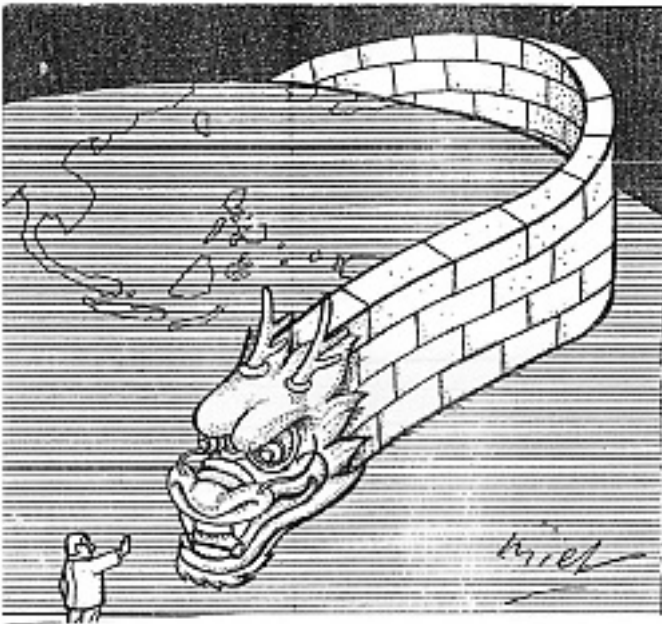

Question Paper 2014 Outside Delhi set 1
CBSE Class 12 Political Science

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Question numbers 1 - 10 are of 7 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each..
- Question numbers 11 - 20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- Question numbers 21 - 30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 70 words each.
- Question numbers 31 to 35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 75 words each.
- Question number 30 is based on Map. Write the answer in your answer book

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1. Why was the 'Operation Desert Storm' fought against Iraq?
 2. What is the full form of 'SAARC'?
 3. State any one important objective of the United Nations.
 4. What is meant by 'disarmament'?
 5. Mention the main recommendation of the States Reorganization Commission of 1953.
 6. Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?
 7. Which two political parties were the major partners in the ruling alliance after the 1971 General Elections to the Lok Sabha?
 8. Name the political party which came to power at the Centre in 1977
 9. Mention the two main demands of the Bharatiya Kisan Union in 1980s.
 10. Name the two alliances/fronts that formed the Government at the Centre in 1989 and 1996 respectively.
 11. Name any two foreign leaders, along with the countries they belonged to, who are recognised as the founders of the Non-aligned Movement.
 12. What is meant of Shock therapy?
 13. Trace the evolution process of the European Union
 14. Mention any two functions of the World Bank
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15. Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security
 16. Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security
 17. Differentiate between the capitalist and the socialist models of Development
 18. Highlight the contribution made by Jawaharlal Nehru to the foreign policy of India
 19. What does the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 mean?
 20. How does party-based movement differ from non-party movement?
 21. Why did the superpowers need smaller states as their allies? Explain any four reasons.
 22. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following question:



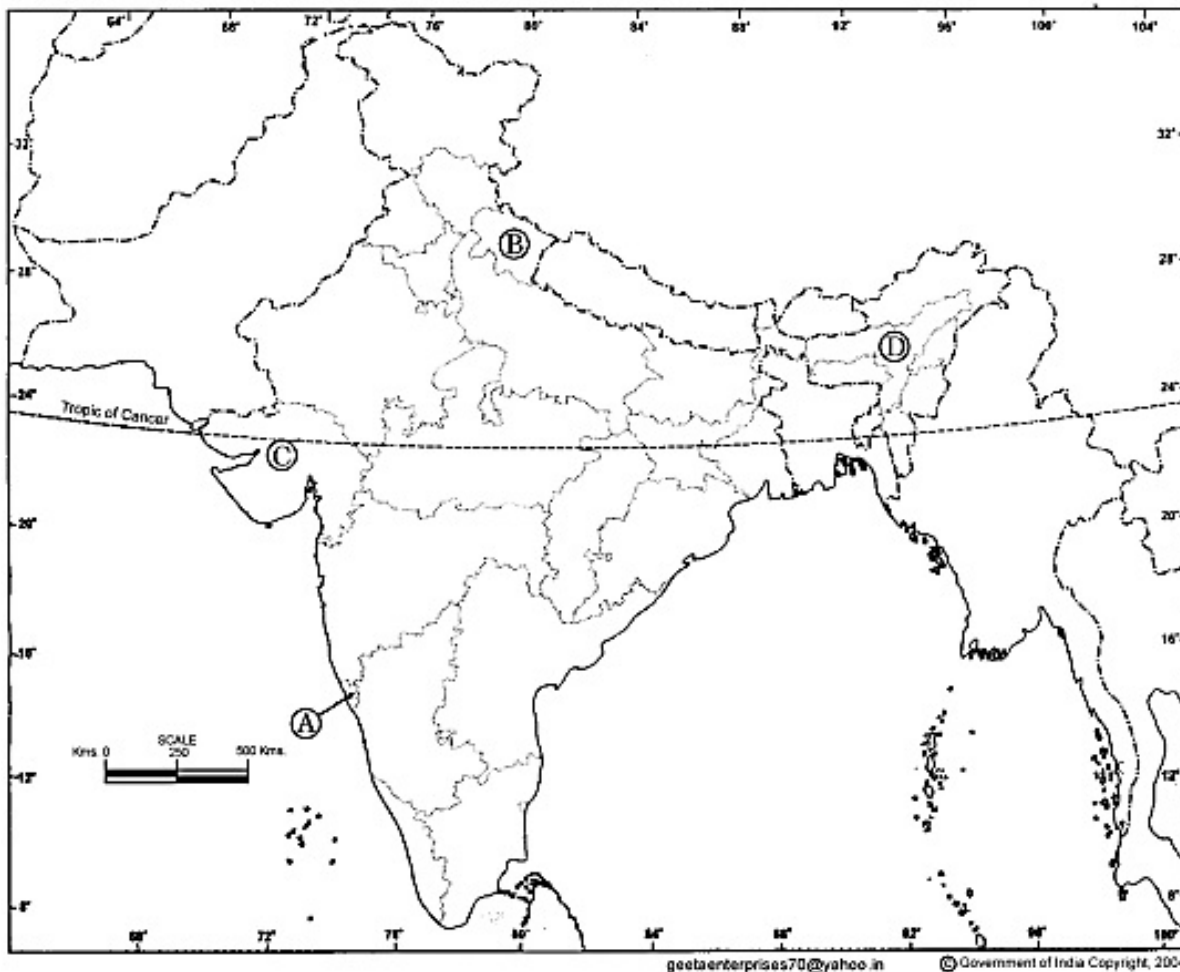
- (i) The given cartoon is related to which country?
 - (ii) Which two symbols in this cartoon helped in identifying the country?
 - (iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the world?
23. Explain the hegemony of the United States of America as a structural power.
 24. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.
 25. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.
 26. What is globalization? Highlight any three causes of globalization.
 27. Describe the organization of the Congress Party as a social and ideological coalition
-

28. Explain India's nuclear policy

29. Evaluate the consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975

30. In the given political map of India, four places are marked as and. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer-book along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned:

INDIA – POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES



(i) The State related to Chipko Movement.

(ii) The State where a special opinion poll was held asking people to decide if they wanted to merge with Maharashtra or remain separate.

(iii) The State out of which the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were created.

(iv) The State related to Narmada Sagar Project.

31. Examine any six consequences of the disintegration of USSR.

OR

‘Non-aligned Movement (NAM) has become irrelevant today.’ Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

32. Analyse India’s stand on any three environmental issues.

OR

Assess any three basis on which globalization is being resisted in India.

33. Explain any three reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.

OR

How did the reorganization of States take place in India after its independence? Explain.

34. Examine any six reasons for the imposition of emergency in India in 1975.

OR

Examine the which led to the split of Congress Party in 1969.

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

Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from the villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the

project-affected people were first raised by the local activist groups. It was around 1988 – 89 that the issues crystallised under the banner of the NBA — a loose collective of local voluntary organizations.

Questions:

(i) Why is the Sardar Sarovar Project mentioned as multipurpose mega-scale dam?

(ii) Why was it opposed by the villagers?

(iii) Name the organizations which led the movement against this project.

(iv) What was the main demand of the local activist groups?

OR

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

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, aspirations and specific regional problems.

Questions:

- (i) Which type of diversity exists in India?
 - (ii) Name any two political parties that represent regional identity.
 - (iii) Mention any one movement that expresses regional aspirations.
 - (iv) How does democracy treat the regional issues and problems?
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