CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2015 - 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) Questions number 1 – 5 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

(iii) Questions number 6 – 10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Questions number 11 – 16 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Questions number 17 – 21 are of 5 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

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

(vii) Questions number 22 – 27 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Questions

1. How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks ?

2. Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the Capitalist economy.

3. How far do you agree that the proclamation of emergency weakened the federal distribution of power in India ?

4. Justify that "Regionalism is not as dangerous as Communalism".

5. Why do some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked ?

6. Mention any two benefits of globalisation.

7. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.

8. Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India ?

9. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio Summit.

10. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration ?

11. Describe any four demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980.

12. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.

13. Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees.

14. Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security.

15. In what way do the coalition governments prove to be more democratic than the one-party governments ?

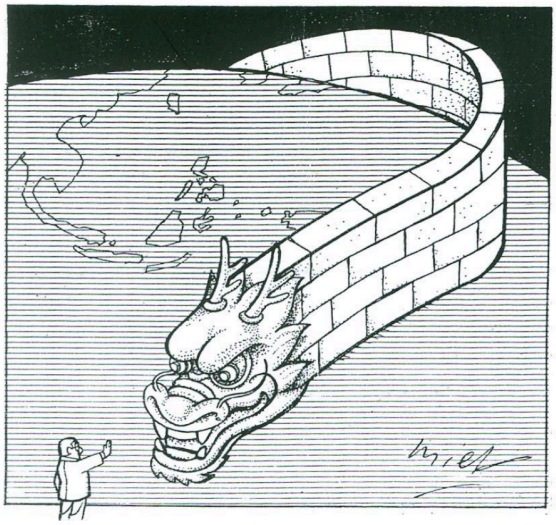
16. "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement.

17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India embraced a democratic constitution, nor does it merely mean that India adopted the format of elections. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life. (i) What is meant by 'linguistic states' ? (ii) Why were linguistic states formed in India ? Explain any two reasons. (iii) How is democracy in India associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life ?

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. In spite of the use of preventive detention and other strong measures adopted by the West Bengal government ...., the Naxalite Movement did not come to an end. In later years, it spread to many other parts of the country. (i) Why did the Naxalites prefer to use violence ? (ii) Assess the positive role of the Naxalite Movement in spite of using violence. (iii) Suggest any two measures to contain this movement.

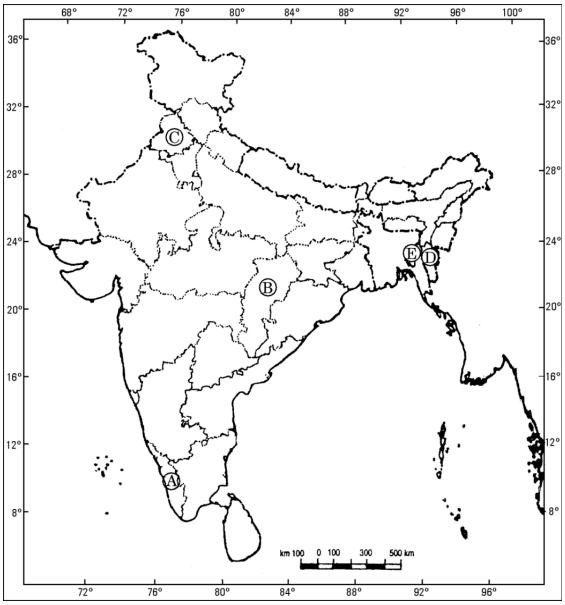
19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. .... with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness. (i) Why did India adopt non-alignment ? (ii) Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non-Aligned Movement. (iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an international movement ?

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions : (i) Which country does the given cartoon refer to ? (ii) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country. (iii) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics ?



20-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (20.1) Name any one country of Asia ruled by the Communist Party. (20.2) Which two Asian countries consider themselves as the emerging global powers ? (20.3) Evaluate any two steps taken by the Chinese government to open its economy to the world.

21. In the given political outline map of India, five States are marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with their respective serial numbers and the alphabets concerned : (i) The State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh. (ii) The State which opposed its merger with India after independence. (iii) The first State of free India having a Communist government. (iv) The State adjoining Pakistan territory up to 1971. (v) The State which became agriculturally prosperous due to Green Revolution.



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21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) Which political party advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' before independence ? (21.2) Name four Princely States which resisted their merger with the Indian Union. (21.3) Name one State each which was carved out of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

22. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation.

OR

22. Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.

23. Which three major developments took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century ? Describe.

OR

23. Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.

24. Explain any three causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

24. Explain the circumstances that led to the mid-term elections in 1980.

25. Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy ?

OR

25. If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics ?

26. Give any three suitable arguements to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council.

OR

26. How are the threats faced by the people in the Third World different from those faced by the people living in the First World ? Support your answer with examples.

27. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world.

OR

27. Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.

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