CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2013 - Set 59/1/1 - Compartment

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 30 is based on a map. Write the answer in your answer-book.

Questions

1. What was 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' ?

2. What is meant by hegemony ?

3. Correct the following statement and re-write in your answer-book : U.N. was founded on 25 October, 1943.

4. What does security imply ?

5. What was meant by Princely States ?

6. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of free India ?

7. Why was Shah Commission appointed ?

8. In which State were the Naxalites very strong in 1970s ?

9. What was the most novel aspect of Chipko Movement ?

10. When did the era of coalition governments at the centre begin ?

11. How were the military alliances beneficial to the smaller nations during the Cold War ?

12. What was the main difference in the ideology of the Western alliance and that of Eastern alliance ?

13. How was Kuwait liberated from Iraq in 1990 ?

14. Which four common symbols make the European Union look like a nation-state ?

15. Mention any two political consequences of globalisation.

16. After independence, why did the central leadership feel like carving out states on the basis of language ?

17. On the eve of independence, which two models of modern development did India have before it ?

18. Highlight any two major objectives of Prime Minister Nehru's foreign policy.

19. Mention any two party-based movements.

20. Mention any two demands of the Dalits.

21. Which core values keep non-alignment relevant even after the Cold War has ended ?

22. Explain the political and diplomatic influence of European Union as a supra-national organisation.

23. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.

24. Describe any four steps suggested by the member-states of the United Nations (U.N.) in 2005 in order to make it more relevant.

25. 'Global Commons have not only common but differentiated responsibilities.' Explain the statement.

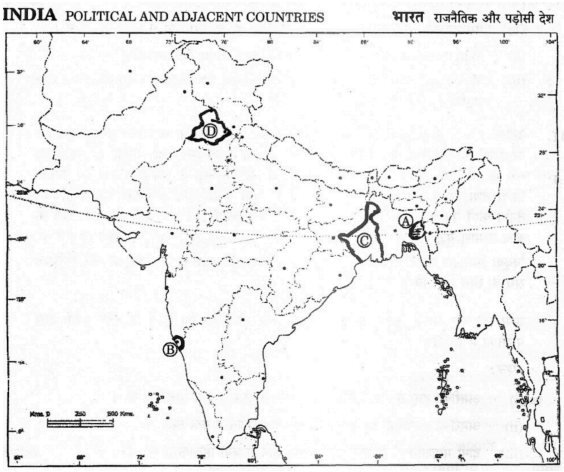
26. Explain the resistance to globalisation in India.

27. Explain any four crucial developments during 1989 – 1992 which left an everlasting effect on the Indian politics.

28. Describe any four Directive Principles of State Policy related to international peace and security.

29. How far do you agree that the government had misused its emergency powers during 1975 – 1977 ? Explain.

30.



Identify the States marked as A, B, C and D in the given outline map of India. Write their correct names in your answer-book in the tabular form as given below stating whether they were affected by partition or were once a Union Territory :

Alphabets used	Name of the State	Affected by Partition or were once a Union Territory
A		
B		
C		
D		

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

(a) Which two present states were once Union Territories ?

(b) Write the names of two present states which were affected by the partition of India in 1947.

31. In April 1961, the Soviet Union was worried that the United States of America would invade Cuba and overthrow the Cuban President Fidel Castro .... Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. He placed nuclear missiles .... Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. They became reluctant to do anything that might lead to full scale war between the two countries .... A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as 'Cuban Missile Crisis.' The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous. Read the passage given above carefully and answer the questions that follow : Questions :

(i) Why was the Soviet Union worried about America invading Cuba ?

(ii) In response to the action taken by America, what did Nikita Khrushchev do ?

(iii) Why were the two super powers reluctant to the start of nuclear war ?

OR

31. The value of the Russian currency declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and Russia started to import food. The real GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in 1989. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society, and the academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated. A mafia emerged in most of these countries and started controlling many economic activities. Privatisation led to new disparities. Post-Soviet states, especially Russia, were divided between rich and poor regions. Unlike the earlier system, there was now great economic inequality between people. Read the passage given above carefully and answer the questions that follow : Questions :

(i) Name the Russian Currency.

(ii) What is meant by 'collective farming' ?

(iii) How did the disintegration of collective farming adversely affect the Russian people ?

(iv) Give full-form of GDP.

(v) What does the withdrawal of subsidy mean ?

(vi) What does 'the earlier system' referred to in the passage mean ?

32. How is the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multi-lateral means ? Assess.

OR

32. How did China rise to be an economic super-power ? Assess.

33. What caused partition of India in 1947 ? Explain its any four consequences.

OR

33. Highlight the role of opposition parties from independence of India to 1966.

34. Which six factors contributed to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the decade of 1970s ?

OR

34. What does the term 'Syndicate' mean in the context of Congress Party of the sixties ? What role did the Syndicate play in the Congress Party ?

35. How do popular movements make people aware of their rights and expectations, which they have from democratic institutions ? Explain.

OR

35. Describe the secessionist movement of Mizos. How, as per the provisions of the Constitution, was it resolved on accommodation of diversities ?

- End of Question Paper -