

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 01 (2019-20)**

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**Maximum Marks:**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

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**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. Name the international agency relating to the environmental programme.

**OR**

For how many years did the Civil War continue in Tajikistan? When did it come to an end?

2. What was the effect of the disintegration of the USSR on Russia?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:  
India and Russia were the part of the Indo - Russian Strategic Agreement of 1995.
4. Mention the period of first and second World Wars.
5. Who was the founder of All India peasants union in Gujarat?

- a. Sardar Patel
- b. Mahendra Singh Tikait
- c. Sarad Joshi
- d. Choudhary Devlal

6. When did the era of U.S. hegemony start?

7. Fill in the blanks:

As UN had first time directed 34 countries of the world to attack Iraq and bring ceasefire keeping Kuwaits sovereignty unhurt it was called the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Fill in the blanks:

The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFA) was signed by the members of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 2004.

9. Mention changes that occurred in Maldives from 1968 to 2005.

10. Which of the following Chinese prime minister signed Panchsheel agreement?

- a. Chao en lai
- b. Deng Xiaoping
- c. Xi Jinping
- d. Henry Kissinger

11. Fill in the blanks:

A global international organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations is called \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Fill in the blanks:

Tryst with destiny speech was delivered by the \_\_\_\_\_.

13. What do you know about the First Five Year Plan?

14. What do you mean by SVD?

**OR**

Which decision was given by the Supreme Court in the famous Kesavananda Bharati case?

15. Sachchar committee is related with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of OBC category
- b. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of Muslim community.
- c. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of Dalits society
- d. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of women.

16. Name the commission which replaced planning commission?

- a. NITI Aayog
- b. Start-up commission
- c. Reserve Bank of India
- d. Hazari commission

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

In 1978, the Backward and Minority Federation was formed.

18. Why did India oppose the international treaties on Nuclear non-proliferation?

19. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ started as a spontaneous mobilisation of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol in their neighbourhoods.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Shah Commission was a commission appointed by the Janata Party government in 1988.

### Section B

21. What is meant by the protection of global commons in the world?
22. Mention any two superpowers confrontation during the Cold War which took place in
  - i. 1950-53
  - ii. 1962
23. What were the results of Congress defeat in 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha?

### Section C

24. Examine the factors responsible for the rise of US hegemony in the world politics.
25. Describe any two major issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to war of 1971.
26. Describe features of the ideology followed by Swatantra Party founded in 1959.

### OR

What led the policy-makers to reduce the importance of state in India's economy from 1980s onwards?

27. Describe Narmada Bachao Aandolan?

### Section D

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



## Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. Name the policy that is being represented in the cartoon.
- iii. What does the 'Competition' refer to in the cartoon?
- iv. 'We'll have to get used to it'. What does it denote?

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

Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards inter-dependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

## Questions:

- 1. What is economic globalisation?
  - 2. How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?
  - 3. How do the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?
30. In the early years, there was a lot of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and those of the opposition. The interim government that ruled the country after the declaration of Independence and the first general election included opposition leaders like Dr. Ambedkar and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in the cabinet. Jawaharlal Nehru often referred to his fondness for the Socialist Party and invited socialist leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan to join his government. This kind of personal relationship with and respect for political adversaries declined after the party competition grew more intense.
- i. What kind of relationship was there between the Congress and the opposition

party in the beginning?

- ii. Write the names of those opposition leaders who were included to the Congress.
- iii. What sort of relationship did Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had with the socialist leaders?  
What was its effect?

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. To which state did Laldenga belong?
- ii. Name the state which has a maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative.
- iii. The State formed in 1966.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the governments increases electricity rates.



### Section E

32. Justify the statement with any two suitable arguments "The UN is an indispensable organisation".

**OR**

Define security. Explain the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

33. Describe the attempts of the USA to the Russian influence in Cuba. Did their attempt to defuse the missile crisis prove successful?

**OR**

What sort of conflicts had occurred in Soviet Republics? Explain.

34. Analyse the circumstances responsible for the food crises and the famine-like conditions in many parts of the country. Highlight any three consequences of food crisis in India.

**OR**

Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency. Explain the statement.

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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. The international agency relating to the environmental programme is the United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP).

**OR**

**Civil War in Tajikistan:** The Civil War in Tajikistan continued for about 10 years. It came to an end in 2001.

2. The effect of the disintegration of the USSR on Russia was, it was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union and inherited the Soviet seat in the UN's Security Council.
3. India and Russia were the part of the Indo - Russian Strategic Agreement of 2001.
4. First World War occurred between 1914 to 1918 and the Second World War held between 1939 to 1945.
5. (a) Sardar Patel  
**Explanation:** Sardar Patel formed a union for peasants in 1936 in Gujarat.
6. The era of U.S. hegemony starts in 1991(After the end of the Cold War).
7. New World Order
8. SAARC
9. Changes that occurred in Maldives are:
  1. In 1968, it transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.
  2. Parliament voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system in June 2005.
  3. Democracy strengthened after 2005 elections.
10. (a) Chao en lai

**Explanation:** Chou en lai was the contemporary prime minister to Pt.Nehru

11. WTO
12. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
13. The launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 marks the beginning of the era of planning in our country. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
14. SVD stands for Samyukt Vidhayak Dal i.e. Joint Legislative Parties. Since no single party had got a majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties that supported non congress government. Also known as coalitions after fourth general elections.

**OR**

The Court gave the decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament Cannot amend these features.

15. (b) Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of Muslim community.

Explanation:

Sachchar committee was formed in 2005 on the status of Muslim community.

16. (a) NITI Aayog

**Explanation:** National Institute of Transforming India came into existence and replaced planning commission.

17. In 1978, the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) was formed.
18. India opposed the international treaties on Nuclear non-proliferation because of discriminatory nature. India felt that these treaties prove the monopoly of five nuclear weapon-powers only and applicable to only the non-nuclear powers. India opposed the indefinite extension of the Nuclear non-proliferation in 1995 and refused to sign even Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

19. Anti-arrack movement

20. Shah Commission was a commission appointed by the Janata Party government in 1977.

### **Section B**

21. 'Common' are those resources that are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. The protection of global commons means the areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and therefore require common governance and protection by the international community. These are known as recommonis humanities. They include the earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and outer space.

22. i. **1950-53:** During this period, Korean war took place in which North Korea (which was communist and supported by the United States of Soviet Russia) invaded South Korea (which was Capitalist and a victim of an attack by a communist country). United Nation and the USA sided with South Korea and China and USSR with North Korea.
- ii. **1962:** In 1962 Cuban crisis occurred. In communist-ruled Cuba, both superpowers USA and USSR confronted over the deployment of missiles. The USA noticed the missiles close to them and sent their warships to surround Cuba for putting a pressure on Cuba and the USSR. USSR stopped deployment of missiles over the objection and interception of their ships by the US.

23. The results of Congress defeat in 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha were as:

- i. It marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system.
- ii. This led to an era of a multi-party system in practice because after 1989 with the emergence of several parties, one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats.
- iii. Regional parties began to play a crucial role in forming the ruling alliances.

### **Section C**

24. The factors responsible for the rise of US hegemony in world politics are as described:

- a. Disintegration of the Soviet Union left the US as only a single superpower that

dominated the international system.

- b. The US had superior military power which was both absolute and relative.
- c. No power or powers could challenge the military superiority of the USA.
- d. Major role played by the US is in providing global public goods. For examples the internet, fresh air and roads and sea lanes of communication (SLOCs).
- e. US naval power to underwrites the law of the sea and freedom of navigation in international waters.
- f. The US has class ascendancy in the social, political and, particularly, ideological spheres. For example, people all over the world are following the lifestyle of Americans.

25. Two Issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to War in 1971 are as follow:

- i. A serious armed struggle arose between India and Pakistan on December 1971 when Pakistan attacked Punjab and Rajasthan. In turn, India had to retaliate a war against Pakistan. It resulted in a huge loss of life and capital from both the sides.
- ii. India had to bear 80 lakh refugees who fled from East Pakistan to take shelter in India. Hence, India had to extend moral and material support to freedom struggle in Bangladesh against Pakistan.

Due to these reasons, India had to indulge in the war against Pakistan in 1971.

26. Features of the ideology of Swatantra Party:

The Swatantra Party wanted less and less involved in government control in the economy. It believed that prosperity would come only from individual freedom. It was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralised planning and Nationalisation of the public sector. It favoured the expansion of a free private sector. The party was against land ceiling in agriculture and opposed cooperative farming and States trading. They were against license regime. They were against NAM and wanted close ties with the US.

**OR**

Following factors led to reduce the importance of the state in India's economy from 1980s onwards:

- i. The period from 1967 onwards witnessed many new restrictions on private industry.
  - ii. 14 banks were nationalised.
  - iii. The government announced many pro poor programmes.
  - iv. Between 1950 and 1980 the Indian economy grew at a sluggish per annum rate of 3 to 3.5%.
  - v. The period of 1980s is seen as a period of rising regional aspirations for autonomy, often outside the framework of the Indian Union.
  - vi. Movements for autonomy involved armed assertions by the people, their repression by the government, and a collapse of the political and electoral processes.
  - vii. Most of those movements were long drawn and concluded in negotiated settlements or accords between the Central Government and the groups leading the movement for autonomy.
27. Narmada Bachao Aandolan linked its opposition to Sardar Sarovar Project with larger issues concerning the nature of ongoing development projects, the efficacy of the model of development that country followed and about what constituted a public interest in a democracy. In the process of construction of the dams 245 from the villages were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from the villages. However, its demand to stop the construction of the dam was severely criticised by many as obstructing the process of development, denying access to water and to economic development for many. The Supreme Court upheld the government's decision to go ahead with the construction of the dam while also instructing to ensure proper rehabilitation. Narmada Bachao Aandolan continued a sustained agitation for more than twenty years. It used every available democratic strategy to put forward its demands. These included appeals to the judiciary, mobilisation of support at the international level, public rallies of forms of Satyagraha to convince people about the movement's position.

#### **Section D**

28. i. The cartoon represents India's policy towards ASEAN.

- ii. 'Look East' Policy since 1991 has led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations (ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea).
  - iii. Competition is referred to power to compete among various countries to develop potential relations with ASEAN.
  - iv. "We'll have to get used to it", denotes India's strategy towards using free trade areas with ASEAN.
29. 1. Economic globalization generates great or economic growth and well being for a larger section of population when there is deregulation.
2. Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy. It has increased trade in commodities across the globe. The restrictions imposed by different countries on the imports of other countries have been reduced.
3. Moderate supporters of globalisation view it as a challenge to be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically.
30. i. In the beginning, there was a lot of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and those of the opposition. This quality of them is quite emulating because in our time such feeling is lacking in the various political parties.
- ii. The following leaders of opposition parties were included to the Congress:
- a. Dr. Ambedkar.
  - b. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.
- iii. Jawaharlal Nehru maintained a deep relationship with the socialist leaders. He had invited the socialist leader like Jaya Prakash Narayan to join the cabinet. Hence, this kind of personal relationship with and respect for political adversaries declined the offer the party competition grew more intense.

31.

i	Mizoram	C
ii	UP	E
iii	Haryana	B
iv	Gujrat	A
v	Rajasthan	D

### Section E

32. The following facts makes the UN an indispensable organisation :

- i. The UN can and has served to bring the US which is a sole superpower and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.
- ii. The UN has brought together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic development.
- iii. The UN provides to countries except USA an arena in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies. Although countries are rarely united against the US, the UN does provide a stage where arguments against specific US attitudes and policies are heard and compromises and concessions can be shaped.
- iv. In the modern world of globalisation or interdependence, the UN is helpful for seven billion people to live together. Technology will increase interdependence. In such a situation the UN will be helpful in finding ways which are consistent with the interests of a country with the interests of the international community.

**OR**

**Definition of Security:** Security, in its broad sense, implies freedom from threats. However, security identifies only with extremely dangerous threats-threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we failed to do something to deal with the situation.

**Traditional Notion of Security:** In the traditional notion of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. Military action endangers the lives of general citizens. Security policy is related to preventing war, which is called deterrence, and with limiting or ending the war, which is known as defence. It has a third component called the balance of power. To maintain a balance of power, one has to build up military power. However, economic and technological power is equally significant since they are the basis for military power. Alliance building is the 4th component of traditional security. However, alliances are made on national interests and can change when national interests change.

In this way, in the traditional view of security, most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders. Albeit, traditional security must also relate itself to internal security. However, sometimes the internal and external threats to security merged. Now, internal wars make up more than 95% of all armed conflicts. Therefore,

for the new states, external wars presented a serious challenge to their security.

**Non-traditional Notions of Security:** Non-traditional notions of security may go beyond military threats to have a broad range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. In this process, they question the other three elements of security i.e., what is being secured, from what kind of threats and the approach to security. However, in the nontraditional notions, the referent is expanded. In this way, non-traditional views of security are known as 'global security' or 'human security'.

33. The installation of nuclear missiles by the USSR in Cuban bay was one of the most serious crises in the history of the post Second World War. In January 1959, there was a revolution in Cuba. When the USA became hostile to the new Cuban Government it became friendly with China and USSR. Thus, USSR came, to help the Cuban Government and started building USSR war missile sites in Cuba. That site was only 150 km. from the southern borders of America. Soon USA discovered these sites by mapping from the air and took, it as USSR's threat. On 22 October 1962, President John. F. Kennedy and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. Crisis in Cuba ended on October 26 when the Soviet Prime Minister told the President of America that the Soviet Union would remove her missiles if the US undertakes not to attack Cuba. When the USA agreed, the crisis was over.



**Fig.** Map showing the range of the nuclear missiles under construction in Cuba used during the secret meetings on the Cuban missiles crisis.

**OR**

**i. In Russia:**

- a. Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements.
- b. Moscow's method to deal with Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings led to many human rights violation but for deter aspirations for independence.

**ii. In Central Asia:**

- a. Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for year till 2001.
- b. In Azerbaijan's provinces of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
- c. In Georgia, the demand for independence came from two provinces resulting in a civil war.
- d. There are still movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.
- e. Even countries and provinces are fighting over river water.

**iii. In Eastern Europe:**

- a. Czechoslovakia, split peacefully into two with the Czechs and Slovaks, forming independent countries.
- b. The severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia.
- c. After 1991, Yugoslavia broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.
- d. Ethnic Serbs opposed this and a massacre of non-Serbs Bosnians followed.
- e. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed inter-ethnic Civil war.

34. i. The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in the 1960s. Already, the rate of growth of grain production in the 1940s and 1950s was barely staying above the rate of population. Between 1965 and 1967, severe droughts occurred in many parts of the country. This was also the period when the country faced two wars and a foreign exchange crisis. All this resulted in a severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country.

- ii. It was in Bihar that the food-crisis was most acutely felt as the state faced a near-famine on. The food shortage was significant in all districts of Bihar, with 9 districts producing than half of their normal output.
- iii. Food deprivation subsequently led to acute and widespread nutrition. The government had to import wheat and had to take foreign aid, mainly from the US. Now the first priority of the planners was to somehow self-sufficiency in food. The entire planning process and sense of optimism and pride rated with it suffered a setback.

**OR**

**An emergency was the only option:** Supporters of Indira Government and certain scholars in Political Science argue that the proclamation of Emergency had become necessary in 1975 because opposition parties and revolutionists had made the situation very tough to run the government smoothly. They condemn non-parliamentary politics, making a tool to attack straightly on the ruling government. They oppose frequent strikes, demonstration, and mass movement saying that likewise, activities create hurdles in carrying on parliamentary affairs. It generates instability in administration thereby poses deadlock in the progress of developmental works. It had been written by Indira Gandhi in her replication to inquiry sought by Shah Commission that intriguing powers were posing undue deadlocks in common course of Government proceeding and intended to overthrow her down from ruling as Prime Minister of a country that too by the use of unconstitutional means. C.P.I., the party which had continued support to Congress (I) saw it as an international conspiracy against unity and integration of India. It was, therefore, as per CPI; a right step at the right time.