

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BAHADURGARH**

**CLASS-XII**

**SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**

**MM- 100**

**Time -3hrs**

**Total pages-04**

**General Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question numbers 1-5 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question numbers 6-10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question numbers 11-16 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question numbers 17-21 are of 5 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words.
6. Question numbers 22-27 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question no 24 is value based.

- 1 . On which ideology was the Soviet political system based? (1)
- 2 . Mention any two core values of a country. (1)
- 3 . What was the immediate outcome of the two nation theory? (1)
4. Which period of Indian politics has been referred to as ‘dangerous decade’? (1)
- 5 Was the anti-arrack movement a women’s movement? Give one argument to support your answer. (1)
6. What is SAARC? Write its one limitation . 1+1
7. Give any two examples of the American hegemony as a soft power. ( 2)
8. Why do we need international organizations? ( Write two reasons ) (2)
9. Which two challenges were the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa facing? ( 2)
10. Mention any two reasons due to which Janata Party won the elections of 1977. (2)
11. When and why was ‘Operation Enduring Freedom’ launched? 1+3
12. Mention any four factors that led to the rise of the Chinese economy. (4)
13. What are the reasons for growing concerns about the environment? (Mention Four ) (4)

14 . Mention about any four reasons ,why super power should have military alliance with smaller countries . (4)

15. "Governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters." Explain the statement with reference to the emergency period of 1975-77. ( 4)

16. 'Politics in India has succeeded in accepting regionalism as a part and parcel of democratic politics.' Justify the statement with four suitable arguments. (4)

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following question:

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilized manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body and probably destroy it.

**Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers, 15 October 1947**

1 Give an account of the background in which the letter was written and explain the challenge that Jawaharlal Nehru is referring to in it? (5)

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following question.

One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

1 Critically examine India's concerns and arguments about the composition of the Security Council. (5)

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following question.

While the cold war was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other, it was also rooted in the understanding that the destruction caused by the use of atom bombs is too costly for any country to bear. The logic is simple yet powerful. When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction unacceptable to each other, a full-fledged war is unlike

1 Explain the cold war scenario and reasons behind it not turning out to be a fullfledged war? (5)

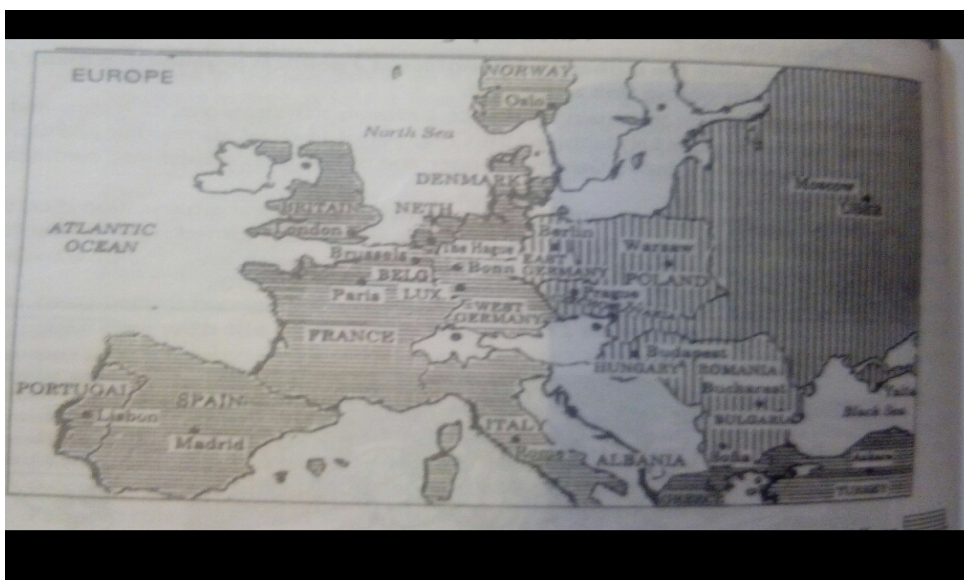
20. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions:



- i. Which event does the picture refer to? 2
- ii. Who is the lady in the picture? Why does she look so pleased? 2
- iii. Identify the man wearing the garland. 1

21. Study the given map showing how Europe was divided into rival alliances during the cold war and answer the following questions.

- i. Name the alliances represented by the countries shown by horizontal lines. 2
- ii. Name the alliances represented by the countries shown by vertical lines. 2
- iii. Name any two countries those did not belong to any of the two alliances. 1



22. What were the key controversies regarding development in India? ( All three ) 3x2

OR

Why did the Indian National Congress dominate the first three General Elections after independence? (6)

23. 'There is a difference in the approach towards environment between the countries of the North and the South'. Explain the statement with reference to the Earth Summit (1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997)? 6

OR

How has globalization affected India and what has been India's response? (6)

24. "India should not give up its policy of non-alignment and align with the United States." Give arguments in support or against this statement. (6)

OR

Mention the areas of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh. (6)

25. Evaluate the lessons that have been learnt from the popular movements in India along with examples. (6)

OR

Towards the end of 1980s ,few major changes took place in Indian political system .( mention about any 6 changes ) (6)

26. Why was Gorbachev forced to initiate reforms and how did it lead to the disintegration of the Soviet Union? (6)

OR

Explain how did the Cuban Missile Crisis drive the world on the brink of a nuclear war? (6)

27. What was the 'New world order' and how did it lead to the First Gulf War? (6)

OR

What makes the European Union a Supranational organization? ( Give 6 points ) (6)

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**Class XII**  
**Answer key**  
**set-1**  
**Political Science**

**TIME: 3 hrs**

**Total pgs-5**  
**MM: 100**

1. it was based on planned economy and dominance of state.

1

2. i. Sovereignty

ii. Territorial independence

.5+.5

3. Partition of India into two nation states i.e, India and Pakistan. 1
4. 1960's 1
5. Yes, it was a woman's movement because it was spearheaded by women and it focused on issues like dowry, domestic violence etc. 1
6. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (1985).It is a major regional initiative by the South Asian counties to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It is not successful as various conflicts between member nations. 2
7. i. Jeans culture  
ii. Pepsi, McDonald's. 2
8. i. International organizations are helpful in finding peaceful solutions of a dispute between countries  
ii. They are helpful in tackling issues like disease, global warming etc. for which everyone needs to work together. 2
9. i. Military conflict with neighbouring countries .  
ii. Internal military conflicts for e.g . Separatist movements 2
10. i. coming together of all the opposition parties at one platform to defeat Indira Gandhi.  
ii. excesses committed by the government during emergency, the non-democratic character of its rule. 2
11. As a part of its 'Global War On Terror', US launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' in 2001 against all those suspected to be behind 9/11 attack, mainly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. 4
12. i. Open door policy and economic reforms.  
ii. Four modernizations (agriculture, industry, science and technology, military) in 1973 by Zhou Enlai.  
iii. Elimination of trade barriers in SEZs.  
iv. Ended its political and economic isolation. 4
13. Environment concern is a very serious issue because of the following facts:  
i. cultivable area throughout the world is decreasing and losing in fertility.  
ii. water bodies due to pollution  
iii. rapid decline in the total amount of ozone in the earth's stratosphere.  
iv. global coastal pollution has increased due to land based activities. 4
14. i Unrestricted use of natural resources  
ii. They are used as military base  
iii. Super powers imposed their economic and political system over small countries  
iv. To extend their area of influences . 4
15. The defeat of Indian National Congress in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1977.The elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the emergency. The impact was severely felt in north India. This election was out and out contest between the supporters and opponents of emergency. The Janta Party

embraced a landslide victory and congress lost in almost every constituency in northern states. 4

16. . regional aspirations are a part of democratic politics; such expressions of regional issues are not abnormal.

ii. Best way to respond to regional aspirations is through negotiations rather than suppression.

Example of Mizoram.

iii. Significance of power-sharing. India has always given preference to power sharing by all regions.

iv. India has always allowed the political expressions of regional aspirations and never looked them down as anti-national tactics. 4

17. This letter was written by Nehru in 1947 when even after India was partitioned a large number of Hindus and Muslims were left behind as minorities on both sides of the border. The minorities were very large in numbers and couldn't go anywhere else. Nehru believed in a secular and democratic India. They should be given security and rights failing which it will become a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it. 5

18. India's concerns: a) the composition of the Security Council has been static for years.

b) It has affected the representative character of the Security Council.

c) The present strength of the General Assembly is 193 members today. (Explain)

India's arguments: a) it will become more representative in character. b) it will get sufficient support on the international stage. (any other relevant point) 5

19. Cold War:

Series of confrontation between the US and the USSR without actual fighting.

Different ideologies - Capitalism by the US and Communism(socialism) by the USSR.

Because of the logic of deterrence; neither of them could initiate war. No political gain from war.

Nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the anti-ballistic missile treaty. 5

20. i. The picture refers to the Presidential elections of 1969. This event finally led to the split in the congress party: congress (o) and congress (r).

ii. She is Mrs. Indira Gandhi , the then Prime Minister of India. She looks so pleased because the election resulted in the victory of the candidate she had nominated and supported.

iii. The man with the garland is Mr. V. V. Giri who had won the presidential election. 5

21. Western block alliances led by USA .They are the members of NATO

ii. Soviet block alliances led by USSR .They are the members of Warsaw pact

iii. Switzerland, Ireland and Austria are neutral members 2+2+1

22. The strategy of development in early years raised two key controversies in India. These included:

1) Agriculture vs industry: debate between planners as to which of these two was to be given priority in planning, agriculture or industry. (to be explained in detail)

2) Public vs private sector: two models of development--- capitalist and socialist. But the Indian model of mixed economy was criticized by both left and right groups. (to be explained in detail). 6

Or

22. Factors responsible for its dominance are:

i. Legacy of the national struggle—goodwill of popular brand name.

ii. Grassroot organization---its federal structure and internal democracy.

- iii. Support from powerful elites and socially influential groups.
- iv. Coalitional nature of the party----it drew people from all walks of life.
- v. Principle of accommodation and tolerance towards internal differences or ambitions within the party.
- vi. It had the advantage of being “first off the blocks” party. There was no other national level party and the opposition was weak and divided.

6

23. The Global south believes that global north is responsible for much of the environmental degradation as most of the developments and industrialization have taken place in the north only. Their contention is that they are still on the path of development and , therefore, should not be subjected to the same restrictions. Countries of the north have a larger responsibility of ecological conservation. This principle was accepted at the Rio Summit 1992 and is popularly called ‘common but differentiated responsibility’.

The Kyoto Protocol which is based on the principles of UNFCCC 1992 also sets targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.

6

Or

23. Impact of globalization on India: removal of trade barriers, reduction in taxes on goods ,encouraged the investors to invest in India. Better services in the communication sector, many food processing units have entered the Indian market , foreign exchange reserves have increased due to FDI.

India’s response to globalization: criticized by the leftists and the rightist wings or political parties, antiglobalization

movements, efforts to make globalization more fairer so that it creates opportunities for all and also to ensure that benefits of globalization are shared by all.

6

24. India should not give up its policy of non-alignment and align with the US because:

In favour:

- i. its closeness with US will affect its relations with other smaller and bigger powers around its region and in the world due to various reasons. India should instead lead a coalition of countries from the developing world.
- ii. India should focus on its own national interest and development, on removal of its internal and external challenges and work towards making itself safe, secure and prosperous without depending on any external power.
- iii. Hegemony is a temporary entity; it does not last forever. Balance of power politics over time reduces the relative power of the hegemon. India has to decide and adopt a mix of foreign policy strategies to deal with the US.

Against:

- i. NAM not relevant in post-cold war period anymore.
- ii. After the collapse of USSR, India suddenly became friendless and therefore needs to tilt towards US now, the only superpower left.
- iii. Convergence of interests between US and India – a historic opportunity for India.
- iv. It should take advantage of US hegemony because opposing the US or not aligning with US would only hurt India in the long run.

6

Or

- 24. Three areas of cooperation: a) Bangladesh is a part of India’s Look East policy
- b) co- operation on disaster management and environment issues
- c) economic relations have improved considerably.

Three areas of disagreement: a) river water dispute i.e. sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.

b) Indian government’s unhappiness over the denial of illegal immigration by Bangladesh.

c) Bangladesh's support to anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups.

6

25. Popular movements: lessons learnt:

- i. The history of popular movements helps us to understand the nature of democratic politics. These non-party movements are neither sporadic nor a problem.
- ii. Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. It has reduced the possibility of deep social conflict and dissatisfaction of such a group with democracy. Popular movements have been suggestive of new forms of participation which has broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy.
- iii. Most of the groups mobilized by these movements are poor, economically and socially backward sections of society. The frequency and methods used by these groups clearly highlight the fact that our democratic method does not have enough space for voices of these social groups.
- iv. It is because of marginalization that these groups have resorted to wars action and mobilization outside the electoral arena.
- v. Movements are not only about collective assertions or rallies and protests. These are a gradual coming together of people with similar demands, problems and expectations. These movements even make the people aware about their rights and the expectations they can have from the democratic institutions.
- vi. Social movements in India have been educative which has helped in expansion of democracy, rather than its distortion. For example, the right to information.

6

OR

25. We observe that many changes took place in 1980s such as Decline of congress system , Mandal issue ;more caste in reservation net ,New economic policy ,Demolition of disputed structure of Ayodhya Fight against Terrorism, Large parties had to woo smaller parties

26. Mikhail Gorbachev sought to reform the Soviet system to normalize relations with the West and to introduce democratic reform in the Soviet Union's system. He started the policies of economic and political reforms and took various steps to democratize the country. He wanted to check the rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR. However, his attempts at reforms proved futile and could not stop the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

6

OR

26.

- i. In April 1961, the USSR was worried that USA would attack Cuba and overthrow the government of Fidel Castro. Therefore, the leaders of Cuba decided to convert the country into a Russian base.
- ii. Consequently, the USSR placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. This strategic move put the USA for the first time, under the fire from close range.
- iii. This move of the USSR made the Americans aware of an imminent danger. The US president J.F.Kennedy was determined to get Nikita Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.
- iv. The American warships were ordered to intercept the Soviet ships heading towards Cuba. The overall situation became tense and volatile.
- v. The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous, for it would have been no ordinary war. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.

6

27.

- i. With the disappearance of Soviet Union in 1991, US remained the only dominant power. Its hegemony started developing at the international level.
- ii. In August 1990, Iraq disturbed the peace in the gulf region by attacking and annexing Kuwait. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to liberate Kuwait, the UN mandated its liberation by force. The US president George W. Bush hailed the emergence of a 'new world order'.
- iii. A massive coalition force from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in the first Gulf war.
- iv. This UN operation was known as 'operation desert storm'. It was a totally US dominated invasion.

6

OR

27. EU has considerable political, military and diplomatic influence:

- i. EU with a GDP of over \$ 12 trillion (2005) is the biggest economy in the world surpassing even that of US.
- ii. Its currency Euro can pose a serious threat to the hegemony of US dollar.
- iii. EU's share of world trade is three times bigger than that of US.
- iv. The economic power of EU gives it power to influence its neighbours as well as Asian and African countries.
- v. Its members Britain and France are permanent members of the UNSC. Several non-permanent members of UNSC are also from EU. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies such as US position on Iran's nuclear program.
- vi. Militarily, the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defense is second after the US.

6

## Delhi Public School Bahadurgarh

### SAMPLE PAPER

**Time -3 hrs**

**Class XII Subject – Political Science**

**MM-100**

**Set-2**

**General Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Question number 1 to 5 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question number 6 to 10 are of 2 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question number 11 to 16 are of 4 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question number 17 to 21 are of 5 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 22 to 27 are of 6 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
7. Question number 17 is value based.

1. What does the European Union flag stand for ? (1)
2. Correct and rewrite the following : (1)  
The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members Can 'veto' any decision of the Security Council.
3. What is meant by 'territorial security' ? (1)
- 4 Who proposed the Two-Nation Theory ? (1)
- 5 . What was the Anti-Arrac movement ? (1)
6. How can NATO be a constraint in the exercise of the US hegemony ? (2)
- 7 Mention two major policy decisions that changed Chinese economy. 1+1
8. Give any two reasons why the US and other western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in Pakistan. 1+1
9. Highlight any two cultural consequences of globalization. 1+1
- 10 . Identify one similarity and one difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during the 1980s. 1+1
11. Write about the 9/11 series of US attacks . (4)
12. "Democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia". Comment by giving four suitable examples (4)
13. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian Politics ? (4)
14. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save planet Earth. Substantiate the statement in the light of the ongoing negotiations between the north and The south on environment issues . (4)
15. In which areas Globalisation is not beneficial ?(any four) (4)
16. How was the Congress (O) different from Congress (R) ? (Any two differences) 2+2
17. Argue for or against the following proposition. (4)  
a) Indira Gandhi left no option except to impose emergency.
18. Look at the given cartoon and answer the following question 1+2+2

- (a) To which treaty does cartoon refer ?
- (b) How can we say that we were non-aligned even after signing treaty with the Soviet Union ?
- (c) To counteract with which rival forces of India was this treaty signed ?

19.

3+2

- (a) Locate the three social and political regions of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) How does Kashmir issue involve external and internal matter ?

20. What do you mean by the Arenas of the Cold War ? Write a detailed note on it. (5)

21. What were the major differences in the approach towards development at the time of Independence ? Has the debate been resolved ? (5)

22. What is Non-Congressism ? Discuss it in the light of Indian Political scene of 1967. 2+2+2

Mention Indira Gandhi's strategy towards the challenges .

Or

Examine the background of the Emergency of 1975. (6)

23. Do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy ? Justify your answer with examples (6)

Or

State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989. What different configurations of political parties these differences led to ? (6)

24. What were the objective behind the formation of ASEAN in 1967 ? (6)

Or

Why did two superpowers ned smaller allies during the Cold War ? Give any three re 3x2

25. Explain India's Improving relationship with China.

Or

What were the factors that led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early of 1970? (6)

26 ' Coalition Government is a bane or boon for democracy in India' Explain any three arguments in Support of Your answer. 3x2

Or

What was Cuba Missile Crises ? Explain in detail to the context of cold war . (6)

27 Why is the European Union Considered a highly influencial regional organisationi in the economic , political and military fields ? 3x2

Or

Write any three cosquences of cold War in detail . (6)

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