

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 08 (2019-20)**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

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

**OR**

How was the US benefitted by the Soviet disintegration?

2. Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Boris Yeltsin was the second president of Russia after the disintegration of the USSR in 1995.

4. When did the Berlin Wall fall?

5. What does PEPSU stand for?

- a. People and East Part states Union
- b. Punjab and Eastern Patiyala States Union
- c. Patiyala and East Punjab States Union
- d. Punjab and East Province State Union

6. What is the New World Order?

7. Fill in the blanks:

Yugoslavian actions occurred against the predominantly Albanian population in the province of Kosovo in \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Fill in the blanks:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Describe the geographical position of South Asia.

10. Which of the following known as birth place of SAARC?

- a. Dhaka
- b. Islamabad
- c. Kathmandu
- d. New Delhi

11. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ was an ideology of trade barriers on the global movement of goods, services, ideas, and people through export and imports.

12. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ was appointed as the First Home Minister of India.

13. What was the main objective of the second Five Year Plan?
14. Who represent Congress (O) and Congress (R) after the split of the Congress Party?

**OR**

How did Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan become popular during 1975-1977?

15. Which of the following High court gave the verdict against the prime minister Indira Gandhi on 12th June 1975 and she lost her membership of the Loksabha 1971.
- a. Supreme court
  - b. Patna High court
  - c. Delhi High court
  - d. Allahabad High court
16. When was Comprehensive test ban treaty was adopted by the United Nations General assembly?
- a. 1974
  - b. 1998
  - c. 1996
  - d. In 1963
17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
- The Babri Masjid was built by Babur.
18. Which concerns were reflected in India's foreign policy after independence?
19. Fill in the blanks:
- MKSS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Naxalite movements used force to snatch land from the poor and landless and give it to the rich landowners.

### **Section B**

21. Is there any difference between the perspective adopted by the rich and the poor nations to protect the Earth? Explain.
22. “The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed”. With reference to Shock Therapy, justify the statement.
23. Political equations in coalition governments are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of the National Front Government in 1989 and the United Front Government in 1996?

### **Section C**

24. What is US hegemony? Describe any two constraints of American hegemony.
25. Describe various stages in India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.
26. Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.

### **OR**

What do you know about land reforms in India during planning period?

27. Give any two arguments each in favour of and against ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’.

### **Section D**

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



- i. Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.
- ii. Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.
- iii. How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka?

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

The Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups, from time to time, have sought to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system.

- i. The militants of which areas have sought to break away from India?
- ii. In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified? Explain.
- iii. In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India?

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

India did not follow any of the two known paths to development.... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why the Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy'.

- i. Name the two models/paths to development.
- ii. Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India? Give at least one major reason for each.

iii. Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said, two models.

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 state where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. The state where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.
- iii. The state where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labours.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the government increased electricity rates.



#### Section E

32. How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.

**OR**

Give a comparative analysis of Indian expenditure on traditional and non-traditional security.

33. What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.

**OR**

Explain five features of the Soviet System.

34. Highlight the main outcomes of the General Elections of 1971.

**OR**

What important lessons can be drawn for Indian democracy from the declaration of Emergency of June 25, 1975?

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**Solution**

**Section A**

**1. As opportunities:**

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

**As a challenge:**

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

**OR**

The 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.

2. The Chechnya Republic and The Dagestan Republic were the two republics of the United States of Soviet Russia which have violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration.
3. Boris Yeltsin was the first president of Russia after the disintegration of the USSR in 1991.
4. The Berlin wall fell in November 1989.
5. (c) Patiyala and East Punjab States Union

**Explanation:** It comprises eight princely states having its capital Patiyala.

6. The sudden collapse of the Soviet Union took everyone a surprise. It appears that the



US hegemony began in 1991, which was the beginning of the 'New World Order'.

7. 1999
8. 1967
9. The expression 'South Asia' usually includes the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The mighty Himalayas in the north, the vast Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east provide a natural insularity to South Asia. Its boundaries were not clear in the east and the west.
10. (a) Dhaka  
**Explanation:** The first meeting of the SAARC was held in Dhaka in 1985 and thereafter it came into being.
11. Protectionism
12. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
13. The second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. Its main objective was quick structural transformation by rapid industrialisation.
14. Syndicate represents Congress (O) and Indira Gandhi represents Congress (R) after the split of the Congress Party.

**OR**

Jaiprakash Narayan (JP) became popular during 1975-77 as he became the symbol of opposition to Emergency and was the moving force behind the formation of Janta Party.

15. (d) Allahabad High court  
**Explanation:** Allahabad High court cancelled the result of the general election 1971 and withdrew the membership of the Loksabha of Indira Gandhi.
16. (c) 1996  
**Explanation:** Comprehensive test ban treaty was adopted by the United Nations General assembly in 1996.

17. The Babri Masjid was built by Mir Baqi.
18. Challenges of welfare and democracy, a legacy of international disputes, pressures of the partition, poverty alleviation were reflected in India's foreign policy after independence.
19. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
20. Naxalite movements used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless.

### **Section B**

21. Yes, there is a difference between the perspective adopted by the rich and the poor nations to protect the Earth at Rio-Summit:
  - i. The rich countries were known as Global North whereas the poor countries were called Global South.
  - ii. Northern states showed concern on environmental issues like ozone depletion and global warming whereas southern states showed concern for economic aspects such as economic development and also on the management of the environment.
22. The basis of Socialism was the welfare of the public. The United States of Soviet Russia was a representative of Socialism in the world, adopted shock therapy. It disturbed the old legacy of public welfare. Impact of adopting shock therapy are as follows:
  1. The Government withdrew subsidies and pushed people into poverty.
  2. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society and the academic and intellectual manpower migrated.
  3. A mafia had been emerged and started controlling many economic activities.
  4. Privatization led to new disparities.
23. In 1989, the coalition government began in India and many political parties shared the government at the center. This political phenomenon clearly reflects political instability and uncertainty.

The United Front was formed to keep out Congress from the government. It was formed in 1996 with the support of BJP and Left Front. With the approval of the

Congress and CPI(M), the sitting Chief Minister of Karnataka was asked to be the Prime Minister after V.P. Singh and Jyoti Basu declined. HD Deva Gowda was Prime Minister of United front and then after him, IK Gujral became the Prime Minister.

### **Section C**

24. The US domination in the military, economic, cultural aspects over other nations to show her supremacy is known as US hegemony.

The constraints on American hegemony today are as given below:

(i) **Institutional architecture of the American state:** There is a Presidential form of government in the USA. Under this, a system of division of powers and checks and balances between the three branches of the government limit the unrestrained and immoderate exercise of America's military power by the executive branch.

(ii) **Open nature of American society:** There is deep skepticism regarding the purposes and methods of government in American political culture. The American mass media may promote a particular issue on domestic public opinion but never opposed the purposes and methods of government in American Political Culture.

25. The various stages in India-China relations are as mentioned below:

i. **Friendly relations:**

- a. After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.
- b. Prime Minister Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai adopted Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence on 29 April 1954.

ii. **The Chinese Invasion and strained relationship:**

- a. China annexed Tibet in 1950. it removed a historical buffer between the two countries.
- b. Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama sought asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that India was allowing anti-China activities in India.
- c. Boundary disputes arose between the two countries over Aksai-chin area in the Ladakh region and NEFA in the eastern region.
- d. The boundary disputes led to a Chinese invasion in October 1962.

China declared a unilateral ceasefire but relations between the two countries were strained.

26. The changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952 were as:
- i. In the early 1920s, the communist party emerged in different parts of India taking inspiration from the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and advocating socialism as the solution to problems affecting the country.
  - ii. During, second World war Communist party supported British whereas earlier they worked from within the fold of Indian National Congress.
  - iii. After Independence, initially, the Communist Party encouraged violent uprisings but later abandoned the path of violence.
  - iv. The single united communist party faced major split in 1964 due to an ideological rift between leaders following Soviet and Chinese ideology.

**OR**

Land reforms in India during planning period were as:

- i. Abolition of the colonial system of zamindari. this bold act not only released land from the clutches of a class that had little interest in agriculture, but it also reduced the capacity of the landlords to dominate politics.
- ii. Lands were consolidated to bring small pieces of land together in one place so that the farm size could become viable for agriculture.

**Drawbacks:**

- i. The laws were made to put an upper limit or 'ceiling', to how much agricultural land one person could own, people with excess land managed to evade the law.
  - ii. The tenants, who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security which rarely implemented.
  - iii. Landowners were very powerful and wielded considerable political influence.
27. I. Two arguments in favour of Narmada Bachao Andolan:
- a. Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement to save the Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing

developmental projects in the country. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production.

- b. The Sardar Sarovar Project was linked to the success of many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region.

II. Arguments against Narmada Bachao Aandolan:

- a. The projects have posed the problems of rehabilitation of the displaced people, increased unemployment conditions and these have affected the environment and culture of the rural people.
- b. Activists in NBA demanded an audit of the expenditure so far incurred on these projects and a detailed report of pains caused to different sections of society on account of the construction of these dams.

**Section D**

- 28.
  - i. The organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon is Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam.
  - ii. It was a difficult task to balance Sinhala and Tamil group both.
    - a. Sri Lanka followed the policy of majoritarianism and Tamil felt neglected.
    - b. It was just a skill to keep balance.
  - iii. This ethnic problem affects the economic growth of Sri Lanka as:
    - a. In spite of ethnic conflict Sri Lanka successfully controlled the rate of growth of the population.
    - b. Had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product GDP for many years right through the civil war.
    - c. To liberalise the economy.
    - d. Maintained the democratic system.
- 29.
  - i. The militants of Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Kashmir areas have sought to break away from India.
  - ii. The demand of the military groups to break away from India is not justified as India is a country and land of unity in diversity with varied culture promoting national unity.
  - iii. The democratic political system allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate. Their grievances. They also share political power.

30. i. The two models/ paths of development were: the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.
- ii. a. Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors.
- b. The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty.
- c. The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted.
- d. Foreign aid was required for the development
- e. Non-Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR.
- iii. Two features of India's mixed economy were:
- a. Big industries were under government control.
- b. Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector.
- c. There was public, private and joint sector.
- d. Railways, airlines, steel and other heavy industries were under public sector  
Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.

31.

i	Andhra Pradesh	B
ii	Tamil Nadu	D
iii	Rajasthan	E
iv	Gujarat	A
v	Uttar Pradesh	C

### Section E

32. United Nations has built up an impressive record of peacekeeping achievements. The United Nations performs its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world. This can be United Statestified from the points below:
- i. United States leaders, in spite of their frequent criticism of the United Nations, do see the organisation as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic development.
- ii. The United Nations provides an arena in which it is possible to modify United

States attitudes and policies.

- iii. Peace keeping operations, peaceful resolution of disputes and refugee concerns had always been on the list of core issues.
- iv. Although the rest of the world is rarely united against Washington, and it is virtually impossible to 'balance' United States power. However, the United Nations does provide a space within which the argument against specific United States attitudes and policies are heard and compromises and concessions can be shaped.
- v. The United Nations is an imperfect body, but without it, the world would be worse off. Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues-what we often call interdependence-it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organisation such as the United Nations.
- vi. Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and therefore the importance of the United Nations will only increase.
- vii. Agencies of the United Nations like WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO have keenly participated in the transformation of the international social sector.
- viii. Peoples and governments also find ways of supporting and using the United Nations and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly.

**OR**

India spends more on traditional security than non-traditional because of the following reasons:

- i. India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours as Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and China in 1962.
- ii. India's first tested nuclear device in 1974. Though India has made efforts to develop its economy and an individual's security from poverty but still it is lagging behind even now and we are supposed to make more efforts.
- iii. In South Asian Region, India is surrounded by nuclear armed countries. Hence, India's decision to conduct nuclear test in 1990 was justified to safeguard national security.

**33. New International Economic Order:** The non-aligned countries played a very

important role as a mediator during the Cold War Era. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries was to form a majority of them to categorise as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The main aim to LDCs was to be economically developed and upliftment of their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved. The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realisation. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled Towards a New Trade Policy for Development. The report proposed a reform of the global trading system so as to:

- (i) give the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.
- (ii) make western market available to them.
- (iii) reduce the cost of technology, and
- (iv) provide a greater role in international economic institutions.

**OR**

**Features:**

- i. **Soviet System was based on the principle of 'Democratic Centralism'.** To quote Vyshinsky, "The Soviet Union State is built on the principle of democratic centralism sharply opposed to the bureaucratic centralism of the capitalist state." This principle meant that all bodies of administration were elected and organised on democratic principles. The principle also meant that the lower body was responsible to the higher body and the decision of the higher bodies was binding, on the lower bodies.
- ii. **The Citizens of U.S.S.R were given a number of fundamental rights along with duties:** Rights were given to the citizens with a view to strengthening the socialist system. In other words, rights must be in conformity with the interests of the working people.



- iii. **Soviet System of government was based on federalism:** There were 15 Union Republics which constituted U.S.S.R. But the powers of the centre were all-pervasive: the units were only pigmies before the centre.
- iv. **Supreme Soviet was the parliament of U.S.S.R:** The Council of Ministers was responsible to the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. But there was no opposition party in the Supreme Soviet.
- v. **Soviet System of Economy was based on Planned Economy:** There was integrated planning for the whole of the country.

34. The fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in February 1971.

- i. The electoral contest appeared to be loaded against Congress (R). After all, the new Congress was just one faction of an already weak party. Everyone believed that the real organisational strength of the Congress party was under the command of Congress (O).
- ii. To make matter worse for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance. The SSP, PSP, Bhartiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal come together under this umbrella.
- iii. The ruling party had an alliance with the CPI. Yet the new Congress had something that its big opponents talked-it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance does not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme Indira Hatao (Remove Indira). In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan: Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty). She focussed on the growth of the public sector.
- iv. The results of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971, were as dramatic as was the decision to hold these elections. The Congress (R)-CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had even won in the first four general elections. They combine won 375 seats in the Lok Sabha and had secured 48.4% votes.

**OR**

The following lessons can be drawn for Indian democracy from the declaration of Emergency:

- i. As the normal democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time, one important lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- ii. Secondly, it brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution. These have been rectified since. For example, now 'internal' emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.
- iii. During Emergency the judiciary could not protect the civil liberties of the people. So everyone now has come to know about the value of civil liberties. The courts too have now taken the active part in the protection of civil liberties after the Emergency.
- iv. The Emergency has also shown that there should be a balance between' functioning of a democratic government and political protests by parties and groups.
- v. It also proved that the police and bureaucracy are vulnerable to political pressures which should be avoided.