# CBSE
# Class XII
# Political Science
# Sample Paper – 1

**Time: 3 hrs** **Total Marks: 100**

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**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.** 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]

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**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]

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**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]

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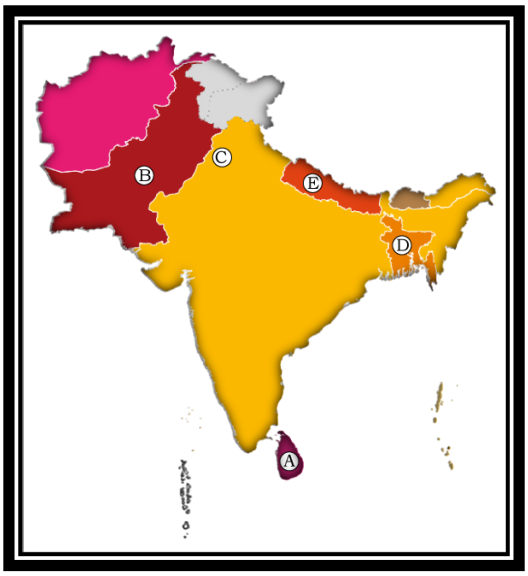
**20.** See the cartoon given below and answer the questions which follow:

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

a) What is shown in the cartoon? [2]

b) 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]




A. South Asian member country with ethnic conflicts

B. India's neighbour country with the most troubled relations

C. State most hit by the Partition of India

D. Country separated from West Pakistan in 1971

E. Country which follows 'No-Visa' policy with India

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**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.

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# Sample Paper – 1 Solution

**1.** ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is an international organisation formed in 1967 by five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) as its member countries.

**2.** Open Door Policy was adopted by China.

**3.** There are five permanent and ten non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

**4.** Full forms: WTO – World Trade Organization
IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency

**5.** The emergency of 1975 was declared by Indira Gandhi. She carried out an operation named Operation Blue Star, under which she was shot dead by her bodyguards.

**6.** The soviet system was the economic system followed in USSR. Two of its features:
a) The state was of the utmost importance. Every decision about the economy revolved around the state.
b) The centre of the political system was the communist party and no other opposition was allowed in the system.

**7.** The Cold War was an ideological war between the US and the USSR. It was not a hot or shooting war, rather it was a war between the capitalist US and the socialist USSR. Arenas of the Cold War are majorly areas where crisis emerged because of this alliance formation. Two arenas of the Cold War were Korea and Vietnam.

**8.** Two basic kinds of reforms facing the UN:
a) Reforming the organisation's structures and processes
b) Review or alteration of the issues falling under the jurisdiction of the UN

**9.** Two important challenges faced by India before conducting free and fair elections:
- **Population**: India is the 2nd most populous country in the world. Conducting free and fair elections with such a huge population was a task for the leaders of India.
- **Illiteracy**: Of the huge population, there were only a small percentage of people who were literate. To make the other remaining percentage understand election at first was a great task for the leaders.

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**10.** The Planning Commission is one of the many commissions set up by the government to look into the issue of planning and development of the country. It was established in March 1950 with an aim to promote economic development in India.

**11.** Smaller states were helpful to superpowers for the following reasons:

a) Getting access to vital resources such as oil and minerals
b) Territories or areas from where superpowers could launch their troops and weapons
c) Locations from where superpowers could spy on other nations
d) Many small allies could together pay for the military expenses of superpowers

**12.** While altering economic policies, USSR after disintegration went in for Shock Therapy. China, on the other hand, did not adopt shock therapy; rather, it opened its economy step by step. This was the open door policy adopted by China wherein privatisation was established along with maintaining and opening trade zones for other countries. The policy was a success in the following ways:

a) Privatisation of agriculture led to a large increase in the overall agricultural production and a rise in the income of the rural people.
b) Personal savings in the rural economy led to a huge growth in the rural industry.
c) A phenomenal rise was seen in economy and trade because of new trading laws and the creation of special economic zones.
d) China has become the largest and most important destination for FDI (Foreign Direct Investment).

**13.** United Nations is an international peace-keeping body founded in 1949 as a successor of the League of Nations. The UN has six organs and each is designated a different task.

The United Nations Security Council is the main organ of the Security Council. Its prime function is to maintain international peace and security. The UNSC consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. Each of these permanent members has the ultimate power to take decisions related to international peace and security. A special veto power has been given to each of the permanent members and is to be used while taking decisions for world peace. The five permanent members are United States, China, Russia, France and United Kingdom.

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**14.** After the end of the Cold War, world politics has been different. The most prominent changes are

- China has emerged as the fastest growing economy in the world. It is believed to be soon becoming a superpower on the international front.
- Russia, successor of the USSR, and US share cordial relations unlike the tough relations shared between USSR and US during the Cold War period.
- New countries have become members of the UN. These members have added to the overall performance and ideals of the UN.
- The economies of most Asian countries grow drastically. These economies are soon capable of conquering the economies of the big powers.

**15.** Cuban Missile Crisis was the most important event between the two superpowers during the Cold War period. It was

- At the time of the Cold War, Cuba (a small island near the US) was a Russian alliance. It received both military and diplomatic support from it.
- In April 1961, the Soviet leaders were tensed about a US invasion on Cuba and overthrew Fidel Castro, the President of Cuba.
- Fearing an attack, Nikita Khrushchev, the soviet leader, decided to convert Cuba to a Russian military base.
- This decision put the US under pressure for the first time. It nearly doubled its military capabilities.
- Three weeks after nuclear weapons were placed in Cuba, the US government became aware of it. A war seemed to be inevitable in what was known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**16.** The UN is the only international organisation capable of curbing wars between nations and maintaining peace and security in the world. This organisation has also made certain amendments and changes to become more relevant in the present times. Steps required:

a) Create and maintain a peace-building commission. This commission will be responsible for managing the peace-keeping operations undertaken by the UN.
b) Accepting the responsibility of the international community as a whole if any country fails to protect its citizens. No country should fear the other when it comes to protecting their citizens.
c) A human rights council to be established by the UN to protect the rights of the people of suffering countries. A council dedicated solely to the protection and promotion of human rights is essential in a complex world like ours.
d) Condemning terrorism in all its forms. It should be considered an evil and must be eradicated from the world.
e) Agreements to achieve the important Millennium Development Goals of the world. These goals are the responsibility of all the countries as a whole.

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**17.**

a) Defection is when an elected representative leaves a party because of one or another reason. This elected member from one political party leaves and joins another party according to his interest leading to instability in the former. In 1967, defections played an important role in the making and non-making of governments several times.

b) Coalition is a term used when different political parties come together in order to form a government. Simply defined, if in an election, no single party gets the majority seats required to form a government, then two or more than two small political parties either combine or provide their support to a big opposition party in order to form the government. Example: UPA was a coalition of Congress and other political parties.

**18.**

a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India. On the night of 14–15 August, he addressed a special session of the Constituent Assembly and his speech is known as 'Tryst with Destiny'.

b) The two goals were
   - The country would be run by a democratic government.
   - The government would work for the good of all, especially the weaker and poorer sections.

c) India attained Independence from the British on 15$^{th}$ August. It was a day of celebration all across the country. However, on the other side of the picture, India's Independence came with Partition. A division of India into two separate countries—India and Pakistan. The division was based on the two-nation theory. This led to large-scale displacement on both sides of the border.

**19.**

a) The poem was originally written in Marathi by Namdeo Dhasal.

b) Pilgrims of darkness are the Dalit people who have always suffered injustices in society. Sunflower giving fakir is Dr B. R. Ambedkar who acted as a liberator.

c) The poem is an anguish of the Dalit people who continue to face disrespect even after so many years of Independence. The dalits (as a group) are full of hope to shape their future.

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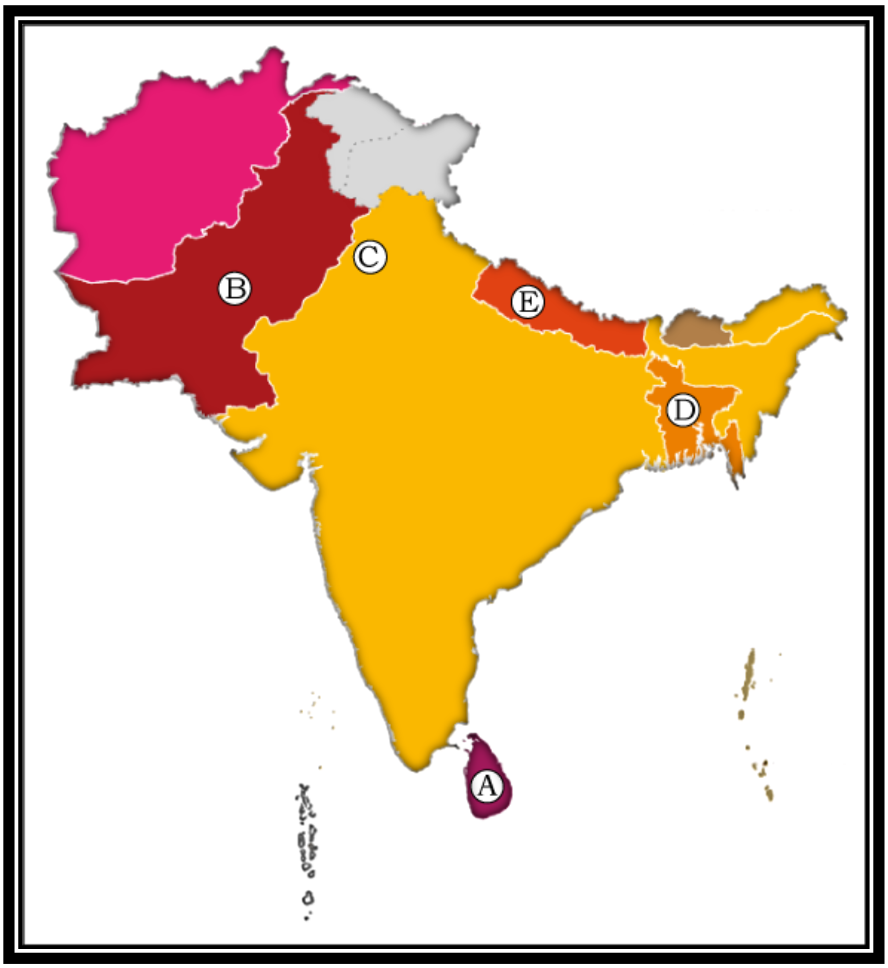
**20.**

a) The Presidential Election of 1969 is shown in the cartoon. V. V. Giri, the candidate proposed by Congress (I), is seen as the winner, while the Congress (O) candidate N. Sanjeeva Reddy is shown as losing the elections.

b) At the time of the elections, after much debate and discussion, there came up two nominees for the post of the President—one from Congress (O) and the other from Congress (I).

- The member nominated by the Syndicate Congress was N. Sanjeeva Reddy, whereas the nominee by Congress (I) was V. V. Giri.
- After the election process, the official Congress candidate V. V Giri won the Presidential Elections.

**21.**




A. Sri Lanka
B. Pakistan
C. Punjab
D. Bangladesh
E. Nepal

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**22.** The United Nations Security Council is the most important organ of the United Nations. Its prime function is to maintain international peace and security. The UNSC consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. Each of these permanent members has the ultimate power to take decisions related to international peace and security. A special veto power has been given to each of the permanent members and is to be used while taking decisions for world peace. The five permanent members are United States, China, Russia, France and United Kingdom. For a new country to be a permanent member, it should be

(a) An economic power. Only the developed countries hold a chance to become a member of the UNSC.

(b) A military power. The country should be militarily strong. It should be able to catch up to the military capabilities of the rest of the members.

(c) A contributor to the UN budget. Till date, the United States has been a major contributor to the UN budget. The new member should therefore be able to maintain itself along with contributing to the UN budget.

(d) A big nation, according to population. The population of the country should be large, but at the same time, the country should not have poverty or any other such evil attached to it.

(e) A democratic country which respects human rights. A democratic form of government in a country is required along with the protection of human rights for the people of the country.

**OR**

India attained Independence from the British on 15$^{th}$ August 1947. At the time of Independence, India faced three major challenges. These were

- **To shape the nation which was united yet diverse**: An important challenge at the time of Independence was to ensure that the unity in diversity of the country remains intact. No group should be treated less as compared to the other. There should not be any discrimination in the country.
- **Establish Democracy**: From the very beginning, Indian leaders wanted a democratic setup for India. This was required because it was only through democracy that the common people could participate in the working and functioning of the government, and the government would be responsible to them.
- **Economic development of the whole country**: At the time of Independence, India was a poor country. Therefore, it was required by the leaders of Independent India to look into the economic development and well-being of the nation as a whole and not just for some section of society.
- **Princely States**: At the time of Independence, there were several princely states in India ruled by different rulers. While granting Independence, the British had announced that each of these states had the choice to either join

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India or Pakistan. Therefore, it was a challenge to bring these princely states under the Indian territory.

**23.** According to the traditional notion of security, the greatest threat to a country lies from military threats. The sources to such dangers could be other countries with better military capabilities from an external source. In this view of security, outside member countries are always a threat. The components are

- While responding to a war, each country has three basic choices before it—to surrender, to prevent any attack occurring from the other side and to promise to increase the cost of war. Thus, the security policies related to preventing wars are known as deterrence and defence.
- Balance of power: The military capabilities of every country are a clue to who might be a potential danger in the future. Thus, countries should always be balanced in terms of power and preparedness to a war.
- Alliance building: Alliances are a coalition of states which coordinate their actions to defend or deter military attacks. Several of these alliances are formed by signing treaties. To be secure, small countries should try to align with larger nations.

**OR**

The environment concerns every nation in the world. In the recent years, there has been serious concerns and measures undertaken by the international governments to protect the environment. The major concerns are

- The cultivable land throughout the world is not expanding and a major proportion of the existing land is losing its fertility. This concerns not just countries but the people of the countries.
- On an average, 1.2 billion people in the world are not provided clean drinking water. Waste materials from industries are dumped into the seas and oceans making the water unsuitable for drinking.
- Forests, the main balance of nature, have become unbalanced. The rigorous cutting down of forests for the development of industries has affected biodiversity and displaced people.
- The depletion of the ozone layer is a major cause of concern. With the rate at which the layer is depleting, there will be a time when there will be no ozone layer to protect us from the harmful rays of the Sun.
- Coastal pollution also remains a concern. However, although the open sea remains clean, the coastal waters are alarmingly becoming polluted.

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**24.** The disintegration of the communist USSR was led by a painful process of transition from a democratic socialism to an undemocratic capitalist system. All the countries lying under the umbrella of USSR had to make this transition. The model of transformation followed in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe which was influenced by the IMF came to be known as Shock Therapy.

- Each of the counties going through the transition had to make a complete shift to a capitalist system in terms of economy.
- This meant private ownership of property. Privatisation was not restricted only to the economy. Collective farms were to be substituted by private farming.
- Shock Therapy also required the breaking of all existing trade alliances among the countries of the Soviet Bloc.

**Consequences of Shock Therapy:**

- The huge state-controlled industrial structure subsided when 90% of the industries of USSR were put on sale to private players. This is often regarded as the 'largest garage sale in history' when valuable industries were sold at throwaway rates.
- The Russian currency Ruble fell drastically. Inflation was so high that all the savings of the people were lost.
- The collapse of collective farming left most people without food security.
- Government subsidy was removed, leading to a large section of people moving into poverty.
- Privatisation leads to inconsistency between the rich and the poor.

**OR**

After the end of the 2nd World War, the world was divided into two power blocs. One headed by US and the other by USSR. With time, USSR was not able to cope with the changing situations, and therefore, it collapsed. Reasons for the disintegration:

- Internal weakness: The internal weakness of the soviet political and economic institutions was the prime reason for the disintegration. It was believed that constant clashes between the two pillars of the country led to the fall of USSR.
- Economic stagnation: It is also believed that the reason behind economic stagnation was the fact that USSR was spending a lot of money in maintaining the army and military. This led to a huge burden on the country, failing which it disintegrated.
- Gorbachev's reforms: The reforms initiated by him were meant to boost the economy and align the other organs of the government, but they turned out to be the biggest reason for the disintegration of USSR.

**Consequences of disintegration:**

- The disintegration of USSR meant the end of the bipolar world. The end of the bipolar world was the end of the Cold War confrontations between the two superpowers.

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- Disintegration also meant a change in the nature of world politics. This meant that either the world would become a unipolar one with only US as the superpower or it would turn out to be a multipolar world with no superpower.
- It meant the emergence of many newly independent countries. These countries were not willing to become a member of the power bloc. Their ideas and aspirations were different from the other countries.

**25.** At the time of Independence, there were several princely states in India ruled by different rulers. While granting Independence, the British had announced that each of these states had the choice to either join India or Pakistan. Therefore, it was a challenge to bring these princely states under the Indian territory. Two of the most popular princely states took the most effort in joining India. They were

**Hyderabad**

- Hyderabad, the largest and strongest of the princely states, was ruled by a Nizam. The Nizam of Hyderabad was one of the world's richest men.
- The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. In 1947, he signed a Standstill Agreement with the Indian government.
- During the course of time, the peasantry of Telangana gathered against the Nizam. In return to the uprising, the Nizam unleashed a para-military force Rajakaras to suppress them.
- The cruelty of the force knew no boundaries. Hence, the government had to intervene in September 1948.
- After a few days of fighting, Hyderabad became a part of India.

**Manipur**

- Before India attained Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur signed an instrument of accession with India.
- In 1948, under popular pressure, elections were held in Manipur.
- In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur, there were issues over the merger of Manipur with India. The Congress was in favour of the annexation, but the other political parties were not very keen on the same.
- Finally, the government managed to bring Manipur under the Indian territory.

**OR**

In the 1967 elections, the Congress won seats at the centre but with a reduced majority. The real and the most important challenge to Indira Gandhi was not from the Opposition but from the people of the party itself. A group of old and powerful rulers began to dominate the Congress. In no time, the most ancient party had been divided into two—Congress Syndicate (O) and Congress (I). This division was more prominent during the Presidential Elections of 1969.

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- This was the first time when the division between the two sections of the Congress came into the open.
- At the time of the elections, after much debate and discussion, there came up two nominees for the post of the President. One from Congress (O) and the other from Congress (I).
- The member nominated by the Syndicate Congress was N. Sanjeeva Reddy, whereas the nominee by Congress (I) was V. V. Giri.
- After the election, the official Congress candidate V. V Giri became the winner.
- Therefore, the Presidential Elections of 1969 changed the face of Congress for all times to come.

**26.** The environment concerns every nation in the world. In the recent years, there have been serious concerns and measures taken by the international governments to protect the environment. There has been a lot of debate between the countries of North and South over the issue of the environment.

The developed countries of the North are of the opinion that both sides are equally responsible for the condition. The developing countries of the South believe that much of the pollution has been caused by the countries of the North, and hence, they are to be held responsible. They believe that due to rapid industrialisation, the developed countries have ignored the environment, and hence, the issue has come up. The idea is that if most degradation has been caused by developed countries, then they are the ones to be held responsible.

Therefore, after much debate, this argument was accepted by both sides at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is known as 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'.

**OR**

12$^{th}$ June 1975 was a major turning point in the electoral history of India. It was on this day that Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha passed a judgement from the Allahabad High Court declaring Indira Gandhi's elections invalid. Indira Gandhi challenged the petition on the grounds that the services of the government were used by her during the elections. According to the order, she was not allowed to serve as the PM of India until re-elected in the most proper manner.

The government response to this condition was the declaration of Article 352 of the Constitution. Under this, the government could declare the state of emergency only on the grounds of external or internal threats.

Eventually, after much speculation, Indira Gandhi declared a state of Emergency in India in 1975.

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**Consequences:**

- The federal distribution was suspended. All the powers came under the umbrella of the union government.
- Fundamental rights of the people were restricted.
- Special powers were granted to the government to maintain law and order.

**27.** Globalisation as a concept deals with flow. These could range from ideas moving from one part of the world to the other, capital movement or people moving in search of a better livelihood. This worldwide interconnectedness is what is often called globalisation. Globalisation has consequences as well. They are

**Political Consequences**: Globalisation leads to an erosion of the state economy. It reduces the state capacity to take decisions for the welfare of the people.

**Economic Consequences**: Economic globalisation involves some greater flows among countries. A major proportion of this flow is voluntary rest and is forced by international players like the World Bank and the IMF. The economic consequences of globalisation are also evident in the form of people moving from India to settle abroad and to use their talent there.

**Cultural Consequences**: Globalisation has affected us in everything—from our dressing styles to private schools to new types of cultural activities. Cultural globalisation leads to what is known as cultural homogenisation, wherein a single culture becomes dominant all throughout the world.

**OR**

India has always been among those countries which are keen on preserving and protecting the environment. India's stand on environmental issues:

- India has signed the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. India along with China and other developing countries were initially exempted from the Kyoto Protocol because of their contribution to the total greenhouse gas emissions.
- At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India raised the issue of per capita emission rates by developing countries. It was concluded that a small percentage of the whole unit was by developing countries. Thus, the responsibility of protecting the environment lands more on developed countries.
- India's negotiating position over environmental issues lies mainly on the principles of the UNFCCC. This highlights that the developed countries are more responsible for environmental issues.

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