

# **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1**

**Class – XII**

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Time allowed: 3hrs**

**Maximum Marks: 70**

### **General Instructions:**

- i. All questions are compulsory.
  - ii. Question numbers **1-5 are of 1 marks each**. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
  - iii. Question numbers **6-10 are of 2 marks each**. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
  - iv. Question numbers **11-16 are of 4 marks each**. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
  - v. Question numbers **17-21 are of 5 marks each**. The answers to this question should not exceed 150 words.
  - vi. Question numbers **22-27 are of 6 marks each**. The answers to this question should not exceed 150 words.
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1. Is NAM neutral? (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? (2)
  7. Give any two examples of the American hegemony as a soft power. (2)
  8. Why do we need international organizations? (2)
  9. Which two challenges are 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? (4)
  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? (4)
  14. What kinds of difficulties were involved in the process of partition? (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 suitable arguments. (4)

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: (5)

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 politic and probably destroy it.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers, 15 October 1947

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

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: (5)

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.

Critically examine India's concerns and arguments about the composition of the Security Council.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: 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 unlikely. (5)

Explain the cold war scenario and reasons behind it not turning out to be a full-fledged war?

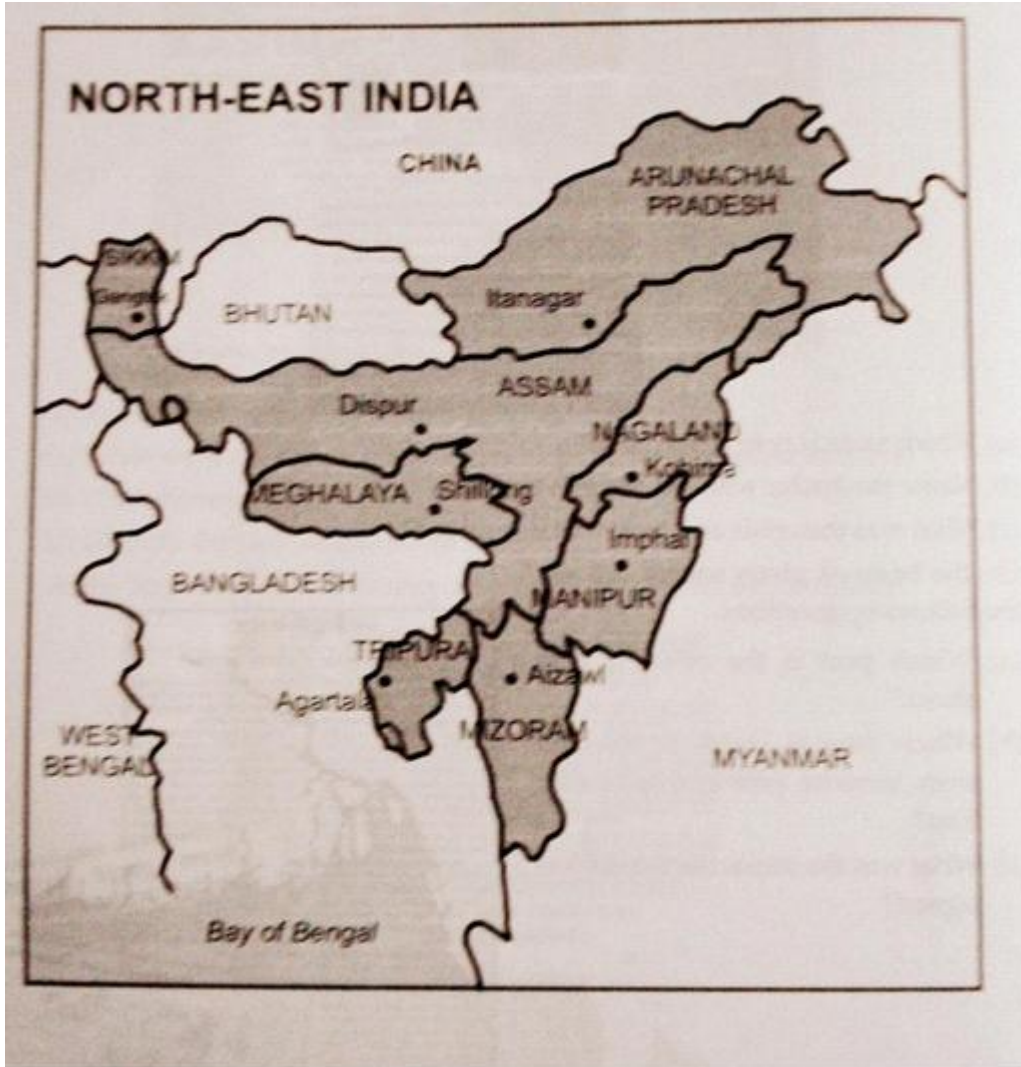
20. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions: (5)



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

21. Study the map carefully and answer the questions given below.(5)

i.	Name the seven sister so f north-east.	2
ii.	What is the problem against outsiders in this region?	2
iii.	Name the two states where the secession ist movements started.	1



22. What were the key controversies regarding development in India?

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?

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.

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

OR

"After the elections in 1989 an era of coalitions started in which political parties are not aligning or realigning on the basis of ideologies." Explain the statement.

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?

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 highly influential regional organization?