

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – Set II
POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE – 028)
CLASS – XII (2015-16)

TIME: 3 HRS

M: M: 100

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Question numbers 1 to 5 are of 1 mark each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- Question numbers 6 to 10 are of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- Question numbers 11 to 16 are of 4 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question numbers 17 to 21 are of 5 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- Question numbers 22 to 27 are of 6 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Identify the country that was first to liberalize its economy in the South Asian region. 1
2. Define Globalisation. 1
3. Why were the Indian leaders reluctant in accepting the principle of linguistic reorganization of states of Indian Union just after Independence? 1
4. What in your opinion was the main reason behind the dissolution of Janta party in 1980? 1
5. Give one reason in support of the construction of Sardar Sarover Dam on river narmada. 1
6. In spite of being a major threat to international peace and security, nuclear weapons did play an important role in deterring the outbreak of III world war during cold war period. Comment. 2
7. Non alignment policy should not be equated with the policy of isolationism. Do you agree with the above statement? Support your stand with two suitable arguments. 2

8. Mention any four reforms proposed by UNCTAD in 1972 to reform the global trading system. 2
9. Do you agree with the opinion that Globalization leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. Elaborate your answer with two suitable arguments. 2
10. How have different social and pressure groups resisted against globalization in India? 2
11. Mention the various steps undertaken by IMF and World Bank to make a total transition from communism to capitalism in Russia, East European countries and Central Asian republics of erstwhile USSR. 4
12. Examine the reasons responsible for the disintegration of USSR. 4
13. How was Chinese path of market economy different from the one adopted in Russia? 4
14. The concept of cooperative security is more effective in dealing with various contemporary threats to security. Justify the statement with any four suitable points. 4
15. What were the major land reforms initiated by the government of India? Why some of these land reforms became unsuccessful in India? 4
16. Highlight the crucial issues over which a broad consensus have emerged amongst different political parties in India. 4
17. Read the passage and answer the following questions:
- The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. This was also called the Earth Summit... What was obvious at the Rio summit was the rich and the developed countries of the first world generally referred to as the 'Global North' were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and the developing countries of the III world called the 'Global South... The differences in their approach culminated into the adoption of the principle called "Common but differentiated responsibilities".
- a. Why was the environmental concern of the first world different from that of the III world? 2
- b. In what ways the principle of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' helped in addressing and overcoming the differences between the 'Global North' and 'Global South'? 3
18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The first general election was the first big test of democracy in a poor & illiterate country. Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate. By that time, many countries in Europe had not given voting rights to all women. In this context India's experiment with universal

adult franchise appeared to be very bold and risky. An Indian editor called it “the biggest gamble in history”. Organiser, a magazine wrote that JawaharLal Nehru “would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India”...but when the general elections were held it was admired equally by the observers outside India also. The Indian experiment had proved the critics wrong. It in fact became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

- a) How first general elections of 1952 became a major landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? 2
- b) What problems did election commission confront while holding the first general elections in the country? 3

19. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis because it had its origin in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the Parliament and the Judiciary...The emergency at once brought out both the weaknesses and strengths of Indian democracy. These critical years of emergency taught the most valuable and lasting lessons for the generations to come.

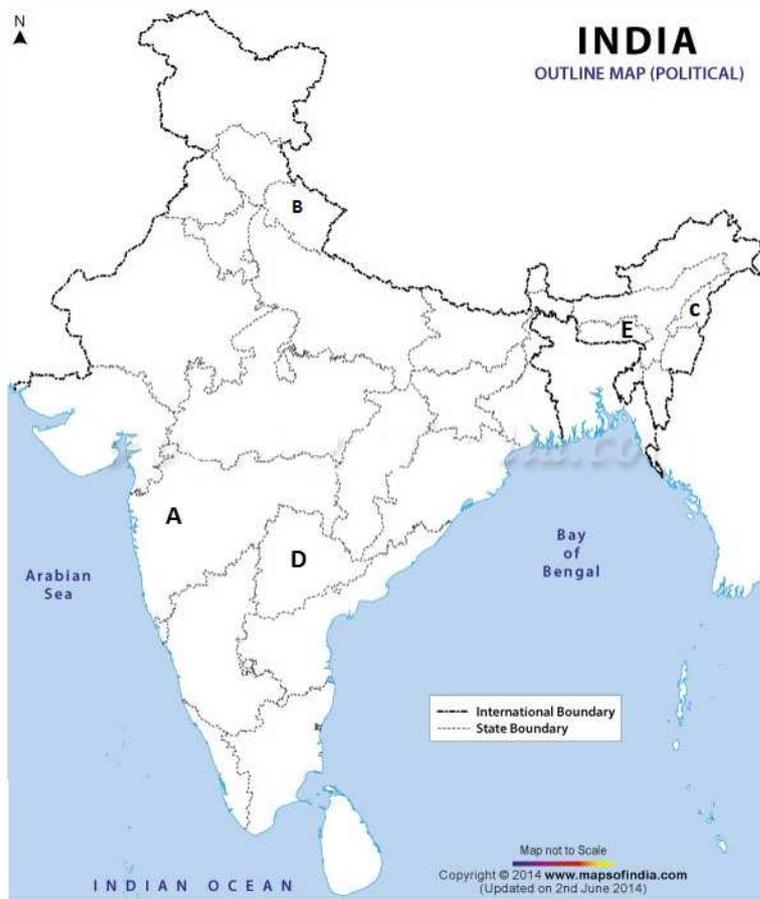
- a) On what ground did Indira Gandhi impose National emergency in India? 1
- b) Which two developments further added tensions between Judiciary and executive other than constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the Parliament and judiciary? 2
- c) State any two important lessons learnt from the emergency period in India. 2

20. On the basis of your interpretation of the cartoon given below, answer the following questions:



- I. Do you consider China effective enough to challenge the pre eminent position of US in the world? Evaluate China's role as an alternative centre of power to US in this direction. 3
- II. Suggest any two effective strategies to deal with US hegemony in the contemporary world order. 2

21. In the given political map of India, five places are marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer book along with their serial numbers and the alphabet concerned.



- i. A state which declared its Independence from India in 1951
- ii. A state that was carved out of Assam in 1972
- iii. A state where chipko movement was carried out
- iv. A latest state of Indian Union
- v. A state where an organization of Dalit Panthers was formed.

22. Explain any three factors that are responsible the failure of building a stable democratic rule in Pakistan. (2+2+2)

OR

Describe the series of events that led to the formation of Bangladesh.

6

23. Although UN has failed to act as an effective check on the hegemony of US, nations prefer its continuation. Suggest any three suitable arguments to justify the relevance of UN in the post cold war era. (2+2+2)

OR

Highlight any three important changes that have been brought about at the international level after the end of cold war.

24. How the process of formation of states on the basis of language changed the nature of democratic politics in India? 6

OR

Examine the three challenges that India faced at the time of Independence. (2+2+2)

25. In spite of strongly propagating for nuclear disarmament since Independence, India herself became nuclear in 1998. Analyze the reasons behind this development and also highlight important features of India's nuclear policy. (3+3)

OR

In spite of improved economic ties with China in the post cold war period, much of hostility in Sino Indian relations revolve around the issues of Tibet conflict and border dispute. In the light of the above statement explain the origin of both the conflicts. (3+3)

26. The socio - economic and political context of 1967 elections had a profound impact on its electoral verdict. In the light of the above statement explain the context of 1967 elections. 6

OR

Analyze the reasons responsible for the spilt of congress in 1969.

27. Throw some light on the internal dimension of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. 6

OR

Examine the growth and characteristics of BhartiyaKisan Union.