

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code-028)

CLASS – XII

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2014-15)

TIME: 3 hrs

MM: 100

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 this question should not exceed 150 words.
6. Question numbers 22-27 are of **6 marks** each. The answers to this question should not exceed 150 words.

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:

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?

5

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

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.

5

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.

Explain the cold war scenario and reasons behind it not turning out to be a full-fledged 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 map carefully and answer the questions given below.

- i. Name the seven sisters of north-east. 2
- ii. What is the problem against outsiders in this region? 2
- iii. Name the two states where the secessionist movements started. 1



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

6

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

"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. 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 highly influential regional organization? 6

**Marking Scheme for the Sample Paper
Political Science (028)
Class XII**

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1. No. NAM is not neutrality because neutrality means staying out of wars whereas NAM countries were involved in wars but at the same time promoted world peace. Neutrality does not aim at ending wars.
2. i. Sovereignty
ii. Territorial independence
3. Partition of India into two nation states i.e, India and Pakistan.
4. 1960's
5. Yes, it was a woman's movement because it was spearheaded by women and it focused on issues like dowry, domestic violence etc.
6. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (1985).It is a major regional initiative by the South Asian countries to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.
7. i. Jeans culture
ii. Pepsi, McDonald's.
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.
9. i. Military conflict with neighbouring countries .
ii. Internal military conflicts for e.g . Separatist movements
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.
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.
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.

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.

14. i. areas of Muslim majority were not clearly delineated. As a compromise, Pakistan was to have two zones: west and east separated by a long expanse of Indian territory.

ii. opposition to the two-nation theory within Muslim areas e.g. opposition by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

iii. bifurcation of certain areas like Punjab and Bengal difficult, very traumatic.

iv. problem of minorities on both sides; minorities had to leave at short notice, scenes of violence.

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.

16. i. 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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

21. i. The seven sisters: Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya.

ii. The large influx or migration into north-east gave rise to a special kind of problems. These outsiders are from neighbouring regions who are thought to be encroachers on the scarce resources of north-east for example the Assamese movement against the illegal Bengali Muslim refugees from Bangladesh.

iii. Nagaland and Mizoram.

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).

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.

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.

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, anti-globalization 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.

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.

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.

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.

OR

25. We observe that since 1989, parties with difference in ideologies join in alliance because they focus on power sharing. Such alliances are NDA and UPA, Popular United Front consisting of Akali Dal, CPI, CPI (M), SSP, Republican Party and Bhartiya Jansangh in Punjab (assembly election 1967), Grand Alliance of 1971's general election, Alliance of Congress with CPI, etc.

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.

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.

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.

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.
