

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 05 (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.
- 

**Section A**

1. “Globalisation is a multidimensional concept”. Justify the statement.

**OR**

Which state became the successor state of the Soviet Union after its disintegration?

2. Discuss the economic relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War era.
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:  
  
Vladimir Lenin was the founder of the USSR.
4. Name the President of the USSR who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
5. Name the leader who demanded a separate nation for Sikh on the name of religion

before cabinet mission 1946.

- a. Guru Charan Singh Tohra
- b. Master Tara Singh
- c. Darbara sSingh
- d. Baldev Singh

6. Which operation was launched by the US as a part of Global War on Terror?

7. Fill in the blanks:

The international system domination by a sole superpower is called a \_\_\_\_\_ system.

8. Fill in the blanks:

The European Coal and Steel Community was established in April, \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Describe the ideology of Maoists of Nepal.

10. Name the nation which became member of the SAARC recently?

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Bhutan
- c. Pakistan
- d. Myanmar

11. Fill in the blanks:

The unmixing and differentiation in cultures is called \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ was the first Indian to be the Governor-General of India.

13. Why did the tribal people in Orissa fear the setting up of industries?

14. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called Political Earthquake?

**OR**

Who became the symbol of restoration of democracy?

15. Which of the following Prime minister of India never address the Loksabha as a prime minister?

- a. H D devgauda
- b. Choudhary Charan Singh
- c. I. K. Gujral
- d. Morarji Desai

16. Who was the American president during Korean war in 1950?

- a. George H.W. bush
- b. George W. bush
- c. Ronald Reagan
- d. Harry S. Truman

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The era of the coalition government at the centre begin in India since 1990.

18. Which were the two disputed regions between China and India?

19. Fill in the blanks:

The chipko movement was an \_\_\_\_\_ movement to prevent cutting down of trees.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The emergency was proclaimed under Article 351 of the constitution.

**Section B**

21. Who are indigenous people? What institutions do they follow?
22. Explain any four objectives on Non-aligned Movement.
23. Write a note on Hindu-Muslim Riots in Gujarat.

### **Section C**

24. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the US on the world.
25. In the Post Cold War Era what is the nature of India's foreign policy in terms of shifting alliances in world politics?
26. Explain briefly the policies of Swatantra Party.

### **OR**

Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why?

27. What are popular movements? Explain any three issues related to women which brought social awareness amongst them.

### **Section D**

28. Observe the cartoon given below, and answer the following :



- a. Name the two leaders.
- b. Imagine any two problems they might be discussing.

c. Mention the outcome of their discussion.

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

Finally, there has been an attempt in India to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist. The attempt has not quite succeeded; we are still a very poor and unequal country. Yet democratic politics allows spaces for articulating the voice of the poor and the deprived citizens. There is a pressure on the democratically elected governments to combine economic growth with human development. Thus, democracy is not just a political ideal; a democratic government is also a way to provide greater security.

**Questions:**

- i. How is the Indian economic system tried to develop?
- ii. How do the poor and deprived citizens behave in a democratic policy?
- iii. What is the duty of an elected government in a democracy?

30. Then there were critics who thought that the state did not do enough. They pointed out that the state did not spend any significant amount on public education and healthcare. The state intervened only in those areas where the private sector was not prepared to go. Thus the state helped the private sector to make a profit. Also, instead of helping the poor, the state intervention ended up creating a new 'middle class' that enjoyed the privileges of high salaries without much accountability. Poverty did not decline substantially during this period; even when the proportion of the poor reduced, their numbers kept going up.

- i. What is the opinion of some critics in relation to development?
- ii. What is the characteristic feature of the middle class according to the above passage?
- iii. What is the opinion of the author in terms of poverty?

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 states where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. State which is related with article 370 of Indian constitution.
- iii. State from where the J.P. Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in 1974.
- iv. State which is highly affected the Naxalites.
- v. The state where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.



### Section E

32. Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?

**OR**

What is security? Explain any two new sources of threats to security.

33. Explain the Eastern and the Western alliances during the Cold War period. Name any

two European countries from amongst the following which were not members of these alliances France, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Romania.

**OR**

Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

34. Describe any three major events that led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.

**OR**

What factors led to the declaration of internal emergency in India on June 25, 1975?

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 05 (2019-20)**

---

**Solution**  
**Section A**

1. Globalisation refers to integration of an economy with the other countries based on interdependence. Globalisation as a concept ,fundamentally deals with flows (ideas, capital, commodities, and people). It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic, cultural manifestations. It is the process of exchange of ideas, capital commodities and people.

**OR**

Russia became the successor state of the Soviet Union after its disintegration.

2. The economic relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War era were:
  - i. Technical assistance for steel plants and machinery plants was given by USSR.
  - ii. Indian currency (Rupee) was accepted for bilateral trade.
3. Vladimir Lenin was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party.
4. Nikita Khrushchev was the President of the USSR who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
5. (b) Master Tara Singh  
**Explanation:** Master Tara Singh was a Sikh and religious leader who demanded Sikhistan for Sikhs likewise Pakistan for Muslims.
6. As a part of its 'Global War on Terror' the US launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom'.
7. Unipolar
8. 1951
9. Maoists of Nepal believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling



elite. However, now they are part of the government.

10. (a) Afghanistan

**Explanation:** Afghanistan joined the SAARC in 2007 and got its membership.

11. Cultural heterogenisation

12. C. Raja Gopalachari

13. Orissa which has one of the largest reserves of untapped iron ore in the country is being seen as an important investment destination. The iron ore resources lie in some of the most underdeveloped and predominantly tribal districts of the state. The tribal population fears that the setting up of industries would lead to displacement from their home and livelihood.

14. The results of 1967, elections in India were called " Political Earthquake" because it jolted the Congress at both the central and state levels as Congress did not get a majority in Congress-ruled states.

**OR**

Jayaprakash Narayan, leader of Janata Party became the symbol of restoration of democracy.

15. (b) Choudhary Charan Singh

**Explanation:** Choudhary Charan Singh was the prime minister who resigned before facing the trust of vote in Loksabha due to withdrawing support by Congress.

16. (d) Harry S. Truman

**Explanation:** He was the US President during koreKo war 1950. Korea was threatened with nuclear bomb by the United States.

17. The era of the coalition government at the centre begin in India since 1989.

18. Aksai-chin area in the Ladakh region and NEFA (North East Frontier Agency) in the eastern region were the two disputed regions between China and India.

19. Environment

20. The emergency was proclaimed under Article 352 of the constitution.

### **Section B**

21. The Indigenous people are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment. The UN defines it as comprising the descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them. The indigenous populations follow the 'World Council of Indigenous People'.

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. Hindu-Muslim Riots in Gujarat:

The Anti-Muslim Riots took place at a station called Godhara in 2002. A fire took place on a bogey full of Ieor sevakos returning from Ayodhya. The hand of Muslims was suspected behind this fire. Widespread violence took place against Muslims in which nearly 1100, mostly Muslims were killed. The Human Right commission criticised the Gujarat government's role in failing to control violence and provided relief to victims. Gujarat riots show that the government machinery also becomes susceptible to passion and alert the US the danger involved in using religious sentiments for political purposes.

### **Section C**

24. It would be a mistake to see U S hegemony in purely military and economic terms without considering the ideological or the cultural dimension of US hegemony. This third sense of hegemony is about the capacity to 'manufacture consent'. Here,

hegemony implies class ascendancy in the social, political and particularly ideological superiority. Hegemony arises when the dominant class or country can win the consent of dominated classes to view the world in a manner favourable to the ascendancy of the dominant class. In the field of world politics and international relation, the notion of hegemony suggests that a dominant power deploys not only military power but also ideological resources to shape the behaviour of competing and lesser powers. Not only this, USA also influences the behavior and action of weaker states in such a way that favour its interests of the most powerful country, in particular its desire to remain pre-eminent. This attribute of hegemony is called soft power where the superpower US dominate the international relation and world politics through political persuade rather than coerce.

25. In the Post Cold War Era India's foreign policy had shifted to a more pro-US stance with the disintegration of USSR:
  1. At present India's foreign policy rather more emphasizes on economic interests in place of military.
  2. India favoured active intervention in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. It, therefore, tried to reduce the differences between Russia and the USA and prevented differences from escalating into a full-scale war. For example, India mediated in the Korean war in the early 1950s.
  3. Every Indo-Pak relations have also witnessed many new developments.
  4. Efforts are being made to restore normal relations with other countries through cultural exchange.
26.
  - i. The Swatantra Party believed in social justice and equality of opportunity for all people without the distinction of religion, caste, occupation or political affiliation.
  - ii. The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading. It was also opposed to the progressive tax regime and demanded dismantling of the licensing regime. The party assigned priority to the basic needs of people, i.e., food, housing and clothing.
  - iii. The Swatantra Party wanted the government to be less and less involved in controlling the economy. It believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom.
  - iv. The party stands for every effort being made to foster and maintain spiritual

values and preserve what is good in our culture and tradition.

- v. The party was against nationalism and public sector. It favoured free private sector.

### OR

On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development:

1. The liberal-capitalist model as of Europe and the US
2. The socialist model as in the USSR.

India decided to choose a socialist model of the modern development of USSR because:

- There were many in India then, who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development.
- These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress.
- There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development.

27. Popular movements are the movements organised by Dalits and farmers under the banner of various social organisations to voice their demands. In a village in the interior of Dubagunta in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, women had enrolled in the Adult Literacy Drive on a large scale. Women complained together in spontaneous local initiatives to protest against arrack and forced the closure of wine shops. And this movement spread slowly all over the state. Issues relating to movements:

1. The Anti-Arrack movement aimed at the prohibition on the sale of arrack. It was a spontaneous mobilisation of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol in their neighbourhoods.
2. Its demand touched upon a larger section of social, economic and political issues which had established a close nexus between crime and politics.
3. Women openly discussed the issue of domestic violence like dowry, sexual violence etc.
4. Anti-Arrack movement provided a platform to discuss private issues of domestic violence.

### Section D

28. a. Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and General Musharraf of Pakistan.  
b. Problem of Kashmir and problem of terrorism.  
c. India and Pakistan stuck to their respective state's position on Kashmir.  
Both countries agreed to solve their conflicts with peaceful and mutual talks. The bus services, train services and air services have been resumed between the two countries.
29. i. Indian economy has been attempted to develop in a particular way The purpose of this development is that the vast mass of citizens may be lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist among them.  
ii. In a democratic policy, the poor and deprived citizens are capable to raise their voice. They can put pressure on the government to accelerate the pace of economic development. The reason for this is that they have got an absolute right to express their views. And it is the characteristic feature of democracy.  
iii. The duty of an elected government in a democracy is that she should combine economic growth with human development. Therefore, it can be said that democracy is not just a political ideal but a democratic government is also the way to provide greater security also.
30. i. With regard to development, some critics think that the state did not do enough. They pointed out that the state did not spend any significant amount on public education and healthcare. The state intervened only in those areas where the private sector could make a profit. In their opinion, the poor people have not received sufficient encouragement.  
ii. According to the above passage, the middle class has the following characteristics:  
a. They are drawing high salaries without much accountability.  
b. They enjoy better facilities and other privileges.  
iii. The author thinks about poverty in the following ways:  
a. During the period poverty did not decline substantially.  
b. When the proportion of the poor reduced their numbers kept going up.

31.

i	Andhra Pradesh	B
ii	Jammu and Kashmir	D

iii	Bihar	C
iv	Chhattisgarh	A
v	Tamil Nadu	E

### Section E

#### 32. **The composition of the United Nations Security Council is given below:**

The Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). It consists of five permanent members (China, United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia and France) and ten non-permanent members who are elected for a period of two years) which are elected by the General Assembly for two years term. Its decisions are binding on all UN members. The selection of the permanent members was on the basis of their being powerful immediately after the Second World War and they being the victors in the war.

**The major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members are mentioned below:**

- The United Nations Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world. Permanency and Veto power are the main privileges enjoyed by the permanent members after the Second World War.
- The non-permanent members are elected only for two years at a time and cannot be re-elected immediately after completing two years. They are elected in a manner so that they represent all continents of the world.
- In taking decisions, the Security Council proceeds by voting. All members have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner so that even if all other permanent and non-permanent members vote for a particular decision, any permanent member's negative vote can stall the decision. This negative vote is the Veto. The non-permanent members do not have the veto power.

**OR**

**Meaning of Security:** Security concerns only to extremely dangerous threats-threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be harmed beyond repair if we did not do something to cope with the situation. However, we have to accept that

security would remain a slippery idea.

Following are the two new sources of threats to security:

**Terrorism:** Terrorism can be termed as the unofficial or unauthorized use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims. It targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism includes the citizens or territory of more than one country. Terrorist groups attempt to change a political context or condition that they do want by force or threat to force.

- i. To terrorise the people civilian targets are often chosen. The classic cases of terrorism include hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, buses, markets and other over-crowded spots.
- ii. Terrorists attack the World Trade Centre in America. On 11th September 2001, forced other governments to pay more attention to the menace of terrorism. Now, terrorism is not the problem of some countries, it has engulfed almost the whole world in its nefarious designs.

#### **Human Rights:**

- i. Human rights are classified into three types. The first type includes political rights e.g., freedom of speech and assembly. The second type has social and economic rights. The third type includes the rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities. Through this classification is widely accepted one, however, there is no consensus on which set of rights should be considered as universal Human Rights. There is a serious problem what the international community should do when rights are blatantly violated.
- ii. After several serious developments since the 1990s e.g., Iraq attack on Kuwait, the genocide in Rwanda and killing of people in East Timor have certainly generated a discussion on whether or not the UN should intervene to check human rights abuses. Some people vehemently argue that the UN charter clearly empowers the international community to take up cudgels in defence of human rights. On the other hand, some argue that the national interests of the powerful states will firmly decide which examples of human rights violations the UN will take up.

33. The two superpowers i.e. the USA and the USSR were keen to expand their spheres of

influence in different parts of the world. Hence, the world was sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was supposed to remain tied to its protective superpowers to limit the influence of the superpowers and of its allies.

These were the Eastern alliance and the Western alliance. The countries which were part of these two alliances were smaller states who got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. Therefore, these alliance systems threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp.

Description of these two alliance is given below :

- i. The Eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principle function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.
- ii. The Western alliance was formalised into an organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) which came into existence in April 1949 and was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on anyone of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Each of these states would be obliged to help the other.

The two countries which were not members of these alliances were:

Sweden and Austria.

**OR**

The causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 were as given below:

- i. **Economic stagnation:** The Soviet economy 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. This led to huge expenditure and economic stagnation.
- ii. **Knowledge about the advance of the West:** The citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. They came to know about the disparities between their system and the system of the West.
- iii. **Stagnation in administration and political sphere:** The Communist Party had



ruled the Soviet Union for 70 years but was not accountable to the people. The administration was bureaucratic and authoritarian. There was no place for dissent. There was too much corruption. There was no system to correct mistakes. Party leaders enjoyed more privileges than ordinary citizens.

**34. The three major events that led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969 were as elaborated below:**

- i. **Indira Gandhi v/s the Syndicate:** Indira Gandhi attempts to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her advisors from outside the party and slowly sidelined the Syndicate. Her left wing Programme (ten point programme) not appreciated by the Syndicates.
- ii. Her policy measures like the nationalization of banks, abolition of 'privy purse' and led to serious differences between her and Morarji Desai.
- iii. The main reason was the Presidential election of 1969 when Ms. Gandhi supported V.V.Giri, and independent candidate as opposed to N.Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be called as Congress (organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Requisitionists). Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro-poor and pro-rich.

**OR**

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

- i. **Economic factors:** In the elections of 1971, the Congressman 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 the judiciary:** In the meantime the relations between the executive and the judiciary strained due to the appointment of Justice A.N. Ray as Chief Justice of India, ignoring three other senior judges. On 12th 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 25th June 1975 when at Ramlila ground, New Dehli, Jayaprakash Narayan announced a nationwide satyagraha against Indira Gandhi. The same night she declared internal Emergency.