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

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. Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way: In foreign policy, the government of Bill Clinton tended to focus on soft issues like _____ and _____.

OR

1. Which political party dominated the political affairs of Maldives in 2005?

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

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

4. 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.

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

6. By whom was the 'two-nation theory' advanced?

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

8. 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.

9. 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 _____.

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

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

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

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

14. Examine the two major challenges faced by India during the Prime-Ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

15. 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

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

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

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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

Section B

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

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

23. Mention any two effects of the Emergency imposed in 1975, on the Right to life and liberty of citizens of India.

Section C

24. Describe the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees.

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

OR

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

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

27. How did the outcome of Lok Sabha elections in 1989 initiate an era of coalition governments at the Centre in India?

Section D

28. 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?



28-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (28.1) Why have the issues of environment and natural resources become a part of world politics? Give any two reasons. (28.2) Suggest any three measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.

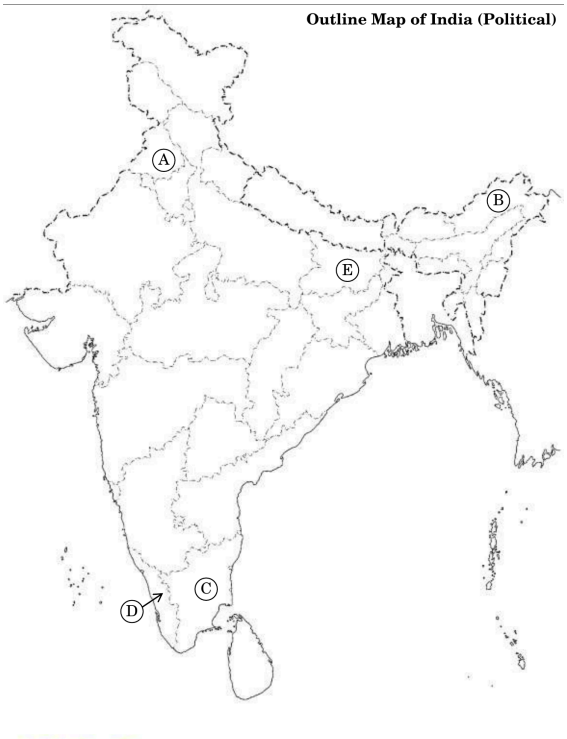
29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: This was the moment Indians had been waiting for. You have read in your history textbooks that there were many voices in our national movement. But there were two goals almost everyone agreed upon: one, that after Independence, we shall run our country through democratic government; and two, that the government will be run for the good of all, particularly the poor and the socially disadvantaged groups. Now that the country was independent, the time had come to realise the promise of freedom. This was not going to be easy. India was born in very difficult circumstances. Perhaps no other country by then was born in a situation more difficult than that of India in 1947. (a) Explain the difficult circumstances in which India became free in 1947. (b) Highlight any two features of the Indian Constitution which make India a democratic country. (c) Mention any one constitutional provision meant for the upliftment of the poor and the socially disadvantaged.

30. 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?

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

OR

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

33. Analyse the political impact of the US hegemony on the world.

OR

33. Assess the three main pillars of the ASEAN Community.

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

OR

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

- End of Question Paper -