CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/1/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Section A – Questions no. 1 to 20 are very short-answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one word or one sentence each, but not exceeding 20 words.

(iii) Section B – Questions no. 21 to 23 are short-answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Section C – Questions no. 24 to 27 are long-answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Section D – Questions no. 28 to 30 are two passage based questions and one picture OR cartoon based question, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 150 words each. Question no. 31 is a map based question that includes identification of important places on the basis of given information. Write its answers in your answer-book.

(vi) Section E – Questions no. 32 to 34 are long-answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 150 words each.

(vii) Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question of one mark, 1 question of four marks and 3 questions of six marks. Only one of the choices in such questions is to be attempted.

(ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. How long did East Pakistan and West Pakistan remain together as one country?

OR

1. Which community dominates the politics of Sri Lanka?

2. Which one of the following States is not a Baltic Republic?

(A) Estonia (B) Ukraine
(C) Latvia (D) Lithuania

3. Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC?

(A) India (B) Myanmar
(C) Bangladesh (D) Nepal

4. Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book: NATO came into existence in June 1949 and it was an association of 11 States.

5. Identify any one reason for the aspiration of democracy in South Asia.

6. Resistance to globalisation in India has come from which cultural influence? Give any one example.

7. Identify the following statement about the global commons as true or false: The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.

8. Security is related to which types of threats?

9. Which was the first state created on the basis of language in free India?

10. How can you say that Congress was a broad-based social coalition by the time of Independence?

11. In which two ways is the voting by EVM better than voting by ballot papers?

12. Give any two examples of international events where India took an independent stand.

13. Correct the following statement and rewrite in your answer-book: A full-scale war between India and Bangladesh broke out in November 1971.

14. Mention any two things which the New Congress had but its big opponents lacked in 1971.

15. Select the correct political party which came to power at the centre in 1977.

(A) Janata Party (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(C) Communist Party of India (D) Indian National Congress

16. 'The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis.' Analyse the main reason behind this statement.

17. Write the full name of the political party called BKU.

18. Who among the following led the National Front Government in 1989, with the outside support of the Left Front and the BJP?

(A) Chandrashekhar (B) H.D. Deve Gowda
(C) I.K. Gujral (D) V.P. Singh

19. Why are the large scale migrants to the North-East seen as encroachers?

20. Which one of the following coalitions formed the government at the Centre in 1989?

(A) NDA (B) United Front
(C) National Front (D) UPA

Section B

21. What best can be done to maintain the balance of power as a component of traditional notion of external security?

22. Analyse any two causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

23. Mention any two recommendations suggested by the Mandal Commission.

Section C

24. In which four ways are the smaller states helpful to the superpowers as their allies?

25. Analyse any three constraints on American power. In your view, which constraint can get more important in the future?

26. Explain any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

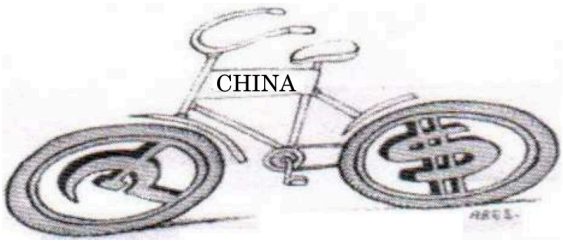
OR

26. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.

27. Examine any four factors that have influenced India's foreign policy.

Section D

28. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (i) Why has the bicycle been chosen as a symbol to represent China? (ii) What do the symbols within the two wheels of the bicycle stand for? (iii) What message is conveyed by the given picture?



28-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Explain any two points of distinction between the economic policies adopted by China and USA. (ii) Mention any three new economic policies of China which made it grow at a faster rate.

29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. The organisation was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by ..... states. It tried to achieve what the League could not between the two world wars. The UN's objectives are ..... . (a) How many countries signed the UN Charter in 1945? (b) Highlight any two objectives for which the UNO was formed. (c) Mention any two achievements of the United Nations which the League of Nations could not achieve between the two World Wars.

30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised; nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The 'Kerala Model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on ..... . Despite low per capita incomes, and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care. (a) What is meant by centralised planning? (b) In which two ways is decentralisation better than centralisation? (c) The 'Kerala Model' of planning and development focused on which areas? Mention any two areas.

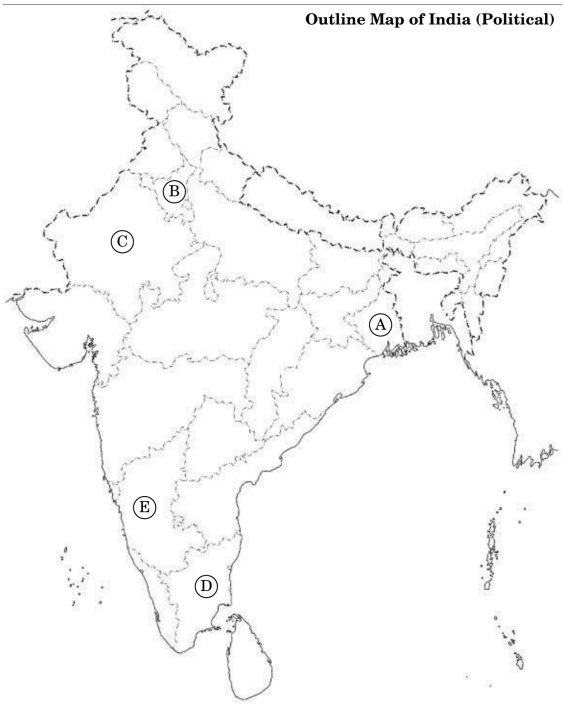
31. In the given political outline map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these States on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given 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)		

31. (continued)

(i) The State where DMK Party came into existence. (ii) The State where the Naxalite Movement began in 1967. (iii) The State associated with the former President of Congress, S. Nijalingappa. (iv) The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated. (v) The State in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly elections of 1967, but formed the government with the help from others.

31. (continued)



31-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Write the full name of DMK Party. (ii) Which party got majority in the 1967 Assembly elections in Gujarat? (iii) S. Nijalingappa belonged to which State? (iv) The phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' got initiated from which State? (v) Name the State associated with the former Prime Minister, Charan Singh.

Section E

32. 'Movements and protests strengthen democracy.' Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with any three suitable examples.

OR

32. 'Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity.' Support the statement with any three suitable examples.

33. Describe any three targets to be achieved according to the proposed reforms of the global trading system in the report brought out by UNCTAD in 1972.

OR

33. Describe any three positive features and three weaknesses of the Soviet System.

34. Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of global politics.

OR

34. Explain any four effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.

- End of Question Paper -