CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2017 - Set 59/1/3 - Compartment

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. In your opinion, which is the major factor responsible for the success of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 2014 Lok Sabha Elections ?

2. In 1971, who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty) and why ?

3. Give any one suitable argument to support the need of popular movements.

4. Which one of the following statements is true about the beginning of the 'new world order' ?

(A) Emerging of Iraq as a power after it invaded and occupied Kuwait.

(B) Weakening of socialism in the U.S.S.R.

(C) The decision of the UN to get Kuwait liberated by force after years of deadlock during the Cold War.

(D) Disintegration of the Soviet Union.

5. State any one reason for the smaller states to remain tied to any one super power during the Cold War period.

6. Name any four founder countries that followed the policy of Non-alignment.

7. Evaluate an impact of deforestation on the earth.

8. Why is globalisation resisted in India ?

9. In which two ways did the policy of Non-alignment benefit India ?

10. Match correctly the leaders given in List 'A' with the political parties given in List 'B' : List – A List – B a. C. Rajagopalachari i. Bharatiya Jana Sangh b. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee ii. The Communist Party c. Acharya Narender Dev iii. Swatantra Party d. A.K. Gopalan iv. Socialist Party

11. What is the full form of SAARC ? Explain any two objectives of SAARC.

12. Evaluate the nuclear policy of India.

13. In which year were the first general elections held in India after independence ? State any three reasons for the dominance of Congress Party during the first three general elections.

14. Explain any two activities of the Dalit Panthers.

15. If there had not been any international organization like the United Nations, what would have been the possible consequences ? Explain any two points.

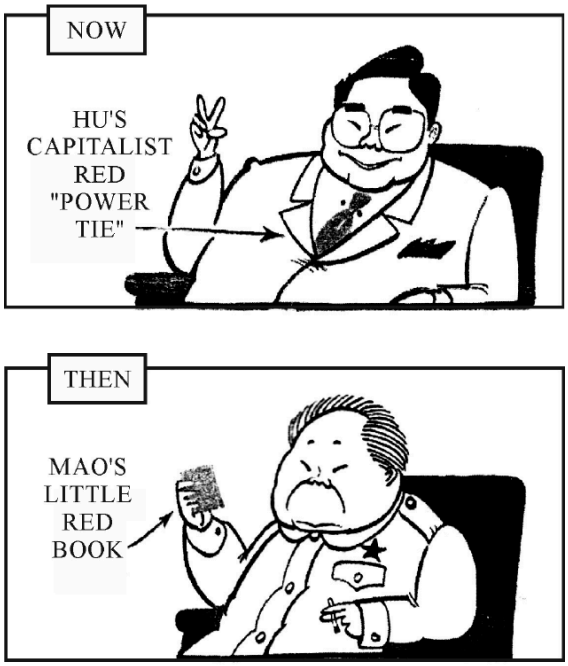
16. Describe any four developments related to Punjab during the decade 1980 to 1990.

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : A call for nationwide strike was given by all employees of the Railways for pressing their demands related to bonus and service conditions. The government was opposed to these demands. So, the employees of India's largest public sector undertaking went on a strike in May 1974. The strike by the Railway employees added to the atmosphere of labour unrest. It also raised the issues like rights of the workers and whether employees of essential services should adopt measures like strikes. (a) Name the leader who led the Railway strike in 1974. (b) Why was the Government of India opposed to the Railway strike ? Explain any two reasons. (c) Should the workers and employees of essential services be allowed to go on strike ? Support your answer with a suitable argument.

18. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : There are different groups with different and conflicting aspirations. How do we resolve these differences ? Democratic politics is an answer to this question. While competition and power are the two most visible things about politics, the purpose of political activity is and should be deciding and pursuing public interest. This is the route our leaders decided to take. (a) Identify any two groups from Indian society which have different aspirations but opposite to each other. (b) Give any one example to prove that democratic politics provides alternatives to resolve the conflicts. (c) Identify any two decisions taken by the present Union Government of India which are in public interest.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : The two super-powers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. In a world sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was supposed to remain tied to its protective super-power to limit the influence of the other super-power and its allies. (a) Identify the two super powers that were keen to expand their area of influence. (b) Why was there a sharp division of the world between the two super-powers ? (c) Explain the two main reasons for India's not joining any of the two alliance systems.

20. Study the Cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions : (i) Both the Cartoons are related to which country ? (ii) Bring out any two differences in the economic policy of this country between 'then' and 'now'. (iii) How has the change shown in the Cartoon benefitted the economy of this country ?

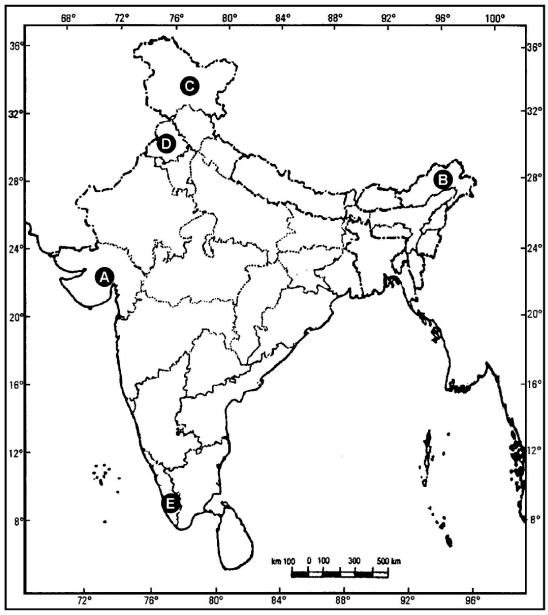


20-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (20.1) Name the President of the United States who had won the First Gulf War. (20.2) Define Hegemony. (20.3) Name any two countries against which the U.S. used its military power and why ?

21. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these states with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table.

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

(i) This state was the first in India where a Non-Congress government was formed in 1957. (ii) This state is the birth place of Amul Dairy Co-operative. (iii) This Northern State was divided between India and Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947. (iv) This State was given a special status under Article 370. (v) This State was formed in 1987.



21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) Which State was carved out of Uttar Pradesh ? (21.2) Which State of free India had the first Non-Congress government ? (21.3) Which two states of British India were bifurcated between India and Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947 and why ? (21.4) Which political party gave the 'Two Nation Theory' before independence ?

22. Explain any three differences between traditional and non-traditional security.

OR

22. If you are given a chance to represent India in the U.N. General Assembly, which three main arguments would you give to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council ? Explain.

23. Analyse any four reasons for the declaration of National Emergency in 1975. In your opinion, which reasons are justified ?

OR

23. Analyse any three factors responsible for the split of the Congress Party in 1969.

24. In your opinion, how far has Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) become irrelevant today ? Give reasons to support your answer.

OR

24. Suggest any three measures which could have saved the Soviet Union from disintegration.

25. Describe any three outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' of 1992.

OR

25. Describe economic consequences of globalization.

26. Explain any three major steps taken by the Chinese government which led to the rise of the Chinese economy.

OR

26. Explain the role of military and democracy in Pakistan since its independence.

27. Describe any four demands raised by the Bharatiya Kissan Union (B.K.U.) in the interest of the farmers.

OR

27. Describe the secessionist movement of Mizoram and its outcomes.

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