CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2018 - Set 59/1 - 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 the decade of 1960s, which two significant agreements were signed by the US and the USSR ?

2. What was called 'the largest garage sale' in history ?

3. What does hide strategy imply within the hegemonic system ?

4. How were the princely states integrated into Indian Union with the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ?

5. By the time of Independence, why was the Congress Party called a 'rainbow-like' social coalition ?

6. Explain the meaning of the 'ASEAN way'.

7. Highlight the main reason behind Indo-Pakistan War of 1965.

8. Differentiate between a migrant and a refugee.

9. Write any two examples of ending regional conflicts through mediation by the ASEAN.

10. Why were developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?

11. Examine the challenge of political succession after the death of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

12. Why is Veto power called a negative vote ? Should the Veto system be abolished or not ? Support your answer with suitable argument.

13. Analyse the factors responsible for the Congress dominance in the first three general elections in free India.

14. Why did India oppose the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1995 ?

15. Analyse the reasons given by the Government for declaring a National Emergency in 1975.

16. Describe any four issues on which a broad consensus has emerged among most political parties of India during the coalition era.

17. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : "India did not follow any of the two known paths to development – it did not accept the capitalist model of development, nor did it follow the socialist model. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why it was described as 'mixed economy'. Much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands. The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture." (i) Explain the concept of the capitalist model of development. (ii) Highlight the main feature of the socialist model. (iii) Explain any three points of criticism against the mixed model adopted by India.

18. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : "The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis because it had its origins in the constitutional battle. On the other hand, it was also a period of political crisis. The party in power had absolute majority and yet, its leadership decided to suspend the democratic process. The makers of India's Constitution trusted that all political parties would basically abide by the democratic norm. Even during the Emergency, when the government would use extraordinary powers, its use would be within the norms of the rule of law." (i) The constitutional battle was drawn between which two organs of the government ? (ii) Explain any two reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975. (iii) Highlight any two excesses that took place during emergency.

19. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : "India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive. India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Non-alignment was not, as some suggest, a noble international cause, which had little to do with India's real interests. In fact, a non-aligned posture served India's interests in many ways. On the other hand, India's policy of non-alignment was criticized also on a number of counts." (i) Give any one example of a conflict between the Cold War rivals where India mediated to soften the warring factions. (ii) In which two ways did Non-alignment serve India's interest ? (iii) Highlight any two points of criticism against the India's policy of non-alignment.

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : (a) The mighty soldier with a weapon represents which country ? (b) What is the significance of the names of various countries written on his uniform ? (c) What important message does the cartoon convey ?

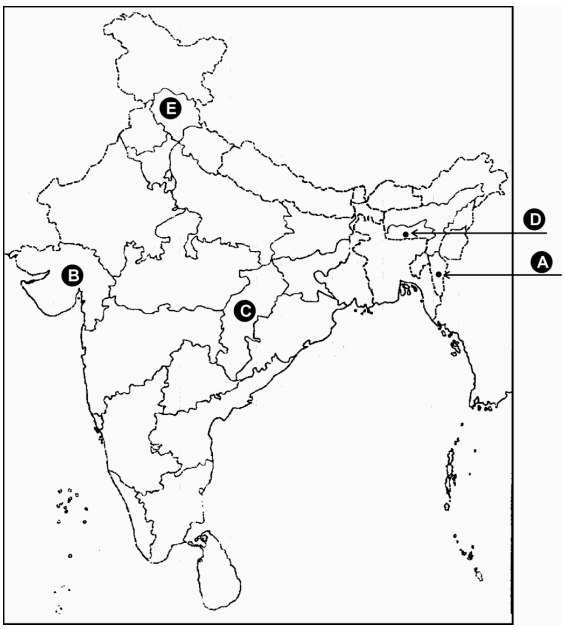


20-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (20.1) Define 'hegemony'. (20.2) Differentiate between the hegemony of hard power and hegemony of soft power. (20.3) Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.

21. In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. All these states were created after 1956. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet shown in the map 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) The state came into existence in the year 1966. (ii) The state was created in the year 1987. (iii) The state was created in the year 1960. (iv) The state came into being in the year 2000. (v) The state was created in the year 1972.



21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) When was the States Reorganisation Act passed ? (21.2) How many States and the Union Territories were created by the States Reorganisation Commission in 1956 ? (21.3) How many States and the Union Territories are there in India at present ?

22. Analyse any four major developments in Indian politics after 1989.

OR

22. Examine the main provisions of the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord of 1985. How far was the Accord successful in bringing back normalcy in Punjab ? Explain.

23. "Among the post-Communist countries after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India's relations with Russia have been the strongest." Support the statement with any three examples.

OR

23. How did the idea of a New International Economic Order (N.I.E.O) originate ? In 1972, which four reforms were proposed by UNCTAD to benefit the Least Developed Countries' (LDCs).

24. Describe any three advantages and three disadvantages of popular movements.

OR

24. Describe any four features of movement in Assam against outsiders from 1979 to 1985.

25. Explain any six points of new criteria for becoming a permanent or Non-permanent member of Securing Council as proposed by members of UN since 1997.

OR

25. Explain non-traditional notions of human security and the global security.

26. Analyse India's stand on any three environmental issues.

OR

26. Analyse political consequences of globalization.

27. Describe any four steps taken by Chinese leadership to make it a fastest growing economy.

OR

27. Describe any four issues of conflict between India and Pakistan.

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