CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/4/3

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 – Question number 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 – Question number 21 to 23 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Section C – Question number 24 to 27 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Section D – Question number 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 word each. Question No. 31 is a map question that includes identification of important places on the basis given information. Write its answers in your answer-book.

(vi) Section E – Question number 32 to 34 are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 150 words each.

(vii) Answer 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) However, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. Explain the meaning of 'Neutrality'.

OR

1. Explain the meaning of 'Isolationism'.

2. Correct and rewrite the following sentence in your answer book. Global commons are those resources which are owned by big countries only.

3. Which one of the following is a right cause of globalisation ?

(A) The U.S. people initiated globalisation.
(B) Technology led to globalisation.
(C) The Cold War led to globalisation.
(D) The policy of Non-alignment led to globalisation.

4. As permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, which special power do Britain and France enjoy ?

5. Complete the sentence to make it meaningful. Even after the U.N. refused to give its mandate to the invasion, President Clinton ordered "Operation _____ _____".

6. The U.N. was founded as a successor to which international organization ?

7. Write the full form of LTTE.

8. Which one of the following was NOT an outcome of 'Shock Therapy' ?

(A) The old system of social welfare got destroyed.
(B) Industries were put up for sale to the private sector.
(C) The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble' rose dramatically.
(D) Russia started to import food grains.

9. What was the core idea behind Non-alignment ?

10. Fill in the blank with a suitable word to make the sentence meaningful. "Soviet Union represented the ideology of _____ during the Cold War."

11. Give any one suitable argument to justify the Chipko Movement.

12. Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India.

(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) V.P. Singh
(C) Morarji Desai
(D) H.D. Deve Gowda

13. Analyse the reason for preponing the fifth General Elections in India from 1972 to 1971.

14. State any one feature of the ideology of Swatantra Party.

15. Explain the meaning of 'Congress Syndicate' as a part of the Congress Party.

16. Show with the help of any one example when India refrained to condemn the U.S.S.R. during the Cold War period.

17. Is there any mention of 'International Peace and Security' in the Constitution of India ? If yes, then where and under which Article of the Constitution has it been mentioned ?

18. Which one of the following was not a part of the early phase of India's development policy ?

(A) Planning
(B) Self sufficiency
(C) Privatisation
(D) Social and economic justice

19. What was the 'two nation theory' as advanced by the Muslim League ?

20. Why was the United Front Government of 1996 similar to the National Front Government of 1989 ?

Section B

21. Highlight any two facts that establish that Russia was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union.

22. Name any four agencies of the United Nations that deal with social and economic issues.

23. Show with the help of any two examples that Indira Gandhi could win the support of people and party workers against the clash with Syndicate in 1969.

Section C

24. Evaluate the role played by India in helping the Tibetan refugees.

25. State any four policies and programmes of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

26. Explain the importance of ASEAN as a regional organization.

OR

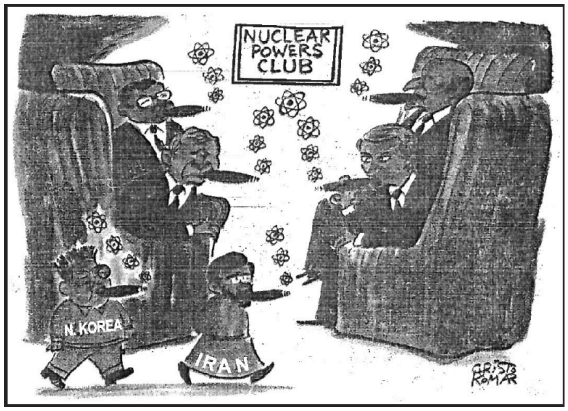
26. Explain any four factors responsible for the economic growth of communist China after the inception of People's Republic of China in 1949.

27. Highlight any two lessons learnt from the regional agitations and movements.

Section D

28. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows : The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide. (i) The passage is related to which election in India ? (ii) Who was the official Congress candidate in that election ? (iii) Why did then Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party ? (iv) According to Indira Gandhi, how was the split in the Congress an ideological divide ?

29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : (i) How do the big powers react when new countries claim nuclear status ? (ii) On what basis can we say that some countries can be trusted with nuclear weapons while others can't be ? (iii) Besides the big powers, N. Korea and Iran, name any other two countries which possess nuclear weapons ?



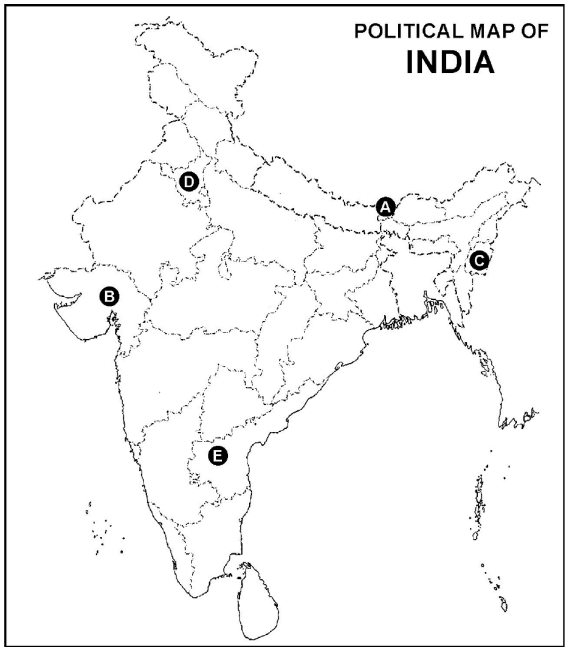
29-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Explain alliance building as a component of traditional security. (ii) Mention any two right reasons to justify war. (iii) Write the full form of NPT.

30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : During the Cold War years, India found itself on the opposite side of the divide from the U.S. India's closest friendship during those years was with the Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India suddenly found itself friendless in an increasingly hostile international environment. However, these were also the years when India decided to liberalise its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This policy and India's impressive economic growth rates in recent years have made the country an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the U.S. (i) Which were the years of the Cold War period ? (ii) Explain any two factors responsible for the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union. (iii) Give any two examples of economic liberalization that have benefitted India.

31. In the given outline political 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 alongwith the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets 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 Princely State which resisted its merger with Union of India. (ii) The state which was carved out of Punjab in 1966. (iii) The state which was created in December 1952. (iv) The 22nd State of the Indian Union. (v) The state that was created in 1960.



31-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Mention any two Princely States that resisted their merger with the Indian Union just after independence. (ii) What did the signing of the 'Instrument of Accession' by the rulers of the Princely States mean ? (iii) Why did the people of Hyderabad rise against the Nizam ? (iv) Who was Potti Sriramulu and what was his contribution for the formation of Andhra state ?

Section E

32. Explain the meaning of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' in the light of the 'Earth Summit' and the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change-1992.

OR

32. Explain any six effects of globalisation on the people all over the world.

33. "The Cold War promoted an arms race as well as arms control." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

OR

33. "In the present unipolar world inspite of strong friendly bonds with Russia, India should change its foreign policy and improve its relations with the U.S.A." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

34. Describe the rise and impact of Other Backward Classes as a political force in Indian politics.

OR

34. Describe any four features of the Chipko Movement.

- End of Question Paper -