

CBSE
Class XII
Political Science
Sample Paper – 1

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question numbers **1–5** are of **one mark** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question numbers **6–10** are of **two marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question numbers **11–16** are of **four marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question numbers **17–21** are of **five marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
6. Question number **21** is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
7. Question numbers **22–27** are of **six marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. What is ASEAN? When was it established? [1]
2. Open Door Policy was adopted by _____. [1]
3. Correct and re-write the following: [1]
There are eight permanent and seven non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.
4. Give the full forms of the following: WTO and IAEA. [1]
5. The emergency of 1975 was declared by _____. She carried out an operation named _____, under which she was shot dead by her bodyguards. [1]
6. What was the soviet system? Give any two features. [2]
7. What was the Cold War? Mention any two arenas of the Cold War. [2]
8. What are the two basic kinds of reforms facing the UN? [2]
9. Mention two important challenges faced by India before conducting free and fair elections. [2]

10. What was the Planning Commission? When was it set up? What was its aim? [2]
11. How were the smaller states helpful to the superpowers? [4]
12. The Open Door Policy followed by China was a success. How? [4]
13. When was the United Nations formed? Briefly discuss the functions and structure of the Security Council. [4]
14. Discuss any four changes which have occurred in the UN after the end of the Cold War. [4]
15. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? [4]
16. Discuss the steps to be taken by the UN to become more relevant in the changing world. [4]
17. Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:
The story of 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'
The expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' became popular in the political vocabulary in India to describe the practice of frequent floor crossing by legislators. Literally translated, the terms meant *Ram came and Ram went*. The expression originated in an amazing feat of floor crossing achieved by Gaya Lal, an MLA in Haryana, in 1967. He changed his party thrice in a fortnight, from Congress to United Front, back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again! It is said that when Gaya Lal declared his intention to quit the United Front and join the Congress, the Congress leader Rao Birendra Singh brought him to Chandigarh Press and declared 'Gaya Ram was now Aya Ram'. Gaya Lal's feat was immortalised in the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' which became the subject of numerous jokes and cartoons. Later, the Constitution was amended to prevent defections.
- a) Explain 'defections' in politics. [2]
- b) The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalition. What do you understand by coalition? [3]

18. Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:

At the hour of midnight on 14–15 August 1947, India attained independence. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India, addressed a special session of the Constituent Assembly that night. This was the famous ‘tryst with destiny’ speech that you are familiar with. This was the moment Indians had been waiting for. You have read in your history textbooks that there were many voices in our national movement. But there were two goals almost everyone agreed upon: one, that after Independence, we shall run our country through democratic government; and two, that the government will be run for the good of all, particularly the poor and the socially disadvantaged groups. Now that the country was independent, the time had come to realise the promise of freedom. This was not going to be easy. India was born in very difficult circumstances. Perhaps no other country by then was born in a situation more difficult than that of India in 1947. Freedom came with the partition of the country. The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement.

- a) Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India? What is his famous speech known as? [1]
- b) What were the two goals agreed upon by everyone after Independence? [2]
- c) ‘India was born under difficult circumstances’. Explain. [3]

19. Read the following poem and answer the questions:

Turning their backs to the Sun, they journeyed through centuries.
Now, now we must refuse to be pilgrims of darkness
That one, our father, carrying, carrying the darkness is now bent;
Now, now we must lift the burden from his back.
Our blood was spilled for this glorious city
And what we got was the right to eat stones
Now, now we must explode the building that kisses the sky!
After a thousand years we were blessed with sunflower giving fakir;
Now, now, we must like sunflowers turn our faces to the Sun

- a) Who has written the poem originally in Marathi? [1]
- b) Who are the ‘pilgrims of darkness’ and ‘sunflower giving fakir’? [2]
- c) What is expressed in the poem? [2]

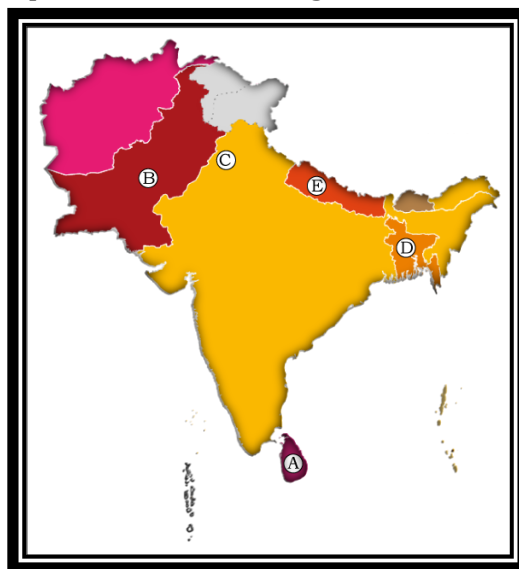
20. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions which follow:



"The Left Hook" was published after the victory of V.V. Giri, (the boxer with the garland) over the nominee of the Syndicate, represented here by Nijalingappa (on his knees).

- What is shown in the cartoon? [2]
- How did the Presidential Elections of 1960 highlight the split in Congress? Mention any two points. [3]

21. On the given political map of India, five places have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the information given below. [5]



- South Asian member country with ethnic conflicts
- India's neighbour country with the most troubled relations
- State most hit by the Partition of India
- Country separated from West Pakistan in 1971
- Country which follows 'No-Visa' policy with India

- 22.** 'Not every country can become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council'. Discuss the features of a country to be a member of the UNSC. [6]

OR

Explain the three major challenges faced by India at the time of Independence.

- 23.** What is traditional security? Discuss the components of Traditional Security (external). [6]

OR

What are the environmental concerns in global politics?

- 24.** What was 'Shock Therapy'? What were its consequences? [6]

OR

Explain any three reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Give any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.

- 25.** Discuss in detail how Hyderabad and Manipur became a part of India. [6]

OR

Discuss the Presidential Elections of 1969.

- 26.** Explain the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'. How and where was it emphasised upon? [6]

OR

Explain in detail the emergency of 1975. What were the consequences of the emergency?

- 27.** What is globalisation? Briefly explain the political, economic and social consequences of globalisation. [6]

OR

Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.