CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/2/1

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. During the First Gulf War, who was the President of Iraq?

OR

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

2. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in

(A) 1914
(B) 1917
(C) 1939
(D) 1991

3. Write the full form of SEATO.

4. Which one of the following was the last to happen?

(A) Foundation of NATO
(B) First World War
(C) Dropping of Atomic bomb on Hiroshima
(D) First NAM Summit

5. Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of the European Union is false?

(A) To provide a common foreign policy
(B) Creation of a single currency
(C) Establishment of a common market
(D) Cooperation on justice and home affairs

6. Justify the policy of protectionism adopted by India after independence, by giving any one argument.

7. Suggest any one step that should be taken to make the World Trade Organisation (WTO) more acceptable to the developing countries.

8. Identify the following statement as true or false. Give any one example to justify your answer. "The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South."

9. Write the full name of the leader who played a prominent role in the integration of Princely States with India.

10. In your opinion, which major factor was responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India?

11. Identify the political party which lays emphasis on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.

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

12. Who among the following was the author of the book titled 'Economy of Permanence'?

(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) C. Rajagopalachari
(C) Acharya Narendra Dev
(D) J.C. Kumarappa

13. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate name of the State: The '_____ Model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of _____.

14. Explain the concept of 'Privy Purse'.

15. The foreign policy of a nation is affected by which factors? Choose the correct answer.

(A) Cultural factors only
(B) Domestic factors only
(C) Domestic and international factors
(D) Economic factors only

16. Correct the statement given below and rewrite it in your answer-book: After Nehru, Atal Behari Vajpayee became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve relations between the two countries.

17. Analyse Chogyal's role at the time of Sikkim's merger with India as its 22nd State.

18. Do you agree that "the proclamation of Emergency in 1975 weakened the federal distribution of power in India"? Give any one argument to support your answer.

19. Why was Anti-Arrack Movement called totally a woman's movement?

20. Assess the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985.

Section B

21. Give any one suitable argument to support India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN Security Council.

22. Differentiate between one-party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China.

23. Why did the appointment of A.N. Ray, the Chief Justice of India, in 1973 become controversial?

Section C

24. Explain India's role in the Bangladesh War of 1971.

25. Give any four arguments to prove that the Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense.

OR

25. If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, how would that situation have affected world politics?

26. How far is it justified to say that a new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders?

27. Who was the chairperson of the Mandal Commission? Mention any three main recommendations of this Commission.

Section D

28. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties. (a) Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful? (b) Analyse any two major difficulties that arose in the way of partition. (c) What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India?

29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration. Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation within the country. The reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party. (a) Which developments hastened the disintegration of the Soviet Union? (b) What was the outcome of opposing the reforms initiated by Gorbachev? (c) How did Boris Yeltsin emerge as a national hero?

30. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (a) What do the soldier and the pigeon shown in the cartoon symbolise? (b) What message does the cartoon convey? (c) As per the cartoon, what task is the soldier trying to accomplish?

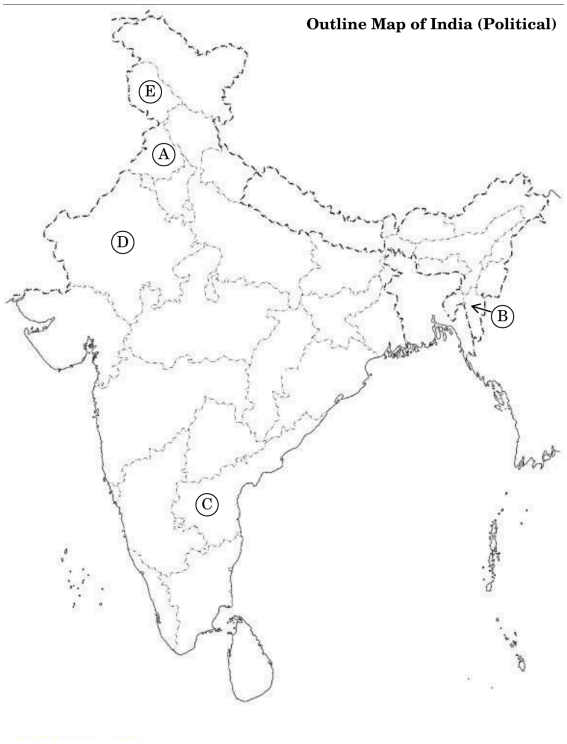


30-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? (ii) Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security with the help of examples.

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)		

(i) The State related to Anti-Arrack Movement. (ii) The State related to the movement for Right to Information. (iii) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' was launched. (iv) Recently created Union Territory. (v) Insurgency affected region which became a State in 1986.



31-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Which State is related to Anti-Arrack Movement? (ii) The movement for 'Right to Information' was started in which State? (iii) 'Operation Blue Star' is related to which State? (iv) Name the two recently created Union Territories. (v) Name the 22nd State of the Indian Union which came into existence in 1975.

Section E

32. Explain any three different ways in which American hegemony could be overcome.

OR

32. Explain any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.

33. Suggest any three ways to implement the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibility'.

OR

33. Analyse any three reasons for resistance to globalisation.

34. Describe the circumstances under which the Presidential election of 1969 was held. How did the outcome of this election affect the Congress Party?

OR

34. Describe any three lessons taught by the Emergency of 1975.

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