CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2017 - 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) 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. How far is the demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs justified ?

2. What has been the ideology of left parties in India ?

3. How far do you agree with the statement that cultural globalization is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the entire globe ?

4. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S. ?

(A) 'Operation Desert Storm'
(B) Computer War
(C) 'Operation Enduring Freedom'
(D) Videogame War

5. State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship.

6. Assess the role of democratic negotiations in responding to regional aspirations.

7. In your opinion, was Anandpur Sahib Resolution a plea for strengthening federalism or a plea for separate Sikh nation ?

8. Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms ?

9. Match the following leaders in List – A with the suitable statements in List – B : List – A List – B (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (i) Founder of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninst). (b) C. Natarajan Annadurai (ii) Founder of D.M.K. (c) Charu Majumdar (iii) A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986. (d) Jagjiwan Ram (iv) Coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan – Jai Kisan'.

10. Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national movement which have been fulfilled after independence.

11. In which four ways did the new economic policies of China benefit its economy ?

12. What is Veto Power ? Which member nations of the U.N. Security Council enjoy this special power and why ?

13. How does globalization result in erosion of state capacity ? Explain.

14. Analyse any four factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government in 1979.

15. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India.

16. How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till day ? Explain the reasons also.

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. But then movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions. (i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement. (ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions ? (iii) What is the relationship between the movements and the democratic institutions ?

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus, the cold war – inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers – remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers. (i) Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only ? (ii) Why can't a nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive ? (iii) Explain the logic of 'deterrence'.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy over any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world. (i) Assess the popularity of representative democracy. (ii) Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia. (iii) How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries ?

20. Study the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow : (i) Identify and name the leader shown on the right in the cartoon. (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler ? (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of Princely States ?



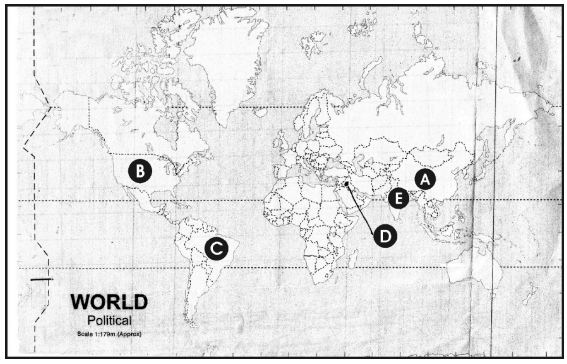
This cartoon comments on the relation between the people and the rulers in the Princely States.

20-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (20.1) Name the Deputy Prime Minister in the first Council of Ministers under Jawaharlal Nehru. (20.2) Before signing the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Government, what assurance was given to the Maharaja of Manipur ? (20.3) Which section of the people in Hyderabad rose against the Nizam and why ?

21. In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these countries on the basis of 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 :

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i) The country where 'Earth Summit' was held in June 1992. (ii) A leading contributor to green house gas emissions. (iii) A country known for its anti-dam pro-river movements. (iv) A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol. (v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world.



21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) Name the country where 'Montreal Protocol' was signed in 1987. (21.2) Name the country where 'Kyoto Protocol' was agreed upon in 1997. (21.3) Which country mainly advocated the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries ? (21.4) Which country from North America is known for its forest movements ? (21.5) Mention the South American country which is facing enormous pressure due to deforestation.

22. Describe the external and internal disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial.

OR

22. Describe any three major developments that left a long lasting impact on the politics of India after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.

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

OR

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

24. Describe the three main complaints related to the U.N. Security Council which were reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992.

OR

24. Describe various aspects of human security as well as global security.

25. Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India.

OR

25. Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress System after the Party's split in 1969.

26. Analyse the impact on Sino-Indian relations since 1962 onwards.

OR

26. How far has India been successful in conducting its foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts ? Explain with the help of examples.

27. How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned Movement during the Cold War period ? Explain.

OR

27. Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate ? Explain any six reasons.

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