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

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

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

(v) Questions number 17 – 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 its answers in your answer-book.

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

Questions

1. How is 'bandwagon' strategy beneficial within the hegemonic system ?

2. Why is the period from 1989 to 2014 called an era of coalition governments in India ?

3. Justify the abolition of Privy Purses for bringing about economic equality.

4. Why should popular movements not be discouraged ?

5. How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from Communism to Capitalism ?

6. Mention any four political parties of India which participated in the first three general elections.

7. Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.

8. The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically ?

9. Why did the one-party system, represented by the Communist Party, become a source of dissent and dissatisfaction among the Soviet people ?

10. Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.

11. Describe the economic and political influence of the European Union on other countries.

12. Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China.

13. Explain any two components of India's security strategy.

14. Highlight any two negative outcomes of the coalition governments.

15. How far do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy ? Explain.

16. Justify the constitution of States Reorganisation Commission under the circumstances prevailing at that time.

17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : The United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of ..... . The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. ..... the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on earth. (i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War. (ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers. (iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth ? Explain.

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development : the liberal – capitalist model as in much of Europe and the U.S. and the socialist model as in the U.S.S.R. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development. (i) Differentiate between the two models of modern development under consideration before independent India. (ii) Which model of development did India adopt and why ? (iii) Why did very few Indian leaders support the capitalist model ?

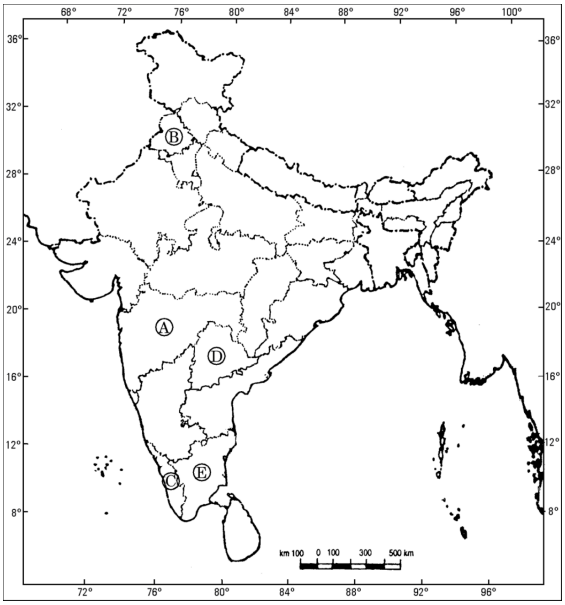
19. Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : Indira Gandhi had emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity. This was also the period when party competition became bitter and polarised. This period also witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution. The Congress party took the position that this stand of the Court was against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy. The Congress also alleged that the Court was a conservative institution and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-poor welfare programmes. The parties opposed to the Congress felt that politics was becoming too personalised and that governmental authority was being converted into personal authority. (i) Which two achievements of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister made her a towering leader with tremendous popularity ? (ii) Identify any one initiative of the government which was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. (iii) Highlight the pro-poor welfare programmes which the Congress wanted to implement.

20. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions : (20.1) Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China ? (20.2) What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for ? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent ? (20.3) What message does the cartoon convey ?



20-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (20.1) Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China. (20.2) Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.

21. In the given political outline map of India, five States are marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the information given below 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 29th State of India, Telangana. (ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in 1959. (iii) The State which used to be called the Madras State earlier. (iv) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged. (v) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of free India.



21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) What role did the opposition parties play in the Lok Sabha up to 1960 ? (21.2) Why did some Congressmen leave the Congress and form the Swatantra Party ? (21.3) How was the Jana Sangh different from other parties in terms of ideology ?

22. What is meant by non-party movements ? Describe the main features of such movements.

OR

22. Describe the development of Assam Movement from 1979 onwards. State the main provision of the agreement made with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985.

23. Describe any three features of the Soviet system.

OR

23. What circumstances compelled the super-powers to have military alliances with smaller countries ? Describe.

24. Explain any three factors responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in the elections of 1971.

OR

24. Explain any three reasons for the defeat of Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

25. "It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.". Do you agree with this statement ? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

OR

25. Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian countries.

26. Assess the importance of international organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.

OR

26. Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.

27. How has globalistion impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation ? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

OR

27. Examine the concept of "Common but differentiated responsibilities" with the help of examples.

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