CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2012 - Set 59/2/1

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: ASEAN was established in _____ by _____ countries of the region.

2. Which country of South Asia was a Sultanate till 1968 ?

3. Correct the following statement and rewrite: U.S. contributed 12% in the UN's regular budget of 2005.

4. What does International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) seek to promote ?

5. What is meant by Planned Development ?

6. When and where did a Communist government come to power through democratic elections for the first time in the world ?

7. After Shastri's death, from whom did Indira Gandhi face intense competition for the Prime Ministership ?

8. Who was the official candidate of the Congress party for the Presidential election of 1969 ?

9. Which recommendation of the Mandal Commission did the National Front Government decide to implement in 1990 ?

10. Which sections of the Indian population constitute the Bahujans ?

11. Mention any two negative effects of Shock Therapy.

12. What are the arenas of Cold War ? Give its any two examples.

13. Mention the names of any four member countries of SAARC.

14. What was 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' ?

15. Highlight any two environmental concerns of global politics.

16. How many Indians were eligible to vote in the First General Election ? What was the percentage of the literate voters ?

17. What is meant by reorganisation of states ? When was the State Reorganisation Act passed ?

18. What was the main objective of India's Foreign Policy ?

19. Mention any four main demands of the Bhartiya Kisan Union.

20. Explain any one movement related to empowerment of women.

21. Mention any four realities that have changed the world politics after the Cold War.

22.



The New York Times

U.S. ATTACKED

HIJACKED JETS DESTROY TWIN TOWERS AND HIT PENTAGON IN DAY OF TERROR

A CREEPING HORROR

President Vows to Exact Punishment for 'Evil'

A Somber Bush Says Terrorism Cannot Prevail

Awaiting the Aftershocks

Study the news clipping from The New York Times carefully and answer the following questions:

(i) Who attacked the U.S. and why ?

(ii) What is 'Pentagon' ?

(iii) Why is the attack popularly called 9/11 and not 11/9 as it is written in India ?

23. Explain the role of United Nations in the uni-polar world.

24. Describe the co-operative security.

25. Explain the importance and role of the concept 'common but differentiated responsibility' pertaining to environment.

26. What is meant by globalisation ? Mention any two criticisms of globalisation.

27. Match the States in Column 'A' with the States in Column 'B' from which they were carved out :

A	B
(a) Chhatisgarh	(i) Assam
(b) Meghalaya	(ii) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gujarat	(iii) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Uttarakhand	(iv) Bombay

28. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme.

29. Describe any two major challenges faced by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

30. What is meant by popular movements ? Differentiate between party based movements and non-party movements.

31. What was India's response regarding the Cold War ? Which interests of India did the Non-Aligned Movement serve ?

OR

31. What is meant by Shock Therapy ? Explain any four consequences of Shock Therapy.

32. Evaluate the implications of the rise of coalition politics on the Indian democratic system.

OR

32. What was the problem of migrants or outsiders in North-East ? What were the fears of the Assamese about them ? Examine the outcome of the Accord of 1985.

33. 'Opposition plays a significant role in a democratic system.' Did the opposition in the era of one party dominance in India perform its role of highlighting the acts of omission and commission of the government ? Support your answer by giving any three suitable arguments.

OR

33. What is Green Revolution ? Assess any two advantages and two disadvantages of the Green Revolution.

34. What does 'Syndicate' mean ? What important role did it play in the Congress Party in the late sixties ?

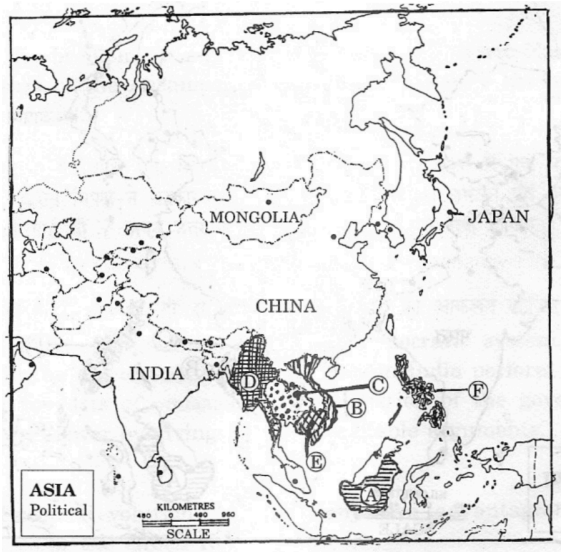
OR

34. What were the main reasons leading to the mid-term elections in 1980 ? Explain.

35. Explain the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating peace and economic co-operation among the South Asian countries.

OR

35.



In the given political outline map of Asia, six member countries of ASEAN have been shown by the symbols A, B, C, D, E and F. Three of them are the founder countries whereas the remaining three joined ASEAN at a later stage. Identify all these countries and write their names in your answer-book in the tabular form as shown below:

Symbol A to F	Founder Countries	Non-Founder Countries

35-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Classify the member-countries of ASEAN into two categories. Any three founder countries and any three non-founder countries be mentioned in two separate tables/lists in your Answer-Book.

- End of Question Paper -