CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2016 - Set 59/1

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 1-5 carry 1 mark each. Each answer should not exceed 20 words.
(iii) Questions 6-10 carry 2 marks each. Each answer should not exceed 40 words.
(iv) Questions 11-16 carry 4 marks each. Each answer should not exceed 100 words.
(v) Questions 17-21 carry 5 marks each. Each answer should not exceed 150 words.
(vi) Question 21 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer-book.
(vii) Questions 22-27 carry 6 marks each. Each answer should not exceed 150 words.

Questions

1. Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet System ?

(A) Abolition of private property.
(B) Society based on the principle of equality.
(C) No opposition party to be allowed.
(D) No state control over economy.

2. What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolise ?

3. Why is it said that history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggles ?

4. During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the U.S. ?

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

6. What constrained the Super Powers to go for a full-fledged war inspite of having nuclear weapons ?

7. Assess the role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards maintaining communal harmony in India.

8. Match the following in Column A with those in Column B in a meaningful way :

Column A	Column B
(i) Head of the Commission of Enquiry	(a) Chowdhary Charan Singh
(ii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969	(b) Jagjiwan Ram
(iii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79	(c) J.C. Shah
(iv) Union Minister of India from 1952-1977	(d) Morarji Desai

9. What was 'Operation Blue Star' ? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community ?

10. Why and how did the Mizo Movement for succession gain popular support ?

11. Describe India - China relations from 1947 to 1962.

12. What is Human Rights Watch ? Describe its main contribution to the field of Human Rights.

13. What was the 'Earth Summit' ? How far did the summit prove to be useful ? Explain.

14. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.

15. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

16. Examine the conditions responsible for the growth of Naxalite Movement in India. Suggest ways and means to crush it.

17. The value of the ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) What is meant by subsidy ?

(ii) How did the disintegration of collective farm system lead to the loss of food security ?

(iii) This passage is associated to which country ? Why did the government start importing food ?

18. Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important. Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. Read the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) What are the two most essential functions of the state ?

(ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better ?

(iii) Justify with the help of an example that globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.

19. Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India. Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) What is meant by 'historical buffer' ?

(ii) Why didn't the Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China ?

(iii) How far was it justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees ?

20.



Study the above cartoon carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) Who was head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989 ?

(ii) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government ?

(iii) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to.

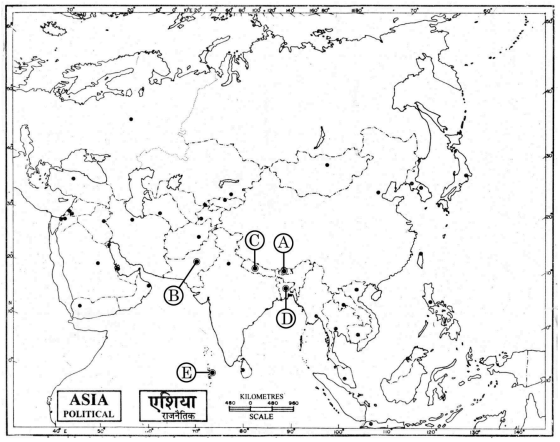
20. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual or map question:

(20.1) Who was the Prime Minister of the government formed by the National Front in 1989 ?

(20.2) How many seats did the Congress Party win in the Lok Sabha elections of 1984 and 1989 respectively ?

(20.3) What were the recommendations of the Mandal Commission ?

21.



In the given 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 with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format :

SR. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country
(i) to (v)		

(i) The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both.

(ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.

(iii) This country is still a monarchy.

(iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system in June 2005.

(v) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

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

(21.1) Why was Indian Peace Keeping Force sent to Sri Lanka and to what result ?

(21.2) Explain Indo - Pak problem of sharing of river waters.

(21.3) Who led the pro-democratic, largely non-violent, movement in Nepal ?

22. How did the Soviet Union suddenly disintegrate ? Explain any six reasons.

OR

22. Why was the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War ? Explain.

23. "Resistance is the only option available to overcome the hegemony". Justify the statement by comparing it to other antihegemony strategies.

OR

23. Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.

24. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies ?

OR

24. Describe the security challanges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

25. Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

OR

25. Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.

26. Examine the major changes that the country witnessed at the time of fourth general election in 1967.

OR

26. Why is emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics ? Analyse any three reasons.

27. Who were Dalit Panthers ? Describe their main activities.

OR

27. Describe the story of Goa's liberation from the Portuguese to its becoming a state of the Indian Union.

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