CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/1/3

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. Who took over the administration of Pakistan, after it framed its first Constitution?

OR

1. Which was the first South Asian country to liberalise its economy?

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

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

4. 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

5. Security is related to which types of threats?

6. Give any one positive consequence of economic globalisation.

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

8. 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

9. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. Who gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'?

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

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

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

17. 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.

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

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

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

Section B

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

22. Analyse the two obstacles that came in the way of abolition of privy purses in 1970.

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

Section C

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

OR

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

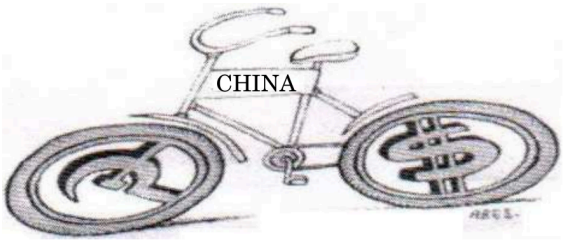
25. Describe any four features of the Non-Aligned Movement.

26. Justify India's nuclear policy by giving any two suitable arguments.

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

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. 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.

30. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation to serve the needs of a changing environment. The UN is no exception. In recent years, there have been demands for reforms of the world body. However, there is little clarity and consensus on the nature of reform. Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN: ..... . Almost everyone is agreed that both aspects of reform are necessary. What they cannot agree on is precisely what is to be done, how it is to be done, and when it is to be done. (a) Highlight any one major change which occurred after the Cold War that has necessitated reforms of the United Nations. (b) Which two basic kinds of reforms face the United Nations? (c) Suggest any two measures for implementing any one of the basic reforms.

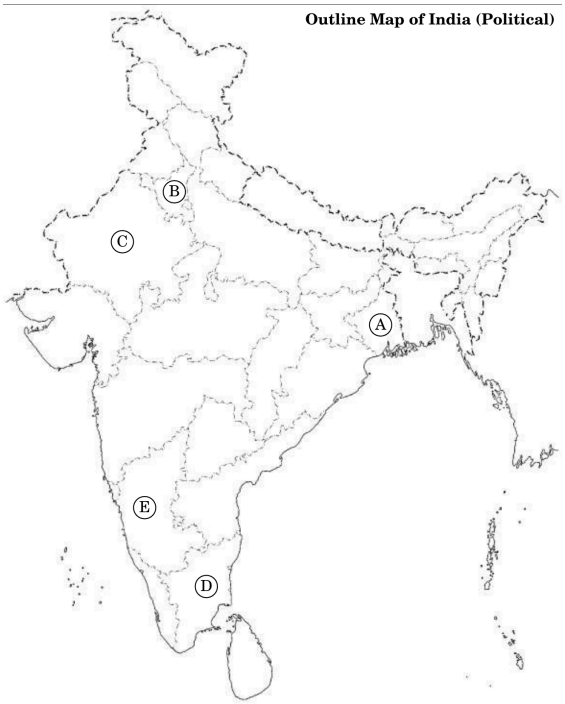
31. In the given political outline map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these States on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets 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. Describe the role played by India in keeping the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) alive and relevant.

OR

32. Describe any three areas of friendship and cooperation between India and Russia which make it an important aspect of India's foreign policy.

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

OR

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

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

OR

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

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