CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/5/2

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 – Q. 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 – Q. 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 – Q. 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 – Q. 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 question that includes identification of important places on the basis given information. Write its answers in your answer- book.

(vi) Section E – Question No. 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. Fill in the blanks to make the given sentence meaningful. Internet is an example of Global _____ _____.

2. Which two former Soviet Republics had violent secessionist movements ?

3. Identify any two fields in which the Soviet Union lagged behind the West.

4. Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of disintegration of the USSR ?

(A) Many new states emerged.
(B) Russia emerged as a new superpower.
(C) Power relations in world politics changed.
(D) The capitalist system emerged as the winner.

5. Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way. The second world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of _____ and _____.

OR

5. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was inspired by the ideals of _____ as opposed to capitalism and the need for an _____ society.

6. What does the circle shown in the ASEAN flag symbolize ?

7. Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of 'Globalization'.

(A) Fear of war
(B) Security threats
(C) Advancement of technology
(D) Achievements of the United Nations

8. Correct and rewrite the following statement in your answer book. "India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and was compelled to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol because the emission of green house gases in India was not significant."

9. Explain the main objective of the United Nations.

10. In your opinion, which one of the following is better for India and why ? Working against the Hegemon or Working with the Hegemon.

11. Which one of the following statements related to the Indo-China war (1962) is correct ?

(A) China could not cross the line of control.

(B) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.

(C) The Soviet Union helped China against India.

(D) The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to earlier position.

12. According to the guidelines of the Second Five Year Plan, how did the government try to protect the domestic industries ?

13. Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India ?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru

(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(C) C. Rajagopalachari

(D) B.R. Ambedkar

14. Name any two important leaders of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh formed in 1951.

15. Highlight the reason behind conducting the first nuclear explosions by India in May 1974.

16. Who is considered to be the proponent of Bahujan Empowerment and Founder of Bahujan Samaj Party ?

17. Explain any one reason for the movement against outsiders in Assam.

18. Why did the Janata Party government appoint a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah in May 1977 ?

19. Analyse the root cause of the fall of the government headed by Morarji Desai.

20. What main objective did Indira Gandhi want to achieve by launching a series of initiatives under the Ten Point Programme in 1967 ?

Section B

21. Match correctly the following in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B'. Column 'A': (i) Leader of the Naxalite Movement; (ii) The leader who led the students movement in Bihar in 1974; (iii) The judge of Allahabad High Court who passed a judgement against Indira Gandhi on 12th June, 1975; (iv) The President who issued the proclamation of emergency in 1975. Column 'B': (a) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha; (c) Jayaprakash Narayan; (d) Charu Majumdar.

22. Highlight the main reason that led to the emergence of the idea of Global security.

23. Name any four founder leaders of the NAM.

Section C

24. "European Union is a highly influential regional organization." Justify the statement with any four suitable arguments.

25. Describe any four features of the ideology of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

26. Explain any four features of the India's Nuclear Policy.

OR

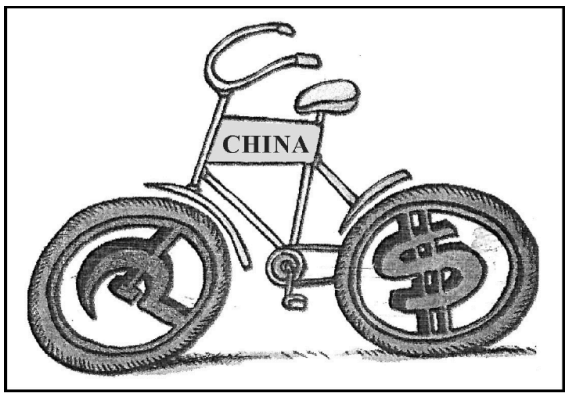
26. Explain the cause and consequences of the Kargil Conflict of 1999.

27. Analyse the impact of political rise of Other Backward Classes in India.

Section D

28. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership, and a common programme. The Janata Party Government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. (i) In which year did the Janata Party government come to power ? (ii) Analyse any two reasons responsible for the split of the Janata Party. (iii) Why could the Charan Singh government remain in power for just about four months only ?

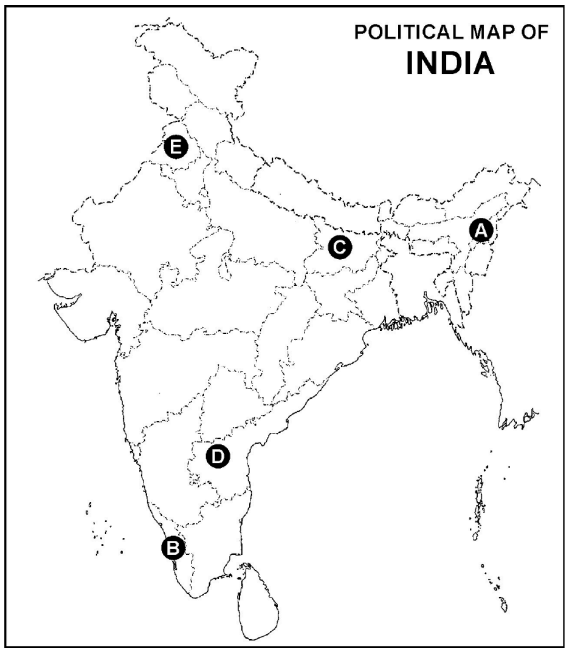
29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions : (a) What is the significance of bicycles in a large country like China ? (b) Highlight the message being given by the symbols shown in the two wheels of the bicycle. (c) Show with the help of any two examples how China has opened its economy to other countries.



29-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) What measure was adopted by China to overcome the shortage of foreign exchange under its earlier model of economy ? (ii) Highlight any two reasons for China to open its economy to other countries. (iii) Highlight any two reforms made by China to grow its economy.

30. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues – what we often call 'interdependence' – it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organization such as the UN. Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and, therefore, the importance of the UN will only increase. Peoples and governments will have to find ways of supporting and using the UN and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly. (i) Identify any two limitations of the United Nations that make it an imperfect body. (ii) How would the world be worse off, if there were no United Nations ? Explain. (iii) Give any one example of planetary interdependence.

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 alphabet given in the map as per the following format. Sr. No. of the Information used | Concerned Alphabet | Name of the State: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v). (i) The State from which Haryana was carved out. (ii) The State which was created in 1963. (iii) The State from which Jharkhand was carved out. (iv) The State which was formed by separating Telugu speaking areas from Madras (now Tamil Nadu). (v) The State where the Communist Party Government was formed in 1957.



31-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Name the State where the Congress Party could not win majority in 1967 Assembly elections. (ii) Which State was formed in December 1952 ? (iii) From which State was Jharkhand carved out ? (iv) Name the State which had been earlier part of Andhra Pradesh. (v) Lal-Denga was the leader of which Indian State ?

Section E

32. Explain any four causes of the cold war.

OR

32. Explain any four consequences of shock-therapy.

33. Do you agree that popular movements go a long way in strengthening democracy ? Justify your answer by giving any three suitable arguments.

OR

33. The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of the movements against 'outsiders'. Support the statement with suitable arguments.

34. Describe India's stand on global environmental issues.

OR

34. Describe any six consequences of globalization.

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