

CBSE
Class XII
Political Science
Sample Paper – 3

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. Name any four member countries of SAARC. [1]
 2. Mention the two different notions of security. [1]
 3. According to the ____ advanced by the Muslim League, ____ consisted of not ____ but ____ communities. [1]
 4. What is UNEP? [1]
 5. What is the currency of the EU? When was it introduced? [1]
 6. What do you understand by 'global north' and 'global south'? [2]
 7. Mention any two reasons for Congress dominance in the first three general elections. [2]
 8. What do you understand by 'After Nehru who?' and 'After Nehru what??' [2]
 9. Who were the members of the Grand Alliance of 1971 elections? What was their common motive? [2]
 10. Define 'non-party political formations'. [2]



11. What are the lessons learnt by popular movements in India? [4]
12. What was the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian unity? [4]
13. What is meant by global commons? How are they exploited? [4]
14. What is mixed economy? Give two criticisms for the same. [4]
15. Examine India's relations with the Soviet Union. [4]
16. Discuss India-Nepal relations. [4]

17. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised, nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The 'Kerala model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation. Despite low per capita incomes and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care. Between 1987 and 1991, the government launched the New Democratic Initiative which involved campaigns for development (including total literacy, especially in science and environment) designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens' organisations. The State has also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at the Panchayat, block and district levels.

- i. What was the Kerala model of planning? [1]
- ii. What were the key focuses of the model? [2]
- iii. What was the result of the Kerala model of development? [2]

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



- i. What is shown in the cartoon? [1]
- ii. Which election was fought with the slogan of 'save democracy'? [2]
- iii. Discuss corruption and violence as explained in the cartoon. [2]

19. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

"In the name of democracy, it has been sought to negate the very functioning of democracy. Duly elected governments have not been allowed to function. Agitations have surcharged the atmosphere, leading to violent incidents. Certain persons have gone to the length of inciting our armed forces to mutiny and our police to rebel. The forces of disintegration are in full play and communal passions are being aroused, threatening our unity. How can any Government worth the name stand by and allow the country's stability to be imperilled? The actions of a few are endangering the rights of the vast majority."

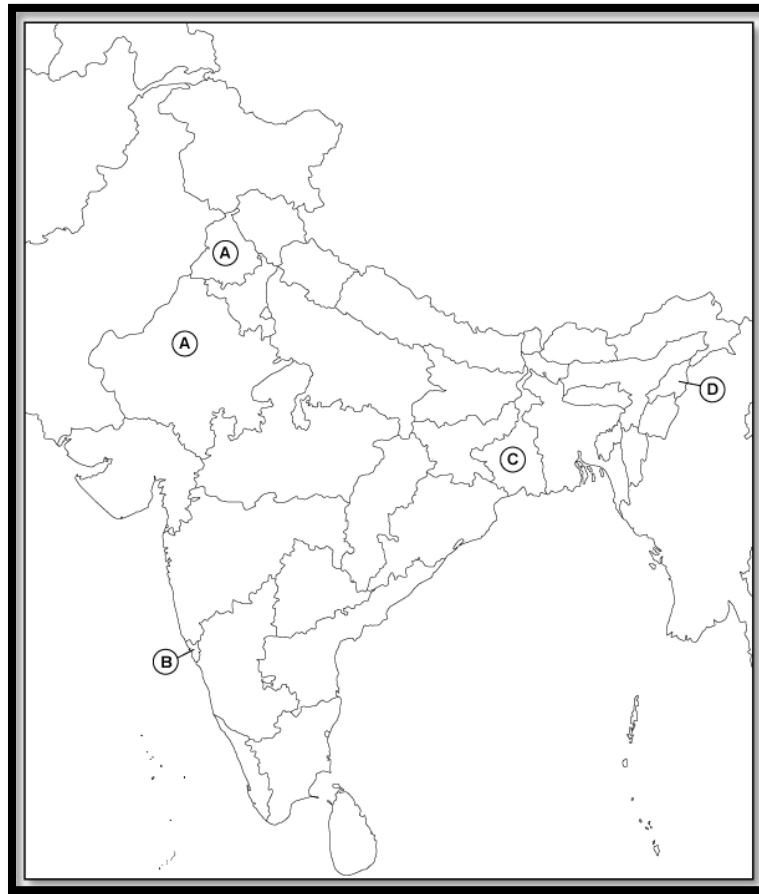
- i. Who made the above speech? When and where? [1]
- ii. What are the points charged against in the speech and on whom? [2]
- iii. What was the outcome of the charges laid down? [2]

20. Read the passage and answer the questions:

“...new Prime Minister of India, in spite of all forebodings, had been named with more dispatch, and much more dignity, than was the new Prime Minister of Britain.”

- i. Where was this published and why? [2]
- ii. Which Indian Prime Minister has been referred to above? [2]

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. Two states where the Congress did not get a majority in the 1967 elections.
- ii. State in the west which was once a union territory.
- iii. A state in the west affected the most by Partition.
- iv. A state which declared its independence from India in 1951.

22. What were the effects of the Chinese invasion of 1962 on India? [6]

OR

Briefly discuss the history of India–Pakistan relations.

23. Discuss the various declarations and conventions relating to common but differentiated responsibilities. [6]

OR

Discuss the two stages of India–China relations.

24. What is veto power? Why have there been reforms to abolish the power of veto? [6]

OR

Give points in favour of supporting India’s candidature as a permanent member in the UNSC.

25. What are the strengths and importance of ASEAN? [6]

OR

What steps should be taken to strengthen the ASEAN in the international community?

26. What are the components of India’s security strategy? [6]

OR

Discuss the position of the UN in a unipolar world.

27. Discuss the impact of globalisation on India and India’s impact on globalisation. [6]

OR

What was the approach of the Indian government and Sardar Patel towards the princely states?

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Sample Paper – 3 Solutions

1. The member countries of SAARC are India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.
2. The two notions of security are Traditional Security and Non-Traditional Security.
3. According to the **two-nation theory**, advanced by the Muslim League, **India** consisted of not **one** but **two** communities.
4. UNEP stands for United Nations Environment Programme.
5. The currency of EU is Euro. It was introduced by 12 member countries in January 2002.
6. Global North refers to the first world or developed countries. These countries have a well-developed economy. Example: United States
Global South refers to the third world or developing countries. The economies of these countries are still in the developing phase. Example: India
7. Prime reasons for Congress dominance over the politics in India:
 - The Congress Party inherited the legacy of the national movement. It was therefore the only party to be spread across the length and breadth of the country.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru was the most popular and charismatic leader of Indian politics.
8. 'After Nehru who?' was a question implying who will take charge of the country as the Prime Minister after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. 'After Nehru what?' relates to the question of the survival of democracy, i.e. whether democracy in India will survive or the army will be ruling the country.
9. Grand Alliance was an electoral alliance created by the major non-communist and non-Congress opposition parties in India. The parties involved were SSP, BSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Kranti Dal and Swatantra Party. The main motive behind all these parties coming together was **Indira Hatao (Remove Indira)**.
10. Non-party political formations are voluntary organisations which do not work within political parties. They remain outside the party and do not support any specific political party. These formations do not contest elections at the local or regional level. They are of the opinion that direct participation by the people can only reform the nature of the democratic government.



- 11.** India has learnt a great deal of lessons by popular movements. They are
- Popular movements help us understand the nature of participation in a democracy. Most of these movements are not sporadic in nature, and therefore, they do not create problems for the country. Each of these movements come up with a motive to rectify some or the other issue in the functioning of democracy.
 - These movements bring up and represent new and different social groups in society, whose issues have not been addressed by the government.
 - They help in reducing the social conflicts and dissatisfaction among various groups in society.
 - They highlight new forms of active participation and therefore broaden the idea of participation in a democracy.
- 12.** Jawaharlal Nehru played a major role in world politics, especially in Asian affairs. India played a role in maintaining Afro-Asian unity in the following ways:
- India summoned the Asian Relations Conference of March 1947, about five months before attaining independence from the British.
 - India made constant efforts for the realisation of Indonesia's freedom from the Dutch. An international conference in 1949 was summoned to support the freedom struggle.
 - India was a supporter of decolonisation and opposed racism with special emphasis to apartheid in South Africa.
 - India participated in the Bandung Conference of the newly independent Asian and African countries. This conference eventually led to the establishment of NAM.
- 13.** There are certain regions or areas of the world which are located outside the jurisdiction of one single state. This area thus becomes a common property of every nation. These regions do not require common governance by the international community. These are known as global commons. Some examples of global commons are the Earth's atmosphere, ocean floor, outer space and Antarctica.
- With increasing industrialisation, countries have been exploiting the global commons to the extreme. No country is ever ready to take up the responsibility of these areas, and thus, the degradation is to an extreme level.
- 14.** Mixed economy is an economy which has components of both models of development that consists of some elements of the capitalist economy and certain elements of the socialist economy. It is a combination of free market as well as centrally planned economy. After Independence, India chose the mixed economy model of development. This model has been criticised for the following reasons:
- It gives more emphasis to the public sector while ignoring the private sector.
 - Private players cannot expand their business and grow.
 - The system of licences and permits creates hurdles for the free flow of private capital.



15. India's relations with the Soviet Union:

- From the very beginning, India has maintained cordial relations with USSR. After the disintegration of USSR and the formation of Soviet Union, the equation between the two countries has been on friendly terms. Components of the relations shared by them:
- Economic: Russia aided India and provided technical assistance for steel plants like Bokaro and Bhilai along with machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
- Political: The Soviet Union supported India on the issue of Kashmir in the United Nations. It also supported India at the time of the Pakistan War in 1971.
- Military: India received most of its hardware from Russia. Both countries also entered into agreements to produce military equipment.
- Culture: Hindi films and Bollywood actors are household names in the Soviet Union. Many Indian writers have also visited Russia.

16. India–Nepal's relations:

- India and Nepal share very good relations since the very beginning.
- A treaty between the two countries allows citizens to travel across both countries freely without any visa and passport.
- Trade along with scientific cooperation over natural resources along with electricity and interlocking water management has brought the two countries closer in recent years.
- There have been differences between both countries on the grounds of ill-legal immigrants coming into India.
- Maoist movements in Nepal are seen as a major threat by the Indian government.

17.

- i. The Kerala model was the planning model adopted by the State of Kerala for development.
- ii. The key aim of the model was the overall planning and development with focus on education, health, land reforms, food distribution and, most importantly, poverty alleviation.
- iii. Despite the overall per capita income being low in Kerala as compared to Punjab and Haryana, it achieved nearly complete literacy, long life expectancy and low female and infant mortality along with high access to medical care.

18.

- i. The cartoon shows Jayaprakash Narayan sitting on a dharna to save the democracy in India.
- ii. The 1977 elections was fought by the opposition party with the slogan of 'Save Democracy'. The opposition party aimed at saving the democratic character of the country while contesting elections.
- iii. Corruption and violence in the cartoon show that there was corruption in government offices and at high places in the government. There was rising violence and mismanagement in terms of law and order. These were the key points highlighted by the opposition at the time of elections.

19.

- i. The above speech was made by Indira Gandhi while addressing the nation on All India Radio on 26th June 1975.
- ii. The charges were being raised on the Indira Gandhi government by the opposition under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. The points charged were
 - a. Neglecting the functioning of democracy by the elected government
 - b. Widespread violence in the country
 - c. Arousing communal passion in the country
- iii. The charges levied on the government seemed to be correct because on 25th June 1975, Jayaprakash Narayan in his speech announced a nationwide satyagraha and asked the army, police and other government employees not to obey the 'illegal and immoral' orders of the government.

20.

- i. The portion of the speech was published in the *Guardian*, London, on 3rd June 1964 for comparing the political succession of democracy in India after Nehru. The democracy in India was on question after Nehru.
- ii. Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was unanimously elected as the Prime Minister of India after the sudden death of Nehru, is being referred to above. The transition from Nehru to Shastri was a smooth one as there was consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

21.

- i. Punjab and Rajasthan – A
- ii. Goa – B
- iii. West Bengal – C
- iv. Nagaland – D



22. Effects of Chinese invasion of 1962 on India:

- a. India's image within the country and on the international front was dented. India had to ask the US and Britain for military assistance as the Soviet Union decided to remain neutral through the war.
- b. Nehru's fame was affected and he was criticised for his unpretentious assessment of the Chinese intentions and for lack of military preparedness.
- c. For the first time, a no-confidence motion was passed and debated in the Lok Sabha.
- d. Some of the upcoming by-elections were lost by the Congress.
- e. Differences began to be seen within the Communist Party of India which eventually led to its division. The faction closer to China was formed as the Communist Party of India (Marxist).
- f. To preserve the integration and political unity of the eastern region, its reorganisation began. Nagaland was given statehood, while Manipur and Tripura became union territories with the right to elect their own legislative assembly.

OR

Ever since the partition of India into India and Pakistan, there have been constant clashes between the two. There has been a period of both conflict and cooperation in the following ways:

- Immediately after the partition, issues over Kashmir began between the two countries. This almost led to a proxy war between both countries.
- The Kashmir conflict did not prevent the cooperation between the two countries. Both countries cooperated to restore abducted women to their original families.
- Dispute over sharing of Indus river water was resolved after signing the Indus Water Treaty. A war broke out in Rann of Kutch and Kashmir in 1965. After UN intervention, India and Pakistan were made to sign the Tashkent Agreement.
- In 1971, another war over the issue of East Pakistan broke out. This was the war between East and West Pakistan which eventually led to the creation of Bangladesh. India offered moral and military support to Bangladesh.
- Wars have been a constant phenomenon between the two countries. In 1999, an armed conflict between India and Pakistan took place in the Kargil district of Kashmir and along the Line of Control. This was known as the Kargil War.



23. Various conventions and declarations relating to common but differentiated responsibilities:

- **Rio Declaration:** It states that all the states should cooperate in global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the integrity of the Earth's ecology. Keeping in view the environmental degradation, countries have common yet differentiated responsibilities for the preservation and protection of the environment. Therefore, each country should understand their responsibility and make their contribution to the environment.
- **The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change:** Countries should work according to their capabilities and take responsibilities while preserving and protecting the environment.
- **The Kyoto Protocol (1997):** It was decided that the per capita emission of greenhouse gases by the developing countries is less, whereas the emission by the developed countries is far more. Thus, responsibility should be taken up by countries to protect the environment.

OR

India and China are neighbouring countries sharing their border in the East. There have been two phases of relations between the two countries. The two stages are

- **Friendly relations:**
 - i. After the Chinese Revolution of 1949, India was the first country to recognise the communist government.
 - ii. India's' diplomatic relations with China are quite evident from the famous slogan of 1950—'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai'.
 - iii. The Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai adopted the policy of Panchsheel—the five principles of peaceful coexistence and maintaining diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- **Troubled relations:**
 - i. Relations between India and China became sour after Chinese annexation of Tibet in 1950.
 - ii. To add further to the sourness, the Chinese government blamed India for allowing anti-Chinese activities on providing asylum to the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama in 1959.
 - iii. Boundary dispute between India and China over the Aksai-Chin area of Ladakh region and NWFP in the east.



24. Veto power is a special voting right given to the five permanent members of the Security Council. Each permanent member had this power to influence any decision in the Security Council. Veto is a negative vote; by negative vote, it means that if any of the member does not want a specific law to be introduced in the UN or any decision not to be taken, it can raise a veto against it. By raising the veto, the decision becomes null and is not moved to another level in the UNSC. Many countries have used this power to manage their diplomatic and international relations.

In the recent years, there have been many debates on the abolition of the veto in the Security Council. It was thought by the international community that veto creates an imbalance in the UNSC. The five members get an upper hand in the decisions and are able to modify the functioning of the council according to their interests. Although the veto stands as it is till date, efforts are under process to remove it.

OR

India is an emerging economy. It is a developing country, speeding up at the fastest possible pace. The following are points in favour of India's candidature as a permanent member of the UNSC:

- i. India is the world's largest democracy. It has been able to maintain and sustain its democratic character since its independence.
- ii. India has played a significant role in UN peacekeeping operations.
- iii. India is the 2nd most populous country with almost 1/5th of the world's population.
- iv. India is an emerging economic country. Its GDP is rising at a much higher pace.
- v. India has made a subsequent contribution to the UN finance budget. India has also never faltered on payments.
- vi. India has always been able to come up with new ways to enhance its foreign policy. Thus, as a permanent member, India will be able to manage world politics with a better understanding.

25. ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is one of the most powerful and influential organisation in the southeast. Strengths and importance of this organisation:

- i. ASEAN has been rapidly increasing and becoming a prominent regional organisation. Its vision 2020 has put up an onward looking role for the ASEAN international community.
- ii. Its policy of negotiation over conflict in the region has been an important feature of ASEAN.
- iii. The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner in the growing Asian economies, make it an attractive economic community. India has also signed FTAs with two ASEAN members—Singapore and Thailand.



- iv. The strength of ASEAN lies in the policies of interaction and consultation with the member states, with dialogue partners and other regional and non-regional organisation.

OR

Steps to strengthen ASEAN in the international community:

- i. More countries should be encouraged to join ASEAN for better cooperation and integration of the region.
- ii. The objective of ASEAN should be broadened, so that its members are close to each other in terms of cooperation.
- iii. A supranational structure and institution such as a common currency, a common parliament, a common market to broaden the idea and perspective of ASEAN.
- iv. There should be absolutely no restriction on the movement of people from one state to another.
- v. The existing ASEAN dispute settling mechanism to resolve economic disputes should be improved to strengthen ASEAN.

26. India's security strategy has four broad components:

- i. The first component is strengthening the military capabilities. India has been a part of some major conflicts with its neighbours, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and China. India is also surrounded by nuclear armed countries. Therefore, India has strengthened its military by conducting nuclear tests in 1998 to safeguard and protect its national interest.
- ii. The second component is to strengthen the international norms and institutions. India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, laid emphasis on the cause of Asian solidarity in the UN forum when conflicts could be settled.
- iii. The third component is to preserve the national unity by adopting a democratic political system which allows different communities and groups to share political power.
- iv. The fourth component of India's security has been to develop its economy and to remove poverty, misery and economic inequalities in the country.

OR

The United Nations was established after the end of the 2nd World War. By this time, the League of Nations had failed and the world had become unipolar in terms of a superpower. It was therefore difficult for the UN to strike a balance in this unipolar world due to the following reasons:

- i. With the disintegration of the USSR, the US emerged as the single superpower. Its military and economic power has made it strong and powerful such that it cannot be ignored.



- ii. Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable because it is the single largest contributor to the UN budget. The headquarters of the UN is in Washington, USA. Many US nationals work in the UN. The US has veto power which it can alter according to its own wishes.
- iii. The fact that US is a major contributor to the UN budget increases its influence in the organisation.

However, despite the increased role played by the US in the UN, the organisation holds relevance in the present. None of its decisions are altered according to the wishes of its members. The US, although an important element in the UN, holds the same status as enjoyed by the other permanent members.

27. Impact of globalisation on India: After adopting the policy of globalisation, the Indian government has removed restrictions on import of goods. Taxes have been reduced on imported goods and have encouraged international investors to invest in India. As a result, the economic policies of the government have been altered according to the international norms and standards. Big multinational companies have invested in India and many of the foreign brands have taken a house in the Indian subcontinent. The high demand of these international products make way for more of these to come and explore the Indian markets. The government's policy of FDI has allowed a lot of international players to invest in the country.

India's impact on globalisation: Globalisation on a world level has been criticised for the fact that it divides society between the poor and the rich where the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. India has been making efforts to bridge in the gap created by this process. Not much can be debated upon the impact of India on globalisation, but the real fact remains that India has been benefited from globalisation.

OR

Before the British granted India independence, the country had been divided into two—India and Pakistan. There were several princely states at that time in India. While granting independence, the British made it clear that the princely states had a choice to either become part of the two new countries or remain free. Therefore, the Indian government had to do a lot of work to get these princely states under their control. Most of these states had a simple integration, while some of them created a lot of troubles. It was states such as Hyderabad, Junagarh and Manipur which were the most troubled ones. Sardar Patel used his intelligence and manipulation to get these states under the Indian territory. His idea was a clear one—each state required a different way to be handled, and therefore, it was mandatory for the leaders to think of the people of these states before integration with India. Territorial boundaries were incorporated and created to be able to integrate these princely states with India.