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

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. Which war is also known as the 'Computer War'?

OR

1. What was the earlier name of Sri Lanka?

2. 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

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

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

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

6. What is meant by cultural heterogenisation?

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

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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

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

14. Explain the term 'The Congress Syndicate'.

15. 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 _____.

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

17. Write the full form of SEATO.

18. 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."

19. 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

20. 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

Section B

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

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

23. Describe any two effects of the students agitation of 1974 in Gujarat on Indian politics.

Section C

24. What was the Tibet issue? How did India help the Tibetan refugees?

25. 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?

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

OR

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

27. What is meant by 'Other Backward Classes'? State the role of OBCs in Indian politics.

Section D

28. 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?



28-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.

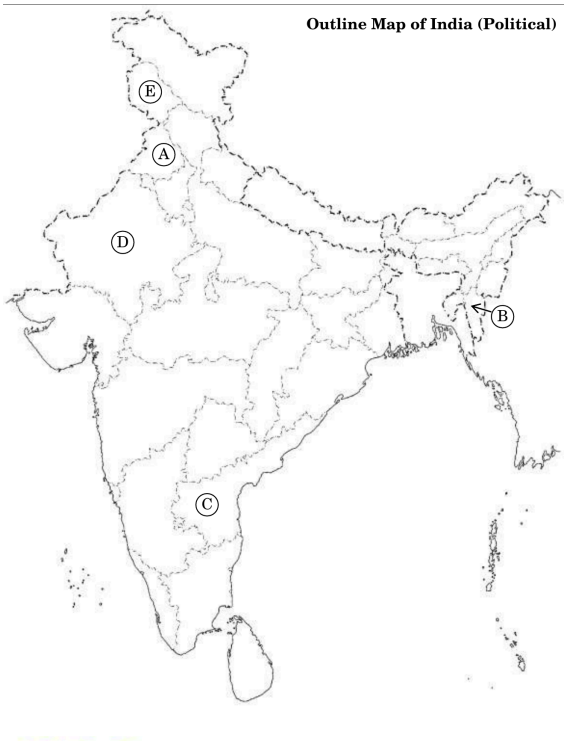
29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period. Above all, shock therapy meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way', other than state-controlled socialism or capitalism. (a) What is meant by private ownership? (b) Why were collective farms to be replaced by private farming? Give any two reasons. (c) Highlight any two advantages of state-controlled socialism.

30. 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?

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

OR

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

33. Evaluate any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation.

OR

33. Assess the impact of technology in the spread of globalisation.

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

OR

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

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