CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/2/3

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. Complete the following blanks in a meaningful way. The US launched Operation _____ _____ against all those suspected to be behind the attack of 9/11.

OR

1. In 1960, with the help of the _____ _____ 'Indus Waters Treaty' was signed between India and Pakistan.

2. 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

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

4. 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

5. 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."

6. What is meant by cultural homogenisation? Explain with the help of an example.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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

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

11. Write the full form of SEATO.

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

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

14. What does defection mean in politics?

15. 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

16. 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

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

18. 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 _____.

19. 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

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

Section B

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

22. Why is the Emergency of 1975 and the period around it known as the period of constitutional crisis?

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

Section C

24. 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?

25. Give any two examples to show that the foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world.

26. Describe any two points of growing consensus that appeared to have emerged among most political parties of India in 1989.

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

OR

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

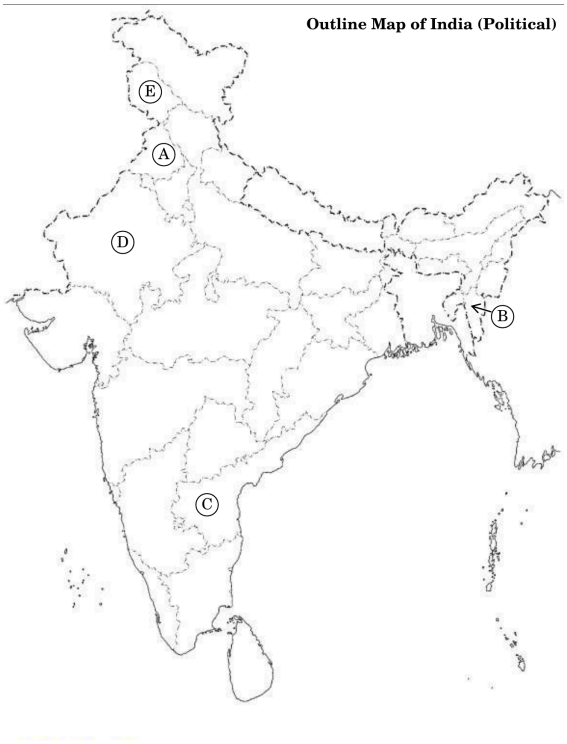
29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It 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?

30. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reforms ..... . The party refused to recognise the urge of people in ..... different republics that formed the Soviet Union. (a) How many different republics together constituted the USSR? (b) What type of party system was there in the Soviet Union? How far did it follow the democratic norms? (c) Highlight any two main aspirations of the people of different republics of the Soviet Union.

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. What is geo-politics? Analyse the effects of oil on geo-politics and the global economy.

OR

32. How have globalisation and India impacted each other? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments for each.

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

OR

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

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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