CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2019 - Set 59/5/3

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. "When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons, a full-fledged war is unlikely." What is the logic behind this statement ?

2. What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA ?

OR

2. What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm' ?

3. "The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party." Support the statement by giving one appropriate argument.

4. Explain the real danger posed by the Ozone hole.

5. Which of the following statements about Non-Aligned Movement during 1970s does not match with its ideology ?

(A) The organisation was against racial discrimination.

(B) It worked for economic independence of small countries.

(C) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality.

(D) Its member countries did not join any military alliance.

OR

5. Which among the following statements about Cold War is false ?

(A) It led to the outbreak of another world war.

(B) It was an ideological war between the two super powers.

(C) It was a competition between the US and the Soviet alliances.

(D) It triggered an arms race among countries of rival alliances.

Section B

6. How did the decline in the value of Ruble, the Russian currency, affect the people of Russia and their country ?

7. Why did the villagers of Orissa protest against setting up of industries ?

OR

7. Highlight any two features of the system of mixed economy in India.

8. Identify four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation state.

OR

8. Identify the two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962.

9. Why has the period of Indian politics in the 1950s been described as the 'Congress system' ? Give any two reasons.

OR

9. Bharatiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. Validate the statement by giving two relevant arguments.

10. How far do you agree with the statement that what Indira Gandhi had done in 1971 – 72 was not a revival of the old Congress Party but she re-invented her party ?

Section C

11. Assess any four consequences of the national emergency imposed in the year 1975 in India.

OR

11. Evaluate the emergence of Janata Party as people's alternative to the Congress Party in the elections of 1977.

12. Describe the US hegemony as a structural power, with the help of any two examples.

13. Explain any two areas of major conflict between India and Pakistan after partition.

14. Why did the Soviet Union collapse in spite of Gorbachev's accurate diagnosis of the problem and his attempt to implement reforms ? Explain any four reasons.

OR

14. Why did most of the institutions of the Soviet system need reforms during late 1970s ? Explain any four reasons.

15. Do you agree that cultural consequences of globalisation are always negative ? Justify your answer with any two suitable arguments.

16. Elaborate upon any four components of traditional notion of security.

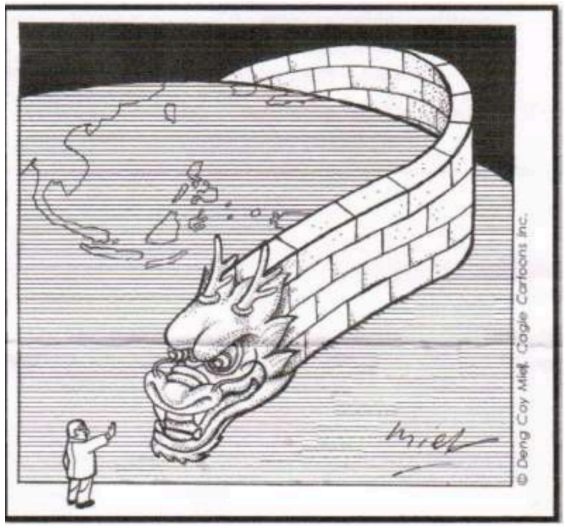
OR

16. Explain any four security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the end of the Second World War.

Section D

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : An ambitious developmental project was launched in the Narmada valley of central India in early eighties. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flow across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two of the most important and biggest, multi-purpose dams planned under the project. Narmada Bachao Anadolan, a movement to save Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country. (i) Name the ambitious project launched in the Narmada valley. (ii) Explain any two concerns raised by the activists of Narmada Bachao Andolan against this project. (iii) Since its inception, why did the Narmada Bachao Andolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues ?

18. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions : (i) The given picture refers to which country ? Name the continent where it is located. (ii) Identify the two symbols in this picture which help in the identification of the country ? (iii) What do these two symbols depict ?



18-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** 18.1 Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ? 18.2 What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ? 18.3 Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation ...., these issues will have political consequences in that sense. Most of them are such that no single government can address them fully, hence they have become a part of 'world politics'. Issues of environment and natural resources are political in another deeper sense. (i) Identify any two of the present day environmental concerns. (ii) In your opinion, which two principles can be adopted to check environmental degradation ? (iii) Analyse any two 'political' consequences of environmental issues.

OR

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. One of the key conclusions was that there had been no meaningful progress with respect to transfer of new and additional financial resources and environmentally-sound technology on concessional terms to developing nations. India finds it necessary that developed countries take immediate measures to provide developing countries with financial resources and clean technologies to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC. (i) What is the full form of UNFCCC ? (ii) Highlight the existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC. (iii) Why do the developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms ?

20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : The ease with which the succession after Nehru took place proved all the critics wrong. When Nehru passed away, K. Kamraj, the President of the Congress Party consulted party leaders and Congress Members of Parliament and found that there was a consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party and thus became the country's next Prime Minister. Shastri was a non-controversial leader from Uttar Pradesh who had been a Minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years. Nehru had come to depend a lot on him in his last years. He was known for his simplicity and his commitment to principles. (i) Which two fears of the critics were proved wrong by the easy succession after Nehru's demise ? (ii) Give any one example to prove that Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his commitment to principles. (iii) Highlight any two major challenges which India faced during Shastri's Prime Ministership.

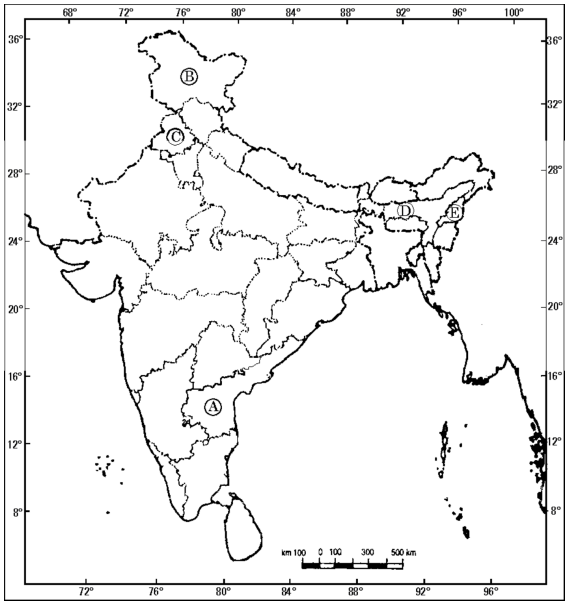
OR

20. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : While Indira Gandhi had been politically active for very long, she had served as a minister under Lal Bahadur Shastri only for a short period. The senior Congress leaders may have supported Indira Gandhi in the belief that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to be dependent on them for support and guidance. Within a year of becoming Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi had to lead the party in the Lok Sabha election. Around this time, the economic situation in the country had further deteriorated, adding to her problems. Faced with these difficulties, she set out to gain control over the party and to demonstrate her leadership skills. (i) Which senior leader of the Congress Party contested for the post of Prime Ministerial candidate along with Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death in 1966 ? (ii) Explain any two policy initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to control the economic condition of the country at this time. (iii) How did Indira Gandhi assert her leadership skills and consolidate her position within the party after 1967 elections ? Give any two examples.

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 associated with Anti-Arrack Movement. (ii) The State which saw movement for separate national existence. (iii) The State where the Bodo and Karbi communities live. (iv) The State where Longowal Accord was signed. (v) The State which has a special status given by the Constitution of India.



21-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** 21.1 Name the State which is associated with Anti-Arrack Movement. 21.2 Which State saw movement for separate national existence in the North-east ? 21.3 Which North-eastern State is associated with Bodo and Karbi communities ? 21.4 Name the State where Longowal Accord was signed. 21.5 Identify a northern State which has special status under Article 370.

Section E

22. Describe the three core values and enduring ideas of non-alignment which remain relevant even after the Cold War has ended.

OR

22. In which four ways were the smaller states helpful to the super powers during the Cold War period ? Describe.

23. Describe the role of the United Nations in a unipolar world. Also, mention its limitations.

OR

23. Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What will happen if the veto power is withdrawn from its permanent members ?

24. The road to peace in Punjab was not an easy one. Evaluate the efforts made in this direction from 1984 to 1997.

OR

24. "In the midst of competition and conflicts, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha elections in 2004." Validate the statement with any three suitable arguments.

25. How did the interim government prevent possible division of India into small principalities immediately after independence in 1947 ?

OR

25. Why were the demands for creation of separate states on linguistic lines initially not accepted by the Indian Government ? What were the effects of this decision ?

26. Analyse three positive and three negative consequences of the Green Revolution.

OR

26. "The Second Five Year Plan stressed upon rapid industrialization and aimed for quick structural transformation of the nation." Justify the statement with the help of illustrations.

27. "The Indo-China war of 1962 dented India's image at home and abroad." Do you agree with the statement ? Justify your answer with any three arguments.

OR

27. If you are given a chance to make some changes in India's foreign policy keeping into mind our national interests, suggest any three such changes.

- End of Question Paper -