

# Sample Question Papers

**CBSE** Examination **Class XII**

# Political Science

2012-2015

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**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS-XII**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**General Instructions**

1. *All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Question Nos. 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.*
3. *Question Nos. 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.*
4. *Question Nos. 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
5. *Question Nos. 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.*

1. Which event does “9/11” refer to in the context of contemporary world politics? 1
2. Fill in the blanks:  
The origin of the European Union can be traced to the \_\_\_\_\_ Plan sponsored by the \_\_\_\_\_ to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War. 1
3. Correct and rewrite the following:  
The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members can ‘veto’ any decision of the Security Council. 1
4. State the full form of CTBT. 1
5. What was the most important recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission? 1
6. What is meant by Planned Development? 1
7. Name the two leaders who were known for the following two slogans:  
(a) *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*; (b) *Garibi Hatao* 1
8. Match the following four leaders with their parties just before the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977  
(a) Charan Singh                      (i) Congress for Democracy

15. State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2
16. State any two challenges that India faced at the time of Independence. 2
17. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:  
(a) Meghalaya; (b) Gujarat 2
18. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence, from the earliest to the latest.  
(a) First Nuclear Test conducted by India.  
(b) Twenty year Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Soviet Union.  
(c) The Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan  
(d) The Panchsheel declaration by India and China 2
19. State any two characteristics of non-party movements. 2
20. Identify *one* similarity and *one* difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during the 1980s. 2
21. Why did the two superpowers need smaller allies during the Cold War?  
Give any four reasons. 1x4
22. What does US hegemony mean in today's world? Mention any *two* constraints that operate on the US hegemony. 2+2
23. What according to you is the message of the following cartoon? What do the two wheels in this bicycle represent? 2+2

- |                   |                        |   |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| (b) D. K. Barooah | (ii) Bharatiya Lok dal |   |
| (c) Jagjivan Ram  | (iii) Congress (R)     |   |
| (d) Morarji Desai | (iv) Congress (O)      | - |

9. Correct and rewrite the following:

The Assam Movement was led by religious leaders who demanded the expulsion of non-Hindus from Assam

1

10. Fill in the blanks:

A movement called \_\_\_\_\_ protested against the building of \_\_\_\_\_ dam on river Narmada.

1

11. Identify *two* arenas of the Cold War with one example each.

2

12. Identify the four countries marked A, B, C and D in the enclosed map given below with Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan.

2



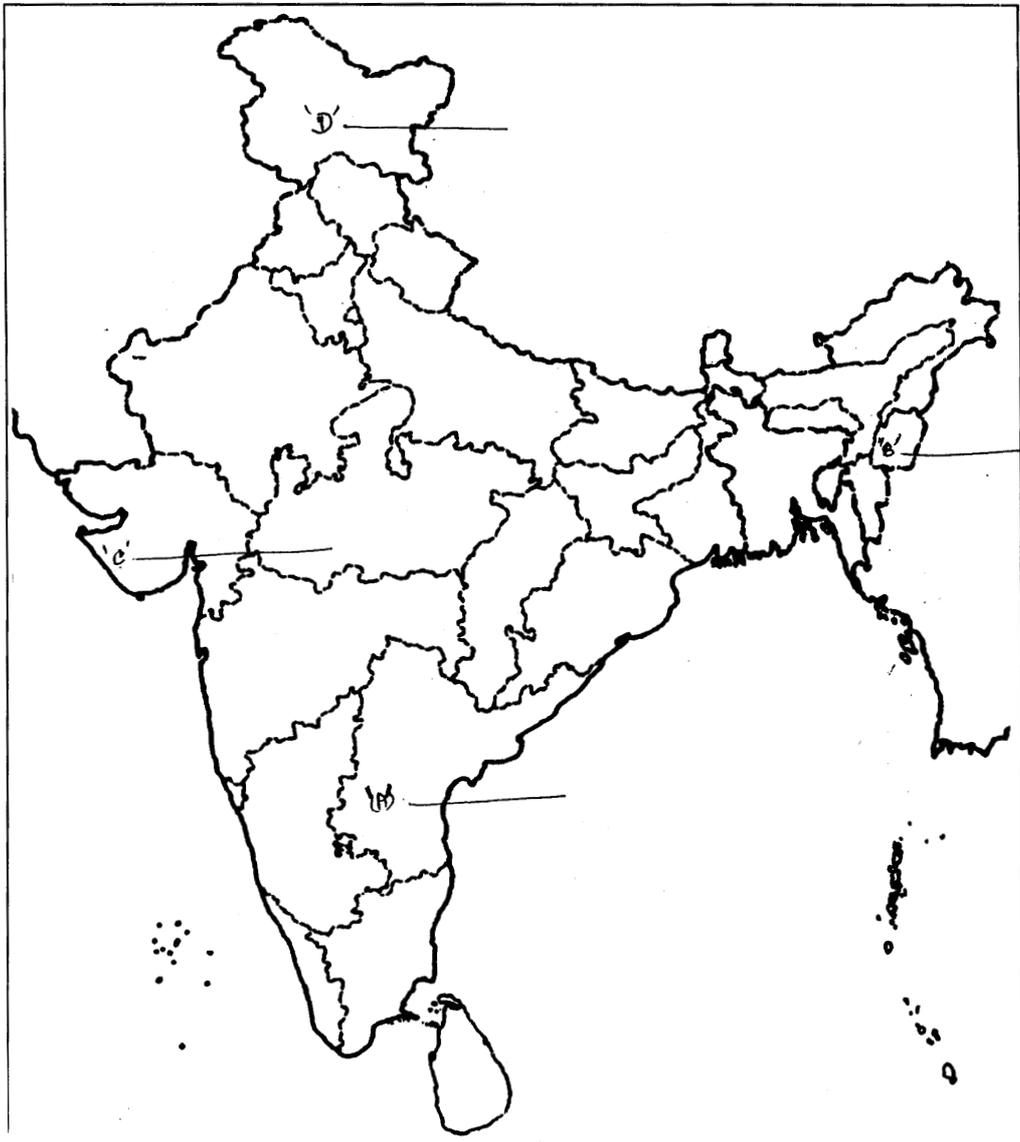
13. State any *two* differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978.

2

14. Give *two* suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations.

2

24. The Indian Prime Minister is to visit China and you have been asked to prepare a very brief note for him. Write one point each on the Indian and Chinese position on the boarder dispute and economic cooperation. 2+2
25. What are the *four* components of the traditional notion of security from external threats? Give one example of each. 1x4
26. What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest two steps for protection of Global Commons. 2+2
27. Identify the four princely states marked in the map given below as A, B, C and D. Mention the major problem faced in the integration of *any one* of these states into the Indian union. 2+2



28. Explain any *two* aspects of India's nuclear policy. 2+2
29. Was the Congress split in 1969 avoidable? If the split had not taken place, how could it have influenced the course of events in the 1970s? 2+2
30. What have been the major trends in the electoral performance of the Congress and the BJP since 1989? 2+2
31. Suppose the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers at the end of the Second World War. How would that situation have affected India's foreign policy? Identify any three aspects or regions and imagine the difference. 2+2+2

**OR**

Suppose the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world was still as bipolar as it was in mid-1980s. How would it have affected the developments in the last two decades? Identify any three regions or domains and the developments that may not have taken place in that kind of a world. 2+2+2

32. Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions:  
 "States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities."  
 (a) Give two examples of the ecosystem being talked about here.  
 (b) Which part of the world has greater responsibility for environmental protection? And why?  
 (c) To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio Summit? 2+2+2

**OR**

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation."

- (a) Give an example of each of these four flows that distinguishes globalisation from similar flows in earlier times.  
 (b) Can we conclude from this way of looking at globalisation that it is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your position. 4+2

33. How was the 'one party dominant system' in India different from similar systems elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer. 3+3

**OR**

What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect most? Mention two positive and two negative consequences of the green revolution. 1+1++2+2

34. Argue for *or* against *one* of the following proposition:  
"The Emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak in our country." 6

**OR**

"Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency." 6

35. Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process."

- (a) In which way was the Indian approach different from the one followed in many European democracies?  
(b) Does it mean that regionalism is good for Indian democracy?  
(c) Substantiate the argument of this passage with the example of Tamil Nadu or Punjab. 2+2+2

**OR**

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"Even as political parties act within the sphere of a given consensus, political movements and organisations are simultaneously identifying new forms, visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples' movements, reminding the state of its responsibility."

- (a) What is the 'consensus' mentioned in this passage?  
(b) What is the relationship between political parties and movements in contemporary India?  
(c) Substantiate the point made in this passage with the example of any popular movement. 2+2+2

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS XII**

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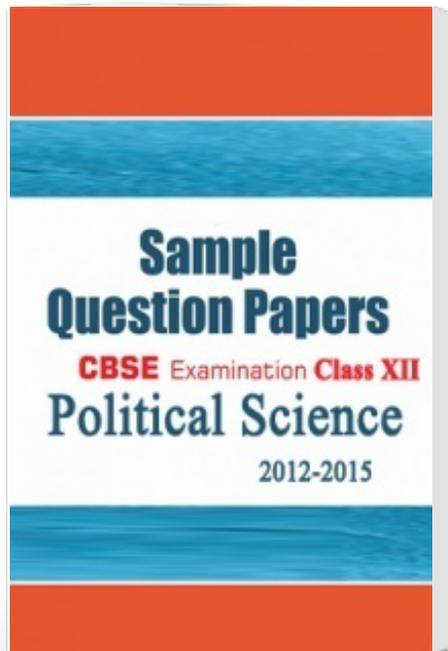
Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

- 1 9/11 refers to the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001. 1
- 2 Fill in the blanks :  
The origins of the European Union can be traced to the Marshall Plan sponsored by the USA to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War. 1
- 3 The UN Security Council has *five* permanent members. Any one of the permanent members can 'veto' any decision of the Security Council.
- 4 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. 1
- 5 The States Reorganization Commission recommended the creation of states in India on the basis of different languages. 1
- 6 Without overcoming the challenges i.e. poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution, growth and material progress is not possible. For development, therefore, a design or plan was the basic requirement. 1
- 7 Leaders known by the slogans are : Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan – Lal Bahadur Shastri.  
Garibi Hatao – Indira Gandhi.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- 8 Match the following :  
(a) (ii)  
(b) (iii)  
(c) (i)  
(d) (iv)  $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$
- 9 The Assam Movement was led by AASU leaders who demanded the expulsion of foreigners from Assam. 1

- 10 Fill in the blanks : ½ + ½ =1  
A movement called Narmada Bachao Andolan protested against the building of Sardar Sarovar Project.
- 11 Identify two arenas of the Cold War with one example of each. 2
1. North Korea (supported by the USSR) versus South Korea (supported by the USA).
  2. North Vietnam (supported by the USSR) Vs South Vietnam (supported by the USA).
  3. Afghanistan (rival factions supported by the US and USSR).
  4. Europe (NATO led by the USA) versus Warsaw Pact led by the USSR. (Any two)
- 12 A : Russia, B : Ukraine, C : Kazakstan, D : Azerbaijan.
- 13 State any two differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978. 2
- (i) Closed/command economy before 1978; open door policy/market economy after 1978.
  - (ii) Less foreign trade and investment before 1978; more foreign trade and investment after 1978.
  - (iii) Economic linkages primarily with communist countries before 1978; economic linkages with capitalist countries such as the USA and Japan after 1978.
  - (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two)
- 14 Give two suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations. 2
1. The UN Security Council should be expanded.
  2. More powers and resources should be provided to the UN Peacekeeping missions.
  3. Any other
- 15 State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2

1. The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa have military conflicts with neighbours over unsettled borders.
  2. These countries face mostly internal security challenges.
- 16 (a) Displacement and rehabilitation as an outcome of partition. 1+1=2  
 (b) Diversity of language, culture and religion etc.  
 (c) To evolve effective policies for eradication of poverty. (Any two)
- 17 (a) Assam 1+1 =2  
 (b) Maharashtra
- 18 Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (1) (d)
  - (2) ©
  - (3) (b)
  - (4) (a)
- 19 Characteristics of non-party movements. 1+1
- They are led by voluntary sector organisations.
  - They do not involve political parties.
  - They do not contest elections.
  - They encourage direct and active participation by people in solving local issues (Any two)
- 20 Both in Punjab and Assam crisis, the common factor was responding to regional aspirations as well as finding solution through democratic negotiations. 1+1=2
- The uncommon aspect in both of these was that in the Punjab crisis the focus was on the demand of political autonomy for the region whereas in the Assam crisis the movement was against outsiders i.e. from Bangla Desh.
- 21 The two superpowers needed smaller allies due to following reasons : 1x4
1. Vital natural resources such as oil, gas and minerals
  2. Territories, which could be used as military bases
  3. Locations, which could be used for spying
  4. Economic support from small allies by way of providing troops and materials
  5. Ideological support from small allies in terms of loyalty to rival ideas.
- (Any four)

# CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS FOR CLASS 12 POLITICAL SCIENCE 2012- 2015



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