



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PRE BOARD-2 EXAMINATION 2025-26

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

MARKING SCHEME SET-B

CLASS: XII

DATE: 15/12/2025

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

SECTION A — MCQs (1 × 12 = 12 Marks)

1. (A)
2. (D)
3. (C)
4. (C)
5. (B)
6. (A)
7. (C)
8. (A)
9. (D)
10. (A)
11. (C)
12. (A)

SECTION B — Short Answers (2 × 6 = 12 Marks)

(Any relevant points — 1 mark each)

13. Political challenges in Pakistan (any 2):

- Dominance of military over civilian governments
- Lack of stable democratic institutions
- Ethnic conflicts and regional imbalances
- Weak political parties and frequent dismissals

14. Features of Bangladesh Constitution (any 2):

- Parliamentary form of government
- Emphasis on nationalism, socialism, democracy, secularism
- Unitary system of government
- Fundamental rights guaranteed

15. Importance of UNO (any 2):

- Preventing wars & promoting peace
- Provides platform for cooperation
- Tackles global issues (poverty, refugees, climate)
- Provides humanitarian assistance

16. Second Five Year Plan:

- Architect: **P. C. Mahalanobis**
- Emphasis on: heavy industries, rapid industrialisation, public sector expansion

17. Defection:

- When an elected representative leaves the party on whose ticket they were elected.
- Done for personal gains, office, or to topple governments.

18. Political developments post-2014 (any 2):

- Rise of BJP as dominant national party
- Decline of coalition era; emergence of strong central leadership
- Abrogation of Article 370
- Rise of new welfare-oriented politics

SECTION C — Long Answers (4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

(4 points × 1 mark each OR 2+2 structure)

19. (a) Economic importance of EU (any 4):

- Largest unified market
- Common currency (Euro) for many states
- Powerful trading bloc
- Major source of foreign investment
- Highly developed industrial base

OR

(b) EU as a supranational organisation:

- European Parliament with legislative powers
- European Court of Justice ensures binding laws
- European Commission as executive body
- Common foreign, trade & monetary policies

20. UN criteria for UNSC reform (any 4):

- Representation of major economies
- Representation of major contributors to UN finances
- Representation from developing world
- Geographical balance
- Effectiveness & responsiveness

21. (a) Human security:

- Primary goal: protection of people from threats.
- **Narrow concept:** freedom from fear, military threats.
- **Broad concept:** freedom from want, hunger, disease, environment.

OR

(b) Security challenges for new states:

- Territorial disputes
- Ethnic conflicts
- Poverty & economic vulnerability

- Political instability
- Dependence on foreign powers

22. Steps to strengthen democracy (any 2):

- Adoption of universal adult franchise
- Strengthening Election Commission
- Framing the Constitution
- Holding free & fair elections
- Creation of strong institutions

23. Nehru's role in foreign policy:

- Architect of Non-Alignment
- Promotion of Asian solidarity
- Advocated peaceful coexistence
- Opposed militarisation and alliances
- Strengthened India's global standing

SECTION D — Passage, Map, Cartoon (4 + 4 + 4 = 12 Marks)

24. (i) (B) Ethical

(ii) (C) It affects all over the world equally

(iii) (C) Flow of rivers

(iv) (B) Uneven

25. Map answers:

(State names required; 1 mark each)

(i) State of Chaudhary Charan Singh → **Uttar Pradesh**

(ii) State of Jagjivan Ram → **Bihar**

(iii) Naxalite-affected state → **West Bengal**

(iv) Congress lost all seats in 1977 → **Haryana**

26. Cartoon-based:

(i) Leader holding 'Rath Yatra' placard → **L. K. Advani**

(ii) Political party → **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**

(iii) Any two PMs of coalition era:

- **V. P. Singh**
 - **Chandra Shekhar**
 - **H. D. Deve Gowda**
 - **I. K. Gujral**
- (Any two = 2 marks)

SECTION E — Long Answers (6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

(3 points = 3 marks + explanation = 3 marks)

27. (a) India's foreign policy post-Cold War (any 3):

- Multi-alignment (USA, Russia, EU, Japan)
- Economic diplomacy & global trade integration
- Act East Policy
- Counter-terrorism cooperation

- Strengthening diaspora relations
→ **Helped India** adapt to multipolar world, improved strategic & economic space.

OR

(b) Consequences of Soviet disintegration (any 3):

- End of communist regimes → shift to democracy
- Economic collapse → adoption of capitalism
- Rise of authoritarian leaders
- Ethnic conflicts, civil wars
- Weakening of welfare system

28. (a) Environmental concerns (any 3):

- Climate change
 - Ozone depletion
 - Biodiversity loss
 - Ocean pollution
 - Global warming
- (Explain why no single government can solve them.)

OR

(b) Principle of CBDR:

- All states have common responsibility to protect environment
- But developed countries have *greater* responsibility due to historical pollution
- Developing nations need time & resources

29. (a) Challenges after independence (any 3):

- Refugee crisis
- Princely state integration
- Linguistic reorganisation
- Economic backwardness
- Communal riots

OR

(b) Gandhi's role in reducing communal violence:

- Fast unto death at Calcutta
- Peace marches in riot-affected areas
- Persuaded leaders for harmony
- Appeal to conscience of masses
- Protected minorities

30. (a) Causes of regional movements—Assam focus (any 3):

- Illegal immigration from Bangladesh
- Neglect of local identity, culture & resources
- Unemployment & economic exploitation
- Demand for control over natural resources
→ Fuelled alienation & protests.

OR

(b) Why regional aspirations emerge (any 3):

- Desire for cultural recognition
- Unequal development
- Demand for autonomy
- Political mobilisation in democracy