

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4

Political Science (028)

Class XII (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1. Arrange the following in chronological order: [1]
 - i. India joined United Nations
 - ii. Sign of 51 countries on United Nations Charter
 - iii. Establishment of International Atomic Energy Agency
 - iv. Establishment of World Trade Organisation

a) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)	b) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
c) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)	d) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

2. The main objective of the second five-year plan was _____. [1]

a) Industrial development	b) Growth with social justice
c) Agricultural growth	d) Social services

8. Which two major crises were faced by India during the tenure of Lal Bahadur Shastri? [1]
- a) Political and economic crisis b) War and communalism
c) Failed monsoon and political crisis d) War and food crisis
9. To which policy Nehru favoured? [1]
- a) Democratic b) Secularism
c) Disarmament d) Non-alignment
10. **Assertion (A):** The Berlin wall was built in 1961. [1]
Reason (R): Germany was a friend of allied countries.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
11. The reorganization of the North-East was completed by _____. [1]
- a) 1947 b) 1991
c) 1982 d) 1972
12. In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders? [1]
- a) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed b) General Yahya Khan
c) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. Analyse any one reason for considering NPT of 1968 as an arms control treaty. [2]
14. State any two major political happenings of 1984 in India. [2]
15. Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? [2]
16. What does 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' stand for in Indian politics? [2]

17. Examine any four factors that have influenced India's foreign policy. [2]
18. In spite of token representation in the Indian legislatures during the fifties, what role did the opposition parties play? [2]

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. How do per capita income and population growth affect the economic disparity in the world? Suggest ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level. [4]
20. How far did the UN perform its role successor fully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain. [4]
21. What is meant by **Common but differentiated responsibilities**? How could we implement the idea? [4]

OR

Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect?

22. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components? [4]

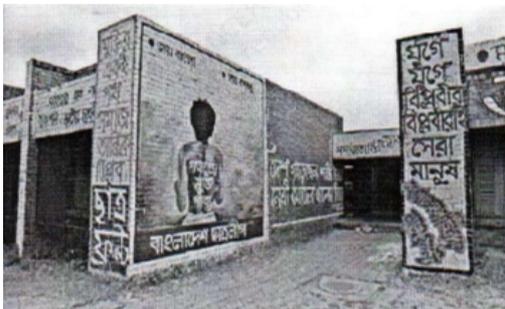
OR

Analyse any three demerits of Globalization.

23. What were the main provisions of the Punjab accord? In what way can they be the basis for further tensions between the Punjab and its neighbouring States? [4]

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow: [4]



- i. The given picture belongs to which one of the following countries?
- a. Myanmar
 - b. Nepal
 - c. Bangladesh

d. Sri Lanka

ii. The memorial shown in the picture is located at which one of the following places?

a. Shantiniketan

b. Calcutta University

c. Burma University

d. Dhaka University

iii. When did the incident related to the picture happen?

a. 1950

b. 1975

c. 1982

d. 1987

iv. Which military ruler was the cause for this memorial?

a. General Musharraf

b. Lt.General H.M. Ershad

c. Ziaur Rahman

d. Zia-ul-Haq

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:- [4]

i. The states where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.

ii. State which is related with article 370 of the Indian constitution.

iii. State from where the J.P. Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in 1974.

iv. State which is highly affected the Naxalites.



26. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]**
(1+1+2)

A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on a universal adult franchise. In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur, there were sharp differences over the question of the merger of Manipur with India. While the state Congress wanted the merger, other political parties were opposed to this. The Government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt.

i. Which of the following is the ruler of the Manipur?

- a. Hari Singh
- b. Bodhachandra Singh
- c. Hari Chandra Meitei
- d. Chong Meitei

ii. Which Indian states were first to held elections on universal adult suffrage?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Manipur
- d. Punjab

iii. What were the key events leading to Manipur's merger with India, and how did the lack of consultation with the Legislative Assembly affect public sentiment?

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. Mention major tensions and conflicts that took place in the former Soviet republics. [6]
What are their results?

OR

Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

28. Discuss Indo-China relations. [6]

OR

Highlight any three steps taken by China to improve its economy.

29. Write a short note on Dalit Politics. [6]

OR

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

30. Highlight the legacy of Janata Government which came into power after end of the Emergency of 1975-77. [6]

OR

The anti-Emergency wave does not adequately describe the mode of the 1977 elections. Describe in detail.

Solution
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SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1.

(d) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

Explanation:

(ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

2. **(a)** Industrial development

Explanation:

Industrial development

3.

(b) 1950

Explanation:

1950

4. **(a)** NITI Aayog

Explanation:

National Institute of Transforming India came into existence and replaced planning commission.

5. **(a)** (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

Explanation:

(a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

6. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

7.

(b) 1910

Explanation:

1910

8.

(d) War and food crisis

Explanation:

War and food crisis

9.

(d) Non-alignment

Explanation:

Non-alignment

10.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

A is true but R is false.

11.

(d) 1972

Explanation:

The reorganisation of the North-East was completed by 1972. But this was not the end of autonomy demands in this region. In Assam, for example, communities like the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas wanted separate States.

12.

(c) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Explanation:

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. **Reason: Limiting Nuclear Proliferation**

The **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968** is considered an arms control treaty primarily because it aims to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. The treaty has three main pillars:

1. **Non-Proliferation:** The NPT seeks to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon technology. Non-nuclear weapon states agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons, while nuclear-weapon states commit to halting their nuclear arms race and pursuing disarmament.

By controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the NPT aims to enhance global security and reduce the risk of nuclear conflict, thereby contributing to arms control and promoting international stability.

14. Two major political happenings of 1984 in India are:

i. The assassination of Indira Gandhi: Rajiv Gandhi led the Congress to a massive victory in the Lok Sabha elections held immediately thereafter in 1984.

ii. Lok Sabha elections were held: The party won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election.

15. Indigenous people require special protection to protect their rights due to the following reasons:

1. Indigenous have paid a huge cost for development. They are the largest group among the people displaced by various developmental projects since independence.

2. Issues related to the rights of indigenous people have been neglected as people of varied cultures from various parts of the world overcome them.

3. These people have a threat to their survival due to the loss of land which is the main source of their livelihood.
16. 1. The phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' implied amazing feat of floor crossing achieved by Gaya Lal, an MLA in Haryana, in 1967.
2. He changed his party thrice in fortnight, from Congress to United Front, back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again.
 3. This incident became the subject of numerous joke and cartoon. Later, the Constitution was amended to prevent defections.
 4. Now, the Constitution has been amended to prevent this practice under 'Anti Defection Law'.
17. Here are four factors influencing India's foreign policy:
- i. **Historical Legacy:** India's colonial past and the struggle for independence shaped its desire for self-reliance and non-alignment during the Cold War. This has evolved into a more strategic approach in recent years.
 - ii. **Security Concerns:** Border disputes with Pakistan and China, along with regional instability, influence India's defense spending and strategic partnerships.
 - iii. **Economic Growth:** India's growing economy has led to a more assertive foreign policy, with a focus on energy security, trade partnerships, and regional economic integration.
 - iv. **Global Power Shift:** India seeks a larger role on the world stage, aiming for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council and collaborating with other major powers to address global challenges.
18. The opposition parties play the following roles:
- i. Played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.
 - ii. Opposition parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party.
 - iii. This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. High per capita income and low population growth make rich states of rich social groups get richer whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer.

Suggestion:

- i. Poverty manage.
- ii. Migration.
- iii. Refugee movements.
- iv. Control epidemics.

For Example: By 2003, an estimated crore people were infected with HIV, AIDS worldwide, two-thirds of them in Africa and half of the rest in South Asia. In North America and other industrialised countries, new drug therapies dramatically lowered the death rate from HIV, AIDS in the late 1990s. But these treatments were too expensive to help poor regions like Africa where it has proved to be a major factor in driving the region back into deeper poverty.

20. Though the UN has failed in preventing any related wars and miseries, despite the nations require its continuation due to the following reasons to promote international peace and understanding:
1. Interdependence and globalisation is not possible without the international organisations such as the UN.
 2. To enhance cooperation on the issues of poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, crime rate etc.
 3. To provide financial assistance to developing countries to stabilise economy all over the world, the UN and its specialized agencies are always required.
 4. The UN works as a forum to solve any international dispute among nations and sort out the best possible.
21. Common but differentiated responsibilities mean that the state shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. We could implement the idea with the help of conventions and declarations:
- i. The Rio-Summit held in June 1992 produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of developed practices called Agenda 21.
 - ii. The Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming - the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

OR

India plays a dominating role among the Asian countries on environmental issues:

- i. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. India followed the 'principle common but differentiated responsibility' because India is the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.
- ii. India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC. Neither does it seem fair to impose

restrictions on India when the country's rise per capita carbon emissions by 2030 is likely to still represent less than half the world average of 3.8 tonnes in 2000.

- iii. The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012. And India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.
- iv. The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes i.e. National Auto fuel Policy, The Electricity Act 2003, The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 etc.

22. The worldwide interconnectedness means that the different countries are interconnected with each other as a result of flow among countries.

These flows could be of various kinds:

- i. Flows of ideas moving from one part of the world to another
- ii. Flow capital shunted between two or more places
- iii. Flow of commodities being traded across borders
- iv. People moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The worldwide interconnectedness is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flow.

OR

Analyse any three demerits of Globalization

- i. **Political Consequences:** It has affected the traditional conceptions of state sovereignty. The old "Welfare State" is now giving way to minimalist state. The increased role of MNCs leads to reduction in the capacity of governments to take their decisions on their own.
- ii. **Economic Consequences:**
 - It benefits only a small section of the society.
 - It has led to forced Globalization leading to economic ruin for the weaker countries.
 - Many call it re-colonisation of the world.
- iii. **Cultural Consequences:**
 - It leads to the rise of a uniform culture called homogenisation.
 - Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world.
 - It leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

23. The election in 1984, the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with Akali leaders. Punjab Accord, also known as the Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord was an agreement signed between the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, the then President of Akali Dal in July 1985. It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab, a separate commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana, and a tribunal would be set up to decide the

sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan. The agreement also provided for compensation to and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab.

They can be the basis for further tensions between Punjab and its neighbouring States as:

- i. Militancy and counter-insurgency violence led to excesses by the police and violations of human rights.
- ii. Politically, it led to a fragmentation of the Akali Dal.
- iii. The central government had to impose president's rule in the State and the normal electoral and political process was suspended.
- iv. To restore the political process in the atmosphere of suspicion and violence was not easy.
- v. Militancy was eventually eradicated by the security forces. The alliance of Akali Dal and the BJP scored a major victory in 1997.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Answer the questions are as follow:

- i. Bangladesh
- ii. Dhaka University
- iii. 1987
- iv. Lt. General H.M.Ershad

25.	i	Andhra Pradesh	B
	ii	Jammu and Kashmir	D
	iii	Bihar	C
	iv	Chhattisgarh	A

26. i. (b) Hari Chandra Meitei

ii. (c) Manipur

iii. Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh signed the Instrument of Accession before Independence, maintaining internal autonomy. After elections in 1948, sharp differences arose over merging with India. The Government of India pressured the Maharaja to sign the Merger Agreement in 1949 without consulting the Legislative Assembly, leading to widespread anger and resentment in Manipur that continues to resonate today.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. i. Major tensions and conflicts that took place were as given below:

- a. In Russia, two republics Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements.
- b. In central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for 10 years until 2001.

- c. In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
 - d. In Georgia, civil war broke out as the two provinces demanded independence.
 - e. There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Georgia.
 - f. There are river disputes in the region.
- ii. Results: All these tensions and conflicts have led to instability, making life difficult for an ordinary citizen.

OR

The causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 were as given below:

- i. **Economic stagnation:** The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. This led to huge expenditure and economic stagnation.
 - ii. **Knowledge about the advance of the West:** The citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. They came to know about the disparities between their system and the system of the West.
 - iii. **Stagnation in administration and political sphere:** The Communist Party had ruled the Soviet Union for 70 years but was not accountable to the people. The administration was bureaucratic and authoritarian. There was no place for dissent. There was too much corruption. There was no system to correct mistakes. Party leaders enjoyed more privileges than ordinary citizens.
28. The relations with China experience friendly gestures from India as India signed popular 'Panchsheel' to develop Indo-China relations in 1954 and advocated China's membership to the United Nations still, after 1957, various contentious issues arose in Indo-China relations:
- i. Soon after the independence, both states were involved in differences arising from Chinese take over of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino Indian border.
 - ii. Both were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over territorial claims mainly in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai chin region of Ladakh.
 - iii. After Panchsheel, attack by China on India in 1962, to occupy larger territories of India, and created a great humiliation.
 - iv. Assistance of China over Pakistan's nuclear programme also created differences among countries.
 - v. Military relations of China with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to Indian interests.
- All these mentioned differences or disputes could be resolved for greater cooperation as if:

- Both the countries would have made some more efforts to revive harmonious attitude between themselves.
- Both the countries would have move hand-in-hand to fight against terrorism, nuclear race and economic disparities.
- Both countries would have developed mutual understanding and respect.
- Hence, both of them would have signed agreements on cultural exchange and cooperation in science and technology.

OR

The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. Steps taken by China are:

- **Ended Isolation:** China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
- **Moderisation:** Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations' (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
- **Adopted Open Door Policy:** By 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China.
- Privatisation of Industries, Agriculture
- Trade barriers were eliminated.
- Creation of special economic zones
- Accession to WTO

(explain any THREE points)

29. **Dalit Politics:** A very important development of 1993 has been the emergence of the Bahujan Samaj Party of Kanshi Ram in Uttar Pradesh. Kanshi Ram has been involved in organising the Dalits in North India during the 1980s and the BSP actively participated in the Punjab State Assembly elections of 1985 but it did not meet with much success. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, the BSP met with a very limited electoral success during the elections of 1989 and 1991. The BSP won a few State Assembly and Lok Sabha seats from Uttar Pradesh in 1989 and 1991, and it was considered as a 'spoiler' because it succeeded in dividing the Dalit votes. But in 1993, the alliance between Mulayam Singh and Kanshi Ram has brought rich electoral and political dividends to Kanshi Ram.

The emergence of Dalit politics in Uttar Pradesh during 1993 has special significance because caste politics in India has a mixed journey of success and failure. The mobilization of Dalits has been going on in India throughout the 20th century, and in 1991, V.P Singh dramatically announced the reservation of seats in public services for the backward castes on the basis of Mandal Commission's recommendations.

OR

- a. In the decade of eighties, the country witnessed main developments which had a long-lasting impact on politics:
 - i. Rise of Other Backward Classes as a political force.
 - ii. Decision of the National Front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and subsequent stir.
 - iii. Rise of politics based on religious identity and debate about secularism and democracy.
 - iv. Babri Masjid's demolition.
 - v. Anti-Muslim riots in Gujarat.
 - vi. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
 - vii. End of Congress dominance and beginning of an era of coalition politics.

- b. These issues led to different configurations of political parties as mentioned below :
 - i. The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes. Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertions as well. All political parties began to support reservation of seats for the backward classes in education and employment.
 - ii. This gave rise to an era of coalition politics. Coalition governments were formed i.e., National Front in 1989, the United Front in 1996 and 1997, the NDA in 1997, BJP led coalition in 1998, NDA in 1999 and the UPA in 2004 and 2009.

30. Janata Party Government came to power after the 1977 election. It was the first party after independence who defeated Congress v in the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress could win only 154 seats. Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats.

The legacy of emergency was felt in every sphere of people's life and politics: Between the elections of 1977 and 1980, the party system had changed dramatically. The Congress party identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party. The concept of non-Congression was created among oppositions parties. In an indirect manner, the issues of welfare of the backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977. The results of 1977 elections were at least partly due to a shift among the backward castes of north India. The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of a constitutional crisis because it had its origins in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the parliament and the judiciary.

The legacy of Janata Government which came into power after the emergency of 1977 is highlighted in points below:

- i. Fundamental Right of the property was made a legal right.
- ii. The status and powers of Judiciary were restored.
- iii. Fundamental Rights were made superior in comparison to the Directive Principles of State Policy.

iv. 44th amendment was passed by the Janata Party and all the negative features of 42nd amendment were corrected.

OR

The Congress benefited during the elections because the voter identified it with the National Movement. The Congress benefited because it had tall leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru. Congress inherited the organizational structure which was developed during the freedom struggle, and this organization helped the Congress during the post-independence elections. The opposition parties were weak compared to Congress. The opposition vote was split, with the result that the Congress formed a government with a minority of the votes polled but a majority of seats filled. The Congress had all the advantages of leadership, organization, weak opposition parties, apart from being the inheritor of Indian nationalism. A significant difference between Nehru and post-Nehru electoral politics is a demanding voter who wants governmental performance and not empty promises of the rhetoric of socialism. The voters punished the Congress Party in 1967 and humiliated again during the 1977 Lok Sabha elections. The punishment was so severe that Mrs. Gandhi herself was defeated in her own constituency. The anti-Emergency wave does not adequately describe the mode of the 1977 elections. Mrs. Gandhi emerged as a protector of the poor in 1971, and she was punished in 1977 for oppression and repression. The scheduled castes, the women and the Muslims rejected Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1977. If the 1977 elections were a 'wave' it was a wave of anger, repulsion, and hatred against the Emergency regime whose main architect was Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her son, the extra-constitutional centre of power, Sanjay Gandhi. While the north Indian voters revolted against the Emergency.