CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2012 - Set 59/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

General Instructions

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question numbers 1 to 10 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

(iii) Question numbers 11 to 20 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Question numbers 21 to 30 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Question numbers 31 to 35 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

(vi) Question number 35 is based on a map. Write the answer in your answer-book.

Questions

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of _____ in the year _____.

2. What is meant by ASEAN way?

3. Correct and rewrite the following statement: USSR/Russia used veto power 92 times till 2006.

4. How is balance of power a component of traditional security?

5. In which year was the First General Election held in India?

6. What was the main objective of the Second Five Year Plan?

7. What is meant by defection?

8. The results of which elections were called 'political earthquake'?

9. What was Chipko movement?

10. Whose mediation resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan?

11. Mention any two characteristics of the Soviet economy during the Cold War days.

12. Mention the duration of the First and the Second World Wars.

13. Write the four forms of power which reflect the U.S. hegemony.

14. What was 'Operation Enduring Freedom'?

15. Define Geo-politics.

16. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:

(a) Meghalaya

(b) Gujarat

17. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of Princely States into the Indian Union.

18. When and why did India sign the twenty-years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union?

19. Which action of the Government of India threatened the fishworkers' lives in a major way? Which organisation did they form at the national level?

20. Political equations in coalition governments are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of National Front Government in 1989 and United Front Government in 1996?

21. Explain the 'Cuban Missile Crisis'.

22. Describe any two major constraints of the U.S. hegemony.

23. Name one country each from the continents of America, Africa, Asia and Europe, wherein the U.N. 'Peacekeeping Operations' were administered.

24. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.

25. 'Let the polluters pay.' Support this statement with any two suitable arguments.

26. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Justify the statement.

27. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Acharya Narendra Dev	(i) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(b) A.K. Gopalan	(ii) Indian National Congress
(c) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	(iii) Praja Socialist Party
(d) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	(iv) Communist Party of India (M)

28. Explain any two features of Indian nuclear policy.

29. "1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade'." Explain with the help of any four arguments.

30. What was the main outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord in July 1985?

31. What is the relevance of the Non-aligned Movement after the end of Cold War? Explain.

OR

31. Analyse India's changing relationship with post-Communist Russia.

32. Why is the European Union considered a highly influential regional organisation in the economic, political and military fields?

OR

32. No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991. Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions:

(a) Which two countries have been referred to as 'outside powers'?

(b) Which are the two Asian giants and why have they been called so?

(c) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why?

33. How was 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party system' of Mexico? In your opinion, which of the two political systems is better and why?

OR

33. Explain the main arguments in the debate that ensued between industrialisation and agricultural development at the time of Second Five Year Plan.

34. What was Narmada Bachao Andolan? What were its main issues? What democratic strategy did it use to put forward its demands?

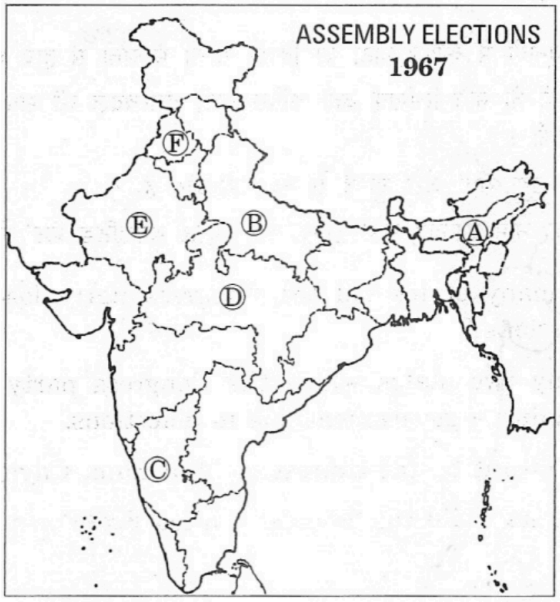
OR

34. In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts in 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.

35. Describe any three weaknesses and any three points of strength of India's democracy that came to light during the Emergency of 1975.

OR

35.



In the given political outline map of India, six states have been indicated by (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F). Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book alongwith their respective Serial No. and the alphabet concerned as per the following table:

Sl. No.	Alphabet	Name of the State

(i) Two states where the Congress party got majority and formed the government.

(ii) Two states where the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments.

(iii) A state where Congress party did not get majority but formed the government with the help of other parties.

(iv) The state where 'Popular United Front' came into power.

35-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

(i) In how many states did the Congress party lose power in the 1967 elections?

(ii) Name any two states where the Congress party was prevented from forming a government due to defections.

(iii) What is meant by the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'?

(iv) In which state did the 'Popular United Front' come into power in 1967?

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