CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2019 - Set 59/1/1 - 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. This question 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. Which of the following statements about globalisation is incorrect?

(A) Globalisation is multidimensional.

(B) The impact of globalisation is highly uneven.

(C) It does not lead to conflict of values.

(D) Technology has led to globalisation.

2. Evaluate any one merit of 'ASEAN Way'.

OR

2. Evaluate any one merit of 'Bandwagon Strategy'.

3. Which political party formed the first non-Congress government in any State of India?

OR

3. Name any two political parties in contemporary India which trace their origins to the Socialist Party.

4. Explain the meaning of 'Indigneous people'.

5. Which leader of Soviet Union can be blamed for the disintegration of USSR (Soviet Union)? Write any one reason.

Section B

6. Match the following: Column 'A': (a) Garibi Hatao (b) Jai Jawan – Jai Kisan (c) Total Revolution (d) Non-Congressism. Column 'B': (i) Jai Prakash Narayan (ii) Ram Manohar Lohia (iii) Indira Gandhi (iv) Lal Bahadur Shastri

7. Analyse any one reason for considering human security more important than territorial security.

OR

7. Analyse any one reason for considering NPT of 1968 as an arms control treaty.

8. Highlight any two political parties of 1960s in India that were Rightist and any two other parties as Left leaning parties.

OR

8. Highlight any two reasons for the appointment of States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 in India.

9. Describe any two methods of voting since the first general election in India.

OR

9. Name any four princely states whose merger with India was resisted after independence.

10. Highlight any two reasons that made environmental issues the concern of Global Politics.

Section C

11. Explain any two reasons for the superpowers to have smaller countries as their allies during the Cold War.

OR

11. Explain any two reasons for the criticism of India's policy of non-alignment.

12. Describe any four features of Bharatiya Jana Sangh's ideology.

13. Analyse the changes in the relationship between India and China since the end of the Cold War.

14. Evaluate the proposed criteria for new permanent members of Security Council.

OR

14. Assess the new sources of threat to the security of countries.

15. Describe any four features of 'Soviet System'.

16. Assess with the help of examples that the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa were different from the challenges faced in Europe.

OR

16. Assess the process of confidence building with the help of examples. How does it function as a means of avoiding violence and war?

Section D

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: The collapse of communism was followed in most of these countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. This model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe came to be known as 'shock therapy'. It varied in its intensity and speed amongst the former second world countries, but its direction and features were quite similar. (i) Which two international institutions administered shock therapy in the former second world countries? (ii) Explain any two features of shock therapy. (iii) Explain any two consequences of shock therapy.

OR

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner. Even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of it rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate a war. (i) Why is a nuclear war indecisive? (ii) Why did the Cold War not transform into a full scale war involving the superpowers? (iii) Explain the logic of 'deterrence'.

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of development: the liberal-capitalist model and the socialist model. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. There were very few supporters of the American style of capitalist development. 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 it was described as mixed economy. (i) What model of development was adopted in India? (ii) Analyse any two points of criticism against this model of development. (iii) Analyse the 'Bombay Plan' as proposed by big industrialists.

OR

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in the 1960s. Already, the rate of growth of food grain production in the 1940s and 1950s was barely staying above the rate of population growth. Between 1965 – 1967 severe droughts occurred in many parts of the country. This was also a period when the country faced two wars and foreign exchange crisis. All this resulted in severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country. (i) Which State of India was worst affected by the food crisis? (ii) Analyse any two reasons for the acute shortage of food in India in 1960s. (iii) Highlight any two consequences of the food crisis in 1960s.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: After Independence our nation had to cope with many difficult issues like partition, displacement, integration of Princely States and so on. Many observers both within the country and from outside had predicted that India as one unified country cannot last long. Soon after independence, the issue of Jammu and Kashmir came up. It was not only a conflict between India and Pakistan. It was a question of political aspirations of the people of Kashmir valley. In some parts of the north-east, there was no consensus about being a part of India. In the south some groups from the Dravid movement toyed with the idea of a separate country. (i) Identify any two regions of north-east India where the secessionist movements emerged after Independence. (ii) Find out any two reasons for the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir. (iii) Suggest any two methods to strengthen the national unity in India.

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions: (i) Name the Prime Minister shown in this cartoon. (ii) Explain any two demerits of any coalition government. (iii) Highlight the message conveyed by this cartoon.

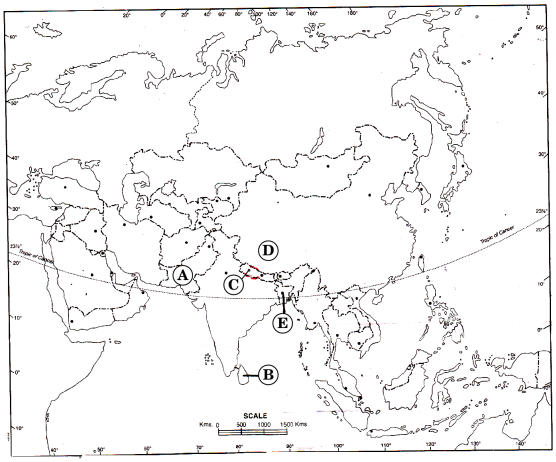


20-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (20.1) Name the Prime Minister of the first coalition government in India. (20.2) Explain the meaning of coalition government. (20.3) Highlight any two demerits of coalition government.

21. In the given political outline map of Asia, five countries 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 Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i) A country of the region which was a part of Pakistan. (ii) The first country in the region to liberalise the economy. (iii) A country which had been a constitutional monarchy. (iv) A country that experienced both civilian and military rule. (v) A country which is not a member of SAARC.



21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (21.1) Name any one country of South Asia, that has experienced both civilian and military rule. (21.2) Name an Asian country which was a Hindu Kingdom in the past. (21.3) Name the country which had been a part of Pakistan. (21.4) Name any four member countries of SAARC.

Section E

22. Explain any three major issues that led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

22. Explain any three reasons that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975.

23. Highlight any three changes experienced by you due to globalisation.

OR

23. Suggest any three methods to protect the environment from pollution.

24. Analyse any three methods to overcome 'hegemony'.

OR

24. Analyse any three steps taken by China to reform its economy after 1970.

25. "The popular movements have contributed to the expansion of democracy rather than causing disruption." Support the statement with arguments.

OR

25. "Regional aspirations expressed by people of different parts of India is an example of Unity in Diversity." Support the statement with arguments.

26. Describe any four features of India's Nuclear Policy.

OR

26. Describe any two reasons and two outcomes of war between India and Pakistan in 1971.

27. Describe any three lessons learnt from the Emergency declared in 1975.

OR

27. Describe any three outcomes of the 1971 elections in India.

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