

भारतीय शिक्षा बोर्ड सेम्पल पेपर

Political Science Code-142
(Marking Scheme)

1. (C) 1978
2. (B) 15
3. (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
4. (A) Punjab
5. (D) Demand for separate state
6. (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
7. (C) Britain-France
8. (A) I - IV, II - i, III - iii, IV - ii
9. (A) I, II, IV, III
10. (C) Janta Party
11. (A) 1 January 2015
12. (A) Trithav Li
13. The Marshal Plan was a massive U.S. sponsored economic aid initiative enacted in 1948. It provided over \$ 13 billion to help rebuild war-torn Western Europe modernize industries.
14. India's Nuclear policy is officially governed by a 2003 nuclear doctrine centered on a "No First Use" Pledge credible minimum Deterrence, and massive retaliatory strikes in response to any nuclear attack on Indian territory.
15. Bangladesh separated from Pakistan due to severe political disenfranchisement and deep-rooted cultural and linguistic discrimination.
16. The instrument of Accession was a legal document used in 1947. That allowed the rulers of over 500 princely states to formally integrate their territories into India.
17. The Bombay plan was a 1944 economic blueprint drafted by eight leading Indian Industrialists.
18. The 1960s are regarded as India's dangerous decade due to a catastrophic convergence of debilitating wars severe food shortages, economic turmoil, and critical political transitions.
19. The India China relationship from 1947 to 1962 began with immense optimism and the promise of Asian solidarity but rapidly deteriorated into border disputes and a devastating war.
The era of Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai.
The Tibetan crises and Diplomatic strain. etc.

20. Terrorism is a fundamental threat to modern security. It utilizes unexpected violence by non-state actors to spread fear, disrupt civilian life and force political or ideological concessions.

1. Cyber terrorism
2. Physical Asymmetrical attacks

(Or any other relevant point)

21. (a) Technology has been the primary engine of globalisation, effectively advancements in communication, transportation and digital commerce.

1. Instantaneous global communication
2. Streamlined logistics and transportation.
3. Digital-Economy and E-commerce.
4. Outsourcing and Global supply chains etc.

Or

- (b) (i) Economic impact
(ii) Technological & Educational Advancement
(iii) Social and Cultural shifts.

(Or any other relevant point)

22. (a) (1) Freedom come with partition, which resulted in large scale violence and displacement and challenged the very idea of a secular India.

(2) The integration of the princely states into the Indian Union needed urgent resolution.

(3) The internal boundaries of the country needed to be drawn a fresh to meet the aspirations of the people who spoke different languages.

(4) Partition of United India into Pakistan and India.

(Or any other relevant point)

Or

(b) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an international forum of over 120 developing nations that choose not to formally ally with or against any major global super power.

Need for formation.

1. Escaping Super Power Rivalry.
2. Protecting new sovereignty.
3. Fostering Economic Development etc.

23. 1. Preventing Anarchy.
2. Nation security and stability.
3. Protecting progressive policies.
4. Economic Defence.

(Or any other relevant point)

24. (d) Only (b) & (c)
Export of services.
Flow of people across borders. Explain.

Note : (i) Languages.

(ii) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

(iii) National Institution for Transforming India.

(iv) Development of heavy Industry.

25.

प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम संख्या S.No. of information used	संबंधित अक्षर Corresponding Letter	राज्य का नाम Name of the State
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	A	Bihar
iv)	B	Andhra Pradesh

Note : (i) Sukumar Sen

(ii) P.V. Narsimha Rao

(iii) 1885

(iv) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

26. (i) Major Change in Indian Politics has been the shift from cast and religion based politics.

(ii) Bhartiya Janta Party

(iii) Govt. launched various social economic welfare with the objective of making development and Good Governance to the public.

(iv) Rising above castes, classes, communities, gender, and regions.

27. (a) The end of the cold war and the arms race, the emergence of 15 independent nations out of the Former Soviet republics, and a painful economic transition to capitalism that caused widespread disruption.

1. End of the Cold War & Bipolarity.

2. Creation of 15 Independent States.

3. Economic Ruin & Shock Therapy.

Or

- (b) Gorbachev's imitative ultimately unraveled the USSR through several specific mechanism.

1. Rise of Nationalism

2. Economic Chaos

3. Shift of Power to republics.

4. Loss of eastern Europe.

5. The 1991 Coup.

(Or any other relevant topic)

28. (a) India's foreign and environmental policies are heavily structured around climate justice and historical responsibilities.
- (1) Renewable Goals
 - (2) Global Alliances
 - (3) Historical Emissions.
- (Or any other relevant topics)
- (Or)
- (b) The concept is a core pillar of international climate policy. It breaks down into two distinct parts-
- (1) Common responsibility
 - (2) Differentiated responsibility.
- The principle was formally enshrined at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.
29. (a) Coalition politics at the national level in India from 1989 onward.
- 1) Positive Effects-
 - (i) Democratic Representation.
 - (ii) Strengthened Federalism.
 - (iii) Consensus Driven Governance.
 - 2) Negative Effects-
 - (i) Government Instability
 - (ii) Policy Paralysis
 - (iii) Weak leadership.
- (Or)
- (b) Yes, the Indian National Congress successfully established its post independence dominance primarily by functioning as a massive Umbrella. This period spanning roughly from 1952 to 1967.
1. Ideological Diversity
 2. Community Representation
 3. Factional Bargaining.
- (Or any other relevant topics)
30. (a) While the Estate led model successfully prevented famine and built a massive heavy industrial base. it generated slow GDP growth and severe bureaucratic inefficiencies.
1. Agricultural Revolutions.
 2. Industrial and Infrastructure Base
 3. Institutional Development
 4. Land Reforms.

Or

(b) The green revolution was an agricultural transformation in the mid 20th Century that dramatically increased global food production.

Positive Effects-

1. Eliminated Mass Starvation
2. Economic Growth

Negative Effect-

1. Increased Economic Inequality
2. Environmental Degradation etc.

(Or any other relevant topics)