CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2015 - Set 59/2 - 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. What was the impact of the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 on the Communist Party of India ?

2. Why did the super powers decide to collaborate in limiting or eliminating nuclear power ?

3. When did the era of coalition Governments start at the Centre in India and why ?

4. Why was the 'First Gulf War' called the 'Video Game War' ?

5. Give an example to show that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.

6. What is meant by a multi-polar world order as visualized by India and Russia ?

7. When and why did the Election Commission of India start using, Electronic Voting Machines ?

8. How did the farmers associated with Bharatiya Kisan Union differ from most other farmers in India ?

9. Give any two examples to show that the federal system adopted by India is a flexible arrangement.

10. Explain the issue 'Indira Vs. the Syndicate'.

11. What is Amnesty International ? State its main functions.

12. Describe the sequence of events related to the formation of governments in Bangladesh from 1971 to 1990.

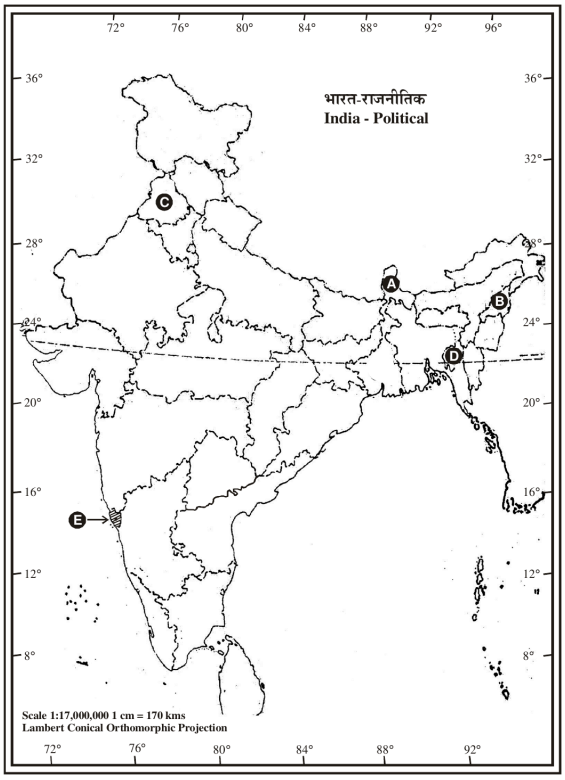
13. Explain India's experience in resisting Globalisation.

14. Explain the role played by the Communist Party of India (CPI) since independence to its split in 1964.

15. Examine any four reasons responsible for reducing significance of planning in India after 1980.

16. How did the Party System in India change dramatically between the elections of 1977 and 1980 ? Explain.

17.



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

(i) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' took place.

(ii) The State which was created in 1963.

(iii) The state which was not a part of Assam at the time of independence.

(iv) The state where Democracy Movement was led by Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa.

(v) The state which was a Union Territory before 1987 ?

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

(17.1) The Chakma refugees had to face the hostilities of the people of which state ? (17.2) Rajiv Gandhi signed an Accord with the students organization of which north-east state ? (17.3) Which state was created in 1972 ? (17.4) The freedom movement of which state was led by Angami Zapu Phizo ? (17.5) Laldenga became the Chief Minister of which State ?

18. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The World War ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of ……., causing Japan to surrender. Critics of the US decision to drop the bombs have argued that the US knew that Japan was about to surrender and that it was unnecessary to drop the bombs. They suggest that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme. US supporters have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. Whatever the motives, the war was the rise of two new powers on the global stage. Study the above passage carefully and answer the following questions :

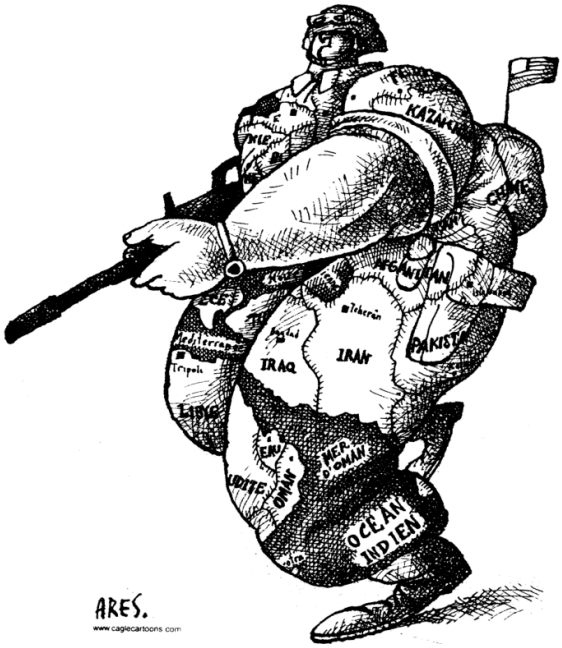
(i) When and where were the two atom bombs dropped by the United States ?

(ii) Why was the U.S. decision to drop atomic bombs criticized ?

(iii) How did the U.S. supporters justify the dropping of the atomic bombs ?

(iv) Which two new powers emerged as a result of the end of the Second World War ?

19.



Study the above cartoon carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) Whom does the given cartoon represent ?

(ii) What code name was given to the operation related to the Iraq invasion ?

(iii) Roughly how many countries agreed to join hands with the U.S. inspite of the negative mandate by the U.N. ?

(iv) Look at the flag shown in the cartoon and name the country that led the coalition forces.

(v) What was the ostensible purpose of Iraq invasion ?

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

(19.1) Which country invaded Iraq in March, 2003 ? (19.2) What was the objective of the invading countries behind the attack on Iraq ? (19.3) What was the outcome of this war ?

20. The first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in May 1974. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So, he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However, the nuclear arsenal kept rising. When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France and China (Taiwan then represented China) – also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council – tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India always refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. Study the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) Why did India go for a nuclear explosion in May 1974 ?

(ii) How far was this nuclear explosion in conformity with Nehru's policies ?

(iii) Why has India not signed so far the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty ?

21. The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. Study the above passage carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) What is meant by Kyoto Protocol ?

(ii) When and in which country was the Kyoto Protocol agreed to ?

(iii) Why were the countries like India and China exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?

22. What are party-based and non-party based movements ? Give suitable examples for each.

OR

22. Describe the role played by insurgency and separatism in aggravating the political crisis in Kashmir.

23. Explain the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state of emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.

OR

23. Explain the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress Party after its split in 1969.

24. State any six post – Cold War changes that have aroused many questions about reforming the United Nations to make it work better.

OR

24. What is meant by traditional notion of internal and external security ? Describe.

25. Assess the efforts put in to formalize the accession of Hyderabad and Manipur to India.

OR

25. Evaluate the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India. Analyse the main drawbacks in the election process adopted at that time.

26. Examine the different views within India about the type of relationship India should have with the United States of America.

OR

26. Assess any three difficulties each in maintaining cordial relationship with Bangladesh and Nepal by India.

27. How were the smaller states of Asia, Africa and even Europe helpful for the super-powers as allies during the Cold War ? Explain.

OR

27. How did the second most powerful country in the world become so weak that suddenly it disintegrated ? Explain any six factors.

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