (US dominance).

- Economic collapse in former USSR republics.
- Formation of CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States).
- Increased ethnic conflicts and nationalism.
- NATO expansion towards Eastern Europe.

Factors Leading to Conflicts in Former Soviet Republics:

- Ethnic and religious differences.
- Economic crisis and poverty.
- Political instability and weak governance.
- Territorial disputes with Russia.
- Influence of Western nations in regional politics.
- Rise of authoritarian regimes.

30. Threats Faced by Third World vs First World Countries:

- **Third World:** Poverty, hunger, internal conflicts, economic dependency.
- **First World:** Cyber threats, terrorism, climate change.
- **Common Threats:** Global pandemics, environmental disasters.

Is Terrorism Traditional or Non-Traditional Threat?

- **Traditional:** Involves organized attacks, violence, war-like situations.
- **Non-Traditional:** Includes cyber-terrorism, biological warfare, ideological extremism.
- **Conclusion:** A mix of both, depending on context.

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