

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 03 (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. Give any one problem of globalisation.

OR

After the disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place?

2. How was the US benefitted by the Soviet disintegration?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Nikita Khrushchev was the leader of the Russian Revolution in 1917.

4. What was Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)?
5. According to Mandal commission, the census of other backward classes is _____ of

the total population of India.

- a. 50%
- b. 48%
- c. 27%
- d. 52%

6. What was first Gulf War?

7. Fill in the blanks:

Bill Clinton won again in 1996 and thus, remained the President of the USA for _____ years.

8. Fill in the blanks:

The border conflict between China and India in 1962 was principally over Arunachal Pradesh and _____ region.

9. What does SPA stand for?

10. Name the seventh nation which got the membership of ASEAN in 1995.

- a. Myanmar
- b. India
- c. Vietnam
- d. China

11. Fill in the blanks:

Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture that is called _____.

12. Fill in the blanks:

_____ Theory was propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to create a separate state for Muslims.

13. What was Kerala Model of development?

14. What do you understand by 'After Nehru, who' and 'After Nehru what'?

OR

In January 1974, Students of Gujarat started an agitation against which two major problems?

15. Name the first commission which was formed for other backward classes.

- a. Mukherjee commission
- b. Kalelkar commission
- c. Mandal commission
- d. Sachchar commission

16. Which five-year planning was formed during 1997-2002?

- a. Eighth
- b. Ninth
- c. Sixth
- d. Tenth

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party was Anand Kumar.

18. Mention any two principles of India's foreign policy.

19. Fill in the blanks:

_____ and _____ amendments have granted reservation to women in local level political offices.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Jayaprakash Narayan from Gujarat gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres.

Section B

21. Mention any two outcomes of Rio Summit.

22. Give any two reasons why the smaller states in alliances in the Cold War era, used the link to the superpowers.

23. Describe any four major developments in the Indian politics since 1989.

Section C

24. What is meant by Operation Iraqi Freedom? Mention its main objective as well as the hidden objective. Explain any two consequences of this operation.

25. Explain India's Nuclear Policy.

26. Right three differences each between Bharatiya Jana Sangh and Swatantra Party.

OR

Describe consequences of the Green Revolution?

27. What is the Sardar Sarovar Project? What arguments have been given in its support?

Section D

28. Carefully study the following two pictures (or posters) and answer the questions that follow :



- i. In which year the bipolar structure of world politics ended? What became clear for America's dominance? Which two associations of nations emerged in Europe and Asia?
- ii. What is indicated by the First Poster (or picture)?
- iii. What is being indicated by the second photograph?

29. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own. At the same time, globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important. Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information, the state is better able to rule, not less able. Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

Questions

1. How does globalisation effect on state capacity?
2. How have multinational companies effected the states?
3. How does the old welfare state react to globalisation?

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

Most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling, and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive - there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging - more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared, these were accepted as fair even by the losers. This experiment of Universal Adult Franchise proved the critics wrong.

- i. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?
- ii. Explain any two reasons due to which it took about six months to complete the first general elections in 1952.
- iii. How did the elections held in 1952 in India prove that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world?

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

- i. Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.
- ii. Which state was earlier known as Madras?
- iii. The states where Chipko agitation had started.
- iv. The state which was the princely state before 1947.
- v. The states where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.



Section E

32. Describe the organisational structure and working of the UN Security Council.

OR

Describe the new sources of threat to security.

33. Explain why the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War?.

OR

Examine India's relationship with the former Soviet Union during the Cold War.

34. Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.

OR

Write a brief note on the background leading to the declaration of Emergency of June 1975 in India.

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Solution
Section A

1. One problem of globalisation is it results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.

OR

After disintegration of the USSR, Russia got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council.

2. The US benefitted by the Soviet disintegration due to the economic crisis of the USSR. The Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. The disintegration of USSR led the way for a unipolar world in which all countries wanted to have a good relationship with USA.
3. Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Russian Revolution in 1917.
4. It was an arms control treaty between the superpowers. It banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater. But it does not ban tests underground. It was signed on 5 August 1963 by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow. It entered into force on 10 October 1963.
5. (d) 52%
Explanation: Other backward classes is 52% of the total population of India as per Mandal commission.
6. The First Gulf War was a massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it.
7. Eight
8. Aksai Chin

9. The full form of SPA is Seven Party Alliance to protest against monarchy in Nepal.
10. (c) Vietnam
Explanation:
It is the seventh nation got its membership in 1995
11. Cultural homogenisation
12. Two Nation
13. The Kerala model of development is a model of development based on the practices adopted in the state of Kerala, India. It is an example of decentralised planning at the state level. It is characterized by achievements in social indicators such as education, healthcare, high life expectancy, land reform, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation. Kerala model initiated to implement Panchayati Raj, blocs and district level of government.
14. After Nehru, who' relates to the usual question of succession and 'After Nehru what' relates to the question about whether the democratic experiment will survive after Nehru.

OR

In January 1974, Students of Gujarat started an agitation against the two major problems which were as follows:

- i. Rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities.
- ii. Corruption in high places.

15. (b) Kalelkar commission

Explanation: Kalelkar commission was formed in 1953 to look into the status of other backward classes.

16. (b) Ninth

Explanation: Ninth five year plan was formed during 1997-2002.

17. The founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party was Kanshi Ram.

18. Panchsheel and Non-alignment are the two principles of India's foreign policy.

19. 73rd, 74th
20. Jayaprakash Narayan from Bihar gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres.

Section B

21. The two outcomes of Rio Summit were as follows:
 - i. It provided a consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility for sustainable development.
 - ii. It produced conventions dealing with climatic change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called ' Agenda 21 '.
22. The smaller states in alliances in the Cold War era used the link to the superpowers because:
 1. They were promised with protection, weapons against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with 'whom they had rivalries'.
 2. They were also promised for economic development and to get help in acquiring the latest technologies.
23. The four major developments in Indian politics since 1989:
 - i. First the most crucial development of this period was the defeat of the Congress party in the elections held in 1989.
 - ii. The second development was the rise of the 'Mandal issue' in national politics.
 - iii. Third, the economic policy followed by the various government took a radically different turn.
 - iv. Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992.

Section C

24. **Operation Iraqi Freedom:** It was the code name given to the invasion of Iraq by the US. This operation was launched on 19th March 2003.

More than 40 other countries joined the 'coalition of the willing' after UN refused to give its permission for the invasion.

Main objectives and hidden objective: The main, as well as hidden objective of the invasion, was to prevent Iraq from developing the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). When no proof of WMD was found in Iraq, it was speculated that the invasion was motivated by the other objectives which include controlling oil fields of Iraq and installing a regime friendly to the United States.

Two consequences of the 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'

- i. US had lost over 3000 military personnel in the war. Since the US led invasion, it was estimated that 50000 Iraqi civilians have been killed.
- ii. US was not able to pacify Iraq even the government fell swiftly. A full-fledged operation was reignited against US by Iraq.

25. India's Nuclear Policy can be understood with the help of the following five points:

- i. India advocates no first use and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable on non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world.
- ii. Pt.Nehru always promoted science and technology to build a modern India i.e. initiated nuclear programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
- iii. India was against nuclear weapons, hence pleaded much nuclear disarmament with superpowers.
- iv. India always considered the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear weapons as discriminatory and refused to sign on it. It was because India could not take a risk with the threats of China and Pakistan.
- v. Even India's first Nuclear Test in May 1974 was termed as a peaceful explosion and India argued to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes only and for some development programs.

26. Three differences between Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party are as given below:

- i. Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 and it won three seats in the first

General elections in 1952. The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959.

- ii. In its early years, Bharatiya Jana Sangh got support mainly from the urban areas in the Hindi speaking states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Swatantra Party was supported by landlords, princes, industrialists and business class.
- iii. Bharatiya Jana Sangh had a strong base. Its lineage can be traced back to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Hindu Mahasabha. Swatantra Party's base was narrow as it attracted landlords, princes, industrialists and business classes only.

OR

The two merits of Green Revolution were:

- i. After launching this revolution, India adopted a new strategy for agriculture in order to ensure food-sufficiency. Poor farmers also get benefit from this revolution.
- ii. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, while others remained backwards. Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states rose.

Demerit/Negative Outcomes:

- i. This revolution created the stark between the poor peasantry and the landlords. Discrimination and exploitation of poor farmers by the landlords became a wide set practice. Some political parties started politics on it and managed seats in Assemblies and Lok Sabha elections.
 - ii. This revolution also resulted in the rise of the middle peasant sections. These were farmers with medium size holdings who benefited from the changes and soon emerged political influential in many parts of the world. It increased the power of middleman who worked as mediators between poor farmers and affluent landlords.
27. i. Sardar Sarovar Project is a multi-purpose mega-scale dam. The Sardar Sarovar Project is one of the largest water resources projects of India covering four major states - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

- ii. The arguments given in support Sardar Sarovar Project are as:
 - a. It would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production.
 - b. It will help in the effective flood and drought control in the region.

Section D

- 28. i. It was the year of 1990. It became clear that alternative centres of political and economic power could limit America's (or the US) dominance. Thus, in Europe, the European Union (EU) and in Asia, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have emerged as forces to reckon with.
- ii. The first photograph here represents the beginning of the history of Red China (or Communist China). "The Socialist Road is the Broadest of All"- represents the ideology that guided China during its early phase after the Revolution (Remember the Communist Revolution took place in 1949 in China). It tells that China's economy will become the largest economy of the world by 2040 because she preferred the Soviet model of economy and always keeps capitalist ideas subservient to the same.
- iii. The second photograph is that of the city of Shanghai. This new and beautiful city is the symbol of China's new economic power.
- 29. 1. Globalisation has resulted in an erosion of state capacity and the ability of government to do what they do.
- 2. The entry and the increased role of MNCs have led to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own.
- 3. The old 'welfare state' reacted to globalisation as it is giving a new way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its own citizens.
- 30. i. Right to vote of all adult citizens, regardless of any income race or any discrimination.
- ii. Elections were competitive. There were on an average more than 4 candidates for each seat. More than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections.
- iii. In spite of all odds, the level of participation was encouraging.

31.

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i	Gujarat	D
ii	Tamil Nadu	E
iii	Uttarakhand	A
iv	Jammu And Kashmir	B
v	Rajasthan	C

Section E

32. Organisational Structure of the UN Security Council:

The Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members. These are the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China. It has ten non-permanent members who are elected for a period of two years.

Working of the UN Security Council:

UN includes many different structures for dealing with different issues. The issues relating to war and peace and differences between member states are dealt with by discussion in General Assembly as well as in the Security Council.

The UN consists of many different structures and agencies. War and peace and differences between member states are discussed in the General Assembly as well as the Security Council. Social and economic issues are dealt with by many agencies including the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), among others.

OR

New sources of threat to security are mentioned below:

- i. **Terrorism:** Terrorism is a war against democracy and a crime against humanity. It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and discriminately to use it as a weapon against national government. It has become a global

phenomena because even superpower is not free from terrorist attacks. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against the governments or other parties in conflict. Terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.

- ii. **Threats to Human Rights:** Human rights are those basic conditions which an individual is supposed to enjoy as a human being. These rights include political rights, freedom of speech and expression, economic rights, social and civil rights and rights of indigenous people to lead an honourable and dignified life. Since the 1990s, developments such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the genocide in Rwanda and the Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor have led to a debate that the UN should interfere to stop human abuses or not. However, debates and discussions are taking place for the implementation of laws against the violation of the human rights by the UN.
- iii. **Global Poverty:** It signifies a condition available in the states ranging from low incomes to less economic growth. It is another source of insecurity, as the world population will reach to 1000 crore within 25 years. Currently, half of the world's population growth occurs in just six countries i.e. India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. While the population of the poorest countries are expected to triple in the next 50 years, the population of rich countries will experience population decrease in that period. High Per Capita Income and low population growth make rich state get richer, while the low incomes and high population growth make them poorer. This disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world.
- iv. **Health epidemics:** Health epidemics such as HIV- AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. One country's failure or success in limiting the spread of these diseases affects infections in other countries.

33. The end of the Second World War was considered to be the beginning of Cold War because it lead to the rise of two major centers of powers. It lead the world towards the era of way Cold War. The Second World War came to an end with the dropping of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima(code name 'Little Boy') and Nagasaki(code name 'Fat Man'). It lead to the withdrawal of Japan from the war.

The dropping of the bombs by US was criticized as well as was supported. According to the critics, the US decision to drop the bombs have argued that US was aware of the surrender of Japan hence dropping the bombs was not necessary.

They suggest that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere, and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme. US supporters have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives.

The result of this was the rise of two new powers on the global stage. With the defeat of Germany and Japan, the devastation of Europe and in many other parts of the world, the United States and the Soviet Union became the greatest powers in the world with the ability to influence events anywhere on earth. Hence the Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as the two superpowers rival to each other.

OR

India and the former Soviet Union enjoyed a cordial relationship during the Cold War. The relation between the two was a multi-dimensional relationship

- i. **Economic relation:** During the Cold Era, India's public sector companies were assisted by the Soviet Union. It gave aid and technical assistance for steel plants like Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam as well as machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited etc. Apart from this, the Soviet Union accepted the Indian currency for trade when India was short of foreign exchange. The Soviet Union helped India in the construction of plants to manufacture heavy equipment and machinery, steel plants, Power plants, plants to produce precision instruments and machine tools, Petroleum extraction and refining facilities. In this way, USSR contributed heavily to India's industrial development.
- ii. **Political relation:** On the political front, the Soviet Union has supported India in UN over the Kashmir issue. India got support from the Soviet Union during major conflicts especially during the war with Pakistan in 1971. The Soviet Union on the other hand also got indirect support from India for its foreign policy.
- iii. **Defense relation:** India received its military hardware from the Soviet Union when other countries were willing to part with military technologies.

- iv. **Culture:** In the Soviet Union, Hindi films and Indian culture were very popular. This has been proved as many prominent Indian writers and artists paid a visit to the USSR.
- v. **Party to party relationship:** The Soviet government never pressurized India to modify its political system or the socio-economic system, though they had "Party to party" friendly relations with Indian leftist groups.

34. The factors responsible for Mrs Indira Gandhi's dramatic win in 1971 were:

- i. The grand alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Congress had something which its opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan.
- ii. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme i.e. **Indira Hatao (Remove Indira)**, in contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan: **Garibi Hatao**.
- iii. Through Garibi Hatao, she tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged especially among landless labourers, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth. This was part of her political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.

OR

The factors leading to the declaration of internal emergency in India on June 25 1975, were:

- i. **Economic factors:** In the elections of 1971, Congress had given the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty) but the promise had not been implemented. The economic condition of the people did not improve much after 1971-72. As a result of poor economic conditions, non-Congress opposition parties had started protests in different parts of the country.
- ii. **Gujarat and Bihar movements:** In 1974 the students in Gujarat and Bihar which were Congress-ruled states started agitation against rising prices and corruption in high places. The opposition parties too joined these protests. As a result of these agitations, elections were held in Gujarat, where Congress was defeated. In Bihar, the movement was guided by Jayaprakash Narayan who tried to spread it to other

parts of the country.

- iii. **Conflict with Judiciary:** In the meantime the relations between the executive and the judiciary strained due to appointment of Justice A.N.Ray as Chief Justice of India, ignoring three other senior judges. On 12 June 1975, Allahabad High Court declared the election of Indira Gandhi invalid. The above events set a stage for a big political confrontation which came on 25 June 1975, when at Ramlila ground. New Delhi, Jayaprakash Narayan announced a nationwide satyagraha against Indira Gandhi. The same night she declared internal Emergency.