

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 09 (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. What is meant by social safety nets?

OR

Which was considered to be the greatest symbol of the Cold War?

2. What do you mean by Second World?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The Communist Party had ruled the Soviet Union for over 20 years.

4. Give example of how the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances.
5. Prime minister Pt.Nehru gave the provision of ____ % reservation to schedule tribe in

Indian constitution.

- a. 8.5
- b. 7
- c. 7.5
- d. 8

6. Mention any two constraints operated in the US hegemony.

7. Fill in the blanks:

William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton of the Democratic Party became the new President of America in _____.

8. Fill in the blanks:

China entered into bilateral relations with _____ (a major country) in 1972.

9. What is SAARC? Also expand SAARC.

10. When did The USA gave diplomatic recognition to China?

- a. February 1979
- b. January 1971
- c. January 1979
- d. January 1977

11. Fill in the blanks:

The new economic policy was adopted in the year _____.

12. Fill in the blanks:

A global platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists, and women activists are known as _____.

13. What was Bombay Plan?

14. Name in the Assembly Election of 1967 any four states wherein Congress got majority.

OR

Write the effects of emergency on public communication means.

15. Which of the following Prime minister rejected the report of kalelkar commission?

a. J L Nehru

b. Lal Bahadur Shastri

c. V. P. Singh

d. Indira Gandhi

16. In which year did Hazari committee submitted the report?

a. 1977

b. 1966

c. 1967

d. 1978

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Party based movements do not keep association with any political parties and are independent of specific ideologies.

18. Who was the leader of the Awami League that won elections in East Pakistan in 1970?

19. Fill in the blanks:

Chipko movement was first started in the state of _____.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

External Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion.

Section B

21. Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics.
22. Mention the methods of 'Shock Therapy' amongst the former Second World countries.
23. Who was the chairperson of Mandal Commission? State any one recommendation made by him/her.

Section C

24. President Clinton focussed on 'soft issues' such as 'democracy promotion' and 'World Trade'. Highlight any two occasions when he used military power.
25. Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity.
26. "India's first general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world." Justify.

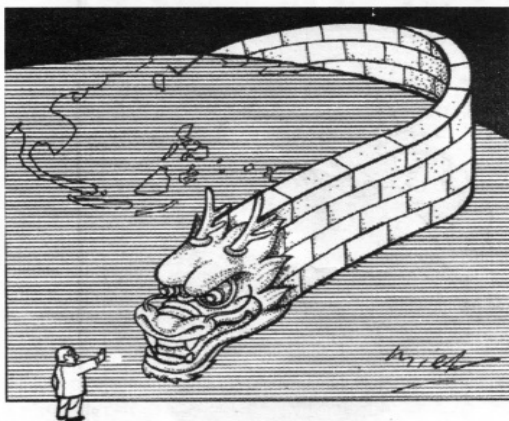
OR

Why was the development strategy followed in the early years abandoned in later years?

27. Describe any two issues which made the Anti-arrack movement as a women's movement.

Section D

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



Questions

- i. The given cartoon is related to which country?
- ii. Which two symbols in this cartoon helped in identifying the country?
- iii. What message does this cartoon convey to the world?

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

Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be 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.

- i. What are the two most essential functions of the state?
- ii. How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?
- iii. Justify with the help of an example that globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.

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

India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases, the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

- i. Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long?
- ii. How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China?
- iii. Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.

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 was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- ii. The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.
- iii. The states where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. A state which declared its Independence from India in 1951.



Section E

32. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies.

OR

Explain the different forms of terrorism presently noticed in the world.

33. Explain six factors which helped Soviet Union becoming superpower after Second World War.

OR

What were the consequences of disintegration of USSR?

34. Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977.

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Solution

Section A

1. Social safety nets refer to welfare measure to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak. It was implemented by states to provide social security to the poor and weaker section of society who is at the receiving end of economic development.

OR

Berlin wall was considered to be the greatest symbol of the Cold War.

2. The Soviet Union along with her satellite states in the East term country's Europe constitutes the Second World. It refers to the industrial socialist states that were under the influence of the Soviet Union.
3. The Communist Party had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years.
4. In some cases, the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances. The Soviet Union intervention in East Europe provides an example. The Soviet Union used its influence in eastern Europe, backed by the very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region, to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence.
5. (c) 7.5
Explanation: 7.5% seats were given reserved by Pt. Nehru's govt.
6. The two constraints operated in the US hegemony are given below:
 1. Open nature of American Society.
 2. Institutional architecture of American state (a division of power).
7. 1992
8. India

9. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (**SAARC**) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia. The full form of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
10. (c) January 1979
Explanation: Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping adopted the policy of open door. Then after America gave diplomatic recognition.
11. 1991
12. World Social Forum
13. A section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay Plan. The Bombay Plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments. Thus, it was from left to right, planning.
14. The Assembly Election of 1967 wherein Congress got majority were:

OR

The effects of an emergency on public communication means are:

- i. Jammu and Kashmir.
 - ii. Himachal Pradesh.
 - iii. Gujarat.
 - iv. Madhya Pradesh.
 - v. Suspend the normal functioning of Mass Media.
 - vi. Suspended the freedom of the Press, newspapers. Press censorship was enforced.
15. (a) J L Nehru
Explanation: Kalelkar commission's report was submitted in 1955 before the government of India but contemporary prime minister Pt. Nehru rejected it.
16. (c) 1967
Explanation: Hazari committee submitted its report in 1967. Committee was formed for the investigation of licensing policy. Many defects were found in it.
17. Non-party movements do not keep association with any political parties and are

independent of specific ideologies.

18. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman was the leader of the Awami League that won elections in East Pakistan in 1970.
19. Uttarakhand
20. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion.

Section B

21. Four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics were as:
 - i. Cultivable area is barely expanding and is losing fertility, grasslands, overgrazed water bodies suffering from extensive depletion thereby restricting food production.
 - ii. No access to safe water resulting in the death of more than 3 million children every year.
 - iii. Loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of Habitat in areas which are rich in species.
 - iv. A steady decline in the total amount of Earth's stratosphere causing danger to health.
22.
 1. The newly evolved criterion required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy to root out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period.
 2. Shock therapy involved a drastic change in the external orientation.
 3. A sudden and complete switch to free trade was considered essential.
 4. It also involved openness to foreign investment, financial opening up and currency convertibility.
 5. It involved the creation of a space for privatization of government-owned entities.
 6. It involved the conversion of a state-controlled economy into a market-oriented economy.
23. Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal was the chairperson of the Mandal Commission set up in 1978 to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of society and recommend ways to identify these classes. The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations in 1980:

- i. Reserving 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
- ii. It recommended land reforms to improve the condition of OBCs.

Section C

24. The following occasions, Bill Clinton used military power are as:

- i. The most important military action episode occurred in 1999, in response to Yugoslavian actions against the predominantly Albanian population in the province of Kosovo. The air forces of the NATO countries, led by the US.
- ii. Another significant US military action was in response to the bombing of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania in 1998. Within a few days of this bombing, President Clinton ordered Operation Infinite Reach, a series of cruise missile strikes.

25. Afro-Asian unity with India can be understood in the following ways:

- i. Due to India's size, location and power potential, Nehru dreamt of a major role for India world affairs, especially in Asia.
- ii. Under Nehru's leadership, India made contact with other newly emerged Independent nations of Asia and Africa.
- iii. During the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru advocated with great enthusiasm to support Asian unity. Under his leadership India hosted the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months before India's independence.
- iv. India even made efforts to support the liberation movement of Indonesia to free it from the clutches of Dutch colonial rule by convening an international conference in 1949.
- v. Afro-Asian meeting held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference. It was a watershed in India's engagement with the newly liberated nations of Asia and Africa.

26. India's first general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world because:

OR

The consensus for state-led economic development did not last forever. The development strategy that was followed in the early years was abandoned in later years were due to:

1. These elections were competitive among various parties.
2. The participation of people was encouraging.
3. The results were declared in a very fair manner, even to be accepted by the losers in a fair manner.
4. This experiment of India also proved the critics wrong.
5. It proved that democracy could be practiced anywhere in the world.
6. Between 1950 and 1980 the Indian economy grew at a sluggish per annum rate of 3 to 3.5%.
7. In view of the prevailing inefficiency and corruption in some public sector enterprises.
8. The role of the bureaucracy was not positive in economic development.
9. Initially, public opinion in the country lost faith in these institutions. Such a lack of public faith led the policy-makers to reduce the importance of the state in India's economy from the 1980s onwards.

27. Two issues which made the Anti-arrack movement as a women's movement are:

- i. Earlier, women's group working on issues of domestic violence, the custom of dowry, sexual abuse at work and public places were a major issue raised by the urban middle-class women. Unequal treatment and injustice for women were common all over the country.
- ii. Agitation raised on a local issue in a small village reached to urban areas with the beginning of the protest, the demands intensified. As a result, the movement made demands of equal representation to women in politics during the nineties. Women asked for a reservation in political offices and after some time 73rd and 74th amendments were introduced to the Constitution granting reservation to women in local politics.

Section D

28. i. The given cartoon is related to China. It is the third major alternative centre of power

- ii. The Dragon and the Great Wall are the symbols most commonly associated with China, which helped in identifying the country.
 - iii. This cartoon conveys a message to the world, China's is economic rise.
- 29.
- i. The two most essential functions of the state is to defend and secure the boundaries of the state to maintain national security and to provide justice and maintain law and order.
 - ii. Enhanced technologies, enable the state to collect important information about its citizens which helps the state to keep surveillance on its people continuously. With this information, the state is better able to rule. Thus, the states become more powerful than they were earlier.
 - iii. Flow of capital from rich countries enables the developing countries to invest in most wanted fields to make their country self-dependent. Globalisation has given boost to the state capacity because it has made available advance technology to state to rule its people better. Thus, globalisation has made state more powerful than before.
- 30.
- i. The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977
 - ii. The one-party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.
 - iii. One party rule can lead to
 - a. violation of rights
 - b. corruption and nepotism
 - c. lack of freedom of expression and political choice
 - d. Cabinet dictatorship

31.

i	Meghalaya	B
ii	Kerala	A
iii	Rajasthan	D
iv	Gujarat	C
v	Nagaland	E

Section E

32. Evolution of the UN:

Objectives of UN

The basic aim was to achieve what League of Nations was not able to achieve during the two World Wars. The other objectives of UN are as follows:

UN Structures and Agencies

OR

Presently noticed forms of terrorism are: (i) Religious Terrorism (ii) Political Terrorism (iii) Revolutionary Terrorism (iv) Economic Terrorism and (v) State Terrorism. A summed up account is given as under :

- i. The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945.
- ii. The UN was set up through the signing of the UN Charter by 51 Nations.
- iii. It was formed with the help that it would act to stop conflict and wars.
- iv. By 2006, UN had 192 members. These included almost all independent states.
- v. Prevention of conflicts and facilitating cooperation among nations.
- vi. To stop conflicts among states resulting into war and if it takes the shape of war, to limit the effects of war.
- vii. To reduce the reasons for conflict by bringing the countries together for improving social and economic development all over the world.
- viii. In the UN General Assembly, all member nations have one vote each.
- ix. In the UN Security Council, there are five Permanent members – Britain, France, US, Russia and China and 10 temporary members.
- x. The UN consists of many structures and agencies
- xi. War, peace, and difference between the member states are discussed in the General Assembly.
- xii. The other issues such as social and economic are dealt by a number of agencies which include:
 - **WHO:** World Health Organisation.
 - **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme.
 - **UNHRC:** United Nations Human Rights Commission.

- **UNHCR:** United Nations High Commission for Refugees.
 - **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund.
 - **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- i. **Religious Terrorism:** On account of mores, mundane, rituals, understanding etiquette or ethics, being numerous and diversified but shrouding human-personality even before birth and till the death; the majority of people are deluded by preceptors, Mullahs, Guru, Missionaries, the Pope and moreover, teachers for their selfish ends. They teach discrimination in two different religions and thus, they want to ascend at the helm of affairs in society, politics and even in the sensitive, field of pedagogy. Examples: war, convicts attacked indigenous people in USA and riots in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tibet and Australia.
 - ii. **Political Terrorism:** Political aspiration or obsession to rule over people causes this type of terrorism. Rulers merely give effect to pogrom, carnage and other subversive activities in course of their campaign to rule e.g. Hitler of Germany, Mao of China, Muhammad Ali Jinnah of Pakistan, Stalin of USSR.
 - iii. **Revolutionary Terrorism:** An alien country unduly that have trespassed the sovereignty of another country and people are kept like slaves gives birth to this type of terrorism. The people, rightful residents of the country give effect to this terrorism. These are called revolutionaries because they fight for what was really their own e.g. Freedom fighters of India, USA, France etc.
 - iv. **Economic Terrorism:** The processes like that of “Scientific Forestry” (suffered countries -- USA, Africa, Indonesia and India), Relaxation in labour Laws and getting labour done by common workers (always in majority world over) as not treating them -- citizens to the country in the changed name of “Liberalisation and Privatisation” from indentured labour -coined by the collision between East India Company and Victorian Government in England and every type of red-tapism, reprimand, agreements in duress, executive interference with Judiciary through booby-traps, coalition of corrupt practices in media-minds, think tanks.
 - v. **State Terrorism:** Its symptoms are seen in coalition or collusion (because of its outcome as undue persecution of public) between executives and the political leaders/parties. “A safety valve policy” is made to run by this coalition. Factions are created, one interest/pressure group is provoked against another. BPL families, individuals, wretched, helpless, differently able (handicapped) and children are

made prey to their reforms designs e.g. all suicide bomb as so far investigated are from poor and wretched families allured by agents to a coalition of executives and political leader/s in the most cryptic but ghastly manner.

33. The following six factors helped the Soviet Union becoming superpower after the Second World War are as follows:

1. After the Second World War, the east European countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces came under the control of the USSR.
2. The political and economic systems of all these countries were modeled after the USSR and collectively were called the second world. This group of countries was called the Second World or the 'socialist bloc'.
3. The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, held them together. The USSR was the leader of the bloc.
4. The Soviet Union became great power after the Second World War because its economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.
5. It had a complex communications network, vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel, machinery production and a transport sector that connects its remotest areas with efficiency.
6. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the Western capitalist countries.

OR

The consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union were as given below:

- i. **End of Cold War confrontations:** With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the ideological dispute that socialism was better than capitalism or vice versa was over. As a result of it, the confrontations demanded an end to an arms race and a possible new peace.
- ii. **Change in power relations:** The US became the sole superpower. Backed by the power and prestige of the US, the capitalist economy was now the dominant economic system internationally. Institutions like the World Bank and

International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all countries since they gave loans for their transition to capitalism. The notion of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life.

- iii. **The emergence of many new countries:** The end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. The Baltic and East European states, wanted to join the European Union and became part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Thus, the international system saw many new players emerged, each with its own identity, interests and economic and political problems.

34. The following were the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969:

OR

There major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977 were as follows:

- i. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations, the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her long-time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections.
- ii. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V.V. Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate.
- iii. She also announced several big and popular policy measures like the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse' or the special privileges given to former princes.
- iv. The then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a 'whip' asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate of the party. Supporters of Indira Gandhi requisitioned a special meeting of the AICC (that is why this faction came to be known as 'requisitionists') but this was refused.
- v. After silently supporting V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister openly called for a 'conscience vote' which meant that the MPs and MLAs from the Congress should be free to vote the way they want.

- vi. **Janata Party:** It accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who opposed the Emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram. This party named as Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata Party. Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focussed on the non-democratic character of the rule and torture, atrocities, suppression, etc that took place during Emergency.
- vii. **Result of 1977 Elections:** The final result of 1977 election was surprising because the Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections for the first time since independence. In North India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. It could hardly won any seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Indira Gandhi was defeated from Raebareli and her son Sanjay Gandhi from Amethi.

The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the states. The forced relocations and displacements, the forced sterilisation, were mostly concentrated in the Northern states. The middle castes from North India were moving away from the Congress and Janata party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.

- viii. **Split between Janata Government and Janata Party:** Janata Party Government that came to power after 1977 elections were far from unity. There was stiff competition among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for the post of Prime Minister. Finally, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but the internal power struggle within the party continued.

The Janata Party Government did not bring any fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another Government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. Fresh elections to Lok Sabha were held in January 1980 in which Janata Party lost badly, particularly in North India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi repeated its great victory. It won 353 seats and form the government.