

Series : SKS/1  
Code No. 59/1/3

## **CBSE 12 (2013) POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

General instruction:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question numbers 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (iii) Question numbers 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (iv) Questions numbers 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Questions numbers 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- (vi) Question number 30 is based on Map. Write the answer in your answer book.

1. How many Permanent Members and how many Non-permanent Members does the U.N. Security council have?
2. When was the constitution of India ready and signed by members of the constituent assembly? When did it come into effect?
3. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, which two leaders of the congress party contested against one another to become leader of the congress parliamentary party?
4. What is meant by '9/11' in the context of U.S.A.?

5. Name the popular movement which demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to any outsider.

6. What is meant by Privy Purse?

7. What is the 'Two Nation Theory' advanced by the Muslim league?

8. Mention any one function of the World Bank.

9. Correct the following statement and rewrite :

ASEAN stands for 'Association of South East African Nations'.

10. Mention any one point of agreement included in the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord.

11. Which four Princely States of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union?

12. Which are the two models of development? Which model of development was adopted by India?

13. Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan?

14. What is India's Policy of Non-alignment?

15. Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

16. Why are International Organizations like the U.N. required?

17. Mention any two demands of the Bharatiya Kisan Union.

18. Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar?

19. What is meant by 'Shock Therapy'?

20. Explain the traditional concept of 'Security'.

21. Describe any two constraints on American Hegemony.

22. Explain any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.

23. Why is the 'Emergency' and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis? Explain.

24. Describe the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru to shape properly the Foreign policy of India.

25. Identify any four new sources of threat to security and explain them.

26. Highlight any four features of 'ASEAN'.

27. Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the U.S.S.R.

28. Explain any four reasons due to which globalization is resisted.

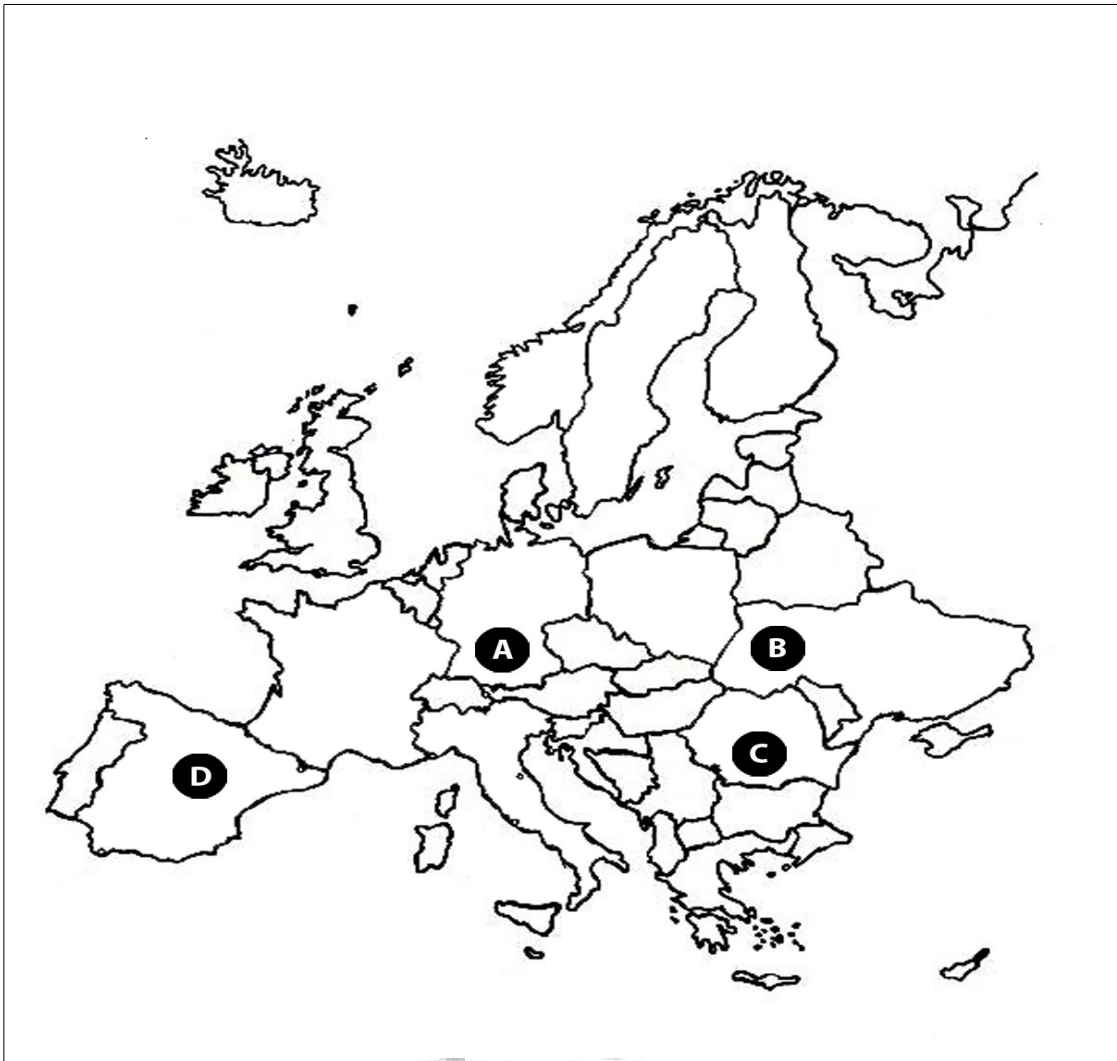
29. Where and when was the organization 'Dalit Panthers' formed? Describe any three of its activities.

30. In the given Political Outline Map of Europe, four member countries of the European Union have been marked A,B,C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned :

(I) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France.

(ii) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands.

(iii) Two new members of the European Union.



Note: The following questions are for Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Question Number 30.

30.1 In which year was the European Union established?

30.2 Name the common currency of the European Union.

30.3 Write the names of any two older member countries of the European Union.

30.4 Name any two new member countries of the European Union.

31. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the eighties – militancy had erupted in Punjab; problems

were persisting in the north-east; students in Assam were agitating; Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.

**Questions:**

- (i) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country?
- (ii) What is meant by democratic negotiations?
- (iii) Who was leading the agitation in Assam?
- (iv) What steps were taken by the Government of India to respond to the regional aspirations?

OR

Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

In fact, the BSP under Kanshi Ram's leadership was envisaged as an organization based on pragmatic politics, it derived confidence from the fact that the Bahujans (SCs, STs, OBCs and religious minorities) constituted the majority of the population and were a formidable political force on the strength of their numbers.

**Questions:**

- (i) Which organization was formed by Kanshi Ram?
- (ii) Give the full form of BSP.
- (iii) Name any two religious minorities.
- (iv) Why are the Bahujans considered a formidable political force?

32. Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Explain any three reasons.

OR

Give any three examples to show that most of the former Soviet Republics were prone to conflicts and tensions.

33. Explain any three consequences of partition of British India in 1947.

OR

Explain the process and basis of the reorganization of States of Indian Union.

34. 'States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment.' Analyse the statement giving suitable examples.

OR

Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.

35. 'Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary?' Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

OR

Explain any three lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.