

**CBSE**  
**Class XII**  
**Political Science**  
**Sample Paper – 2**

**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.

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1. Who proposed the two-nation theory? [1]
  2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was created as a successor of \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
  3. Name any two founding leaders of NAM. [1]
  4. The Cold War was an ideological war between the \_\_\_\_\_ ideology of \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ ideology of the \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
  5. Mention two defects of the Soviet system. [1]
  6. Mention the factors responsible for the rise and growth of the Chinese Economy. [2]
  7. Why were the first General Assembly Elections considered unusual in India? [2]
  8. What were the two goals which everyone agreed upon at the time of Independence? [2]
  9. What was the idea emphasised by Bharatiya Jana Sangh? Name two of its leaders. [2]
  10. What do you understand by unipolarity and bipolarity? [2]

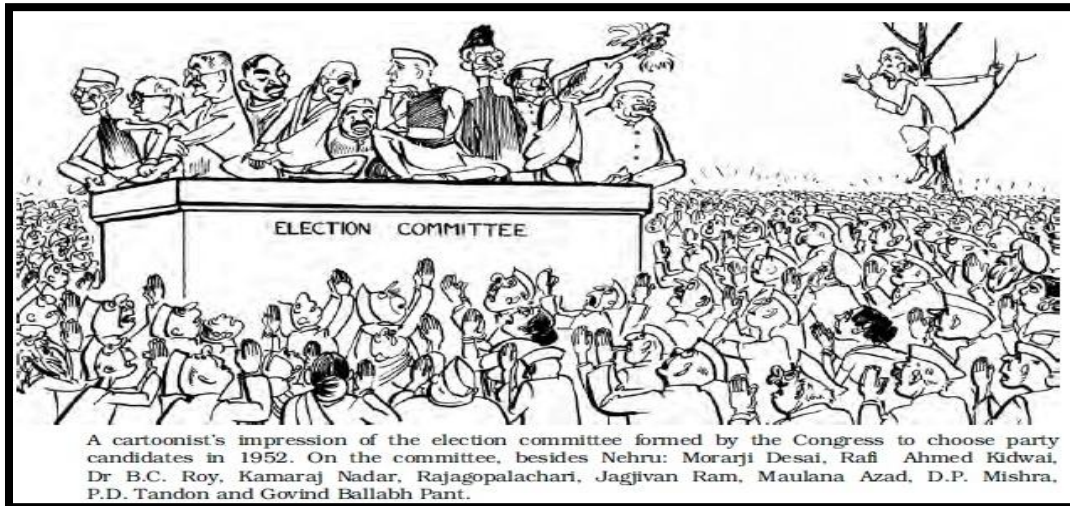
11. Briefly describe the programme put forward by Indira Gandhi at the time of the 1971 elections. [4]
12. What was the political and economic condition of India before the 1967 General Elections? [4]
13. Explain the functioning of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to 1950. [4]
14. Explain the main features of India's Security Strategy. [4]
15. Discuss the difficulties which came in the way of partition of India. [4]
16. What are the factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy? [4]
17. Read the following passage and answer the questions:  
Thus, it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that the areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India.
- i. Who proposed India's partition? [1]
  - ii. On what basis was the partition of India decided? [2]
  - iii. Discuss two problems faced while deciding boundaries for Pakistan. [2]
18. Read the following passage and answer the questions:  
Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and came back to power. The experience of 1977–79 taught another lesson in democratic politics: governments which are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters.
- i. When did the Janata Party come into power? [1]
  - ii. What was the basis of Janata Party coming to power? [2]
  - iii. 'The experience of 1977–79 taught another lesson in democratic politics'. Elaborate. [2]

19. Read the following poem and answer the questions:

Thus, began an era of multi-party system. To be sure, a large number of political parties always contested elections in our country. Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. What happened after 1989 was the emergence of several parties in such a way that one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats. This also meant that no single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha election held since 1989. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

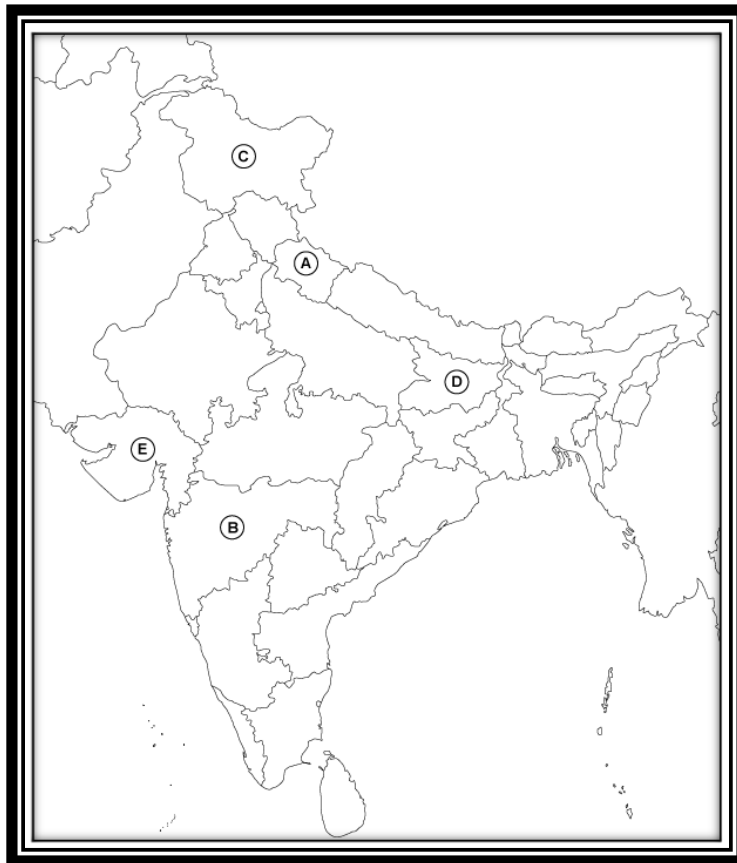
- i. Define 'multi-party' system. [1]
- ii. Will it be correct to state that 'India adapted itself to coalition politics'? [2]
- iii. Name the two important coalition parties of this era. [2]

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



1. Name any two leaders as shown in the cartoon. [2]
2. What was the main function of the Election Commission? Mention any two problems faced while conducting elections. [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]



- i. State where the Chipko Movement was carried out.
  - ii. State where the organisation Dalit Panthers was founded.
  - iii. Princely state which was ruled by a Hindu king during Independence.
  - iv. State which faced acute food crisis in 1965–67.
  - v. State which led the White Revolution in India.
22. Examine ASEAN as an economic association. [6]

**OR**

Discuss the criticism of globalisation in the Indian context.

23. Why did the US launch a war on Iraq? [6]

**OR**

Discuss the important events in Pakistan from 1947 to 2001.

24. Discuss how political transition took place after Nehru. [6]

**OR**

Discuss the role played by the opposition in the early years after Independence.

25. 'The Emergency of 1975 is often seen as a blur on Indian democracy'. Assess the impact of emergency in India. [6]

**OR**

Explain the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation.

26. Discuss the methods adopted by Narmada Bachao Andolan in supporting its demand. What were its results? [6]

**OR**

Discuss the Indian political context in 1990.

27. Discuss the emergence of coalition government in India. [6]

**OR**

Discuss the controversies related to the Emergency of 1975.