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

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

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

General Instructions

(i) This 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 event does 9/11 refer to in the context of contemporary world politics?

OR

1. Who took over the administration of Pakistan after its first Constitution was framed?

2. Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way: On the global political stage, the consequences of the end of the Second World War was the rise of _____.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words: Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both _____ and _____ aid from it.

4. After the collapse of Communism, what was the major economic change in the post-Communist countries?

5. Which one among the following objectives for the formation of ASEAN is incorrect?

(A) A forum of interaction among the ASEAN members.

(B) To create a defence policy to be followed by its members.

(C) To create a common market in the region.

(D) To stop territorial disputes.

6. Name the leader of the Indian freedom movement who was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.

7. Identify whether the following statement about the Earth Summit, 1992 is true or false. For the first time, environmental issues within the arena of global politics were firmly consolidated at the Earth Summit in 1992.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite it in your answer-book: An alliance building is a coalition of NGOs that coordinates their actions to defend against non-traditional security.

9. Suggest any one measure that should be taken to make the WTO more acceptable to the developing countries.

10. Highlight any one of the major changes introduced in the voting methods in India towards the end of 1990s.

11. Which political party of India worked mainly from within the fold of the Indian National Congress from 1935 to 1941 before parting ways?

(A) Socialist Party
(B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(C) Swatantra Party
(D) Communist Party of India

12. Complete the following statement in a meaningful way: The 'Bombay Plan' wanted India to take major initiatives in _____ investment.

13. Which one of the following ideas was not part of the early phases of India's development policy?

(A) Liberalisation
(B) Planning
(C) Alleviation of rural poverty
(D) Social justice

14. Analyse the role of defection in Indian politics.

15. Which one of the following Constitutional principles related to Article 51 is incorrect?

(A) Promote international peace and security.
(B) Maintain good economic relations between nations.
(C) Respect for international law and treaties.
(D) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

16. Indira Gandhi took time to settle down as Prime Minister. In your opinion, what was the main reason behind this?

17. What was the main reason for the Kargil conflict to draw worldwide attention?

18. "Popular movements should not be discouraged." Support the statement by giving any one appropriate argument.

19. When did Goa become a State of the Indian Union?

20. Mention the full name of the alliance that formed the government at the Centre in 2014 and who headed that government?

Section B

21. Justify with the help of any two examples that technology gives a boost to globalization.

22. Examine any two areas of disagreement with respect to the model of economic development adopted in India after independence.

23. Mention any two weaknesses of India's democracy that came to light during the Emergency of 1975.

Section C

24. Describe any two aspects each of cordiality and tension in the relationship between India and China.

25. Why has the democratic system not been stable in Pakistan? Explain any two reasons.

26. Why did the Soviet System become so weak and the economy stagnated by the end of 1990. Explain any two reasons.

OR

26. In which two ways did the non-aligned posture serve India's interest very directly? Explain.

27. When did the phase of coalition politics begin in India? Highlight any three negative outcomes of the coalition governments.

Section D

28. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the superpowers. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine Commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War. (a) Which two superpowers led their alliances? (b) What type of positive role was expected from the free and cooperating nations? (c) Why did India want to involve other members of the non-aligned group in the said mission?

29. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Just before independence, it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would also lapse. This meant that all these States, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these States were free to ..... . This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these States. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India. (a) What is meant by 'Princely States'? (b) Highlight the three options given to the Princely States to decide their own fate? (c) Why were the options given to the Princely States considered as a threat? Explain with examples.

30. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (a) What is meant by global warming? (b) Why are the fingers shown in the cartoon designed like chimneys? (c) What message does the world shown as a lighter, convey to the mankind?

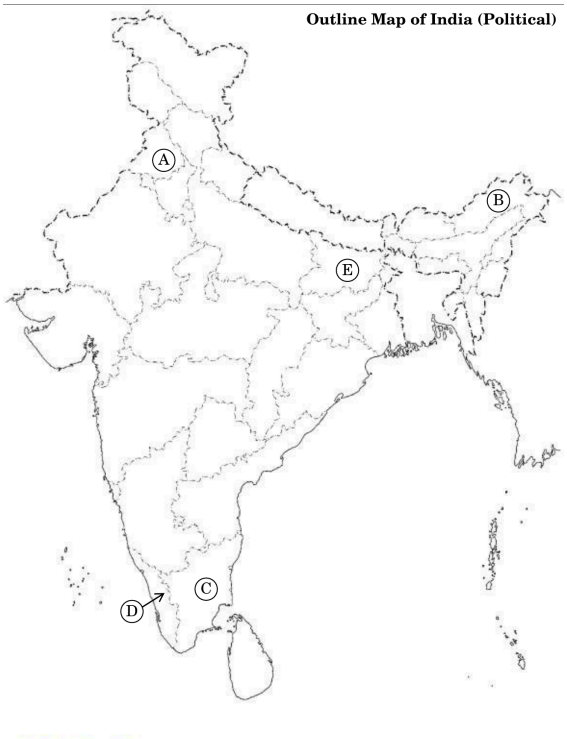


30-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (30.1) Why have the issues of environment and natural resources become a part of world politics? Give any two reasons. (30.2) Suggest any three measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.

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 the 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 alphabet 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 where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place. (ii) The State related to B.P. Mandal who chaired the Second Backward Classes Commission. (iii) The region that became a separate State in 1986. (iv) The State where the Left Parties won the majority of Lok Sabha seats in 2004. (v) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' took place.



31-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (31.1) In which State did the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi take place? (31.2) B.P. Mandal was related to which State? (31.3) Name the State from where L.K. Advani started his Rath Yatra. (31.4) The former Prime Minister, H.D. Deve Gowda was elected from which State? (31.5) The Golden Temple is situated in which State?

Section E

32. Highlight any six criteria proposed for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

OR

32. Distinguish between the internal and external notions of traditional security.

33. Analyse India's changing relationship with the United States of America after the end of the Cold War.

OR

33. Analyse any four factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.

34. Describe any six events of the year 1967 which made it a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.

OR

34. Describe the circumstances responsible for the declaration of Emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.

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