

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 04 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks:80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Question nos. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
 - iii. Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
 - iv. Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
 - v. Question nos. 28 to 30 carry 5 marks each. Two passage-based questions and one picture based question. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
 - vi. Question no 31 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
 - vii. Question nos. 32 to 34 carry 6 marks each (each with an internal choice). Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
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Section A

1. To what extent does globalisation provide opportunities as well as challenges?

OR

Why is the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 treated as the end of bipolarity?

2. Mention any two effects of shock therapy.
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The Soviet Union became a great power after the First World War.

4. Name two leaders who played crucial role in Cuban Missile Crisis.
5. Which of the following amendment gave the 1/3rd reservation for women in panchayat?

a. 73rd

b. 75th

c. 76th

d. 74th

6. What is the common currency of EU?

7. Fill in the blanks:

The first business school in the world, the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, was established in _____.

8. Fill in the blanks:

ARF was established in the year _____.

9. What does SPA stand for?

10. Name the Chinese leader who formed Chinese democratic republic.

a. Mao tse Tung

b. Chou en lai

c. Hu jintao

d. Deng Xiaoping

11. Fill in the blanks:

The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in the year_____.

12. Fill in the blanks:

_____ were ruled by princes who employed some form of control over their internal affairs under the supremacy of the British.

13. Who was the founder of Indian Statistical Institute?

14. Which period of Indian politics has been referred to as a dangerous decade?

OR

Why did Congress win in Southern states?

15. Who was Mir Baqi?

- a. He was the minister of the emperor Babur.
- b. He was Mughal Emperor.
- c. He ruled over Uttar Pradesh
- d. He built Babri-mosque .

16. Who was the finance minister of India during P .V. Narshimha Rao as prime minister?

- a. V. P. Singh
- b. Dr. Manmohan singh
- c. P.V. Narshimha Rao
- d. Morarji Desai

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

On 7th December 1992, the structure of Babri Masjid was demolished.

18. Which treaty was signed by India in August 1971 and with which country?

19. Fill in the blanks:

Narmada Bachao Aandolan was headed by _____.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle was led by Chaur Majumdar.

Section B

21. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio summit.
22. Explain any four objectives on Non-aligned Movement.
23. Assess the benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.

Section C

24. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the US hegemony? Explain.
25. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.
26. During the early years of independence, despite the fact that the opposition parties had a token representation, they played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. How?

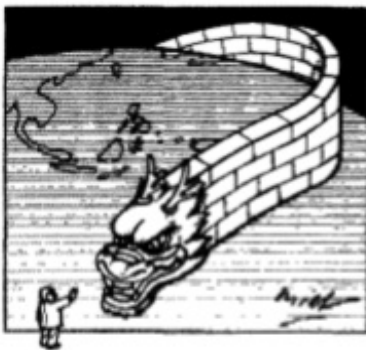
OR

Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

27. It is not enough to have a representative form of democracy. It is necessary to participate in popular movements to make democracy a success. Do you agree with this view? Why?

Section D

28. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions



- i. Which country does the given cartoon refer to?

- ii. Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- iii. Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics?

29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

During the colonial period, as a consequence of Britain's imperial ambitions, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods. After independence, because of this experience with the British, we decided to make things ourselves rather than relying on others. We also decided not to allow others to export to us so that our own producers could learn to make things. This 'protectionism' generated its own problems. While some advances were made in certain areas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved. India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth.

Questions:

- i. After independence, India decided to produce articles of daily use on its own. Give reasons.
- ii. Why did India not allow others to export to us?
- iii. Why had India a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth?

30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

This coalition-like character of Congress gave it an unusual strength. Firstly, a coalition accommodates all those who join it. Therefore, it has to avoid any extreme position and strike a balance on almost all issues. Compromise and inclusiveness are the hallmarks of a coalition. This strategy put the opposition in difficulty. Anything that the opposition wanted to say, would also find a place in the programme and ideology of the Congress. Secondly, in a party that has the nature of a coalition, there is a greater tolerance of internal differences and ambitions of various groups and leaders are accommodated. Congress did both these things during the freedom struggle and Continued doing this even after Independence. That is why, even if a group was not happy with the position of the party or with its share of power, it

would remain inside the party and fight the other groups rather than leaving the party and becoming an 'opposition'.

Questions

1. What do you mean by a faction?
 2. How did coalition-like character affect the nature of Congress Party?
 3. How did Congress avoid to increase the number of 'opposition'?
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, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following formate:-
- i. The latest state of Indian Union.
 - ii. A state where an organization of Dalit Panthers was formed.
 - iii. The state where the movement to hug trees to avoid felling them for sports good began.
 - iv. The state where the Narmada Sagar dam has been constructed.
 - v. The state where the Anandpur Sahib resolution has been signed.



Section E

32. Describe various proposals for reform of structures and processes of the UN.

OR

What is meant by non-traditional notion of security? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concept of human security.

33. What led to the emergence of bipolar world? What were the areas of Cold War between the two blocks?

OR

Mention major tensions and conflicts that took place in the former Soviet republics. What are their results?

34. Define Migration and Rehabilitation.

OR

Assess any three happenings which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

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Solution
Section A

1. As opportunities:

- It creates new jobs in industries and MNCs and increased the volume of trade in goods and services.

As a challenge:

- It reduces the capacity of the state to take decisions on their own. Welfare State is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

OR

The fall of Berlin wall in 1989 treated as end of bipolarity because the Berlin wall is symbolised as the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Hence, its fall is considered as the end of bipolarity as it was the beginning of the end of the communist bloc.

2. The two effects of shock therapy are as:

- i. Prices were very high and it was beyond the capacity of masses.
- ii. In U.S.S.R, 90% of the state-controlled industries collapsed and were put up for sale.

3. The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.

4. Nikita Khrushchev, the Leader of Soviet Union and John F. Kennedy, the US President played the crucial role in Cuban missile crisis.

5. (a) 73rd

Explanation: One third of the total seats in panchayat has been reserved for women

6. EURO is the common currency of EU.
7. 1881
8. 1994
9. The full form of SPA is Seven Party Alliance to protest against monarchy in Nepal.
10. (a) Mao tse Tung
Explanation: In 1949 the Chinese democratic republic was came into being under the leadership of Mao tse Tung after the communist revolution.
11. 2001
12. Princely states
13. The founder of Statistical Institute was Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis to initiate the Second Five Year Plan to support industrialisation and positive role of public sector.
14. 1960s period of Indian politics has been referred to as a dangerous decade.

OR

The reason for the Congress victory in southern states were as:

- The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the states.
 - The forced relocation and dis- placements, the forced sterilisations were mostly concentrated in the northern states.
15. (d) He built Babri-mosque .
Explanation: He was Senapati of the Mughal Emperor Babur. He built Babri-mosque by the order of the emperor Babur.
 16. (b) Dr. Manmohan singh
Explanation: He was the finance minister in 1991 brought economic reforms in India.
 17. On 6th December 1992, the structure of Babri Masjid was demolished.
 18. On August 1971, India signed 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet

Union.

19. Medha Patkar

20. The National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle was led by George Fernandes.

Section B

21. The outcomes of the Rio summit were:

- i. There was an agreement on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility.
- ii. The summit started the environmental issues and discussions at the global level.
- iii. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.

22. Non aligned movement came into existence as a third group before the world whose objectives were as follows-

1. NAM aimed at an end of colonization and freedom to all nations.
2. NAM promoted and maintained international peace and security.
3. NAM aimed at removal of disparity among developed, poor and very small countries.
4. NAM aimed at the promotion of New International Economic Order to encourage cooperation among nations.

23. The benefits of coalition governments were:

- i. To provide an alternative in case no party won a clear majority.
- ii. Representation of diverse views.
- iii. Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government.
- iv. Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated.
- v. There was an emergence of a consensus on some issues eg: upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms.
- vi. This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics.
- vii. It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship/Cabinet dictatorship.

Section C

24. The US had established its hegemony through the launch of two operations namely 'Operation Desert Storm' led the US coalition and nearly 75% of the coalition forces were from the US and 'Operation Infinite Reach', a series of Cruise missile strikes on Al-Qaeda, a terrorist organisation strongly influenced by extremist Islamist ideas. These operations made the US more confident of the establishment of the US hegemony that no one could dare to challenge the US. But, suddenly hijackers from Arab countries attacked into North and South Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York, on 11 September 2001 along with the other important buildings as Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia (the US defence department is headquartered) and the capitol building of US the Congress, came down in a field in Pennsylvania. The attacks killed nearly three thousand. In terms of loss of life it was the most severe attack on the US soil since the founding of the country in 1776. Thus, it can be concluded that the 9/11 attack was the attack on US hegemony which challenged the US in its own way.
25. The role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India were as:
- i. He advocated and followed the policy of Non-alignment.
 - ii. His foreign policy was for preserving the hard-earned sovereignty of India and promote rapid economic development hence required help from both the blocs.
 - iii. He wants to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.
 - iv. He was against to join any alliance.
26. During the early years of independence, despite the fact that the opposition parties had a token representation, they played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.
- The four activities of the opposition during the Parliament of 1952 and 1957 are as follows:
- i. These opposition parties offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party. This phenomenon indicated the check and balance the power of Congress.

- ii. In 1957, in Kerala, Congress was defeated by CPI and made government, but after that Congress dismissed the Kerala Government under Article 356. It was criticised by the opposition leaders and said that it was the first instance of the misuse of constitutional emergency powers.
- iii. In 1950, BJS was able to secure 3 seats and in 1957 it secured 4 seats. The party played the role of opposition and started an agitation to replace English with Hindi as the official language and also advocated for the development of nuclear weapons.
- iv. the opposition parties prevented the resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic. These parties also groomed the leaders (young citizens) who wanted to shape India as a developed and powerful state.

OR

The major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy:

- i. Private sectors and public sectors flourished well.
- ii. The State controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.
- iii. The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital especially by way of installing systems of licenses and permits for investment.
- iv. The state intervened into areas where the private sector made profits. The state's policy to restrict the import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market.

27. Yes, I agree with the statement because :

- i. The popular movements are an integral part of democracy.
- ii. Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.
- iii. These movements raise issues related to some underlying social conflicts.
- iv. Popular movements make people aware of their rights.
- v. Popular movements help people having similar problems, demands and expectations to come closer.

- vi. The frequency and the methods used by the movements suggest that the routine functioning of democracy did have enough space for the voices of these social groups.

Section D

- 28.
 - i. China is referred through this cartoon, which third major alternative power
 - ii. The Great wall and Dragon are symbols associated with China.
 - iii. The cartoon depicts the current mood all over the world about the rise of China as an economic power. China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as a great power. China has the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there.
- 29.
 - i. The reasons for this are as follow:
 - a. India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods.
 - b. India decided to make things herself rather than relying on others. Its aim was that our producers could learn to make things.
 - ii. The other countries were not allowed to export to us. Its aim was to encourage indigenous producers. Ultimately, our country had to achieve self-sufficiency in finished products.
 - iii. The reasons for this are the following:
 - a. In some areas, progress was quite encouraging but the others were neglected.
 - b. In the economic sphere, the policy of protectionism was pursued which produced some new disparities.

Finally, as a result, the economic rate of development slowed down in India.
- 30.
 - 1. Factions are the groups formed inside the party i.e. coalitions made in Congress created various factions which were based on either ideological considerations or personal ambitions.
 - 2. The Coalition-like character of Congress accommodated all social diversities and maintained a balance on almost all issues. Even a proper space for the programmes and ideology of the opposite parties were also given. In such a way Congress showed greater tolerance towards internal differences and ambitions of various groups and leaders.
 - 3. Along with its coalition-like character of the Congress gave it an unusual strength. Congress did not let the groups leave the party to become an opposition.

31.

i	Telangana	B
ii	Maharashtra	D
iii	Uttarakhand	E
iv	Gujarat	A
v	Punjab	C

Section E

32. i. In 1992 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which contained the following complaints:
- The Security Council no longer represents contemporary realities.
 - Its decisions reflect only Western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
 - It lacks equitable representation.
- ii. On 1 January 2007, Kofi Annan UN Secretary-General initiated an enquiry into how the UN should be reformed.
- iii. The following proposals for membership of the Security Council have been made:
- A major economic or military power.
 - A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
 - Population.
 - Respect for democracy and human rights.
 - The basis of geography, economic systems and culture.

OR

Meaning of non-traditional notions of security: It includes a wide range of threats and dangers which affect the condition of human existence. The non-traditional notion of security goes beyond military there at. In traditional security, conception focus has been on state, its territory, and governing institutions while in non-traditional conception, humankind has become concern along with the state. Non-traditional views of security have been called 'human security' or 'global security'. It comprises cooperation, hence it protects human or global security. It covers not only the state but also all individuals or humankind. The non-traditional security consists

of dangers such as terrorism, human rights, global poverty and health epidemics.

Difference between 'narrow' and broad concept of human security:

- Supporters of the 'narrow' concepts of human security emphasis on violent threats to individuals or as Kofi Annan believes 'protection of communities and individuals from internal violence'. Hence, the proponent of the 'narrow' concept of human security focuses on violent threats to the individual.
- While the 'broad' concept of human security emphasis on the threat agenda that should include hunger, disease and natural disaster which kill more people than war, genocide, and terrorism combined. Thus, human security policy, they argue, should protect people from these threats as well as from violence.

33. The reasons for the emergence of the bipolar world were :

- i. Both the superpowers i.e. the US and USSR were keen to expand their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. The world sharply divided between the two alliance systems and state was supposed to remain tied to protective superpower to limit the influence of the other super alliance or its allies.
- ii. The smaller countries were used as the link to a superpower for their own interest, hence decided to join either of the alliances in order to get protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals.
- iii. The alliance system led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. We can see such kind of division happened first in Europe, hence forming 'western' and the "eastern' alliances.

Arenas were the areas where the Cold War driven crisis took place. The Cold War led to several shooting wars and confrontations but these crises and war did not lead to another world war. The USA and the USSR came in direct confrontations in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62), the Congo (the early 1960s) and in several other places. Crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the systems but they didn't cross their limits. There was a great loss of lives during the arenas of the Cold War. It was against this background that the Non-Aligned Movement played a crucial role.

OR

- i. Major tensions and conflicts that took place were as given below:
 - a. In Russia, two republics Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements.
 - b. In central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for 10 years until 2001.
 - c. In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
 - d. In Georgia, civil war broke out as the two provinces demanded independence.
 - e. There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Georgia.
 - f. There are river disputes in the region.
- ii. Results: All these tensions and conflicts have led to instability, making life difficult for an ordinary citizen.

34. **Migration and Rehabilitation:** On 14-15 August 1947 not one but two nation. States came into existence- India and Pakistan. This was a result of "Partition" the division of British India into India and Pakistan. Such a division was not only very painful but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities.

The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.

- a. First of all, there was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration. One in the west and one in the east. There was no way there two parts could be joined. So it was two decided that the new country, Pakistan will comprise two territories West and East Pakistan separated by a long expanse of India territory.
- b. Secondly not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province and known as "Frontier Gandhi" was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.
- c. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India. Punjab and Bengal had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in the majority.
- d. This was related to the fourth and the most intractable of all the problems of partition. This was the problem of "minorities" on both sides of the border. Lakhs

of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian sides of Punjab and Bengal (and to some extent Delhi and surrounding areas) found themselves trapped.

OR

Three happenings which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 election were:

- i. The major opposition parties had already been coming closer in the pre-Emergency period. They came together on the eve of the elections and formed a new party known as the Janata Party. The new party accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.
- ii. Some leaders of the Congress who were opposed to the emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram. The party named as Congress for Democracy later merged with the Janata Party.
- iii. The Janata Party's campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during the emergency. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of the restoration of democracy. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-congress votes would not be a divide. It was evident that the going was tough for the Congress.
- iv. The opposition to an 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 Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.