IMPORTANT QUESTIONS –POLITICAL SCIENCE (2015-2016) CLASS XII

Q.1 .Define Globalisation?

Q.2. What was the objective behind the formation of the E.U.?

Q.3. What is Schengen Visa?

Q.4. Explain Separatism with reference to Kashmir?

Q.5. ‘The smaller powers are a support to the bigger powers’.Give reasons to support your answer?

Q.6. Why and when did a long phase of coalition politics begin in India?

Q.7. When and why did the treaty of ‘peace and friendship’begin in India ?

Q.8. Name an organisation that is responsible for the protection of human rights in India?

Q.9. Define cooperative security?

Q.10. What role did the syndicates play in the context of the Congress party?

Q.11 What are the two environmental issues of global politics?

Q.12. Describe the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985?

Q.13. Mention one problem created by protectionism?

Q14. What do you mean by seven sisters?

Q.15. What in your opinion was the main reason behind the dissolution of Janta party in 1980?

Q.16. In spite of being a major threat to international peace and security, nuclear weapons did play an important role in deterring the outbreak of III world war during cold war period. Comment. ?

Q.17. Non alignment policy should not be equated with the policy of isolationism. Do you agree with the above statement? Support your stand with two suitable arguments

Q.18.Do you agree with the opinion that Globalization leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. Elaborate your answer with two suitable arguments.?

Q.19. Examine the reasons responsible for the disintegration of USSR.?

Q.20.. How was Chinese path of market economy different from the one adopted in Russia?

Q.21. The concept of cooperative security is more effective in dealing with various contemporary threats to security. Justify the statement with any four suitable points?

Q.22. What were the major land reforms initiated by the government of India? Why some of these land reforms became unsuccessful in India?

Q.23.Read the passage and answer the following questions:

“The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janerio, Brazil in June 1992. This was also called the Earth Summit…What was obvious at the Rio summit was the rich and the developed countries of the first world generally referred to as the ‘Global North’ were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and the developing countries of the III world called the ‘Global South…The differences in their approach culminated into the adoption of the principle called “Common but differentiated responsibilities”.

 a. Why was the environmental concern of the first world different from that of the III world? 2

b. In what ways the principle of ‘Common but differentiated responsibilities’ helped in addressing and overcoming the differences between the ‘Global North’ and ‘Global South’? 3

Q.24.. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

“ The first general election was the first big test of democracy in a poor & illiterate country. Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and Noradult franchise appeared to be very bold and risky. An Indian editor called it “the biggest gamble in history”. Organiser, a magazine wrote that JawaharLal Nehru “would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India”…but when the general elections were held it was admired equally by the observers outside India also. The Indian experiment had proved the critics wrong. Itin fact became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.”

 a) How first general elections of 1952 became a major landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? 2

 b) What problems did election commission confront while holding the first general elections in the country? 3

Q.25. Although UN has failed to act as an effective check on the hegemony of US, nations prefer its continuation. Suggest any three suitable arguments to justify the relevance of UN in the post cold war era. (2+2+2)

 Q.26. Highlight any three important changes that have been brought about at the international level after the end of cold war.

Q.27.In spite of strongly propagating for nuclear disarmament since Independence, India herself became nuclear in 1998. Analyze the reasons behind this development and also highlight important features of India’s nuclear policy. (3+3)

Q.28. In spite of improved economic ties with China in the post cold war period, much of hostility in Sino Indian relations revolve around the issues of Tibet conflict and border dispute. In the light of the above statement explain the origin of both the conflicts?

Q.29. Throw some light on the internal dimension of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir?

Q.30. Examine the growth and characteristics of BhartiyaKisan Union?

Q.31. On the map of India mark and name the following-

a. State associated with the Golden temple

b. State where Dalit Panthers organisation was active ?

c. Name of this state comprises of the name of its two region? J&K

d. State where first democratic elections to the assembly were held in 1947? Sikkim

e. State liberated from Portugal in 1961?

f. State of Chipkoo Movement?

Q.32.”The Shock Therapy administered in 1990s did not lead the people into the promised utopia of mass consumption” Justify the statement with suitable arguments?

Q.33.Descibe three reasons for the imposition of emergency of 1975?

Q.34.Explain the criteria set for the proposed new membership of the permanent and non- permanent members in the security council?

Q.35.What led to the domination of the Congress Party for the first three elections?

Q.36.Explain a few components of India’s security strategy?

Q.37. What led to the rise pf non-party based movements in India?

Q.38. Explain the reasons that led to the led to the students’ movement in 1974 in Bihar and the role of Jai Prakash Narayan in this movement?

Q.39. How far was the first general elections a a success. Also menton what difficulties were faced while holding elections?

Q.40.Integrate a few of the features of foreign policy that you would like to include in India’s foreign policy?

Q.41. What is the Sardar Sarovar Project ? What are the achievements of the project? Why is it being opposed?

Q.42. Describe any two secessionist movements of the north-east?

Q.43. Who founded the Swatantra Party in 1959. Describe three policies and programmes of the same?

Q.44. Assess three reforms proposed by UNCTAD as new trade policy for development?

Q.45.I s the Non Alignment movement relevant today. Give two reasons for the same?

Q.46. What is meant by Privy Purse?

Q.47. What is the function of the World Bank?

Q.48. What is the contribution of Jawahar lal Nehru to shape the foreign policy of India?

Q.49. Explain a few consequences of the partition of India in 1947?

Q.50. Explain the process of States Reorganisation in India?