

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : Political Science

Max. Marks : 100

CLASS XII

1. Weightage to form of questions

Form of Question	No. of Questions	Marks of each question	Total Marks	Estimated Time (in minutes)
Long Answer (LA)	5	6	30	55 minutes
Short Answer (SA)	10	4	40	70 minutes
Very Short Answer (VSA)–II	10	2	20	30 minutes
Very Short Answer (VSA)–I	10	1	10	10 minutes
	35		100	165 minutes + 15 minutes for revision

2. Weightage of content

Part I : Contemporary World Politics

Unit	Chapter	Marks
1	Cold War Era in World Politics	} 14
2	Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity	
3	US Dominance in World Politics	} 16
4	Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power	
5	South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era	
6	International Organisations in a Unipolar World	} 10
7	Security in Contemporary World	
8	Environment and Natural Resources	} 10
9	Globalisation and its Critics	

Politics in India since Independence

10	Era of One-Party Dominance	} 16
11	Nation-Building and its Problems	
12	Politics of Planned Development	

13	India's External Relations	6
14.	Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System	} 14
15.	Crisis of the Constitutional Order	
16.	Regional Aspiration and Conflicts	} 14
17.	Rise of New Social Movements	
18.	Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics	
19.	Recent Issues and Challenges	

3. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated difficult level	Percentage
Difficult	20%
Average	50%
Easy	30%

4. Scheme of Options : Internal Choice to be provided in all Long Answer Questions of 6 marks each.

5. In order to assess different mental abilities of learners, question paper is likely to include questions based on passages, visuals such as maps, cartoons, etc. No factual question will be asked on the information given in the plus (+) boxes in the textbooks.

BLUE PRINT

Subject : Political Science
Max. Marks : 100 marks

Set I and II

Unit	Content/Form of Question	Long Answer (6 marks)	Short Answer (4 marks)	Very Short Answer-II (2 marks)	Very Short Answer-I (1 mark)	Total
Contemporary World Politics						
I.	Cold War Era in World Politics Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity	6(1)	4(1)	2(2)	-	14(4)
II.	US Domination in World Politics Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era	-	4(3)	2(1)	1(2)	16(6)
III.	International Organisation in Unipolar World Security in Contemporary World	-	4(1)	2(2)	1(2)	10(5)
IV.	Environment and Natural Resources Globalisation and its Critics	6(1)	4(1)	-	-	10(2)
Politics in India since Independence						
V.	Era of One Party Dominance Nation-Building and its Problems Politics of Planned Development	6(1)	4(1)	2(2)	1(2)	16(6)
VI.	India's External Relations	-	4(1)	2(1)	-	6(2)
VII.	Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System Crisis of the Constitutional Order	6(1)	4(1)	2(1)	1(2)	14(5)
VIII.	Regional Aspirations Conflicts Rise of New Social Movements Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics Recent Issues and Challenges	6(1)	4(1)	2(1)	1(2)	14(5)
Total		30(5)	40(10)	20(10)	10(10)	100(35)

• Figures outside the brackets show marks.

• Figures inside the bracket show number of questions.

LA – 5 Questions – 6 marks each
 SA – 10 Questions – 4 marks each
 VSA II – 10 questions – 2 marks each
 VVSA I – 10 questions – 1 mark each

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS-XII

Max. Marks : 100

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

General Instructions

1. *All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Question Nos. 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.*
3. *Question Nos. 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.*
4. *Question Nos. 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
5. *Question Nos. 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.*

1. Which event does “9/11” refer to in the context of contemporary world politics? 1

2. Fill in the blanks:

The origin of the European Union can be traced to the _____ Plan sponsored by the _____ to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War. 1

3. Correct and rewrite the following:

The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members can ‘veto’ any decision of the Security Council. 1

4. State the full form of CTBT. 1

5. What was the most important recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission? 1

6. What is meant by Planned Development? 1

7. Name the two leaders who were known for the following two slogans:

(a) *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*; (b) *Garibi Hatao* 1

8. Match the following four leaders with their parties just before the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977

(a) Charan Singh (i) Congress for Democracy

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| (b) D. K. Barooah | (ii) Bharatiya Lok dal | |
| (c) Jagjivan Ram | (iii) Congress (R) | |
| (d) Morarji Desai | (iv) Congress (O) | 1 |

9. Correct and rewrite the following:

The Assam Movement was led by religious leaders who demanded the expulsion of non-Hindus from Assam 1

10. Fill in the blanks:

A movement called _____ protested against the building of _____ dam on river Narmada. 1

11. Identify *two* arenas of the Cold War with one example each. 2

12. Identify the four countries marked A, B, C and D in the enclosed map given below with Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan. 2



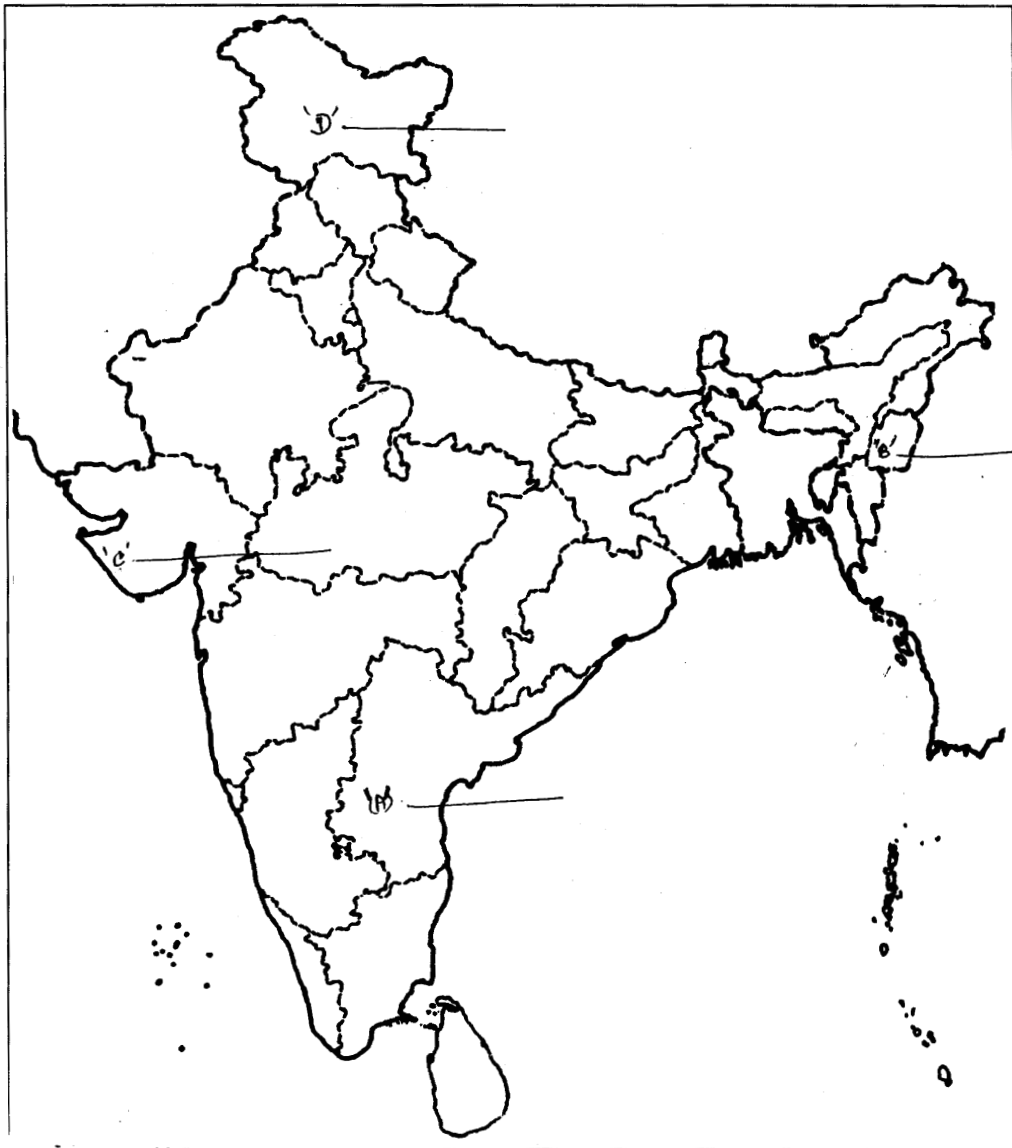
13. State any *two* differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978. 2

14. Give *two* suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations. 2

15. State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2
16. State any two challenges that India faced at the time of Independence. 2
17. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:
(a) Meghalaya; (b) Gujarat 2
18. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence, from the earliest to the latest.
(a) First Nuclear Test conducted by India.
(b) Twenty year Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Soviet Union.
(c) The Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan
(d) The Panchsheel declaration by India and China 2
19. How did the Emergency (1975-1977) affect the fundamental rights of the Indian citizen? Give an example. 2
20. Identify *one* similarity and *one* difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during the 1980s. 2
21. Why did the two superpowers need smaller allies during the Cold War? Give any four reasons. 1x4
22. What does US hegemony mean in today's world? Mention any *two* constraints that operate on the US hegemony. 2+2
23. What according to you is the message of the following cartoon? What do the two wheels in this bicycle represent? 2+2



24. The Indian Prime Minister is to visit China and you have been asked to prepare a very brief note for him. Write one point each on the Indian and Chinese position on the boarder dispute and economic cooperation. 2+2
25. What are the *four* components of the traditional notion of security from external threats? Give one example of each. 1x4
26. What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest two steps for protection of Global Commons. 2+2
27. Identify the four princely states marked in the map given below as A, B, C and D. Mention the major problem faced in the integration of *any one* of these states into the Indian union. 2+2



28. Explain any *two* aspects of India's nuclear policy. 2+2
29. Was the Congress split in 1969 avoidable? If the split had not taken place, how could it have influenced the course of events in the 1970s? 2+2
30. What have been the major trends in the electoral performance of the Congress and the BJP since 1989? 2+2
31. Suppose the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers at the end of the Second World War. How would that situation have affected India's foreign policy? Identify any three aspects or regions and imagine the difference. 2+2+2

OR

Suppose the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world was still as bipolar as it was in mid-1980s. How would it have affected the developments in the last two decades? Identify any three regions or domains and the developments that may not have taken place in that kind of a world. 2+2+2

32. Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions:
 "States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities."
- (a) Give two examples of the ecosystem being talked about here.
- (b) Which part of the world has greater responsibility for environmental protection? And why?
- (c) To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio Summit? 2+2+2

OR

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation."

- (a) Give an example of each of these four flows that distinguishes globalisation from similar flows in earlier times.
- (b) Can we conclude from this way of looking at globalisation that it is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your position. 4+2

33. How was the 'one party dominant system' in India different from similar systems elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer. 3+3

OR

What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect most? Mention two positive and two negative consequences of the green revolution. 1+1++2+2

34. Argue for *or* against *one* of the following proposition:
"The Emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak in our country." 6

OR

"Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency." 6

35. Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of 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 time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process."

- (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. 2+2+2

OR

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"Even as political parties act within the sphere of a given consensus, political movements and organisations are simultaneously identifying new forms, visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples' movements, reminding the state of its responsibility."

- (a) What is the 'consensus' mentioned in this passage?
- (b) What is the relationship between political parties and movements in contemporary India?
- (c) Substantiate the point made in this passage with the example of any popular movement. 2+2+2

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS-XII

Max. Marks : 100

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question Nos. 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question Nos. 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question Nos. 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question Nos. 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Correct the following sentence :
'ASEAN' stands for Association of South East African Nations. | 1 |
| 2 Fill in the blanks :
Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from the year _____ to _____. | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 Why do people migrate? Mention any one reason. | 1 |
| 4 What is the role of W.T.O.? | 1 |
| 5 Mention the main objective of Second Five Year Plan. | 1 |
| 6 Correct the following sentence and re-write:
The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was resolved after a plebiscite which confirmed people's desire to join India. | 1 |
| 7 Which were the two major challenges the country faced during Lal Bahadur Shastri's brief Prime Ministership? | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 What is the meaning of defection? | 1 |
| 9 What was the Anti-Arrac Movement? | 1 |
| 10 Mention any one factor that leads to regionalism. | 1 |

- 11 After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, in which two ways has India benefitted by continuing her friendship with Russia? 1+1
- 12 Identify the two founding fathers of NAM from amongst the following:
 a) Yasser Arafat (b) Nelson Mandela (c) Dr. Sukarno
 d) Marshal Tito.
- 13 Explain any two causes that led to the formation of European Union. 1+1
- 14 Mention the full form of (a) SAFTA and (b) SAARC. What was the basic reason for the formation of SAARC? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1$
- 15 What is meant by Human Security? 2
- 16 Mention any two ideologies of Bhartiya Jan Sangh. 2
- 17 What is Reorganisation of States? When did it take place? 1+1
- 18 Mention any two major objectives of Nehru's Foreign Policy. 1+1
- 19 What is meant by emergency? Mention any one effect of the declaration of emergency due to internal disturbance. 1+1
- 20 List any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission. 2
- 21 The Non-aligned Movement came into being as an institutional pragmatic response to an era of dangerous rivalry in global affairs. The over-reaching doctrine was that those, who were not super powers or their associates were not entitled to real choices. Our leaders, however, resisted that impulsion and refused to join either of the camps, opting for neutrality as they established the Non-aligned Movement.
- Read the above passage and answer the following questions:
- a) Name the global rivalry to which the passage refers to. 1
- b) Name the two super powers which were in conflict. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- c) Mention any two reasons why India decided to join the Non-aligned Movement. 2
- 22 Describe any four basic objectives of the ASEAN. 1 x 4



Observe the above cartoon and answer the following :

1+1+2

- a) Name the two leaders.
- b) Imagine any two problems they might be discussing.
- c) Mention the outcome of their discussion.

24 Explain any two reasons which make India’s claim stronger for a permanent membership of the Security Council.

2+2

25 “U.N. is an indispensable organisation”. Do you agree? Give any two arguments in support of your answer.

2+2

26 Explain any two criticisms of globalisation.

2+2

27

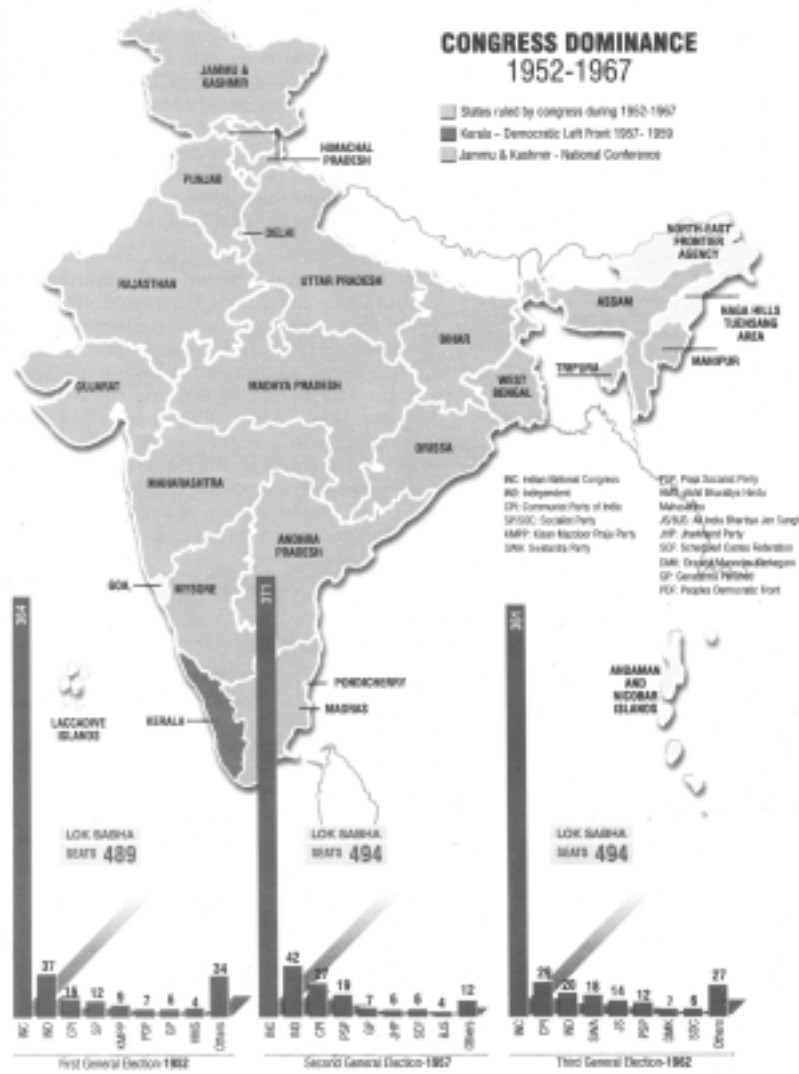


Look at the above clipping of the Hindustan Times. You will agree that the agricultural conditions of India went from bad to worse in 1960s. In the light of this answer the following questions :

2+2

- How did India solve her problem of food shortage?
- Is India now sufficient in food production? State the reason for your answers.

28



Note: This illustration is not a map drawn to scale and should not be taken to be an authentic depiction of India's external boundaries.

Study the map given above and answer the following questions:

1+1+2

- Did the Congress maintain the increase in the members in these elections?
- Which political party continued to gain seats in all the elections?
- Name the political parties which contested only two of the three elections.

- 29 “The era of coalition started in 1977 at the Central Government level and has come to stay in a big way”. Explain. 4
- 30 What is meant by popular movements? Explain the party-based and no-party based movements. 2+1+1
- 31 “India should give up its policy of Non-alignment and align with the United States.” Do you agree? Give any three arguments in support of your answer. 2+2+2
- OR
- “The transition from Communism to Capitalism was not a smooth one”. Comment. 6
- 32 Explain the increase and decrease in the role of the state activities in the developing countries due to globalisation. 2+2+2
- OR
- “Pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment is a major challenge before the States.” Suggest any three measures to overcome this problem.
- 33 List any three factors that helped the Congress to continue to dominate the Indian political scenario for almost three decades after independence. 2+2+2
- OR
- Opposition plays a significant role in a democracy. Did the opposition, in the era of one party dominance, perform its role of highlighting the acts of omission and commission of the government? Support your answer by giving any three arguments. 2+2+2
- 34 Analyse any three lessons that were learnt from the Emergency declared in India on 25th June, 1975. 2+2+2
- OR
- Explain any three main outcomes of Lok Sabha elections of 1977. 2+2+2
- 35 ‘In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most of the political parties’. In the light of the above statement highlight any three points of consensus. 2+2+2
- OR
- “Even after six decades of independence certain issues pertaining to national integration are yet to be resolved”. In the light of this statement, explain any three unresolved issues. 2+2+2