CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2020 - Set 59/C/3 - Compartment

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 nos. 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 nos. 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 nos. 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 nos. 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 – Question nos. 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. Name the countries to which the following two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement belonged: (i) Kwame Nkrumah (ii) Sukarno

OR

1. Name any two countries which were part of the erstwhile USSR, who are now major producers of oil and gas.

2. In the context of the world economy, cite any two examples of public goods.

3. Identify the country that was neither a member of NATO nor of the Warsaw Pact.

(A) France (B) Poland

(C) Sweden (D) Spain

4. Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way: "In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two independent countries called _____ and _____.

5. Why is 'Warsaw Pact' also called the 'Eastern Alliance'?

6. Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is true?

(A) It has reduced the rivalry between countries.

(B) It has reduced the importance of the United Nations.

(C) It has enhanced the choices for consumers.

(D) It has reduced the spread of deadly diseases.

7. Which countries are known as the 'Third World'?

8. Suggest any two basic choices a government should use in responding to the threat of war.

9. In 1987, why did India send the 'Indian Peace Keeping Force' (IPKF) to Sri Lanka?

10. The privatization of agriculture in China led to

(A) retardation of growth in rural industry.

(B) lowering the personal savings.

(C) a remarkable rise in rural incomes.

(D) a phenomenal rise in foreign trade.

11. Name the theory advanced by the Muslim League that was responsible for the Partition of India.

12. Soon after the Lok Sabha elections of 1971, which international event added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi?

13. Fill in the blanks to make it a correct and meaningful statement. Lok Sabha elections in 1989 led to the defeat of _____ Party and an era of _____ Governments began in India.

14. Which one of the following statements is not true for 'Anti-Arrack Movement'?

(A) It was a movement against alcoholism.

(B) It was a movement against domestic violence.

(C) It was a movement to get justice for poor landless farmers.

(D) It was a movement for gender equality.

15. Correct the following statement and rewrite it: "The supporters of the 'Naxalite Movement' used force to snatch land from the poor and the landless to give it to the rich land owners."

16. "Excesses were made during the Emergency imposed in 1975." Support the statement with any two examples of such excesses.

17. In February 1967, results of the general elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies jolted the Congress Party. Analyse the major factor responsible for the above setback called the 'Political Earthquake'.

18. Highlight the main objective of the '20 Year Treaty of Peace and Friendship' signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971.

19. Show with the help of one example that Jawaharlal Nehru made efforts for Asian unity.

20. After independence, why were our leaders not ready to reorganise States on the basis of language in spite of the fact that Congress had already recognised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of States?

Section B

21. How did capitalist economy become dominant after the end of the Cold War? Explain any two factors.

22. Match the following facts under Column A with those in Column B in a meaningful way: Column A: (a) Human Rights Watch (b) International Monetary Fund (c) World Health Organisation (d) Security Council. Column B: (i) An organ of the United Nations (ii) An agency of the United Nations (iii) An international organisation that oversees financial institutions (iv) An international NGO

23. Describe any two adverse consequences of the Presidential election of 1969 on the Congress Party.

Section C

24. Describe any two strengths of 'ASEAN Way' as an instrument of development in the region.

OR

24. Describe any two strengths of the European Union as an organisation of mutual cooperation and development.

25. Explain the changing methods of voting in India from 1952 to 2019.

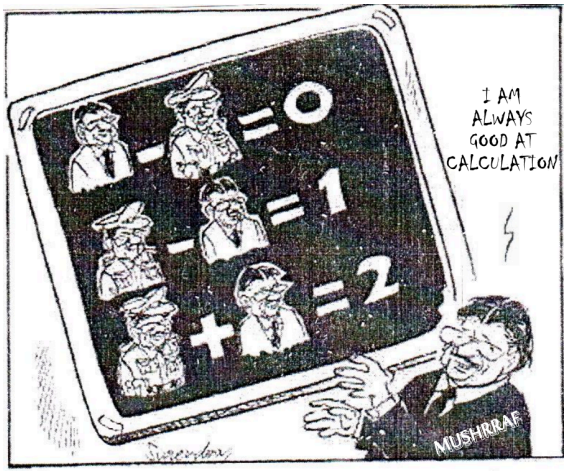
26. Analyse the reason for India's refusal to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Give any two arguments to justify India's decision to conduct its first nuclear test in 1974.

27. Assess the achievements of the secessionist movement of the people of Mizo Hills from 1966 – 1986.

Section D

28. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: The makers of India's Constitution trusted that all political parties would basically abide by the democratic norms. Even during the Emergency, when the government would use extraordinary powers, its use would be within the norms of the rule of law. This expectation led to the wide and open-ended powers given to the government in times of Emergency. (a) By what name was the body of India's Constitution-makers known as? (b) Explain any two democratic norms which all political parties of India should abide by. (c) Highlight any two extraordinary powers given to the Indian Government during Emergency.

29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (i) As shown in the cartoon, 'Musharraf in tie' and 'Musharraf in cap' represent which two official posts in Pakistan? (ii) Explain the meaning of the second equation in the context of Pakistan. (iii) Explain the message conveyed by this cartoon regarding the politics in Pakistan.



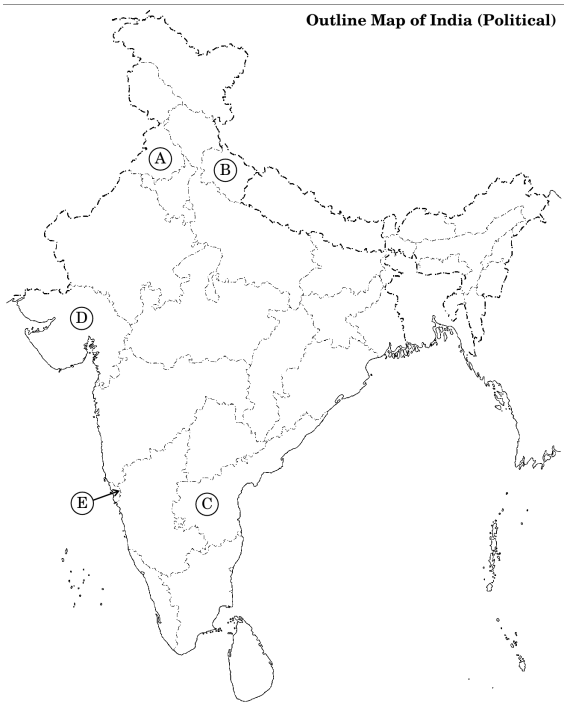
29-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Name any two elected Prime Ministers of Pakistan. (ii) Explain any two reasons for Pakistan's failure to build a stable democracy. (iii) Explain any two factors responsible for East Pakistan's break away from Pakistan in 1971.

30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of States. Human security and State security should be — and often are — the same thing. But secure States do not automatically mean secure peoples. Protecting citizens from foreign attack may be a necessary condition for the security of individuals, but it is certainly not a sufficient one. Indeed, during the last 100 years, more people have been killed by their own governments than by foreign armies. (a) What is the primary goal of human security? (b) Show with the help of an example that the 'law and order' problem in a country may become a threat to Human Security. (c) Why is it more important to protect people than to protect States?

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 where Sardar Sarovar Project is situated. (ii) The State which was liberated from the occupancy of Portugal in 1961. (iii) The State where Chipko Movement started. (iv) The State associated with Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord. (v) The State associated with the 'Anti-Arrack Movement'.



31-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the separatist leader of Nagaland. (ii) Which State was created in 1963? (iii) The Narmada Sagar Project is located in which State? (iv) In which State was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated? (v) From which State was the Movement of Right to Information started?

Section E

32. Describe any four issues that compelled global politics to think about environmental concerns.

OR

32. Describe any four effects of Globalisation on India.

33. "With the end of the bipolar world, the Non-alignment policy of India lost its earlier relevance and effectiveness." Support the statement with any three arguments.

OR

33. In your opinion, which three steps if taken earlier could have saved the USSR from disintegration in 1991?

34. Explain the character of Congress as a social and ideological coalition during the freedom struggle.

OR

34. Explain the process of reorganisation of States in India after Independence.

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