CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2016 - Set 59/1/2

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) Question numbers 1 to 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

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

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

(v) Question numbers 17 to 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 the answer in your answer-book.

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

Questions

1. Highlight the most novel aspect of the Chipko Movement.

2. Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-alignment ?

3. Which one of the two is more essential – construction of mega dams or an environmental movement that opposes it and why ?

4. Why was ASEAN established ?

5. Which one of the following statements about the Berlin war is false ?

(A) It symbolized the division between the Capitalist and the Communist world.

(B) It was built immediately after the Second World War.

(C) It was broken by the people on 9th November, 1989.

(D) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

6. What is meant by the Cuban Missile Crisis ?

7. How was the reorganization of North-East India completed and by when ?

8. While the rest of the country was reorganized on linguistic lines in 1950s, why had Punjab to wait till 1966 ?

9. Match the following :

A	B
(a) A politically controversial appointment	(i) Charu Majumdar
(b) Led the Railway strike in 1974	(ii) Jayaprakash Narayan
(c) Declined to join Nehru's Cabinet	(iii) George Fernandes
(d) Died in police custody	(iv) Justice A.N. Ray

10. "The leaders of the newly independent India did not see politics as a problem; they saw it as a way of solving the problems." How far do you agree with the statement ?

11. Mention any four significant changes in Indo-China relations that have taken place after the Cold War.

12. What is the full form of W.T.O. ? When was it set up ? How does it function ?

13. "The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes related to environmental issues." Give any four examples to support the statement.

14. Highlight the circumstances that compelled the socialists to form a separate Socialist Party in 1948. Mention any two grounds on which they criticized the Congress Party.

15. How did Janata Party make the 1977 elections into a referendum on the Emergency imposed in 1975 ? Explain.

16. Critically examine the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

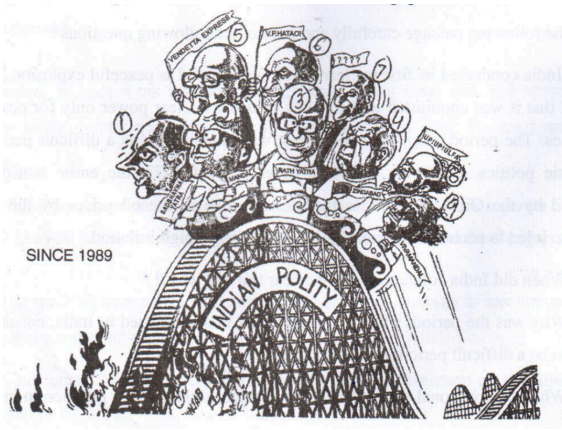
17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions : When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

(i) When did India conduct its first nuclear test and why ?

(ii) Why was the period, when the nuclear test was conducted in India, considered to be a difficult period in domestic politics ?

(iii) Which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in India ?

18.



Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions :

(i) Identify any four national leaders from the above cartoon and mention the serial number of each.

(ii) Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader No.2 as Prime Minister of India ?

(iii) What was the position of the party led by leader No.1 in the Lok Sabha elections of 1989 ?

18-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (18.1) Which party had won the maximum number of seats in Lok Sabha Elections of 1984 and under whose leadership ? (18.2) What was the most controversial decision taken by the National Front Government in 1990 ? (18.3) Which Prime Minister started the new economic reforms and what was its outcome ?

19. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions : At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

(i) What do the words 'erosion of state capacity' imply ? Explain with the help of an example.

(ii) Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state ?

(iii) How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities ?

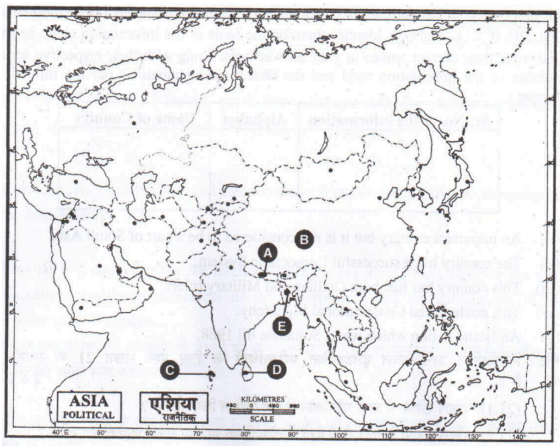
20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during this period. Above all, it meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatization of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way'.

(i) Name any two countries which were required to make a total shift.

(ii) Why were the collective farms to be replaced by private farming ?

(iii) Since the 'third way' had been ruled out, what were the only two ways of controlling the economy ?

21.



In the given political outline map of South Asia, five countries 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 number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format :

Information no.	Map letter	Country

(i) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.

(ii) The country has a successful Democratic System.

(iii) This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers.

(iv) This country had Constitutional Monarchy.

(v) An Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968.

21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) The expression 'South Asia' usually includes which countries ? (21.2) Which two countries of South Asia have successfully operated democratic system ? (21.3) Write the full forms of SAARC and SAFTA.

22. Analyse the three different views within India about the type of relationship India should have with the United States of America.

OR

22. Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union a political force from being an economic force.

23. Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the Soviet Union.

OR

23. How far is it correct to say the international alliances during the Cold War era were determined by the requirements of the superpowers and the calculations of the smaller states ? Explain.

24. Describe the two basic reforms of the U.N. on which almost everyone agrees that they are necessary after the Cold War.

OR

24. Explain balance of power as a component of traditional security policy. How could a state achieve this balance ?

25. Analyse the circumstances that favoured Indira Gandhi to become Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mention any four achievements of Indira Gandhi that made her popular as a Prime Minister.

OR

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

26. "The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.

OR

26. Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.

27. Describe the issues associated with the Anti-arrack Movements in Andhra Pradesh which drew the attention of the entire country.

OR

27. Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in uniting a large country like India.

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