

# BHARTIYA SHIKSHA BOARD

## MARKING SCHEME

### SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2025-26

### CLASS - XII

### POLITICAL SCIENCE (142)

	<u>SECTION - A</u>	
1.	C) Governments choose to surrender when actually confronted by war as security policy. WP/P. 65-66	1
2.	a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. WP/P. 70	1
3.	b) I - (iv), II - (i), III - (iii), IV - (ii) WP/P. 8, 9, 5, 10	1
4.	C) The rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various Republics. WP/P. 5	1
5.	a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true. IP/P. 57	1
6.	d) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) IP/P. 57, 58, 59	1
7.	C) Prime Minister IP/P. 118	1

8. c) Angami Zapu Phizo - Nagaland

IP / Pp. 116, 123, 127, 129

1

9. b) 1952

IP / P. 30

1

10. c) Global Commons.

WP / 85

1

11. c) Kerala

IP / P. 33

1

12. a) Kyoto Protocol

WP. / P. 87.

1

### SECTION-B

13. Jayaprakash Narayan gave a call for 'total revolution'. He demanded dismissal of Congress in Bihar & gave a call for total revolution in the social, eco. and political spheres in order to establish true democracy.

IP / P. 94

2

14. 'Disarmament' - Traditional view of security does not rule out cooperation in the form disarmament - which requires all states to give up certain kind of weapons e.g. 1972 Biological

2

Weapons Convention (BWC) and 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention banned the production & possession of these weapons.

WP/P.P.68-69

15. The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries & structural transformation. The Congress declared 'socialist-pattern of society' as its goal at Awa session, which was reflected in Second FYP. The govt. imposed substantial tariffs on imports to protect domestic industries, which helped both public & private sector industries to grow. Push for industrialization marked a turning point in India's development. IP. / P. 51

16. • Sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.  
• Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India & support for anti-India Islamic groups.  
• Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to northeastern India, & its decision not to export natural gas to India or allow Myanmar to do so through Bangladeshi territory.

• Bangladesh govt. have felt that Indian govt. behaves like a regionally bully over sharing of river waters, encouraging rebellion in Chittagong Hill tracts, trying to exploit its natural gas & being unfair in trade. (A... points)

WP/P.3

17. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation — a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. SAARC members signed the SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement) which promoted the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. WP/P.42

18. The dominance of Congress party in India happened under democratic conditions. Many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win election after election. This was similar to the dominance the African National Congress enjoyed in South Africa after the end of apartheid. IP/P.35

### SECTION - C

19 In 1979 AASU led an anti-foreigner <sup>2+2</sup>  
movement against illegal migrations, against <sup>=4</sup>  
domination of Bengalis & other outsiders,  
and against faulty voters' register, that  
included the names of lakhs of immigrants.  
The movement demanded that all outsiders  
who had entered the state after 1951  
should be sent back.

According to Assam Accord those  
foreigners who migrated into Assam  
during & after Bangladesh war and  
since, were to be identified and deported.  
With the successful completion of the movement,  
the AASU and Assam Gana Sangha  
Parishad organised themselves as a regional  
pol. party called Asom Gana Parishad  
(AGP) which came to power in 1985  
with the promise of resolving the foreign  
national problem as well as to build a  
'Golden Assam'.

Assam Accord brought peace and  
changed the face of politics in Assam  
but it did not solve the problem  
of immigration. The issue of 'outsiders'  
continues to be a live issue in the  
politics of Assam.

IP/P. 129

20. • End of Cold War confrontation

4

• The ideological dispute over socialism

vs. Capitalism was not an issue anymore.

End to arms race & a possible new peace.

• Power relations in world politics changed and relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed. US became the sole superpower, capitalist economy was now dominant eco. system internationally.

World Bank & IMF became powerful advisors to all the countries. Notion of liberal democracy emerged as best way to organize pol. life.

• Emergence of many new countries with independent aspirations & choices. International system saw many new players emerge, each with its own identity, interests & eco and pol. difficulties.

(any other relevant point)

WP/P.7

21. Under preventive detention people are arrested & detained not because they have committed any offence but on the apprehension that they may commit any offence but on the apprehension that they may commit an offence. Using preventive detention acts, govt. made large scale arrests during the Emergency. Arrested pol. workers could not challenge their arrest through habeas corpus petitions. Govt. claimed it was not necessary to inform the arrested person of the reasons or grounds of their arrest. Supreme Court accepted the govt's plea i.e. during Emergency, govt. could take away the citizen's right to life & liberty. - regarded as one of the most controversial judgements of the Supreme Court.

OR

IP/P.101

- It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India

- It brought out ambiguities regarding Emergency provision in the Constitution - rectified since. Now 'internal' Emergency can be proclaimed only on grounds of armed rebellion & it is necessary that advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet. - Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. Courts have

taken an active role after Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is in response to inability of judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during Emergency.

= Police & administration could not function independently which turned into political instruments of the ruling party & became vulnerable to pol. pressures. IP/102-103

22. Tibet Issue: - Central Asian region plateau 4

- Tibet - major issue that caused strained relations between India & China - China claimed administrative control over Tibet - from time to time & it was often independent too. 1950 - China took over control of Tibet, which was opposed by Tibetans. India tried to persuade China to recognise Tibet's claim for independence.

1954 - Panchsheel signed between India & China - respecting each others territorial integrity & sovereignty - thus India conceded China's claim over Tibet.

1956 - Dalai Lama accompanied Zhou Enlai during official visit to India. He informed Nehru about worsening situation in Tibet. China had assured earlier that Tibet will be given greater autonomy than enjoyed by any other region of China.

1958 - armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation - suppressed by China.

1958 - Armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation - suppressed by Chinese forces.

1959 - Dalai Lama crossed over into Indian border & sought asylum - granted by India. Chinese govt - protested this.

China created Tibet autonomous region - which is an integral part of China & opposed by Tibetans.

1950 - China annexed Tibet - removing historical buffer between India & China - India govt - intervened because of suppression of Tibetan culture.

- 1959 - Dalai Lama sought asylum - China alleged that Indian govt. was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.

IP / PP 59, 62

OR

- Use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- India refused to sign NPT of 1968 as India found it discriminatory. and also ~~is~~ TBT
- India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first-use" & reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable, & non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament

leading to a nuclear weapons free world.  
IP/Pp. 68,69

23. In view of the consequences of eco. globalisation  
— social safety nets: —

Those concerned about social justice are  
worried about a sort of state withdrawal  
caused by eco. globalisation as it is likely  
to benefit a small section of population  
while impoverishing those who were  
dependent on govt. for jobs & welfare  
(education, health, sanitation etc.) So need  
to ensure institutional safeguards or  
creating 'social safety nets' to minimise  
the negative effects of globalisation on those  
who are economically weak. So call  
for halt to forced eco. globalisation  
as it would ruin weaker countries  
& people as eco. globalisation is  
re-colonisation of the world.  
WP/P.106

### [SECTION-D]

24. 1) C. An international agreement setting  
targets for industrialised countries  
to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.

1+1+1+1  
=4

IDA/997

III) d) India and China

IV) c) August-2002

WP/P.89,87,88

25.	Sr. No. For the information used	Corrected alphabet given in Map	Name of the State	1+1+1+1
	The state related to the successor of Prime Minister Nehru	D	Uttar Pradesh	=4
	II) The state in which a non-congress party came to power for the first time by securing a majority of its own.	C	Tamil Nadu	
	III) The state associated with official Congress candidate for 1969 Presidential election	B	Andhra Pradesh	
	IV) The state associated with formation of SVD Government in 1967 election	A	Punjab	IP/P.74, 83, 84

For Visually Challenged Candidates:

I) Tamil Nadu

II) Andhra Pradesh

III) Bihar

IV) Haryana

IP/P.81, 83, 84

26) The cartoon depicts the conflict between Biharis majority community and Tamils who migrated from India to Bihar and settled there.

I) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

II) The Biharkan Readership is in dilemma trying to balance Bihari hardliners on the Lion and Tamil militants on the Tiger while negotiating peace. WP/P.37

For Visually Challenged Candidates: -

1+1+1+1

i) Indian Peace Keeping Force

=4

ii) Bangladesh

iii) Sri Lanka

iv) South Asian Free Trade Agreement WP/P 37, 30, 42

91 - promised formation of free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.

### SECTION - E

27. UN Objectives: - To prevent international conflicts  $2+4=6$

& to facilitate cooperation among states.

• To bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.

Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN:

a) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes.

b) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.

Regarding structures & processes - demand

for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary

World politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation - proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

Regarding jurisdiction :- UN is required to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions, while other countries want its role to be confined to development & humanitarian work. (Health, education, environment, population control, Human Rights, gender & social justice.)  
WP / Pp 50-51

OR

1992, UN General Assembly resolution reflected three main complaints:

- The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities
- Its decisions reflect only Western values & interests & are dominated by a few powers.
- It lacks equitable representation.

On 1 Jan. 1997, Kofi Annan (any two) initiated inquiry into how UN should be reformed? How should new SC members be chosen?

Criteria proposed for new permanent and non-

permanent members of the SC :-

- A major economic power
- A major military power

Q. 27

- A substantial contributor to the UN budget
  - A big nation in terms of its population.
  - A nation that respects democracy & human rights.
  - A country that would make SC more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, eco. systems & culture.
- (Any other relevant point) WP/PP 52-53

Q. 28

- EU is the world's second biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016, next to USA. 6
  - Its currency, Euro, can pose threat to dominance of US dollar.
  - Its share of world trade is much larger than that of US - so more sensitive in trade disputes with US & China.
  - Its eco. power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia & Africa, serves as imp. bloc in WTO.
  - Its diplomatic influence - EU member France holds permanent seat in UN Security Council.
  - EU includes several non-permanent members of UNSC. This has enabled EU to influence some US policies such as current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.
  - Its use of diplomacy, eco. incentives & negotiations rather than coercion or military force has been effective as in the case of its dialogue with China on human rights & environmental degradation.
  - Militarily, EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is second after the US. EU member France has nuclear arsenal of approx. 333 nuclear warheads.
  - It is also world's second major source of space and communications technology.
- WP/PP 17-18

## OR Economic Rise of China: Reasons

- 1972 - China ended its pol. & eco. isolation with the establishment of relations with US.

1978 Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernizations' - agriculture, industry, science and technology and military.

- 1978 - Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy & eco. reforms in China - to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.

- Trade barriers removed in SEZ (Special Eco. Zones) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. leading to phenomenal increase in foreign trade. China is now imp. destination for FDI.

- 2001 - China's accession to WTO. (Explain) WP/Pp 23-24

29. Mandal issue - National Govt in 1990 decided

to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission that jobs in Central govt should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes.

$2+2+2$

$= 6$

This led to anti-Mandal protests in different parts of the country. This dispute between the supporters and opponents of OBC reservations was known as 'Mandal Issue'.

Role - To investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of society & recommend ways of identifying these backward classes.

It was also expected to give its recommendations on the ways in which this backwardness could be ended.

Recommendations! The Commission gave its recommendations in 1980. The Commission advised that 'backward classes' should be understood to mean 'backward castes'.

Since many castes other than the Scheduled Castes were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy.

The Commission did a survey and found that these backward castes had a very low educational institutions and

- in employment in public services. 91- Therefore
- Recommended Reserving 27% of seats in educational institutions & govt. jobs for these groups.
- Manohar Commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms to improve the conditions of OBCs. IP/PP 137, 146

OR

- Agreement on New Economic Policies - Most political parties that these policies would lead the country to prosperity & status of eco. power in the world.
- Acceptance of political & social claims of backward castes. All pol. parties now support reservation of seats for backward classes in education & employment. Pol. parties are also willing to ensure that OBCs get adequate share of power.
- Acceptance of role of State level parties in governance of the country - distinction between State level and national level parties is fast becoming less important. State level parties are sharing power at the national level and have played a central role in the country's politics of last twenty years.
- Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions & pol. alliances without ideological agreement - Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. e.g. MGNDA parties did not agree with 'Hindutva' ideology of BJP yet came together to form a govt. & remained in power for a full term. IP/PP 153, 155-  
(Explain Only three)

30. Instrument of Accession: - The rulers of most of the princely states signed this document which meant that their state agreed to become a part of the Union of India. 2+4 =6

Hyderabad: - Nizam of Hyderabad wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into Standstill Agreement with India in Nov. 1947 for a year while negotiations with Indian govt. were going on. Meanwhile movements of people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force. Communists and Hyderabad Congress were forefront. Nizam responded by unleashing a large military force on people called Razakars. Atrocities and communal nature of Razakars. - targeting non-Muslims. The Central govt. had to order the army to tackle the situation. In Sep. 1948, Indian army moved in to control the Nizam's forces. After a few days of fighting Nizam surrendered which led to Hyderabad's accession to India.

OR

IP/PP 17-18

Role of Sardar Patel: - played a historic role in negotiating with rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically & bringing most of them into the Indian Union. It required skilful persuasion.

Manipur's Accession: - Maharaja of Manipur, Bodha Chandra Singh signed Instrument of Accession with India as govt. on guarantee of internal autonomy of Manipur. Under pressure of public opinion, Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 & state became a constitutional monarchy - first part of India to hold elections on basis of U.P.

In Manipur Legislative Assembly, sharp differences over Merger of Manipur with India. State Corp. wanted merger, other pol. parties opposed this. The govt. of India succeeded in pressuring Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in Sep. 1949, without consulting elected legislative assembly of Manipur - causing anger & resentment in Manipur. IP/PP. 16, 18