CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2019 - Set 59/1/3

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. This questions paper has 27 questions in all. There are five sections in question paper.

(ii) Section A contains Questions number 1 – 5 of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

(iii) Section B contains Questions number 6 – 10 of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Section C contains Questions number 11 – 16 of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Section D contains Questions number 17 – 21 of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

(vi) In Section D Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer-book.

(vii) Section E contains Questions number 22 – 27 of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Section A

1. Why did Boris Yeltsin oppose the coup that took place in the Soviet Union in 1991?

OR

1. How did the non-aligned countries play a role in reducing Cold War conflicts?

2. Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization.

OR

2. Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.

3. Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.

4. Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect?

(A) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.

(B) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.

(C) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.

(D) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.

5. Explain the main recommendation of the Mandal Commission.

Section B

6. Who was the last President of the Soviet Union and for how long?

OR

6. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru say that non-alignment was not a policy of 'fleeing away'?

7. Evaluate the impact of national emergency declared in June, 1975.

OR

7. Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.

8. Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra
(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand
(III) Dalit Panthers Movement	(c) Andhra Pradesh
(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement	(d) Gujarat

9. "Jammu and Kashmir comprises of some social and political regions." Support the statement with any two examples from any two regions.

10. Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

OR

10. How did the Sino - Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India?

Section C

11. Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

OR

11. Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security.

12. Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.

OR

12. Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China.

13. Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of political globalization.

14. Whom did the two factions of the Communist Party support, after its split in 1964 and why?

15. Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.

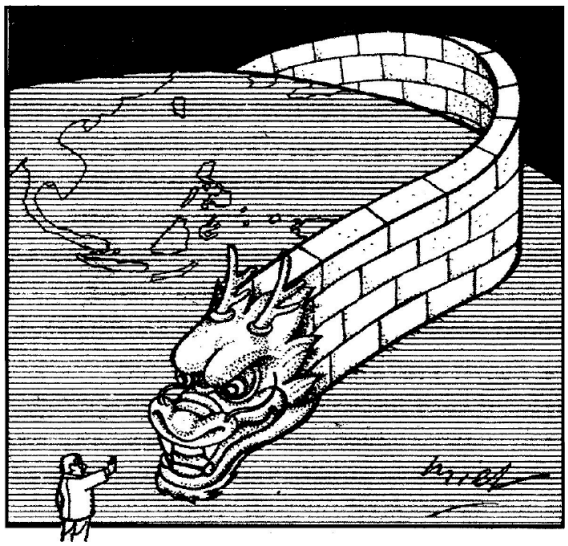
OR

15. Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

16. Analyse the consequences of the defeat of the official Congress candidate in the Presidential election of 1969.

Section D

17.



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

(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China?

(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.

(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.

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

17.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power? 17.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super-power. 17.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy'.

(i) Name the two models / paths to development.

(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India? Give at least one major reason for each.

(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.

OR

18. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

(i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long?

(ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China?

(iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow: It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.

(i) Explain the meaning of Cold War.

(ii) Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.

(iii) Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment.

OR

19. Read the following passage and answer the following questions: 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. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.

(i) What is meant by the post-communist countries?

(ii) Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.

(iii) How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy?

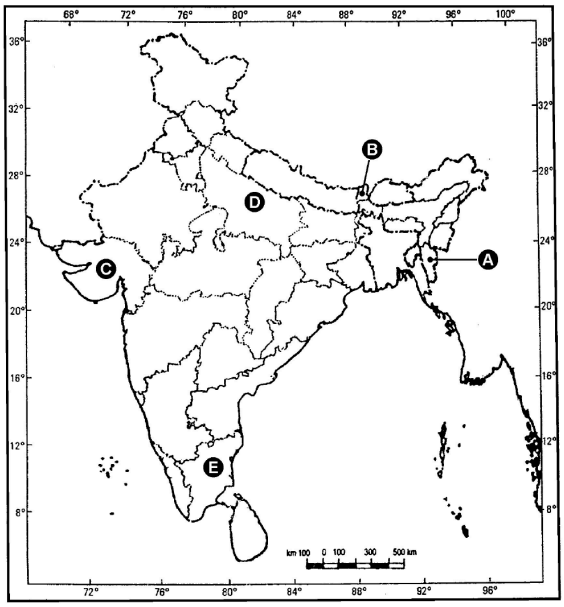
20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.

(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security'?

(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.

(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.

21.



In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format:

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

(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.

(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.

(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.

(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.

(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.

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

21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara. 21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras? 21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state? 21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong? 21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.

Section E

22. Mention any six reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

22. Name the five founder leaders of NAM along with the countries they belong to. Which three factors were the culmination of the non-aligned Summit of 1961 in Belgrade?

23. Explain Nepal's transition from monarchy to democracy.

OR

23. How has European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one? Explain.

24. Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

OR

24. Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.

25. Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.

OR

25. Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.

26. Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

26. Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.

27. Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level.

OR

27. Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.

- End of Question Paper -