CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2015 - Set 59/1/1

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 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

(iii) Question numbers 6 to 10 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Question numbers 11 to 16 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Question numbers 17 to 21 are of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

(vi) Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write the answer in your answer-book.

(vii) Question numbers 22 to 27 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Questions

1. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance ?

2. What is meant by Hegemony ?

3. Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections ?

4. Name the three social and political regions of the Northern most State of India.

5. Why were the seven small states created in North-East India ?

6. What is meant by the Cuba Missile Crisis ?

7. Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.

8. "Welfare State is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.

9. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also ?

10. How did the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India ?

11. Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union ? Explain.

12. Describe any four major developments in the Indian politics since 1989.

13. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one ?

14. Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.

15. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N.

16. Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement.

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

(i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government ?

(ii) Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress ?

(iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one ? Explain.

18. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions : The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

(i) Which Congress is being referred to as 'the New Congress' ?

(ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.

(iii) How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance' ?

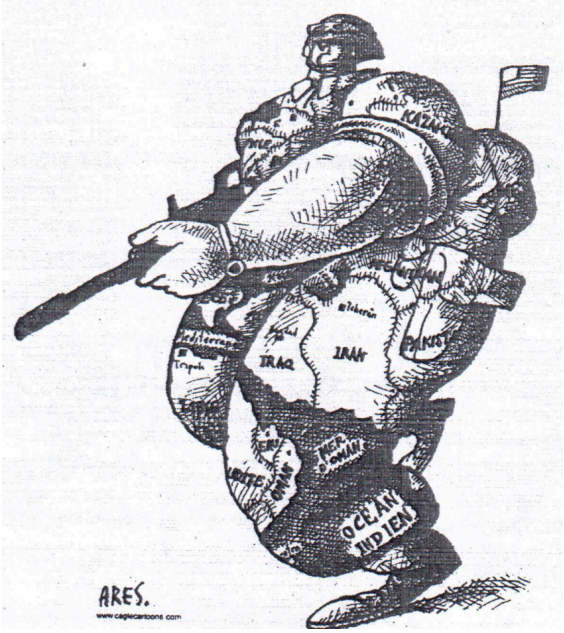
19. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions : The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

(i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War ?

(ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.

(iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.

20.



Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions :

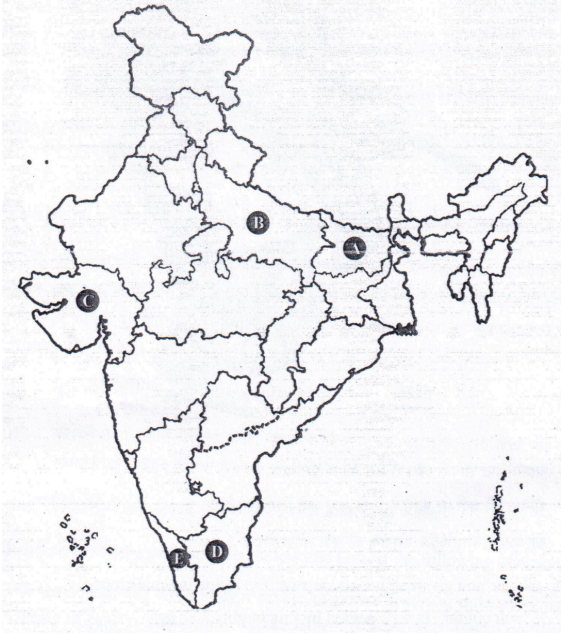
(i) Which country is represented by this mighty soldier ?

(ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier ?

(iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community ?

20-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (20.1) What was the stand taken by the United Nations on the Iraq invasion ? (20.2) Why did the U.S.A. attack on Iraq ? (20.3) How far is the invasion on Iraq justified ?

21.



In the outline political map of India given above, five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.

(i) The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.

(ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

(iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.

(iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967.

(v) The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.

21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence ? (21.2) When was the State Reorganisation Commission appointed and what was its major recommendation ? (21.3) Name the four States which were earlier a part of Assam State.

22. Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.

OR

22. What is meant by Security ? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.

23. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R.

OR

23. What is meant by New International Economic Order ? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.

24. Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation ?

OR

24. Explain the meaning of 'global commons'. How are environmental concerns becoming important in global politics ?

25. Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.

OR

25. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.

26. Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make ? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.

OR

26. In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended ? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

27. Analyse any three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975.

OR

27. Analyse any three major factors which led the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.

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