CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2017 - Set 59/3 - 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 was the main problem of the North-East people ?

2. Identify the popular movement which demanded the control of local communities over their natural resources.

3. Explain the meaning of 'Privy Purse'.

4. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about the First Gulf War ?

(A) It revealed the weakness of the USSR.

(B) It revealed the technological gap between the US military capability and that of the other States.

(C) It revealed the strength of Kuwait military.

(D) It united the oil producing countries.

5. What was the main reason for the rivalry between the two super-powers during Cold War ?

6. Mention any two reforms proposed by UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) report entitled 'Towards a New Policy for Development'.

7. Suggest any two measures to protect the environment of big cities like Delhi.

8. Examine any one reason to resist globalisation.

9. Match correctly the policies/programmes given in List A with the political parties given in List B :

List – A	List – B
(a) It encouraged violent uprisings in Telangana region.	(i) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
(b) It emphasized the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.	(ii) Swatantra Party
(c) It was critical of centralised planning, nationalisation and the public sector.	(iii) Indian National Congress
(d) It worked as a social and ideological coalition.	(iv) The Communist Party of India

10. Highlight any two steps taken by India to support the decolonisation process.

11. Explain any two strategies to overcome hegemony.

12. Describe any four developments that led to an era of coalition governments at the Centre since 1989.

13. Describe any two challenges faced by India just after independence.

14. India, as a member nation of the U.N. has a strong claim on the permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Support this claim on the basis of any two suitable arguments.

15. Explain the circumstances and events responsible for the merger of Sikkim with India in 1975.

16. Evaluate any two major consequences of the Chinese invasion on India in 1962.

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : The split in the Congress Party reduced Indira Gandhi Government to a minority. Yet, her government continued in office with the issue-based support of a few other parties including the Communist Party of India and the DMK. During this period, the government made conscious attempts to project its socialist credentials. … In order to end her dependence on other political parties, strengthen her party's position in the Parliament and seek a popular mandate for her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970. (a) Which event was mainly responsible for the split in the Congress Party ? (b) Assess any two efforts made by Indira Gandhi to project socialist credentials of her government. (c) What was the outcome of the Lok Sabha dissolution in December 1970 ?

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. (a) Other than Russia which communist country is emerging as a big power ? (b) Why are the relations between India and Russia the strongest ? Give any two reasons. (c) Give any two examples of Indo-Russian relations to show the history of trust and friendship.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : It was not just size of the country and the electorate that made this election unusual. The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. Till then, the democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate. By that time, many countries in Europe had not given voting rights to all women. In this context, India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky. (a) What does 'universal adult franchise' mean ? (b) What made the first general election in India after independence unusual and the biggest test of democracy ? (c) How did the success of the first General Elections strengthen the democratic process in India ?

20.



Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) The given cartoon is related to which military operation ?

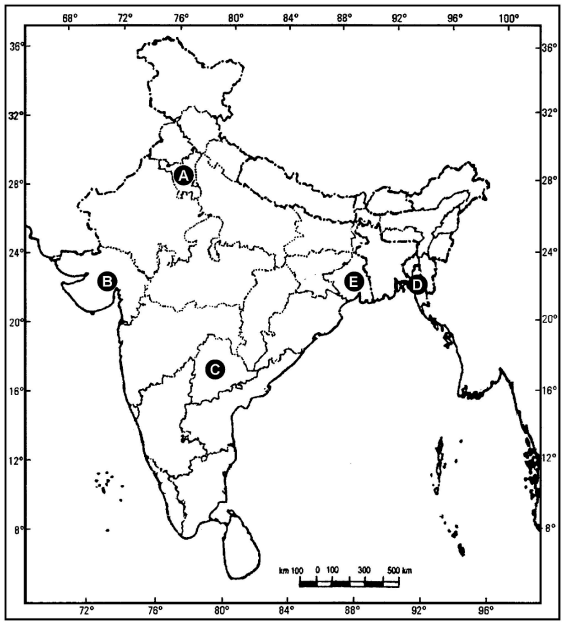
(ii) What was the objective behind this military operation ? How far was it justified ?

(iii) What do the names of different countries written on the uniform of the soldier signify ?

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

(20.1) Mention the ideology to which Premier Zhou Enlai belonged. (20.2) State any two areas of conflict between China and India. (20.3) When and how did China end its political and economic isolation ?

21.



In the given political outline map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names with their respective 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 divided between Pakistan and India at the time of Partition in 1947.

(ii) This State is the 29th State of India.

(iii) This State was formed in 1966.

(iv) This State had Laldenga as its first Chief Minister.

(v) This State is related to Sardar Sarovar Dam.

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

(21.1) Name the 29th State of India. (21.2) Which theory was advocated by Muslim League for creation of Pakistan ? (21.3) Name the States formed in 1966 on the basis of language. (21.4) Which two North-eastern States/regions of India were not part of Assam at the time of independence ? (21.5) Angami Zapu Phizo was related to which State of India ?

22. Examine the three main problems responsible for the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir. Suggest measures to solve these problems.

OR

22. Examine the major problems of the farmers (Kisans) in India. Suggest measures to solve any three of them.

23. Explain India's relations with Nepal and Bhutan.

OR

23. Explain any four points of contribution made by India in the technological development of the U.S.

24. Analyse any six consequences of Shock Therapy.

OR

24. Assess the role of non-alignment as a challenge to bipolarity.

25. In your opinion, which three steps of co-operation are important to limit the violence in the world ? Give your view point.

OR

25. Why do you consider international organisations like the UN important for the world ? Analyse any three reasons.

26. Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty from India.

OR

26. Describe any three issues that are treated as legacy of the Emergency declared in 1975.

27. Describe the common interests of the indigenous people spread throughout the world.

OR

27. Describe the ways in which technology has contributed to the cause of globalisation.

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