

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2019-2020)
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS XII

Time allowed: 3Hrs.

Max Marks-80

General Instructions:-

- a) All questions are compulsory.
- b) Question nos. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
- c) Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
- d) Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
- e) Question nos. 28 to 30 carry 5 marks each. Two passage based questions and one picture based question. should not exceed 150 words each.
- f) Question no 31 is a map –based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
- g) Question nos. 32 to 34 carry 6 marks each. Each with an internal choice. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.

	SECTION-A	
Q1.	Complete the following in a meaningful way: - What are safety nets? OR In 1945 the Allied forces included the US_____ USSR and _____.	1 (Remembering)
Q2..	Which event in 1989 led to the unification of Germany?	1 (Remembering)
Q3.	Correct the statement and re write: - The first world was the communist countries and the third world was the capitalist countries.	1 (understanding)
Q4.	Name any two founder leaders of NAM?_____.	1 (Remembering)

Q5.	Which state was carved out of Assam from the following- I. Meghalaya ii.Sikkim iii.Manipur iv.Tripura	1 (application)
Q6.	What was the main purpose of launching Operation Enduring freedom?	1 (application/ understanding)
Q7.	The strategy of staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible is also known as-----.	1 (application)
Q8.	Informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative interaction among members of South East Asian Nations is also called-----.	1 (application)
Q9.	Identify the country----- Where the Monarch worked to weed out militants and guerrillas from north-eastern India that operated in his country with a view to help India.	1 (Remembering)
Q10.	Which of the following countries had an issue related to the migration of Rohingyas? a) Nepal b) Bhutan c)Myanmar d)China	1 (HOTS)
Q11.	Complete the sentence--- The Rio Summit recommended a list of development practices called-----.	1 (HOTS)
Q12.	The famous speech delivered by JawaharLal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August, 1947 has come to be called as----- -----.	1 (Remembering)

Q13.	Which institution has replaced the planning commission?	1 (remembering)
Q14.	Name the person with whom would you associate the following slogans? a. Aya Ram and Gaya Ram _____ b. Total Revolution _____	1 (application)
Q15.	Select the correct option: - The Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971 a. Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40. b. Had a clear ideological programme. c. Had a grand finish in the 1970 elections. d. Proved to be a grand success.	1 (application)
Q16.	Select the correct option for the leader and the country that helped to reach the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan: I. India, Nehru b. USSR, Kosygin c. Egypt, Nasser d. Indonesia, Sukarno	1 (HOTS)
Q17.	Correct and rewrite the statement----- Ravi, Beas river dispute was resolved between Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand.	1 (understanding)
Q18.	Identify the organisation that brokered the Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan.	1 (HOTS)
Q19.	At the time of Independence, Indian leaders were committed to the aims of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and _____.	1 (understanding)
Q20.	Correct the following sentence and rewrite it-- On June 1977, Prime Minister Morarji Desai recommended the	1 (Remembering)

	imposition of the emergency to GyaniZail Singh.	
	SECTION-B	
Q21.	Mention any two main objectives of the United Nations.	2 (understanding)
Q22.	Highlight two arenas of Cold War along with example of each.	2 (application)
Q23.	Explain with the help of an example the meaning of Anti-Congressism.	2 (HOTS)
	SECTION-C	
Q24.	Describe the objectives of Iraq invasion by the US..	4 (Remembering)
Q25.	Highlight the role of Jawaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of India in the formation of India's foreign policy.	4 (understanding)
Q26.	Analyse any four challenges faced by Election Commission of India before the first General Election. OR Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why?	1x4 (Evaluation) 1+3
Q27.	You are an important leader of Farmers' agitation. The Government authorities ask you to present any two demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.	4 (HOTS)
	SECTION-D	
Q28.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow--	5 (application)



- What does lion in the cartoon represent ?What does it believe ?
- What does tiger in the cartoon represent? What is its demand?
- Which country's problem is depicted here? Which dilemma of government is represented by this cartoon?
- Name the external powers that helped to resolve issues.

Question

To be attempted only by visually impaired students

'In spite of the ongoing conflict, Srilanka recorded development".
Comment

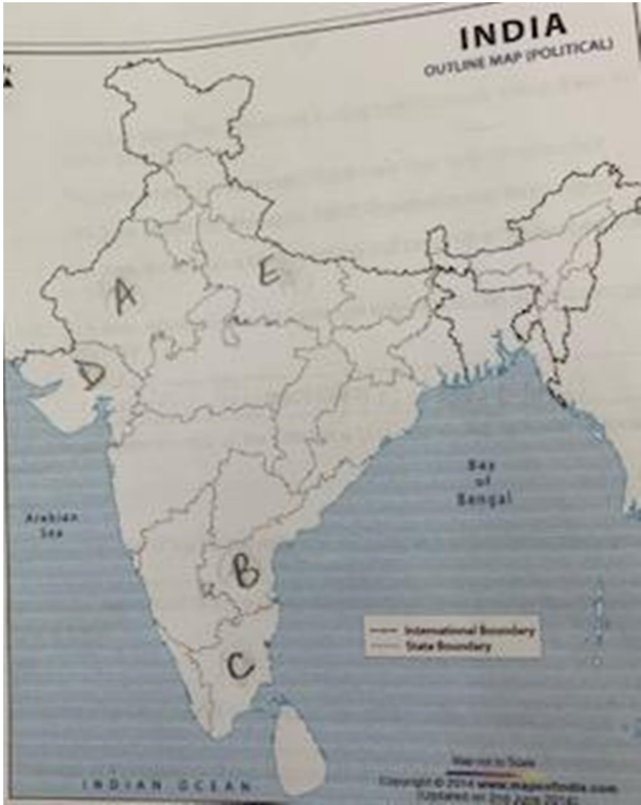
Q29.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

2+3=5(HOTS)

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."

- How was the environmental concern of the first world different from that of the third world?
- In what ways did the principle of "Common but differentiated responsibilities' help in addressing and overcoming the differences between the "Global North" and 'Global South"?

Q30.	<p>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>“In the early years of independence, two contradictory tendencies were already well advanced inside the Congress Party. On the other hand, the national party executive endorsed socialist principles of state ownership, regulation and control over key sectors of the economy in order to improve productivity and at the same time curb economic concentration. On the other hand, the national Congress government pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment that was justified in terms of sole criterion of achieving maximum increase in production”.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Francine Frankel</p> <p>a) What concept of planning was finally adopted by India ?</p> <p>b) In order to improve productivity which principles were endorsed by the national party.</p> <p>c) Do you agree - that there was a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress party and its state level leaders. Justify your answer</p>	<p>5</p> <p>(understanding)</p>
Q31.	 <p>In the given outline political map of India five states have been marked as (A) (B) (C)(D) and (E). 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</p>	<p>6</p> <p>(Evaluation)</p>

information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:-

- (i) The state where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- (ii) The state where there was anti Hindi agitation in 1965.
- (iii) The state where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labours.
- (iv) The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- (v) The state which saw a farmers agitation in 1988 protesting against the governments increased electricity rates.

Corresponding numbers	Answer	Corresponding Alphabet
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

Visually impaired students

Answer the following questions by naming the state

- (i) The state where the movement to hug trees to avoid felling them for sports good began.
- (ii) The state where the Sardar Sarovar Project is.
- (iii) The state where the Anandpur Sahib Resolution has been signed.
- (iv) The state which was a Union territory but became a full-fledged state in 1987.
- (v) The state where the leader Laldenga entered into an armed

	struggle with India.	
	SECTION-E	
Q32	<p>Critically evaluate the role of the UNO in a Unipolar world. Is it still relevant? How?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>(Remembering)</p>
Q33	<p>Identify the two power blocs by emphasising their role during the Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Compare and contrast the “shock therapy “of the USSR with “the open door’ policy of China.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>(understanding)</p>
Q34	<p>“The split of Congress in 1969 was inevitable.” Elaborate.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>“Government that are seen to be unstable, quarrelsome and divisive have been severely punished”. Elucidate giving examples from 1975-1977</p>	<p>6</p> <p>(application)</p>

**MARKING SCHEME
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS XII**

	SECTION –A	
1.	Safety nets are made to protect nations and are for minimising the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak. OR 1. UK, France.	1
2.	Fall of the Berlin Wall	1
3.	The first world was Capitalist countries and the Third world was Developing countries.	1
4.	Sukarno Tito Jawaharlal Nehru, Nasser and Nkrumah(any two)	1
5.	(i)Meghalaya	1
6.	The main purpose of Operation Enduring freedom-2001 was to punish all those behind 9/11 attack, mainly Al Qaeda and Taliban regime.	1
7.	Hide Strategy	1
8.	ASEAN way	1
9.	Bhutan	1
10.	Myanmar	1
11.	Agenda 21	1
12.	Tryst with Destiny	1
13.	NITI Ayog	1
14.	Aya Ram Gaya Ram---Gaya Lal	1

	Total Revolution-----Jai Prakash Narayan	
15.	a.- Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.	1
16.	b- USSR, Kosygin.	1
17.	Ravi, Beas river dispute was resolved between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.	1
18.	World bank	1
19.	Democracy	1
20.	On June 25th 1975, PM INDIRA GANDHI recommended the imposition of emergency to President FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED.	1
	SECTION –B	
21.	<p>The UN's main objectives purposes:</p> <p>i. Maintaining worldwide peace and security.</p> <p>ii. Developing relations among nations.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Fostering cooperation between nations in order to solve economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems.</p> <p>Or any two relevant points</p>	2
22.	<p>Arena is an area where the cold war occurred.</p> <p>i) North Korea (supported by USSR) Vs South Korea (supported by USA)</p> <p>ii) Northern Vietnam (supported by USSR) Vs Southern Vietnam(supported by USA)</p>	2
23.	<p>Non-Congress-ism is a term that is used to describe the anti-congress waves started by non-congress parties with rightist and leftist leanings</p> <p>Parties felt Congress rule to be the root cause of various problems faced by our country such as food problems, economic crisis, corruption and dependence on foreign countries.</p> <p>This not only resulted in the defeat of many Congress stalwarts but also led to many internal revolts in the party. The coinage of this term can be rightfully</p>	2

	traced back to the elections of 1967. A proposal by Ram ManoharLohia in the early 60s that there was a viable alternative to the Congress Party and that all it needed was for the opposition to unite	
	SECTION –C	
24.	<p>USA went to war in Iraq, for looking: -from WMD, terrorism to democracy in the Middle East.</p> <p>President Bush and his administration said that the U.S. was going to war with Iraq because of the imminent threat of Saddam's weapons of mass destruction and ties to terrorism also. And a threat to USA friends in the region. To protects the region USA went to war.</p>	4
25.	<p>i)Jawaharlal Nehru was the chief architect of the foreign policy of India as he held both the Prime Minister Office and the Foreign Ministry from 1947 ---1964.</p> <p>ii)The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the sovereignty of India, protect India's territorial integrity and promote India's rapid economic development. He formed the foundation of the policy of non-alignment. Afro-Asian unity and the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries after India's independence.</p>	4
26.	<p>Challenges faced by the Election commission of India before first General elections: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delimitation of Electoral constituencies- free and fair elections 2. Absence of electoral rolls. Preparing the election rolls was a huge task as many citizens were eligible to vote. 3. Illiterate population- did not know details like wife of and daughter of...15% voters illiterate out of 17 crore eligible voters because of which special method of voting was needed. 4. Mistake in electoral rolls-Large population and voters to hold free and fair elections. Large number of staff and infrastructure for the first time <p>ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Two models of development before i) India Liberal Capitalist model in US and Europe and(ii) socialist model in USSR.</p> <p>India had two wings one very impressed with the USSR socialist model - Nehru and the communist party of India as they saw poverty alleviation and social economic redistribution the prime concern and primary responsibility of the Government. India adopted the Mixed model a planned economy with State intervention in the Public sector</p>	4

	<p>which had the large industries</p> <p>ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT.</p>	
27.	<p>1.Higher government floor prices for food and staple crop- due to effort</p> <p>2. Abolition of restrictions on interstate movement of farm produce.</p> <p>3.give electricity on subsidised rates</p> <p>4.waive repayment of loans in a phased manner</p> <p>5.provide health and pension benefits</p> <p>6.Protect the Indian produce in the international market. Not have agriculture in purview of WTO</p> <p>7. Danger of market crisis for cash crops.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	4
	SECTION –D	
28.	<p>a.) lion represents Sinhala community of Srilanka, it believes that Srilanka belongs to Sinhalas and no concessions to the Tamils should be given.</p> <p>B) Tiger represents the LTTE- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The neglect of Tamils concerns by Sinhala led to its formation. It demands for a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka</p> <p>c) Cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance the Sinhala hard liners lion or the Tamil militant or the tiger while negotiating peace. The government thinks if it goes according to Sinhala community, actions would be taken by LTTE in Sri Lanka and if LTTE is given preference, Sinhala community would become upset and country would be divided.</p> <p>d) External powers that helped to resolve issues were the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland.</p> <p>To be attempted only by visually impaired students:</p> <p>In spite of the ongoing conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable growth and recorded high levels of development. Sri Lanka has presented a remarkable example in front of other developing countries by becoming one of the leading country among other countries as it is the first developing country to successfully control the rate of growth of population. It is the leading country among other countries as it is the first country to liberalise the economy. It has become successful in bringing considerable economic growth. It has the highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP). Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.</p>	5

29.	<p>a) The developed countries of the first world generally referred to as 'Global North' were concerned with the ozone depletion and global warming, whereas the developing countries of the third world called the 'Global South' were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.</p> <p>b) i) There were major differences between the countries of the North and the South over environmental issues. The developed countries of the North wanted everyone to be made equally responsible for ecological conservation. The Global South on the other hand felt that much of the environmental degradation caused today is the result of economic activities pursued by the Global North. Hence, they believed that the Global North owes a greater responsibility of undoing the damage now.</p> <p>ii) Moreover, the developing countries are undergoing a process of industrialisation and they should not be subjected to the same restrictions which apply to the developed countries.</p> <p>iii) These two concerns were effectively addressed by the Principle of "Common but differentiated responsibilities. It accepted that the special needs of the developing countries be taken into consideration and in view of different contributions of global environmental degradation; states have common but differentiated responsibilities.</p>	5
30.	<p>a) The author is talking about contradiction regarding adoption of development models either socialist or capitalist. Political implications of this contradiction may result in the differences among party members itself and government can issue licensing and permits in more complicated manner</p> <p>b) Congress was pursuing this policy as a sole criterion of achieving maximum increased in production. Yes, it was related to the nature of opposition parties to be pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.</p> <p>c) No, there was not a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress Party and its state level leaders because state emphasised on states' ownership, regulation. Control over key sectors improved productivity whereas control leadership pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.</p>	5

31.	Corresponding numbers	Answer	Corresponding Alphabet
	i)	Andhra Pradesh	B
	ii)	Tamil Nadu	C
	iii)	Rajasthan	A
	iv)	Gujarat	D
	v)	Uttar Pradesh	E
	<p>To be attempted only by visually impaired student:</p> <p>i) Uttarakhand ii) Gujarat iii) Punjab iv) Goa v) Mizoram</p>		
	SECTION –E		
32.	<p>Believed that reform and restructure of UNO can help it cope better with a Unipolar world where USA is the most powerful</p> <p>The US stands alone after USSR's disintegration and US power cannot be checked.</p> <p>US is the single largest contributor to the UN- financial power.</p> <p>US soil , US bureaucracy and military might</p> <p>UNO is in New York- USA uses power to split the vote. and reduce opposition to its policies</p> <p>UN does bring nations together. Support the UN to help states and nation and people of the world since it works to promote objectives for a peaceful world.</p> <p>Relevant as it is a forum for dialogue, discussions and helping newly independent countries with development and organs help solve crisis and helps world with issues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world. External and internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerned with military threats - choices before government-surrender prevent r defend - use deterrence defence alliance building and balance of power 		
			6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build up military power - threats from outside the border - In the country the threats are controlled and regulated by the government. - this was secured to the powerful countries of the world - Each responsible for their own security - Newly independent nations worried about internal separatist threats - Some countries in Africa and Asia that are newly independent worried about the military conflict with neighbours. - Attacks from the Cold war super powers from each other and colonies worried of cold war turning into hot war. 	
33.	<p>The two power blocs by emphasising their role during the Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>The Eastern bloc and the Western bloc-WARSAW and the NATO were competitive blocs Two power blocs came into existence after the Second World War. The United States of America and Soviet Russia became two Superpowers. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October 1962 over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba Face off Cuba and then arena of cold war where there was negotiated settlement between Kennedy and Khrushchev Turkeydismantling negotiated. USA obliged.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Compare/ Contrast</p> <p>China</p> <p>a. The Chinese did not go for shock therapy but opened their economy step by step. b. The privatization of agriculture began in 1982 and was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998. c. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. d. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy</p> <p>USSR;</p> <p>a. Shock therapy Gorbachev ahead of his times with Perestroika and Demokratizatsiya and Glasnost</p> <p>b. Sudden shift to Liberal Capitalism collapse of Economy. Rise of Mafia - Garage sale of Industries.</p>	6

34.	<p>Reasons for split (any three)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She gave left orientation 2, overlooked syndicate bosses 3. Presidential elections V.V Giri vs Neelam S, Reddy 4. abolished privy purses 5. Banks nationalised - some old guards were against it 6. Sidelined some congress members 7. Negated and overlooked policies- whip vs. conscience- not willing to follow conservative lines of policy. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Emergency showed weakness and strength of the Indian democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political crisis and a change in the party system 2. elections of 77 took all by surprise 3. Opposition and coalition politics came into the foray. 4. Opposition fought on "save democracy"- felt the pulse of the nation. though it did not affect the southern states 5. Janata party referendum was Emergency and excesses during the emergency. 6. Also showed once in power how unstable parties are Morarji Desai and Ch. Charan Singh. Stiff competition within the party and could not bring about the expected fundamental changes. 	6
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