CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2016 - Set 59/2/2

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. "The loss of land means the loss of an economic resource base." Interpret the statement from the indigenous people's point of view.

2. Why is Anti-Arrack Movement called an altogether different kind of mobilization in the rural areas ?

3. Inspite of following a policy of Non-alignment, why did India sign 20 year Treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971 ?

4. What does 'ASEAN Way' imply ?

5. Gorbachev did not promise to reform which one of the following ?

(A) To loosen the administrative system.

(B) To catch up with the west.

(C) To reform the economy.

(D) To maintain a strict control over the government.

6. What was the strength of the non-aligned countries as mediators between the super-powers ?

7. Assess the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord as a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab.

8. Why is it said that the story of Nagaland is similar to that of Mizoram ?

9. Match the following in a meaningful way :

(A) (Nature of regional aspirations)	**(B) (States)**
(a) Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.	(i) Mizoram
(b) Linguistic identity and tension with centre.	(ii) Jharkhand
(c) Regional imbalance leading to demand for statehood.	(iii) Punjab
(d) Secessionist demands on account of tribal identity.	(iv) Tamil Nadu

10. Analyse the circumstances that compelled the Communist Party of India to go for a split in 1964.

11. Why did China adopt Soviet model of economy ? In which two ways was China benefitted by this model ?

12. Describe terrorism as a new source of threat to security.

13. What was Kyoto Protocol ? Why were China, India and other developing countries exempted from Kyoto Protocol ?

14. Explain the contribution of the Communist Party of India in Indian politics since independence upto its split in 1964.

15. What led to the downfall of the Janata Government and holding of fresh Lok Sabha elections in January, 1980 ? Explain the circumstances.

16. Examine the circumstances responsible for reducing the salience of State-led economic development in India.

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : Resistance to globalization in India has come from different quarters. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalization voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum. Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests against the entry of multinationals. The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated considerable opposition.

(i) Name any two left wing political parties of India.

(ii) Why did the unions of workers and the farmers organize protests against the entry of multinationals ?

(iii) How did the patenting of the Neem tree by the Americans generate opposition in India ?

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : Just as both internal and external factors guide the behaviour of an individual or a family, both domestic and international environment influence the foreign policy of a nation. The developing countries lack the required resources to effectively advocate their concerns in the international system. So, they pursue more modest goals than the advanced states. They focus more on peace and development in their own neighbourhood. Moreover, their economic and security dependence on the more powerful states occasionally influences their foreign policy. In the period immediately after the Second World War, many developing nations chose to support the foreign policy preferences of the powerful countries, who were giving them aid or credits. This resulted in the division of countries of the world into two clear camps.

(i) Give one example each of the domestic as well as international environment that has influenced the foreign policy of India.

(ii) Why do the developing countries focus more on peace and development in their own neighbourhood ?

(iii) Mention the two super blocs the world was divided into.

19.



Study the above newspaper illustration carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) Identify the main issue that sparked off the agitation.

(ii) What did the National Front Government decide in favour of or against the issue ?

(iii) How did the coalition partners in the National Front react to this decision ?

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

(19.1) What was the rationale behind giving adequate representation to Other Backward Classes ? (19.2) Why was the Mandal Commission setup ? (19.3) Who was the Prime Minister of the National Front Government ?

20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China. Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. Since India is an oil importing nation, India is important to Russia and has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crises. India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Cooperation with these republics includes partnership and investment in oilfields. Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space industry also.

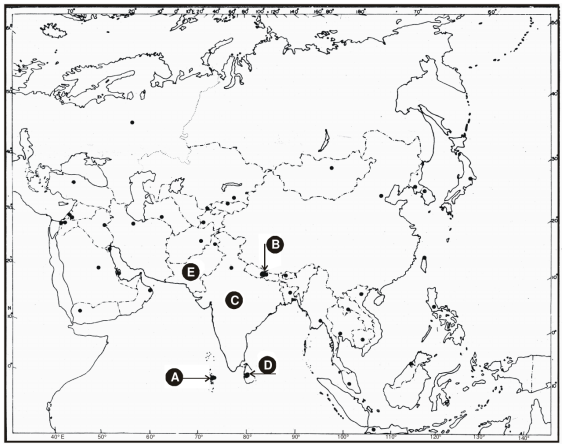
(i) How did Russia help India on Kashmir issue ?

(ii) How do good relations with Russia help India to balance its relations with China ?

(iii) In what way did Russia help the space industry of India ?

(iv) How did India and Russia get benefitted from each other ? Give one example from each side.

21.



In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries are marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with the respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format :

Serial No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the Country

(i) The citizens of this country can travel to Nepal and work there without any visa or permit.

(ii) This country signed the Indus Water Treaty with India in 1960.

(iii) One of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population.

(iv) The country that faced a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.

(v) Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968 ?

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

(21.1) Which country of South Asia is still being ruled by a monarch ? (21.2) Name the majority community of Sri Lanka. (21.3) Which country of South Asia shifted from the Parliamentary form of Government to Presidential form of Government ? (21.4) Which country is the biggest source of developmental aid to Bhutan ? (21.5) In which country did restoration of democracy take place in 2006 ?

22. Analyse the biggest three constraints that operate on American hegemony.

OR

22. Assess the three major factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.

23. As a leader of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), explain India's role during the Cold War.

OR

23. In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics ? Explain.

24. Mention any six steps which should be taken to make the U.N. more relevant in the changing context as decided by heads of all the member-states in September 2001.

OR

24. What is meant by Cooperative Security ? How can this be made more effective ?

25. Analyse the factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi which led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

25. Assess the developments which were the root cause of the confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India in 1970s.

26. Distinguish between the approach of Interim Government of India and the Muslim League regarding the possible division of India. Examine the considerations that guided the Indian Government to solve the problem of Princely States.

OR

26. Analyse the circumstances which led to a severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country in 1960s. Which state of India suffered the most and how ? Explain.

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

OR

27. As the decade of the eighties came to a close, the country witnessed some major developments that were to make a long lasting impact on our politics. Describe any three of them.

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