

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 06 (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. Mention any two political consequences of globalisation.

OR

What was the effect of Gorbachev decision to normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union, on the East European countries?

2. Which Baltic republics became members of UN and when?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

USSR came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1923.

4. Who was the President of the US in 1962 at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
5. Which of the following king merged Jammu and Kashmir princely state as a union of

states in India?

- a. Mir Agha Sulaiman Jan
- b. Osama Ali
- c. King Hari Singh
- d. Nizam

6. Which incident was related to 9/11?

7. Fill in the blanks:

On 19 March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name _____.

8. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the organisation of ASEAN that deals with security.

9. What is the full form of 'SAARC'?

10. Which agreement was done by America, Canada, and Mexico to promote mutual trade among themselves?

- a. North American free Trade agreement
- b. Northwest American free Trade
- c. North Atlantic free Trade agreement
- d. Northeast America free Trade agreement

11. Fill in the blanks:

The seventh WSF meeting was held in Nairobi, _____ in January 2007.

12. Fill in the blanks:

Congress Session proposal for linguistic principles of reorganisation was accepted by

_____.

13. What was significant about PC Mahalanobis?
14. Which theoretical argument did Ram Manohar Lohia give in defence on non-Congressism?

OR

Name the political party which came to power at the centre in 1977.

15. Which of the following Article is related with imposing emergency in the nation?
 - a. Art 356
 - b. Art 350
 - c. Art 354
 - d. Art 352
16. Which of the following nation joined the USA military alliance SEATO?
 - a. Thailand
 - b. Iran
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Turkey
17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Article 371 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to the other States of India.
18. When and why was the Communist Party of India (CPI) divided into two factions?
19. Fill in the blanks:

The Anti-Arrack Movement was started by rural women in the State of _____.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court declared Morarji Desai's election to the Lok Sabha invalid.

Section B

21. How can we protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to environment?

22. How did Shock Therapy affect trade and commerce of Russia?

23. What happened to the state government after the demolition of Babri Masjid?

Section C

24. "Resistance is the only option available to overcome the US hegemony". Justify the statement by comparing it to other anti-hegemony strategies.

25. What was Tibet issue? How did it cause tension between India and China? Explain.

26. What was the method of voting adopted in the first two general elections in India?

OR

How was Planning Commission of India set up? Mention its scope of work.

27. What is political contestation? What is its importance?

Section D

28. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. Which animals do represent Sinhala and LTTE?
- iii. What does Sri Lankan leadership speak in the cartoon?
- iv. Write a short note on the Civil War in Sri Lanka.

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

Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world. Within the South, disparities have also sharpened, as a few countries have managed to slow down population growth and raise incomes while others have failed to do so. For example, most of the world's armed conflicts now take place in sub-Saharan Africa, which is also the poorest region of the world. At the turn of the 21st century, more people were being killed in wars in this region than in the rest of the world combined.

Questions:

- i. What are the reasons for the disparity in the Southern countries of the world?
- ii. Where does the world's armed conflicts in a great number take place? What is the reason for this?
- iii. In what ways are the Northern countries of the world different from the Southern countries?

30. Read the following passage:

“In the early years of Independence, two contradictory tendencies were already well advanced inside the Congress Party. On the one hand, the national party executive endorsed socialist principles of state ownership, regulation and control over key sectors of the economy in order to improve productivity and at the same time curb economic concentration. On the other hand, the national Congress government pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment that was justified in terms of the sold criterion of achieving maximum increase in production”.-Francine Frankel

- a. What is the contradiction that the author is talking about? What would be the political implications of a contradiction like this?
- b. If the author is correct, why is it that the Congress was pursuing this policy? Was it

related to the nature of the opposition parties?

- c. Was there also a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress party and its state-level leaders?

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. State where the operation blue star was launched.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. State to which the Nizam belonged to.



Section E

32. What are the main aims of the United Nations? To what extent has it been able to resolve to problems arising out of international relations?

OR

Describe the importance of cooperation in the concept of Traditional Security.

33. The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these developments?

OR

How did the second most powerful country in the world become so weak that suddenly it disintegrated? Explain any six factors.

34. How did the death of Potti Sriramulu lead to the States Reorganisation on linguistic basis?

OR

Why is emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics?

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Solution
Section A

1.
 - i. Political globalisation generally results in an erosion of state capacity, it means the ability of government to do what they do.
 - ii. The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

OR

The effect of Gorbachev decision to normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union, on the East European countries was as:

- i. A desire for sovereignty.
 - ii. The rise of nationalism emerged simultaneously.
2. The Baltic Republics which became member of UN were Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in September 1991.
3. USSR came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917.
4. John F. Kennedy was the president of the US in 1962 at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
5. (c) King Hari Singh
Explanation: Jammu & Kashmir was the princely state whose ruler was Maharaj Hari Singh.
6. The incident related to 9/11 was the attacks by four hijacked American commercial aircraft on North and South Towers of the World Trade Centre on 11th September 2001.
7. Operation Iraqi Freedom
8. ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum)

9. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
10. (a) North American free Trade agreement
Explanation: America Canada and Mexico agreed to promote mutual trade and signed NAFTA like SAFTA
11. Kenya
12. Nagpur Congress Session of 1920
13. P. C. Mahalanobis (1893 - 1972): Scientist and statistician of international repute; founder of Indian Statistical Institute (1931); architect of the second plan; supporter of rapid industrialisation and active role of the public sector.
14. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, produced that " Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interest of ordinary poor people. Therefore, the coming together of the non-Congress parties was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people".

OR

The Janata Party and its allies was the political party which came to power at the centre in 1977 by defeating Congress Party.

15. (d) Art 352
Explanation: Article 352 of the constitution of India states the govt can declare an emergency in the nation in case of internal and external insecurity.
16. (a) Thailand
Explanation: Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan joined the USA military alliance SEATO after Manila agreement in 1954.
17. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to the other States of India.
18. The Communist Party of India was divided in 1964 following the ideological rift between the Soviet Union and China. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was divided into two factions because pro-USSR faction remained close to the Congress and CPI (M) was against any ties with the Congress because they were closer to China.

19. Andhra Pradesh

20. Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid.

Section B

21. We can protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to the environment through :

- i. Institutional safeguards like rules and regulation.
- ii. Creating a social security net.
- iii. They must be allowed to have free access to as much land as they could cultivate.
- iv. The governments should accept the existence of indigenous people as enduring communities with an identity of their own.

22. Shock Therapy affected trade and commerce of Russia in the following manner:

1. Due to the shock therapy, the value of Ruble, the Russian currency declined.
2. The rate of Inflation rose at a very high speed and it consumed all savings of people.
3. Shock therapy resulted in Lack of productivity which created an acute shortage of food, led to increased food imports every year.
4. The GDP of Russia also declined by about 58% between 1989 to 1999.

23. The effect on state government after the demolition of Babri Masjid was as:

- i. **Dismissal of Government:** The BJP state government was dismissed along with the demolition of Babri Masjid.
- ii. **Communal Violence:** The destruction of Babri Masjid had sparked Muslim outrage across the country, provoking several kinds of Inter-Communal Riots between Hindus and Muslims where the two religions killed each other, plundered and looted homes, destroyed villages, etc.
- iii. **Presidential Rule:** Along with that, other states where the BJP was in power, were

also put under President's rule.

- iv. **Legal case:** A case against Chief Minister of U.P was registered in the Supreme Court.

Section C

- 24. The US hegemony has been symbolized as the global village and other countries as its neighbors. For example, if the head man of a village becomes intolerable, the villagers won't have any choice of leaving it, but they would develop a resistant. In a similar situation, where the USA dominates, resistance is the only option available to overcome the US hegemony. So, in order to overcome the US hegemony, the following anti-hegemony strategies have been found out :

- i. **Bandwagon strategy:** It suggested that instead of engaging in activities opposed to hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system. For example, increased trade and technology transfer, investments to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system.
- ii. **Hide strategy:** It implies staying away from the dominant power as possible. Such kind of strategy were found in China, Russia, and the European Union.

However, even though the above strategies are followed some people argued that 'resistance' to American hegemony would be the best and effective strategy to tackle the US hegemony may not come from other states, which as we have seen are powerless to confront the US today. These challenges to American hegemony will emerge in the economic and cultural realms, and will come from a combination of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), social movements, public opinions; it may arise from the sections of the media and intellectuals, artists and writers. These various actors may well form links across national boundaries, including with Americans to criticize and resist US politics.

Hence, resistance will be the only option available to overcome the US hegemony.

- 25. Tibet is situated at the border between India and China. Hence any action here, influence both China and India.
 - i. From the very beginning of independence from time to time, China has claimed its administrative control over Tibet.

- ii. In 1950, China took over control of Tibet. Large sections of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover.
- iii. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. India supported the cause of Tibetan which was bitterly objected by China. Even India has granted asylum to Dalai Lama and a large number of Tibetans.

These circumstances had created a deep crack in the relationship between India and China.

26. The following changes introduced in the voting methods in India after 1952:

- i. During the first general election, a box was placed in each polling booth with the election symbol of candidates. Each voter got a blank ballot paper and had to drop into the box of the candidate they wanted to vote for. Initially, about 20 lakh steel boxes were used for this purpose. Ballot papers collected from all these boxes helped to get the winner of the election.
- ii. In 3rd to the 13th general election, ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates and votes had put a stamp on the candidates' name. This technique worked for 40 years. It made the work more easy for the election commission.
- iii. At the end of the 1990s, the Election Commission introduced Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) and in 2004 it was used extensively all over the country. These machines were used to get the result more quickly with security features.

OR

Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It consists of:

- The Prime Minister as Chairman.
- Some ministers or in charges of economic portfolios.
- The members of the planning commission have a high public image along with an administrative and educational background.

The scope of work:

- Guarantee Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India and enunciated certain

Directive Principles of State Policy.

- To bring socio-economic change.
- It was to provide a controlled and faster growth rate.
- To resolve contradictions between societies.

27. Political contestation is an action of strong protest, including or not including acts of violence which scorns the use of institutionalized methods of political opposition, and which criticizes opposition for in fact contributing to the survival of a repressive social and political system.

Importance of political contestation was:

- i. Contestation based on non-violence acts as a source to find the optimal good in the interest of the public as a whole.
- ii. It creates public awareness because the majority of common people listen to the issues of divergent views in an orderly manner.
- iii. It deepens the foundation of democracy and the country attains to enduring or sustainable development.
- iv. It reduces the scope for violation of democratic principles by any particular section of the society. Thus, it proves all good for the peace and prosperity of the nation/country.

Section D

28. i. Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict between LTTE and Sinhala.
- ii. Sinhala by Lion, LTTE by Tiger.
- iii. Sri Lankan leadership is supposed to balance both Sinhala hardliners and Tamil militants while negotiating peace

CIVIL WAR IN SRI LANKA: Civil war in Sri Lanka was an armed conflict fought on the island of Sri Lanka. Beginning on 23 July 1983, there was an intermittent insurgency against the government by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (the LTTE, also known as the Tamil Tigers), which fought to create an independent Tamil state called Tamil Eelam in the north and the east of the island. After a 26-year military campaign, the Sri Lankan military defeated the Tamil Tigers in May 2009, bringing the civil war to an end. In 2015 the Sri Lankan government decided to create a truth commission based on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa to

probe allegations during the war. According to Foreign Minister Mangala Samaraweera, a new constitution is expected to solve issues related to the war and ensure non-recurrence. However the government criticized both Sinhala and Tamil extremists for obstructing transitional justice.

29. i. The reasons for the disparity in the Southern countries of the world are given below:
- Here, the population of several countries have increased rapidly.
 - Besides, per capita income in these countries is below the expectation.
- ii. The world's armed conflicts in great number take place in sub-Saharan Africa. The reasons for this are given below:
- This region is the poorest region of the world.
 - The population increase in this region is quite high.
 - The per capita income in the region remained below the expectation.
- iii. The Southern countries of the world are different from the Northern countries in the following ways:
- The population in the Southern countries of the world is increasing rapidly.
 - The per capita income in these countries is very low which has produced the poor in great number.
30. a. The author is talking about contradiction regarding the adoption of development models either socialist or capitalist. Political implications of this contradiction may result in the differences among party members itself and government can issue licensing and permits in a more complicated manner.
- b. Congress was pursuing this policy as a sole criterion of achieving maximum increased in production. Yes, it was related to the nature of opposition parties to be pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.
- c. No, there was not a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress Party and its state-level leaders because state emphasised on states' ownership, regulation and control over key sectors improve productivity whereas control leadership pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.

31.

i	Telangana	A
ii	Maharashtra	C

iii	Punjab	D
iv	Gujrat	E
v	Hydrabad	B

Section E

32. **Aims and purposes of the UNO** - The aims and purposes of the UNO are as follows:

- i. To maintain international peace and security.
- ii. To develop friendly relations among nations.
- iii. To achieve international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- iv. To promote respect for human rights, dignity, and freedom.
- v. To promote respect among the member-nations for fundamental rights and freedom of mankind by ending the difference of caste and creed and race.
- vi. To be a centre of harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining their common ends e.g. UNFCCC, the Earth Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Summit December 2009.

Achievements of UNO:

- i. **Political Achievements:** The UNO has saved the world from falling prey to any world war by solving many tricky political problems such as Kashmir issue of 1947, Division of Palestine and formation of new state Israel 1948, Greece's redemption from Guerillas terror, Peaceful settlement of Korean problem, 1953, intervention in Indo-China (Vietnam vs. USA) war, withdrawal of French troops from Libya and Syria, pressed the French and the British troops to withdraw from Egypt territory, USSR was pressed to withdraw her troops from Hungary in 1956, curbed civil war and restored peace in Congo, supported the cause of West . It had opposed the Apartheid policy adopted by the Britishers in South Africa and supported that country to enjoy freedom from the British clutches and slavery causing tactics, trick and maneuver whatever name is given to that policy.
- ii. **Social Achievements:** The UNO has done wonderful work in the economic as well as social and cultural spheres through her agencies and offered many chances for the development of the backward countries.

OR

In traditional security, cooperation plays an important role in limiting violence as mentioned below:

- i. The countries should go to war primarily for self-defence or to protect other people from genocide.
- ii. Armies must avoid killing or hurting non-combatants as well as unarmed and surrendering combatants.
- iii. Force must be used only after all the alternatives have failed.
- iv. The countries should take steps for disarmament, arms control and confidence building. For example, 155 states have acceded to the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and 181 to the 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention. Similarly, arms control treaties have been signed e.g. the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty, SALT-II, and START.
- v. Confidence building is also a means of avoiding violence.

33. Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances there were mutual suspicions between them. This led to an arms race. Huge stock of arms was considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place. Both USA and USSR wanted to prove their supremacy on the global stage. The two opposite bloc were sceptical to each other about their nuclear arsenals which led them to produce more and more nuclear weapons for their safeguard. On the other hand, both the sides understood that in spite of restraint, the war might occur due to the following reasons:

- a. Miscalculation of the number of weapons in the possession of the other camp.
- b. Misunderstanding the intentions of the other side.
- c. A nuclear accident by mistake or by a soldier mischievously to start a war.

Thus, both the powers - the US and the Soviet Union - decided to limit or eliminate certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons to maintain a stable balance of weapons. Starting in the 1960s, three treaties were signed. These were the Limited Test Ban Treaty, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Thereafter, the superpowers held several rounds of arms limitation talks and signed several more treaties to limit their arms.

OR

The factors which led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union:

- i. Gorbachev's economic reforms including the adoption of advanced technology, infrastructure e.g. transport, power were proved a major factor of the disintegration.
 - ii. There arose a new revolution in the Soviet Union under his leadership. His policy can be briefed in two words i.e. Perestroika [restructure and Glasnost (openness)].
 - iii. The hold of the Communist Party was loosened and other political parties were also allowed to function.
 - iv. He wanted to change in the social-economic order of the Soviet Union, people of them were given the freedom to raise their voice of all affairs of the state and bureaucracy.
 - v. He was humanist and favoured world peace. He signed a pact with the USA to confirm over nuclear weapons. His policy earned him the most coveted Nobel Peace Prize.
 - vi. Leninist Communism was severely him when the right to have personal property was given to people by Gorbachev.
34. i. Potti Sriramulu was a renowned Gandhian activist and participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha) as also in individual Satyagraha. He had wide support of people from depressed castes as he got opened temples in Madras Presidency in 1946 for their worship in 1946. He was thus an outstanding figure in that province.
- ii. Sriramulu was also present in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress held far back in 1920. Here the Congress had consented to the prospective plan of reorganisation of states on language basis.
 - iii. He was also known to the fact that Provincial Congress committees were also constituted during the struggle for independence on the basis of distinct language spoken in the area/ region. When so learned and the veteran person saw that Madras province was so large in terms of area and diverse in languages, it would impossible to run the same as a single administrative unit. He raised his voice for reorganisation but it was fallen in the deaf ears of the government in the centre. Hence, he sat on a hunger strike till death on October 19, 1952. Eventually, he died

on December 15, 1952 (viz. 56 days' hunger strike).

OR

Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics.

Condition of Emergency

The Constitution simply mentioned 'internal disturbances' as the reason for declaring an emergency. Before 1975, the emergency was never proclaimed on this ground. The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies. It felt that frequent recourse to agitations, protests and collective action are not good for democracy.

Supporters of Indira Gandhi also held that in a democracy, you cannot continuously have extra-parliamentary politics targeting the government. This leads to instability and distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development.

On the other hand, the critics of the emergency argued that ever since the freedom movement, Indian politics had a history of popular struggles. JP and many other opposition leaders felt that in a democracy, people had the right to publicly protest against the government. The Bihar and Gujarat agitations were mostly peaceful and non-violent.