CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2019 - Set 59/4/3

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. How does non-alignment differ from neutrality ?

2. "The practice of defection in Indian politics is many a times expressed as the policy of – 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'." Justify the statement.

3. Identify the event that took place in 1989 which led to the collapse of the 'Second World' and the end of the Cold War.

OR

3. The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US after the end of the Second World War. Substantiate the statement with any one example.

4. What aroused a sense of common concern among the indigenous communities of the world during the 1970s ?

5. Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India – China relations. Identify any one such change.

OR

5. Britain's former Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher kept UK out of the European market. Highlight the reason behind this decision.

Section B

6. Who encouraged the coup that took place in 1991 in the Soviet Union and why ?

7. Analyse any two factors that led to the creation of Pakistan.

OR

7. "The idea of Pakistan might have appeared simple, but its creation presented many severe difficulties." Elucidate any two of them.

8. "Free India was born in very difficult circumstances." Justify the statement with any two suitable arguments.

OR

8. "The Constitution framers of India ensured development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections." Validate the statement with any two suitable arguments.

9. Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' :

Column A	Column B
(a) World War II	(i) 1990
(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992
(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941
(d) Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945

OR

9. Find the correct sequence of the following events : (a) US invasion of Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom (b) Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Tanzania (c) Attack on North and South towers of the World Trade Organisation (d) Iraq's invasion on Kuwait

10. Why did the Janata Party make 1977 Lok Sabha Elections into a referendum on Emergency ?

Section C

11. "The UN is an imperfect body but without it the world would be worse off." Explain the statement.

OR

11. Why can the UN not serve as a balance against the US dominance ? Explain.

12. Describe any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.

13. Explain the viewpoint of ordinary citizens of most of the member-countries of South Asia about democracy.

14. Assess the economic situation of India before the general elections of 1967.

OR

14. Why were the general elections of 1967 called as the political earthquake for Congress ? Examine any four reasons.

15. Explain 'Agenda 21' and 'Sustainable development' as discussed at the Rio Summit.

16. State any four reasons for which the superpowers needed smaller states as allies.

OR

16. Mention two ways in which Non-alignment policy of India served its national interests. Also write any two basis on which this policy was criticized.

Section D

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: The movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand when the forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools. However, the forest department allotted the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. This enraged the villagers and they protested against the move of the government. The struggle soon spread across many parts of the Uttarakhand region. Larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised. (i) Identify the popular movement which is being referred to in the given passage. What was the novel aspect of this movement ? (ii) Which issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised in this movement ? (iii) Highlight the achievements of this movement.

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: While globalization is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today, we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives. (i) How has technology aided globalization ? (ii) Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. Justify the statement. (iii) Give examples of any two events or happenings that have a global impact.

OR

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: Globalization affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalization as well. (i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural heterogenisation ? Explain. (ii) "Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system." Give three illustrations to prove the statement.

19. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions : (i) The given image refers to which policy of India since 1991 ? (ii) Explain the significance of this policy as shown in the image above. (iii) Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.



19-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) What is the full form of ASEAN ? (ii) Evaluate India's role in ASEAN. (iii) What did the Chinese do to break from their economic stagnation ?

20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. One reason is that there are differing viewpoints about the need to declare emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning. As the investigations by the Shah Commission after the Emergency found out, there were many 'excesses' committed during the Emergency. Finally, there are varying assessments of what the lessons of Emergency are for the practice of democracy in India. (i) How far do you agree with the fact that during Emergency, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning also ? Give any one example to support your answer. (ii) Highlight any two lessons of Emergency which may be helpful for the practice of democracy in India.

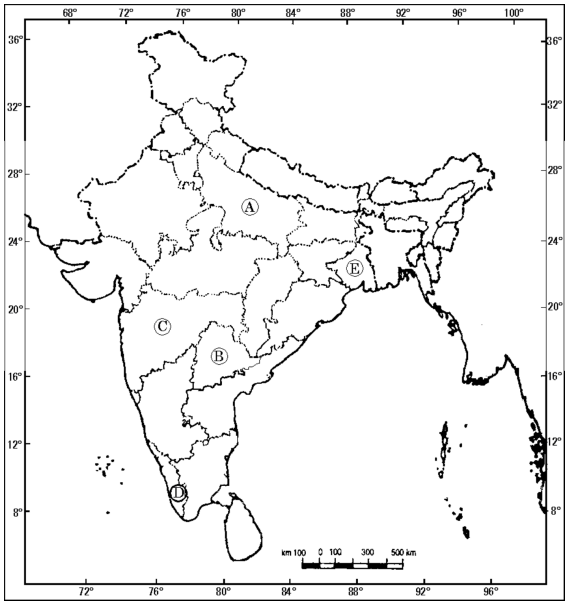
OR

20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: In the light of these events, the response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this Article, the government could declare a state of Emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. The government decided that a grave crisis had arisen which made the proclamation of a state of Emergency necessary. Technically speaking, this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an Emergency is declared. (i) Analyse the grave crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of Emergency in the country. (ii) Identify the two special constitutional powers which the government gets once Emergency is proclaimed.

21. In the given political outline map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these States on the basis of the 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 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 the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 – 59. (ii) The State where Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers. (iii) The State where the Naxalite movement started. (iv) The youngest State of India. (v) The State where the Dalit Panthers were active.



21-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Name the State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 – 59. (ii) Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which State ? (iii) In which State of India did the Naxalite Movement start ? (iv) Which is the youngest State of India ? (v) In which State of India were the Dalit Panthers active ?

Section E

22. Highlight any three major consequences of 'Shock Therapy' in the post-Communist regimes.

OR

22. Explain the formation and importance of NATO, Warsaw Pact and SEATO during the Cold War period.

23. Describe any three outcomes of early initiatives for planned development in India.

OR

23. Elaborate any three arguments given by the critics against the mixed model of economy adopted by India.

24. Describe the changing methods of voting in India from 1952 till today.

OR

24. Describe the three considerations that guided the interim government's approach towards merger of Princely States into India. Who played the historic role in the finalization of this merger and how ?

25. Highlight any three provisions of Article 370 which provide a special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also examine the two opposite reactions provoked by this special status among the people.

OR

25. Analyse any three developments towards the end of 1980s that were to make a long lasting impact on the politics of India.

26. Explain the need for cooperative security as a necessity in dealing with possible contemporary threats to the nations and suggest the methods to achieve it.

OR

26. Why should India be made a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council ? Give any three arguments.

27. Examine the efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro-Asian Unity.

OR

27. Evaluate the impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962 in denting India's image at home and abroad, both.

- End of Question Paper -