CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2019 - 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. This questions paper has 27 questions in all. There are five sections in this 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. Name any one international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.

OR

1. Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

2. Explain the term 'Hegemony'.

OR

2. Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan'.

3. Which one of the following statements is 'not correct' about the 'Non-aligned Movement'?

(A) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.

(B) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.

(C) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.

(D) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.

4. Evaluate the impact of the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines on the other States of India.

5. Highlight the factor which compelled the various fish workers' organisations at the local level to come together on a national level platform.

Section B

6. What did the Soviet Union do to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence?

OR

6. Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.

7. Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

7. Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.

8. Equal representation to women has been granted in local level institutions in India but not in state and national legislatures. In your opinion, what is the main reason behind this failure?

9. Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner. Column 'A': (a) Chipko Movement (b) Dalit Panthers (c) Anti-Arrack Movement (d) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan. Column 'B': (i) Right to Information (ii) Andhra Pradesh (iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste (iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources.

10. What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment?

OR

10. Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968?

Section C

11. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.

OR

11. Describe any four factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence.

12. Analyse the four major global changes that have taken place after the Cold War leading to the necessity of reforms to make the U.N. work better.

13. With the help of any four examples, explain India's stand on environmental issues.

14. Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.

OR

14. Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.

15. Assess the role of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan in Indian politics.

16. Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959.

OR

16. Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.

Section D

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. (i) What is meant by national security? (ii) Explain the traditional notion of security. (iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.

OR

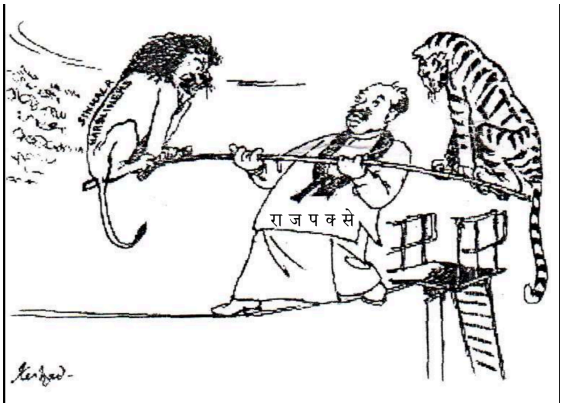
17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community. (i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static'? (ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character? (iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities. (i) What is meant by government subsidy? (ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty? (iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.

OR

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries — a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) — was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. (i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period. (ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty. (iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.

19. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions: (i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon. (ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict. (iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka?



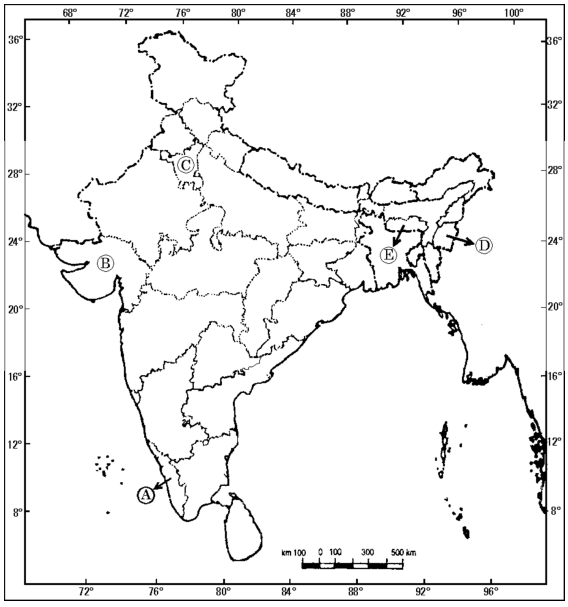
19-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (19.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka. (19.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka. (19.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.

20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: Thus began an era of multi-party system ... . Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre. (i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014? (ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments? (iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.

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 the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet 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 that resisted its merger with the Union of India. (ii) The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972. (iii) The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957. (iv) The State formed in 1966. (v) The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.



21-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started? (21.2) Name any one State which was created in 1966. (21.3) Which two States were benefitted the most by the Green Revolution? (21.4) Name the State where the Communist Party of India formed its government in 1957. (21.5) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of Independence?

Section E

22. Describe any four factors that necessitated reforms in most of the institutions of the Soviet Union.

OR

22. What is meant by Cold War? When did it start? Describe briefly the formation of Western and the Eastern alliances and its consequences.

23. Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.

OR

23. Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree with this justification?

24. Suggest any three methods of agitation, to highlight your problems and demands, which do not disturb the routine life of the people.

OR

24. Suggest any three methods to accomodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.

25. Describe the emergence of opposition parties and the role played by them during the first phase of democratic politics in free India.

OR

25. Describe any three features of the Second Five Year Plan. Also mention the problems faced during its implementation.

26. Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.

OR

26. Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal.

27. Analyse the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' of States towards the protection of environment.

OR

27. Assess the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation on India.

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