

CLASS XII

GUESS PAPER

POLITICAL SCIENCE

TIME 3:00 Hrs.

M.M. 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Questions 1 to 5 carry 1 mark each
2. Questions 6 to 10 carry 2 marks each.
3. Questions 11 to 16 carry 4 marks each.
4. Questions 17 to 21 carry 5 marks each
5. Questions 22 to 27 carry 6 marks each.

1. Under which plan did USA extend financial support for reviving Europe's economy after the Second World War? 1
2. How many judges are there in the International court of Justice and what is their tenure? 1
3. Who advanced the Two-Nation Theory? 1
4. In which year did the Congress Party win 415 seats in Lok Sabha? Who became the Prime Minister? 1
5. What do you mean by seven sisters? 1
6. Which incidences symbolize the end of cold war? 2
7. What is confidence building? 2
8. Differentiate between refugees and migrants. 2
9. Give two objectives of Nehru's foreign policy. 2
10. Which two movements said to be of women agitation? 2
11. Mention an four contribution of Mikhail Gorbachev to his country USSR. 4
12. What is US hegemony. Describe any two constraints on the US hegemony. 4
13. Propose criteria to be a permanent member in the security council of UNO. 4

14. What is globalization? Write economic and cultural consequences of globalization. 4
15. Discuss the social base of congress? 4
16. Give any two contentious issues between India and China. 4

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

“Patel, the organizational man of the Congress, wanted to purge the Congress of other political groups and sought to make of it a cohesive and disciplined political party. He sought to take the Congress away from its all-embracing character and turn it into a close-knit party of disciplined cadres. Being a ‘realist’ he looked more for discipline than for comprehension. While Gandhi took too romantic a view of “carrying on the movement,” Patel’s idea of transforming the Congress into strictly political party with a single ideology and tight discipline showed an equal lack of understanding of the eclectic role that the Congress, as a government, was to be called upon to perform in the decades to follow.” — RAJNI KOTHARI

- (a) Why does the author think that Congress should not have been a cohesive and disciplined party? [2]
- (b) Give one example of the eclectic role of the Congress party in the early years. [1]
- (c) Why does the author say that Gandhi’s view about Congress’ future was romantic? [2]

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Traditional views of security do not rule out other forms of cooperation as well. The most important of these are disarmament, arms control, and confidence building. Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons. For example, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons. More than 155 states acceded to the BWC and 181 states acceded to the CWC. Both conventions included all the great powers. But the superpowers — the US and Soviet Union — did not want to give up the third type of weapons of mass destruction, namely, nuclear weapons, so they pursued arms control. Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in 1972 tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.

- a) Define Arms Control. [2]
- b) Give any two forms of traditional method of security through cooperation. [2]
- c) Give the full form of ABM. [1]

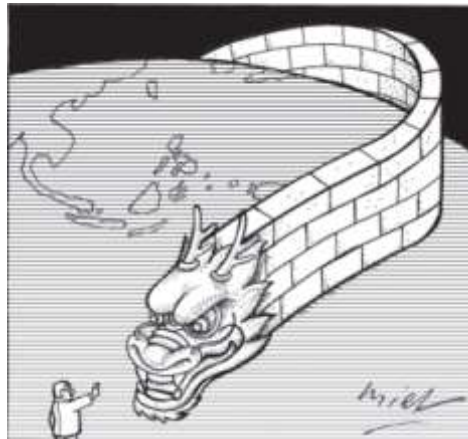
19. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected. He had to give up office when there was popular dissatisfaction against his rule. This gave way to a military takeover once again under General Yahya Khan after a war with India in 1971, East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh. After this, an elected government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power. The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977. General Zia faced a pro-democracy movement from 1982 onwards and an elected democratic government was established once again in 1988 under the leadership of

Benazir Bhutto. In 1999 the army stepped in again and General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the President. Several factors like The social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance.

- a) Who was the General of Pakistan during the war of 1971? [1]
 b) Who removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 1999? [1]
 c) Give any three causes which encouraged the military to continue its dominance in Pakistan.[3]

20. Look at the picture and answer the following questions:



- a) The above picture is related to which country? 1
 b) Name the ideology followed by the country in terms of economy. 1
 c) What does the picture indicate? Support your answer with two examples. 1+2

21. Study the picture below and answer the questions follow:



- a) To which incidence this picture is related to ? 1
- b) Which two states were badly affected with this? 1+1
- c) Give two effects of this incidence on people of India. 1+1

22. Examine the legacy of the emergency of 1975? 6

OR

Explain the presidential election of 1969 and its significance in Indian politics.

23. Analyze any three points of criticism and any three core values and enduring ideas related to the Non-Aligned Movement. 6

OR

What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism?

24. 'Movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy.' Criticize the statement. 6

OR

Write the main terms and conditions of Rajiv Gandhi-Harchand Singh Longowal agreement. 6

25. India's neighbors often think that Indian government tries to dominate and interfere in the domestic affairs of the smaller countries of the region.' Is this a correct impression? 6

OR

Identify the contentious issues between India and China? How could these be resolved for greater cooperation? 6

26. Critically evaluate the impact of the role of the state in the developing countries in the light of Globalization. 6

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. 6

27. Explain how the General Elections of 1952 in India were a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? 6

OR

When was the State Reorganization Commission? When was it constituted? What was the most important recommendation of this commission? 3+1+2

SUBMITTED BY

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