

CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2022 - Set 59/2/3

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 13 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory. Where an internal choice is provided, attempt only one alternative.
- (iii) Section A: Questions 1–8 carry 2 marks each; answer within 50 words.
- (iv) Section B: Questions 9–11 carry 4 marks each; answer within 100 words. Answer the map question according to its instructions.
- (v) Section C: Questions 12–13 carry 6 marks each; answer within 170 words.

Section A

1.

Analyse any two reasons for the resistance to globalisation.

2.

Highlight any two strengths of the European Union in comparison to the strengths of the United States of America.

3(a).

Name any four countries that established 'ASEAN'.

OR

3(b).

Name any four member countries of the European Union.

4.

Highlight any two political consequences of globalisation.

5.

Highlight any two effects of globalisation on the culture of India.

6.

Analyse any two reasons that led to the economic crisis after the 1971 election.

7.

Explain the meaning of 'Integral Humanism' as propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya.

8.

Assess the impact of national emergency, declared in 1975, on the people of India.

9.

Evaluate the strength of Russia after the disintegration of USSR.

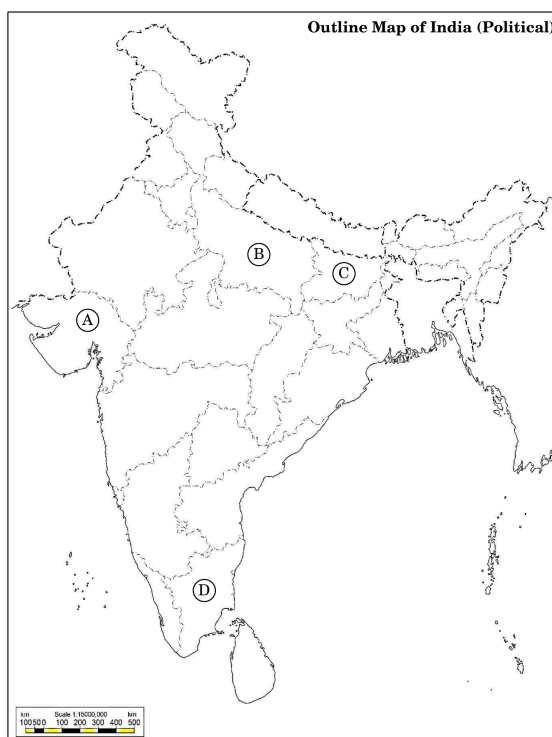
10.

Describe any four programmes/schemes launched by the Central Government for the welfare of small farmers since 2014.

11. In the given political outline map of India, four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). 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 alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

- (i) The State to which B.P. Mandal, the Chairman of Mandal Commission, belonged.
- (ii) The State where Somnath Temple is situated.
- (iii) The State which was most concerned about the ethnic problems in Sri Lanka.
- (iv) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed the government.

S. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



11-VI.

The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 11 :

(11.1) From which State was B.P. Mandal elected as Member of Parliament in 1967, who later chaired the Mandal Commission ? (11.2) In which State did Bahujan Samaj Party achieve a breakthrough for the first time ? (11.3) Name the Prime Minister who headed the first coalition government of National Front at the Centre. (11.4) Karpoori Thakur, the Chief Minister who introduced the policy of reservation for OBCs, belonged to which State ?

Section C

12(a).

Why could democracy not succeed in Pakistan ?
Analyse any three reasons.

OR

12(b).

“There is widespread support for democracy in all the Asian countries.” Support the statement with examples from any three countries.

13(a).

Explain any three factors that influenced the results of 1971 election in India.

OR

13(b).

Explain any three reasons that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

- End of Question Paper -