CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2015 - 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) 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. Inspite of possessing nuclear power, why didn't both the super powers go for a full-fledged war ?

2. Why was the 'First Gulf War' called a 'Computer War' ?

3. Give an example to illustrate the globalization of services.

4. How far was it justified on the part of India to give asylum to Dalai Lama and a large number of Tibetans ?

5. Which two major tasks were given to the Mandal Commission ?

6. What is meant by Shock Therapy ?

7. Assess the situation which compelled Mahatma Gandhi not to participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations on 15th August, 1947.

8. What was the theoretical argument in defence of the concept of non-congressism as given by Ram Manohar Lohia ?

9. Highlight any two most novel aspects of the Chipko Movement.

10. Why was Sikkim called a 'protectorate' of India ?

11. Describe the two incidents which show the readiness of the U.S. to use military power even during the Clinton Years.

12. What does I.A.E.A. stand for ? When was it established ? Mention any two of its main objectives.

13. Explain any four political consequences of globalisation.

14. Why did the central leadership of India decide to postpone the carving out of states on lingual basis just after independence ?

15. How far do you agree with the statement that "The stress on industrialisation under the Second Five Year Plan, marked a turning point in India's development, but not without problems" ?

16. What is meant by defection ? How has it affected the Indian political system ?

17. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries of military alliances and of the balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organizing political, economic and social life all over the world. The Western Alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of ……. while the Eastern Alliance, headed by the Soviet Union was committed to the ideology of ……

(i) Which two factors were mainly responsible for the Cold War ?

(ii) What type of ideology did the Western Alliance represent ?

(iii) The Eastern Alliance was committed to which ideology ?

(iv) What was the main advantage of the Cold War to the contemporary world ?

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : This summit was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations. Five years earlier, the 1987 Brundtland Report, Our Common Future, had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term, especially in view of the demands of the South for further industrial development. What was obvious at this Summit was that the rich and developed countries of the First World, called the 'global North', were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and developing countries of the Third World, called the 'global South'. Whereas the Northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming, the Southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.

(i) Which summit has been referred to in the passage given above ?

(ii) Name two countries each from the First World and the Third World.

(iii) Why were the traditional patterns of economic growth not considered to be sustainable in the long term ?

19. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : The foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors. Therefore, the noble ideals that inspired India's struggle for freedom influenced the making of its foreign policy. But India's attainment of independence coincided with the beginning of the Cold War era. This period was marked by the political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the superpowers, the US and the USSR. The same period also witnessed developments like the establishment of the UN, the creation of nuclear weapons, the emergence of Communist China and the beginning of decolonization. So, India's leadership had to pursue its national interests within the prevailing international context.

(i) Why did India not join any of the two blocs led by the Superpowers ?

(ii) How did India look after its national interests within the prevailing international context ?

(iii) Highlight any two major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy, as a safeguard to our national interests.

20.



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 picture given above carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) Who were the hijackers and how did they conduct the attack ?

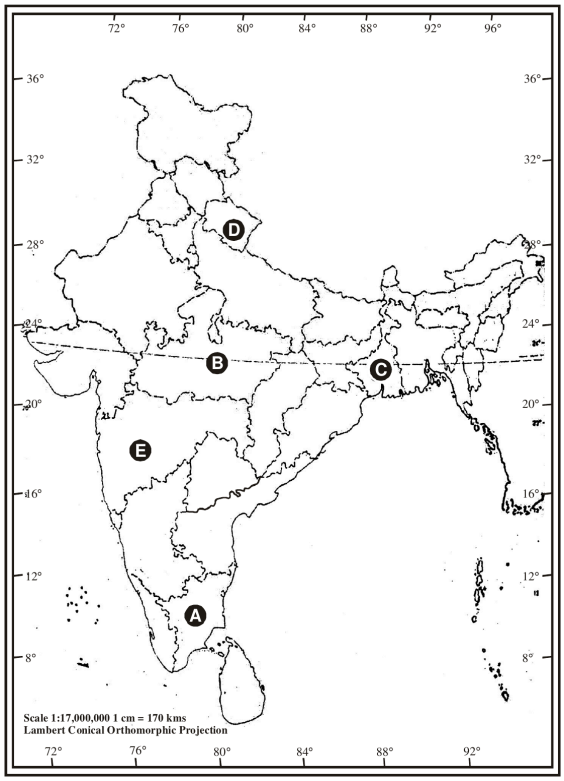
(ii) What is Pentagon ?

(iii) In terms of their shocking effect on the Americans, the 9/11 attacks can be compared to which two other important earlier incidents ?

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

(20.1) Why is 9/11 called the 'Global War on Terror' ? (20.2) Who carried out the attack on the U.S. on 9/11 ? (20.3) How did the U.S. respond to the incident of 9/11 ?

21.



In the political outline map of India given below, five States have been 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 along with their respective serial numbers of the information used and the alphabet concerned.

(i) The State related to Chipko Movement.

(ii) The State of origin of Naxalite Movement.

(iii) The State where 'Dalit Panthers' was formed.

(iv) The State where Narmada Sagar Project is located.

(v) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker's home State.

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

(21.1) Naxalbari police station is located in which State ? (21.2) In which State was Bhartiya Kisan Union formed ? (21.3) Which State was the main area of functioning for the Anti-Arrack Movement ? (21.4) Name the home state of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. (21.5) Which State was created in 1963 ?

22. What was meant by Cuban Missile Crisis ? Explain the course of events till it got resolved.

OR

22. How far was Gorbachev responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union ? Explain.

23. Analyse the economic and political influence of the European Union.

OR

23. Examine any three major areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

24. List the principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them.

OR

24. Describe any three components of the traditional notion of external security.

25. Differentiate between the ideologies of Bhartiya Jana Sangh and the Communist Party of India.

OR

25. How far do you agree that the large reserves of iron ore in Orissa are considered to be the important investment destination from the public welfare point of view ? In this context, examine the fears of the tribal population and the doubts of the environmentalists.

26. Explain the circumstances that were responsible for the confrontations between the Union Government and the Judiciary.

OR

26. Explain the major changes which the country witnessed at the time of Fourth General Election in 1967.

27. Mention any six advantages of popular movements in a democratic set up like India.

OR

27. Describe the usefulness of the democratic approach to the question of diversity to unite a large country like India.

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