CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2017 - Set 59/2/3

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 answer 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 was the Government of India justified in passing the 'Muslim Women Act, 1986' that nullified the Supreme Court's judgement in favour of Shah Bano ?

2. What does modernisation mean to the developing and underdeveloped countries ?

3. How does globalisation fulfil the requirement of quality as well as affordability ?

4. Why was ASEAN established ?

5. What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ?

6. How far do you agree that the plural and secular culture of Jammu and Kashmir is still largely intact ?

7. Why did the people of two provinces of British India not know at all, even on the day of independence in 1947, whether they were a part of India or Pakistan ? Also, mention the names of the provinces.

8. Mention the two ideologies which were involved in a major conflict during the Cold War era.

9. Give any two examples to prove that the constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative.

10. Match the personalities given below in column 'A' with the statements/facts given in column 'B' to make them meaningful : Column 'A' Column 'B' (a) K. Kamaraj (i) First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party (b) V.V. Giri (ii) Introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools (c) Karpoori Thakur (iii) Contested and won Presidential election as an independent candidate (d) Morarji Desai (iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language

11. Describe any four factors which deprived the common man in China to reap the benefits of dramatic improvement in the Chinese economy.

12. What does IMF stand for ? Write its main function. What is the role of top ten member-nations of IMF ?

13. Why is globalisation being criticised strongly all over the world ? Explain any four reasons.

14. Right from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group, how did Congress evolve as a social and ideological coalition ?

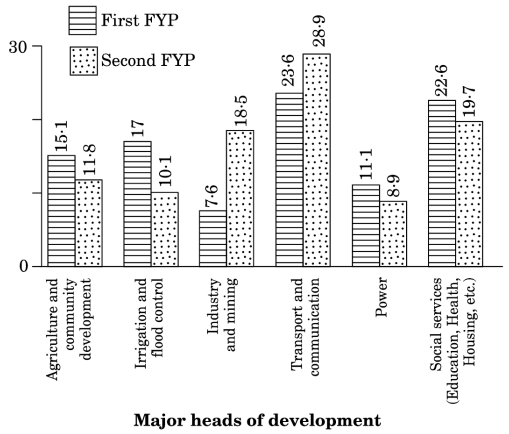
15. Highlight any two lessons which we have learnt from the National Emergency imposed during the 1970s.

16. Highlight the four major difficulties faced by both India and Pakistan due to the process of partition in 1947.

17. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow : Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups. (i) What form of agitation did the protests against the dam take ? (ii) Why have benefits like flood and drought control been called as subsidiary benefits ? (iii) Since 245 villages were expected to get submerged, how far is the construction of the dams justified ?

18. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow : Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place. The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint. (i) Name the two rival alliances. (ii) Why were huge stocks of arms considered to be necessary to prevent war ? (iii) How could war occur in spite of restraints ?

19. Study the bar graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it : (i) Identify the major head from the above graph which has been allocated the maximum funds under the Second Five Year Plan. (ii) Which area was allocated the minimum funds under the First Five Year Plan and why ? (iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects ?



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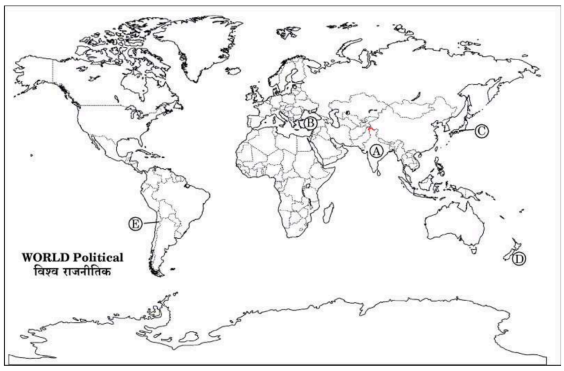
19-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (19.1) What is meant by decentralized planning ? (19.2) Mention any two advantages of public sector. (19.3) Highlight any two benefits of the mixed economy adopted by India.

20. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow : In spite of the ongoing conflicts in this country of South Asia, it has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. This country was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy and it has had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war. Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system. (i) Which country has been referred to in this passage ? (ii) Identify the two most important achievements of the country referred to in this passage. (iii) What was the nature of the civil war and the internal conflicts of this country ?

21. In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown by A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table in your answer-book :

Sr. no. of the information used	Related Alphabet	Name of the country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i) This island country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians. (ii) The country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in 1987. (iii) This country is facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphrates river. (iv) About ten lakh Mapuche indigenous people live in this country. (v) Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribes.



21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) Who are called indigenous people ? (21.2) Name any two tribes of indigenous people and the countries where they live. (21.3) What is the main demand of the indigenous people all over the world ?

22. Analyse the circumstances which are said to be responsible for the imposition of Emergency in India on 25th June, 1975. In your opinion, how far was this imposition justified ?

OR

22. Examine the significant changes that India underwent after the Lok Sabha elections of 1967.

23. Assess the efforts made by the Government of India in solving the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

OR

23. Analyse the U.S. hegemony as a structural power.

24. List any six steps which should be taken to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context as decided by the heads of all the member-states in September 2005.

OR

24. Describe any three new sources of threat under the non-traditional concept of security, giving examples for each.

25. Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in India.

OR

25. What is meant by 'Era of Coalition' in India ? What circumstances led to this change and how ?

26. Evaluate India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964 under Jawaharlal Nehru.

OR

26. How did the political leadership of India affect its foreign policy ? Explain with the help of examples from India.

27. How were the smaller states helpful to the Super Powers as their allies during the Cold War ? Explain.

OR

27. Highlight any six negative features of the Soviet System in the erstwhile USSR.

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