

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential Senior Secondary Supplementary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth) SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) PAPER CODE NO:59/7/2	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions

	in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

SECTION – A		Pg	Mar ks	Tot
Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.		12 × 1 = 12		
1.	Who amongst the following worked as Prime Minister of India for the longest period ? (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao (B) V.P. Singh (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (D) Manmohan Singh			1
Ans	(D) Manmohan Singh	P-143 (I)		1
2.	Match the following correctly : 1. The Government of 2019 (i) BJP 2. Implementation of the Recommendations of Mandal Commission (ii) NDA 3. Gandhian Socialism (iii) National Front 4. New Economic Reforms (iv) PV Narasimha Rao Codes : (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(iv) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (D) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(i)			1
Ans	(B) (1) - (ii), (2) - (iii), (3) - (i), (4) - (iv)	P-146 (I)		1
3.	Which one of the following ideas was <i>never</i> a part of planning in the early phase ? (A) Cooperative farming			1

	(B) Self-sufficiency (C) Capitalism (D) Five-Year plans			
Ans	(C) Capitalism	P-49 (I)		1
4.	Choose the name of the plan drafted by a section of the big industrialists in 1944 for setting up a planned economy in India. (A) Grand Plan (B) Bombay Plan (C) Economic Plan (D) Development Plan			1
Ans	(B) Bombay Plan	P-49 (I)		1
5.	Choose from the following, the name of the Communist leader from Kerala who was also a Member of Parliament in 1952. (A) P.C. Joshi (B) Ajay Ghosh (C) P. Sundarayya (D) A.K. Gopalan			1
Ans	(D) AK Gopalan	P-37 (I)		1
6.	Who amongst the following leaders was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh ? (A) Deendayal Upadhyaya (B) Balraj Madhok (C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee			1
Ans	(C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	P-39 (I)		1
7.	The process of transition in Russia from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system is known as :			1

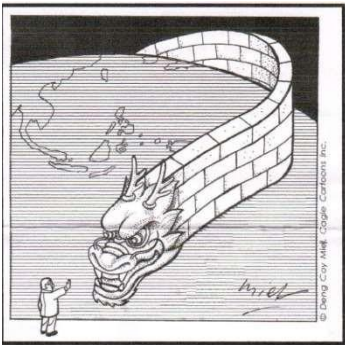
	(A) Russian Revolution (B) Shock Therapy (C) Warsaw Pact (D) Disintegration																		
Ans	(B) Shock Therapy	P-8 (W)		1															
8.	Match the events given in Column A correctly with their respective years given in Column B. <table> <tr> <th><i>Column A</i></th> <th></th> <th><i>Column B</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. The Berlin Wall was broken</td> <td>(i)</td> <td>1991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Indo-Russia strategic agreement</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>2001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>1979</td> </tr> </table> Codes : (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i) (B) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(i) (C) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(ii)	<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>	1. The Berlin Wall was broken	(i)	1991	2. Indo-Russia strategic agreement	(ii)	1989	3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	(iii)	2001	4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union	(iv)	1979			1
<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>																	
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4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union	(iv)	1979																	
Ans	(A) (1) - (ii), (2) - (iii), (3) - (iv), (4) - (i)	P-1 (W)		1															
9.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below : <i>Assertion (A) :</i> The King of Nepal was forced to restore the House of Representatives, which had been dissolved in 2002. <i>Reason (R) :</i> Nepal had been a Hindu kingdom in the past. Options : (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <i>not</i> the			1															

	correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.			
Ans	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	P-35 (W)		1
10.	Arrange the following in chronological order : (i) General Musharraf got himself elected as the President of Pakistan. (ii) Bangladesh emerged as a new country. (iii) Nepal got democracy. (iv) The LTTE was vanquished. Options : (A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)			1
Ans.	(A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)	P-33 (W)		1
11.	Which one of the following countries is <i>not</i> a member of ASEAN ? (A) Indonesia (B) Sri Lanka (C) Singapore (D) Thailand			1
Ans.	(B) Sri Lanka	P-20 (W)		1
12.	How many stars are there on the European Union flag ? (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14			1
Ans.	(C) 12	P-16 (W)		1
SECTION – B				
13.	Highlight any two principles of the Indian foreign policy.		2x1 =	2

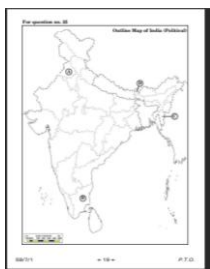
Ans.	Two Principles of India's Foreign Policy are – (i) Non-Alignment (ii) Panchsheel (iii) Having good relations with all the neighbouring countries (iv) Support to United Nations (v) Promotion to world peace and security. (vi) Disarmament (Any other) (Any two)	P-57 (I)	2x1	2
14.	Highlight any two points of the special relationship between India and Nepal.		2x1 =	2
Ans.	(i) Both India and Nepal have Hindu majority population. (ii) Both countries share many elements of common cultural and religious heritage. (iii) A treaty between two countries allows the citizens to travel and work in the other country, without any visa and passport. (Any other) (Any two)	P-39 (W)	2x1	2
15.	Explain the nature of Congress dominance in India during the initial years of independence.		2	2
Ans.	(i) Dominance of Congress Party was under democratic conditions. (ii) Congress Party did not try to use this dominance for remaining in power, but encouraged democratic system. (iii) Multiparty system and Free and fair elections supported the democratic nature of the Congress dominance. (Any two)	P-35 (I)	2x1	2
16.	Explain the meaning of 'Kyoto Protocol'.		2	2
Ans.	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.	P-87 (W)	2	2
17.	Name any four countries of South Asia.		4x½ =	2
Ans.	South Asia :- India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar. (Any four)	P-30 (W)	4x½ =	2
18.	Describe the importance of the North East Region of India.		2	2
Ans.	The North East region consists of seven states known as the 'seven sisters'. A small corridor of 22 kms connects this region to the rest of the country. This region is important because of shared boundaries with China, Bangladesh and Myanmar. The states of Nagaland and Mizoram faced secessionist movements. This region is an important part of "Look East Policy."	P-126-27 (I)	2	2

SECTION – C				
19.				
(a)	Analyse any two consequences of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.		4x1 =	4
	OR			
(b)	Analyse any two reasons for the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi immediately after the 1971 elections.		2x2 =	4
Ans.		P-84-	2x2	
(a)	(i) The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi) from the party. (ii) Indira Gandhi claimed that her group was real Congress. (iii) The Congress group lead by ‘Syndicate’ came to be referred to as the Congress (O) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (R) . (iv) Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich. (Any two to be analysed) OR	(I)		4
(b)	(i) The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi established its claim to being the ‘real’ Congress and restored to it the dominant position in Indian politics. (ii) The crisis in East Pakistan and Indo-Pak War led to the creation of Bangladesh and added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi. (iii) Her party swept through all the State Assembly elections held in 1972. (iv) She was seen not only as the protector of the poor and the underprivileged, but also a strong nationalist leader. (Any two to be analysed)	P-87 (W)	2x2	4
20.	Explain any two political consequences of globalisation.		2x2 =	4
Ans.	Political Consequences of Globalisation – (i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity, that is the ability of the government to do what they do. (ii) The concept of old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions like maintenance of law and order and security of its citizens. (iii) Market has become the focal point. The entry of the MNCs has reduced the capacity of the governments to take decisions on their own. (iv) Now the states get more information and can rule better. (Any other) (Any two)	P-103, 4 (W)	2x2	4
21.	Describe any four weaknesses that had developed in the Soviet system before its disintegration		4x1 =	4
Ans.	Four Weaknesses – (i) Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions, failed to	P-4-5 (W)	4x1	4

	meet the aspirations of the people. (ii) The Soviet economy used much of its resources for maintaining nuclear and military arsenals. (iii) Needs ,interests and freedom of speech of people were neglected. (iv) Corruption was rampant. (Any other) (Any four)			
22.	Why did the Janata Party fail to provide a stable government after the 1977 elections ? Explain with reasons.		2 x 2 =	4
Ans.	• Janata party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. • The Janata party could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. • Differences between the leaders of the Janta party and their desire to be the Prime Minister. (Any other) (Any two)	P-107, 108 (I)	2x2	4
23.				
(a)	Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become a part of global politics.		4x1 =	4
	OR		2x2 =	4
(b)	Highlight any two outcomes of the Rio Summit held in 1992.			
Ans.				
(a)	Four environmental concerns – (i) Cultivable area is not expanding any more in most of the countries. (ii) Access to safe drinking water. About 2.4 billion people do not have easy access to safe drinking water. (iii) Deforestation - The continuous loss of biodiversity due to destruction of habitats in those areas which are rich in species. (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the atmosphere. (v) Coastal pollution is increasing. These concerns have become part of the global politics. (Any other) (Any four)	P-82 (W)	4x1	4
	OR			
(b)	Outcomes of the Rio Summit – (i) Interests of the developing countries were taken into consideration and it was decided that the special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account while framing international environmental law. (ii) The concept of common but differentiated responsibilities was accepted. (iii) Developed countries should contribute more for protection of environment. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	P-87 (W)	2x2	4

SECTION – D		3×4=12	
24.	Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it :  (i) Which country is being depicted by the wall and dragon shown in the cartoon ? (ii) What does the face of the dragon express to the world ? (iii) Explain the message conveyed by this cartoon.		4
Ans.	(i) China (ii) It is the aggression and also the speed of economic development of China (iii) The Chinese economy and its military aggression is difficult to be controlled by any other power. It is becoming very strong and rise is very fast. It has become a challenge for other to accept.	1 1 2	4
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 24 : (24.1) To which country do the popular brands like Sony, Canon and Suzuki belong ? (24.2) To which country is the phrase ‘Miracle on the Han River’ related ? (24.3) The <i>Red Book</i> is related to which leader of China ? (24.4) Which one member country of the European Union is a permanent member of the UN Security Council ?		4
Ans.	For visually impaired candidates – 24.1 Japan 24.2 South Korea 24.3 Mao 24.4 France	1 1 1 1	4
25.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it : “The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, exercised a profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India’s foreign policy. The major	4x1 =	4

	objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic growth. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through his foreign policy.” (i) Choose the name of the first Foreign Minister of India. (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (D) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (ii) Which one of the following was <i>not</i> a principle of India’s foreign policy ? (A) Non-alignment (B) Panchsheel (C) Respect for the United Nations (D) Capitalism (iii) Which political party was in favour of a pro-US foreign policy ? (A) Indian National Congress Party (B) Communist Party of India (C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (D) Socialist Party (iv) In which of the following cities was the first NAM summit held ? (A) New Delhi (B) Cairo (C) Belgrade (D) Jakarta			
Ans.	(i) B – Jawaharlal Nehru (ii) D – Capitalism (iii) C- Bhartiya Jana Sangh (iv) C- Belgrade		1 1 1 1	4
26.	In the given political outline map of India, (on page 21), four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer hook along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet given in the map, as per the following format :		4x1 =	4

	<table><tr><th>Serial number of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (i) The state which witnessed the Dravidian movement. (ii) The state to which Sant Harchand Singh Longowal belonged. (iii) The state which had Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa as its popular leader. (iv) The state which witnessed a secessionist movement under the leadership of Laldenga. 	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)					
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State																	
(i)																			
(ii)																			
(iii)																			
(iv)																			
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. no. of the information used</th><th>Concerned Alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of Countries/State</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>B</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Sikkim</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>C</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr></table>	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State	(i)	B	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	A	Punjab	(iii)	D	Sikkim	(iv)	C	Mizoram		1 1 1 1	4
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(i)	B	Tamil Nadu																	
(ii)	A	Punjab																	
(iii)	D	Sikkim																	
(iv)	C	Mizoram																	
	<i>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26 :</i> (26.1) Name the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir who took over in March 1948 after its merger with India. (26.2) Name the leader who had signed the Punjab Accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985. (26.3) Name the founder of the Mizo National Front. (26.4) Name any two states of the North East.																		
	26.1 Sheikh Abdulla 26.2 Harchand Singh Longowal		1 1	4															

	26.3 Laldenga 26.4 Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal.		1 1	
	SECTION – E			
27. (a)	Explain any three reasons for the political rise of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).		3x2 =	6
(b)	OR Explain any three reasons for the political rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party in Indian politics.		3x2 =	6
Ans. (a)	Reasons for the political rise of the OBCs (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990. (ii) The intense national debate for and against reservation in jobs made people from OBC communities more aware of their identity. (iii) Emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment and also raised the question of their share in power. (iv) Acceptance of the role of OBCs in politics by all the major political parties of India. No party was in a position to raise objection against reservation. (Any other points) (Any three)	P-144-46 (I)	3x2	6
(b)	OR (i) The BJP pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus. (ii) Lok Sabha elections in 2014 led the Bhartiya Janata Party to win clear majority. But BJP formed the NDA government thus its strengthened its relations with the old partners. (iii) BJP projected itself as a party with difference, which worked for 'Sabka Sath – Sabka Vikas.' (iv) It brought many new programmes to strengthen the poor – such as Jana Dhan Yojna and insurance for the poor and workers. (v) It raised its voice against corruption. (vi) Won elections in many states and also Lok Sabha elections in 2019 and than in 2024. (Any other point) (Any three)	P-148-52 (I)	3x2	6
28. (a)	Explain any four components of the traditional notion of security.		4 x 1 ½ =	6
(b)	OR Explain any four new sources of threats to human security.		4 x 1 ½ =	6
Ans. (a)	Four Components of the Traditional Notion of Security – (i) Threat of war or military threat from another country. It endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integration.	P-65-66 (W)	4x1½ =	6

	(ii) At the time of threat of war, a government has three basic choices- to surrender, to prevent the other side from attacking and to defend. (iii) Balance of power to face the threat. (iv) Alliance Building to face the external threat. (v) Threat of internal disturbance and violence. (Any other) (Any four) OR (b) Four new sources of threat – (1) Terrorism (2) Violation of Human Rights (3) Global Poverty (4) Migration (5) Health epidemics (Any other) (Any four to be explained)	P-71-72 (W)	4x1½ =	6
29.	(a) Describe any four consequences of the Partition of British India. OR (b) Describe the contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of princely states with India. 6		3x2 = 6	6
Ans.	(a) Consequences of the partition of British India – (i) Largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population. (ii) Spread of hatred and violence in the name of religion. (iii) The states of Punjab and West Bengal had to be divided. (iv) Assets and liabilities were also divided between the two countries. (v) Lakhs of people lost their lives and properties on both sides. (Any other) (Any four) OR (b) Contribution of Sardar Patel – (i) Negotiations with princely states were started even before 1947 and they were prepared to merge with the union of India. (ii) The states which opposed to join the union of India were forced to join. (iii) Sardar Patel assured the rulers of the princely states that they will be given perks to maintain their status. (iv) Sardar Patel took care not to hurt the sentiments of the people of princely states. (Any other) (Evaluate as a whole)	P-9, 10 (I) P-8, 14, 15, 16 (I)	4x1½ =	6
30.	(a) Suggest any four qualifications required by a country to be a new member of the UN Security Council.		4 x 1½ =	6

