

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS FOR PRACTICE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER—1

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question Nos. 1-5 are of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Question Nos. 6-10 are of 2 marks each.
- (iv) Question Nos. 11-16 are of 4 marks each.
- (v) Question Nos. 17-21 are of 5 marks each.
- (vi) Question Nos. 22-27 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called western alliance ? 1
2. Name the members of the SAARC. 1
3. Mention any one function of the World Bank. 1
4. Who addressed the Congress as an Umbrella organisation ? 1
5. What was the Anti-Arrack Movement ? 1
6. Sometimes it is said that the Cold War was a simple struggle for power and that ideology had nothing to do with it. Do you agree with this ? Give one example to support your position. 2
7. State any two features of the Soviet system. 2
8. Define the 'Bandwagon Strategy'. 2
9. Why did Nehru regard conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence ? State any two reasons with examples to support your answer. 2
10. All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands. Explain by giving examples from this chapter. 2
11. The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these developments ? 4
12. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the U.S. hegemony ? Explain. 4
13. Mention any four significant changes in Indo-China relations that have taken place after the cold war ? 4
14. Write a short note on Shimla Agreement. 4
15. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the Security Council ? Justify your proposal. 4
16. How has technology contributed to globalisation ? Explain. 4
17. Read the following passage and answer the questions below :
"Patel, the organisational man of the Congress, wanted to purge the Congress of other political groups and sought to make of it a cohesive and disciplined political party. He..... sought to take the Congress away from its all-embracing character and turn it into a close-knit party of disciplined cadres. Being a 'realist' he looked more for discipline than for comprehension. While Gandhi took too romantic a view of "carrying on the movement". Patel's idea of transforming the Congress into strictly political party with a single ideology and tight discipline showed an equal lack of understanding of the eclectic role that the Congress, as a government, was to be called upon to perform in the decades to follow."
—Rajni Kothari
- (a) Why does the author think that Congress should not have been a cohesive and disciplined party ?
- (b) Give some examples of the eclectic role of the Congress party in the early years.

- (c) Why does the author say that Gandhi's view about Congress' future was romantic ?

2 + 2 + 1 = 5

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

"In the history of nation-building only the Soviet experiment bears comparison with the Indian. There too, a sense of unity had to be forged between many diverse ethnic groups, religious, linguistic communities and social classes. The scale - geographic as well as demographic was comparably massive. The raw material the state had to work with was equally unpropitious : a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease."

—**Ramachandra Guha**

- (a) List the commonalities that the author mentions between India and Soviet Union and give one example for each of these from India.
- (b) The author does not talk about dissimilarities between the two experiments.
Can you mention two dissimilarities ?
- (c) In retrospect which of these two experiments worked better and why ?

1+2+2=5

19. Read the passage and answer the questions below :

One of Hazarika's songs... dwells on the unity theme; the seven states of north-eastern India become seven sisters born of the same mother... 'Meghalaya went own way..... Arunachal too separated and Mizoram appeared in Assam's gateway as groom to marry another daughter.'.... The song ends with a determination to keep the unity of the Assamese with other smaller nationalities that are left in the present-day Assam—'the Karbis and the Missing brothers and sisters are our dear ones'.

—**Sanjib Baruah**

- (a) Which unity is the poet talking about ?
- (b) Why were the states of North-East created separately out of the erstwhile state of Assam ?
- (c) Do you think that the same theme of unity could apply to all the regions of India ? Why ?

1+2+2=5

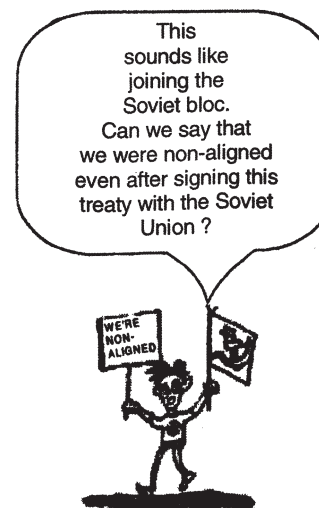
20. Look at the given cartoon and answer the following questions :

5

- (a) The cartoon refers to which treaty ?
- (b) How can we say that we were non-aligned

even after signing this treaty with the soviet Union ?

- (c) Why was this treaty signed ?



21. Regional aspirations of the people of North-East get expressed in different ways. These include movements against outsiders, movement for greater autonomy and movement for separate national existence. On the map of the North-East, using different shades for these three, show the states where these expressions are prominently found.

5



22. What was India's Foreign Policy towards the US and USSR during the Cold War era ? Do you think that this policy helped India's interests ? 6
Or
Describe the role played by India in keeping the Non-aligned movement alive and relevant ? 6
23. Analyse India's stand on any three environmental issues. 6
Or
Assess any three bases on which globalisation is being resisted in India. 6
24. Analyse the reasons for the dominance of congress party in the first three general elections. 6×1=6
Or
What was Green Revolution ? Mention its any two positive and any two negative consequences. 2+2+2=6
25. Explain any six factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s. 6×1=6
Or
Discuss the major issue which led the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969. 6
26. 'The 1977 elections for the first time saw the opposition coming to power at the centre'. Examine any six reasons for this change. 6 × 1 = 6
Or
Analyse the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.
27. Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in Post-Emergency Politics. 6
Or
Analyse five development made a long lasting impact on Indian Politics during 1980.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER—2

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions : Same Model Question Paper-1.

1. Highlight any one consequence of 'Shock Therapy'. 1
2. What is meant by Hegemony ? 1
3. Mention any two agencies of the United Nations. 1
4. In which year was the fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha held ? 1
5. The state of which regions of India are referred to as the seven sisters ? 1
6. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisation ? 2
7. What is U.N.O. ? 2
8. Rapid environment degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree with the statement ? Substantiate your arguments. 2
9. "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate." Do you agree ? Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer. 2
10. What does a coalition government mean ? Mention any one example of such a government ? 2
11. Describe any four consequences of the Shock Therapy. 4
12. Explain briefly the hegemony of the U.S. as a hard power. 4
13. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one ? 4
14. Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia. Justify the statement. 4
15. What are the objectives of military alliances ? Give an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives. 4
16. Why have issues related to global environment protection become the priority concern of states since the 1990 ? 4
17. Read the passage and answer the questions below :
...Indira Gandhi changed the Congress into highly centralised and undemocratic

party organisation, from the earlier federal, democratic and ideological formation that Nehru had led... But this... could not have happened had not Indira Gandhi changed the entire nature of politics. This new, populist politics turned political ideology into a mere electoral discourse, use of various slogans not meant to be translated into government policies.... During its great electoral victories in early 1970s, amidst the celebration, the Congress party as a political organisation died....
—Sudipta Kaviraj

- (a) What according to the author is the difference between the strategies of Nehru and Indira Gandhi ?
- (b) Why does the author say that the Congress Party 'died' in the seventies ?
- (c) In what way, did the change in the Congress Party affect other political parties also ?

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

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

...nearly all 'new social movements' have emerged as corrective to new maladies—environmental degradation, violation of the status of women, destruction of tribal cultures and the undermining of human rights—none of which are in and by themselves transformative of the social order. They are in that way quite different from revolutionary ideologies of the past. But their weakness lies in their being so heavily fragmented.... .. a large part of the space occupied by the new social movements seem to be suffering from... various characteristics which have prevented them from being relevant to the truly oppressed and the poor in the form of a solid unified movement of the people. They are too fragmented, reactive, ad-hocish, providing no comprehensive framework of basic social change. Their being anti-this or that (anti-West, anti-capitalist, anti-development, etc.) does not make them any more coherent, any more relevant to oppressed and peripheralized communities.
—Rajni Kothari

- (a) What is the difference between new social movements and revolutionary ideologies ?

- (b) What according to the author are the limitations of social movements ?
- (c) If social movements address specific issues, would you say that they are 'fragmented' or that they are more focused ? Give reasons for your answer by giving examples. $1 + 2 + 2 = 5$
19. Read this passage and answer the following questions :
- "India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions on regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of

their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy-making process." 5

- (a) In which way was the Indian approach different from the one followed in many European democracies ?
- (b) Does it mean that regionalism is good for Indian democracy ?
- (c) Substantiate the argument of this passage with the example of Tamil Nadu or Punjab.

20.



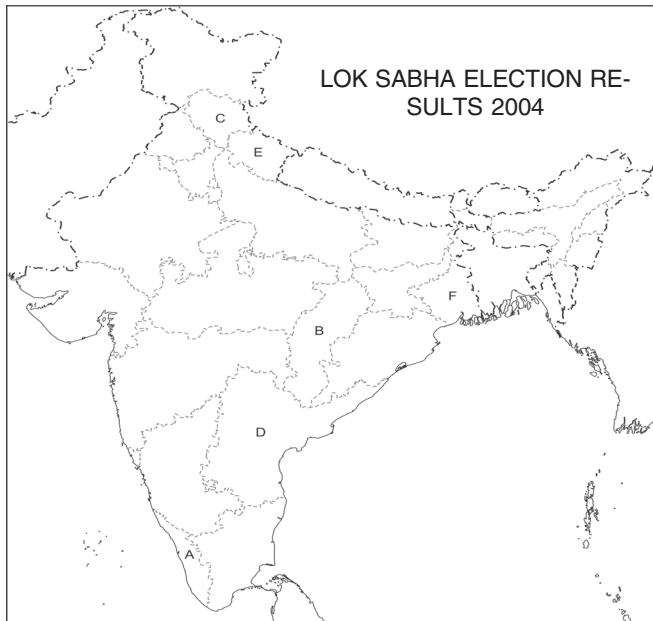
- Look at the above clipping of the Hindustan Times. You will agree that the agricultural conditions of India went from bad to worse in 1960s. In the light of this, answer the following questions : 5
- (a) How did India solve its problem of food shortage ?
- (b) Is India now sufficient in food production ? State the reason for your answers.
21. In the given political outline map of India, six states have been labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Keeping in mind the Lok Sabha Election results of 2004 and with the help of the information provided below, identify these

states. Write their correct names in your answer book in the following tabular form :

Name of Coalition	Alphabet (A to F)	Name of the States
-------------------	-------------------	--------------------

- (i) Two states where Left Parties won the majority of Lok Sabha seats.
- (ii) Two states where NDA won the majority of Lok Sabha seats.
- (iii) Two states where the UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha.

$1+2+2=5$



22. Evaluate the New International Economic order of 1970. 6

Or

Suppose there had been no cold war, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy. 6

23. Define the 'indigenous people' and highlight any two threats to their survival. 6

Or

What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalisation impacted

on India with regard to this particular dimensions? 6

24. Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947. 6

Or

Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of her independence. 6

25. Indian Policy makers made a mistake by emphasising the role of state in the economy. India could have developed much better if private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning. Give arguments for or against this proposition. 6

Or

Describe the main objectives of planning in India. 6

26. Examine the major changes that the country witnessed at the time of Fourth general election in 1967. 6

Or

Asses any three challenges that the Congress Party had to face during the period from 1964 to 1971.

27. What is meant by Chipko Movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement in the conservation of the environment? 6

Or

Write a note on 16th Lok Sabha election held in 2014. 6

MODEL QUESTION PAPER—3

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions : Same Model Question Paper-1.

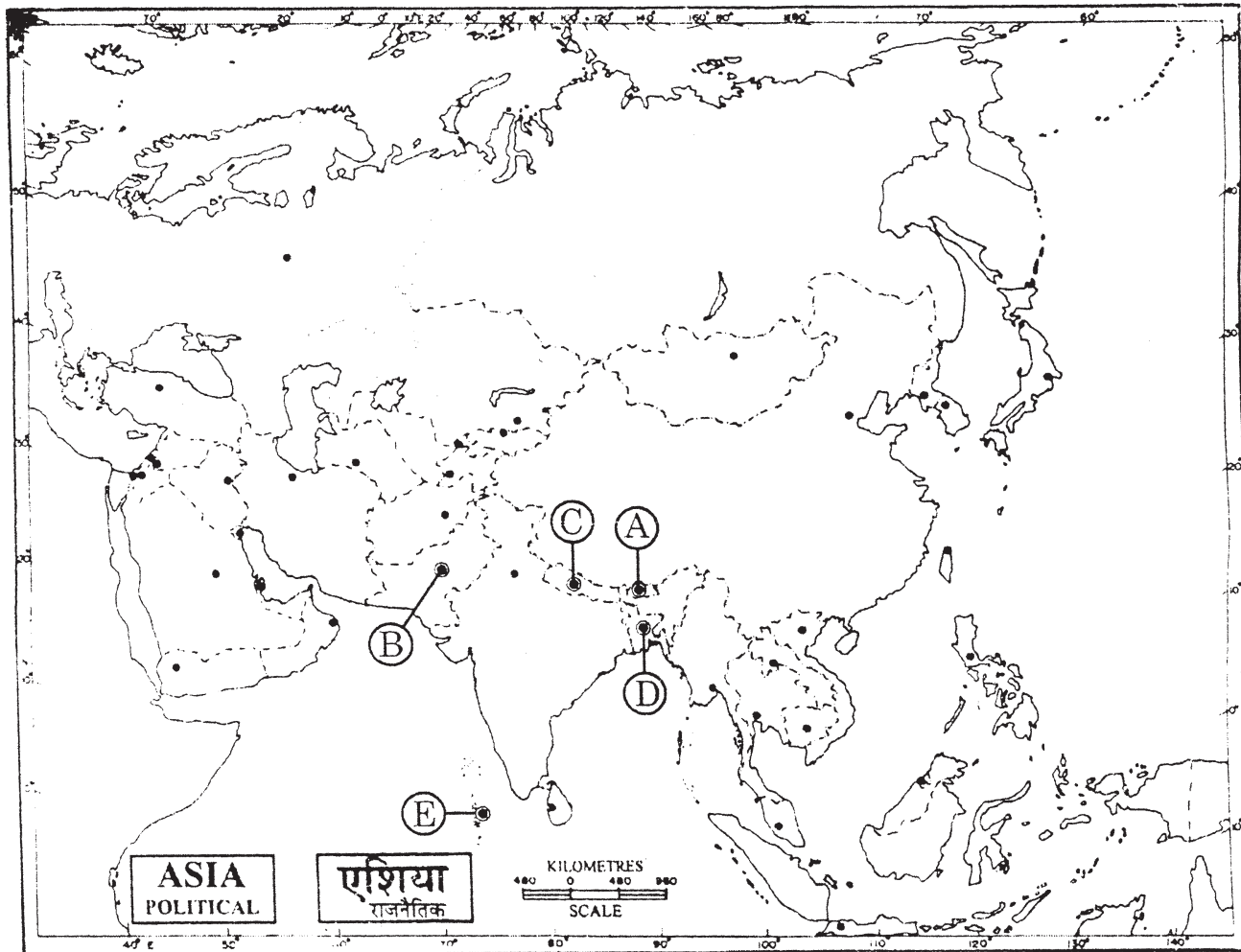
1. How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks ? 1
2. Why was ASEAN established ? 1
3. What is meant by the term 'Congress Syndicate' ? 1
4. Why did mid-term elections take place in 1980 ? 1
5. What is meant by 'Punjab Accord's of 1985 ? 1
6. Mention any two main reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union. 2
7. Explain the traditional concept of Security. 2
8. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' adversely affect the democratic nature of Indian Politics ? 2
9. Mention any two demands of the Bharatiya Kisan Union. 2
10. Highlight any two effects of the elections in 1989 on the Politics of India ? 2
11. What was Cuban Missile Crisis ? Name the two world leaders who played a crucial role in it ? 4
12. Explain the hegemony of the United States of America as a structural power. 4
13. In what ways does the present Chinese economy differ from its Command economy ? 4
14. Highlight any four issues of tension between India and Bangladesh. 4
15. Explain the importance of co-operation in the field of 'Traditional Security' 4
16. Explain any four cultural consequences of globalization with exemplar. 4
17. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions :** 5
At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the

ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

- (i) What do the words 'erosion of state capacity' imply ? Explain with the help of an example.
 - (ii) Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state ?
 - (iii) How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities ?
18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions :
- When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.
- (i) When did India conduct its first nuclear test and why ?
 - (ii) Why was the period, when the nuclear test was conducted in India, considered to be a difficult period in domestic politics ?
 - (iii) Which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in India ?

5

19.

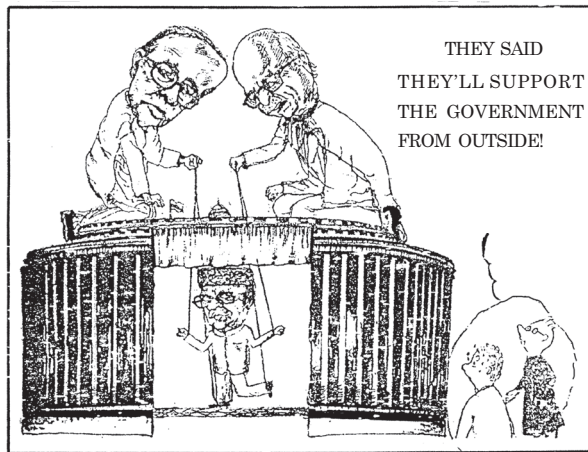


In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format : 5

SR. No. of the Information used (i) to (v)	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
---	--------------------	---------------------

- (i) The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- (iii) This country is still a monarchy.
- (iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multiparty system in June 2005.
- (v) This country is a part of India's Look East Policy via Myanmar ? 5

20.

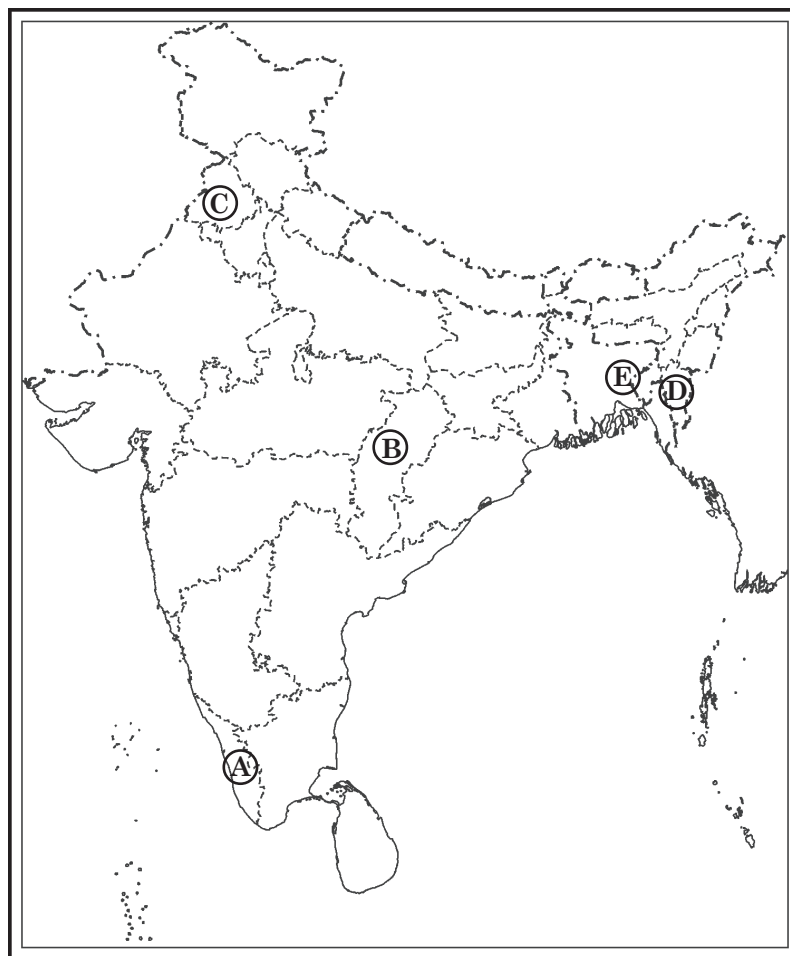


Study the above cartoon carefully and answer the following questions :

- (i) Who was head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989 ?
- (ii) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government ?
- (iii) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to.

5

21. In the given political outline map of India, five States are marked as A, B, C, D and E . Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with their respective serial numbers and the alphabets concerned :



- (i) The State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) The State which opposed its merger with India after independence.
- (iii) The first State of free India having a Communist government.
- (iv) The State adjoining Pakistan territory up to 1971.
- (v) The State which became agriculturally prosperous due to Green Revolution.

22. What is the relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement after the end of Cold War ? Explain. 6
- Or*
- Examine India's changing relationship with post-communist Russia. 6
23. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the World. 6
- Or*
- Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation. 6
24. What was the States Reorganisation Commission ? When was it constituted ? What was the most important recommendation of this Commission ? 6
- Or*
- Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of her independence. 6
25. How was Planning Commission of India set up ? Mention its scope of work. 6
- Or*
- Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common part. 6
26. What does the term 'Syndicate' mean in the context of the Congress Party of the sixties ? What role did the Syndicate play in the Congress Party ? 6
- Or*
- What were the reasons which led to the mid-term election in 1980 ? 6
27. Describe any three obstacles that delayed the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with India ? 6
- Or*
- "In the new era of Coalition Politics, Political parties are not aligning or re-aligning on the basis of ideology". What argument would you put forward to support or oppose this statement ? 6

C.B.S.E. QUESTION PAPER 2018

Class–XII POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper comprises two sections, **A** and **B**. You are to attempt both the sections.
- (ii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) There is no choice in any of the questions.
- (iv) All questions of Section A and all questions of Section B are to be attempted separately.
- (v) Question numbers 1 to 3 in Section A are one-mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
- (vi) Question numbers 4 to 6 in Section A are two-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 7 to 18 in Section A are three-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- (viii) Question numbers 19 to 24 in Section A are five-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
- (ix) Question numbers 25 to 33 in Section B are multiple choice questions based on practical skills. Each question is a one-mark question. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.
- (x) Question numbers 34 to 36 in Section B are two-marks questions based on practical skills. These are to be answered on brief.

PART – A

- Q.1. What is meant by 'Western Alliance' ?
- Q.2. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false ?
 - (a) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhalese.
 - (b) Interests of Tamils were neglected.
 - (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.
 - (d) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.
- Q.3. Analyse any one reason for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977.
- Q.4. Explain the concept of a 'Coalition Government'.
- Q.5. Which popular movement led to the empowerment of women ?
- Q.6. Assess the main contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the newly independent countries.
- Q.7. Show with the help of one example that globalization has affected the dress culture of India.
- Q.8. List any four areas or regions which come under 'Global Commons'.
- Q.9. Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful way:

Column 'A'

- (a) Architect of the Second Five Year Plan
- (b) One of the leaders of Jana Sangh
- (c) Leader of the Swatantra Party
- (d) Proponent of Hindu-Muslim Unity

Column 'B'

- (i) Balraj Madhok
- (ii) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (iii) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (iv) Minoo Masani

- Q.10. Highlight any two aspects of the Indian Foreign Policy which were greatly influenced by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Q.11. Explain any four steps taken by China that led to the rise of its economy.
- Q.12. Highlight any four factors which justify India's claim to a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council.
- Q.13. Evaluate any four benefits of the 'Green Revolution'.
- Q.14. Why did India distance herself from the two superpower camps ?
- Q.15. Describe any four activities of the Dalit Panthers to promote their interests.
- Q.16. Mention any four Prime Ministers of India and name their respective coalitions that led the Union Government from 1989 to 1999.
- Q.17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :
- The 'Cuban Missile Crisis' was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold war. The Cold War referred to the competitions, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies. Fortunately, however, it never escalated into a 'hot war'.
- Explain the meaning of 'hot war'.
 - Why was the 'Cuban Missile Crisis' considered as the high point of the Cold War ?
 - "Ideological conflict was also a cause of the Cold War." How far do you agree with the statement?
- Q.18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :
- The Congress evolved from its origins in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professionals and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century. This laid the basis for its eventual transformation into a mass political party and its subsequent domination of the political system. Thus the Congress began as a party dominated by the English speaking, upper caste, upper middle class and urban elite. But with every Civil Disobedience Movement it launched, its social base widened.
- What is meant by a pressure group ?
 - Explain the reason for the Congress to be transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition by the time of Independence.
 - What made the Congress into a mass political party in the twentieth century ?
- Q.19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :
- The Janata Party made the 1977 elections into a referendum on the Emergency. Its election campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the Congress rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress.
- What is meant by 'referendum' ?
 - "Acts like arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press during the Emergency period were non-democratic." Do you agree with the statement ? Justify your answer with one suitable argument for/against each act.
 - In spite of winning the 1977 elections with a thumping majority, why could the Janata Party remain in power only for a short period ? Explain.

Q.20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :

- Which country does this cartoon refer to ?
- Evaluate any two changes in the economic policies of this country from then to now'.
- Assess any two outcomes of the latest changes that took place in this country.

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No. 20:

- What is the full form of ASEAN ?
- State the main objective of the ASEAN.
- What does the 'ASEAN Way' mean ?

Q.21. In the given political outline map of **India** (on page 12), 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 the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- The State where the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre took place.
- The State where a Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' was launched.
- The State which was benefitted by the 'Green Revolution'.
- The State which was created in 2000.
- The State which faced a near-famine situation during the 1960.

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No. 21 :

- In which State did Jallianwalla Bagh massacre take place ?
- In which State was the 'Amul' Milk Dairy Cooperative Movement started ?
- Name the State which was created in the year 2000.
- Name the State in the East of India which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.
- Which two States were the most benefitted by the Green Revolution ?

Q.22. What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ? Explain any four consequences of Shock Therapy.

Or

Explain the idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO) for the development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Highlight any three reforms proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1972 to improve the global trading system.

Q.23. Describe any three operations (military actions) launched by the US which proved and established its supremacy as a Hard Power.

Or

Describe any three points of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Q.24. Examine the six reforms proposed as criteria for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Or

Analyse any three broad components of the security strategy of India.

Q.25. Describe any three major reasons that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975.

Or

Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to implement the 'Garibi Hatao' Programme.

Q.26. Analyse any three threats to the global environment these days.

Or

Analyse any three demerits of globalisation.

Q.27. "In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most political parties of India." In the light of this statement, analyse any three elements of growing consensus.

Or

"Jammu and Kashmir is one of the living examples of plural society and politics". Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.