

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 10 (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. What is meant by flows in relation to globalisation?

**OR**

Why is the First Gulf War called a **video game war**?

2. Highlight any one consequence of 'Shock Therapy'
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was formed by Joseph Stalin.

4. Why did India not join either NATO nor SEATO?
5. How many seats did indian Congress win in general election 1952?

a. 365

b. 384

c. 364

d. 360

6. What is the main reason for beginning of the US hegemony in 1991?

7. Fill in the blanks:

The first MBA courses were initiated in US around \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Fill in the blanks:

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the European Community in, January \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Whose mediation resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan?

10. When was South Asian Union formed like European union?

a. In 2001

b. In 2000

c. In 2004

d. In 2002

11. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ means linking the economy of the country with the economies of other countries by means of free trade and free mobility of capital, labour, etc.

12. Fill in the blanks:

The State of Hyderabad lay in the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.

13. Why did the Orissa government sign Memorandum of Understanding with both international and domestic steel makers?

14. What does 'Aaya Ram-Gaya Ram' stand for the Indian politics?

**OR**

What was Naxalite movement?

15. Which of the following amendment of the Indian constitution reinstated the power of judiciary which was removed by 42nd amendment?

- a. 44th amendment
- b. 43rd amendment
- c. 40th amendment
- d. 41st amendment

16. Indian foreign policy is affected by

- a. international factors
- b. domestic factors
- c. domestic and international factors
- d. cultural factors

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

AASU stands for All Assam Secondary Union.

18. What is the meaning of Panchsheel?

19. Fill in the blanks:

Dalit Panthers, a militant organization of the Dalit Youth was formed in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1972.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

In 1978, Jayaprakash led a peoples' march to the Parliament.

**Section B**

21. Mention any two environmental issues that have become the concern of global

politics.

22. Who was Gorbachev? Why did he seek to reform Soviet Society?
23. State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989.

### Section C

24. Analyse the different ways in which American hegemony could be overcome?
25. What were the main features of the international situation at the time of India's independence in 1947?
26. Describe Congress's policy of tolerance and management of factions. What were its effects?

### OR

What is Planning Commission? In what terms commission was defined?

27. Which methods were adopted by Narmada Bachao Aandolan in support of its demands? What were its results?

### Section D

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



- i. The given cartoon is related to which country?

- ii. What is the full form of LTTE?
- iii. What was the main demand of LTTE?
- iv. Rajapakse is trying to perform which political act?

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

Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

- i. What is meant by national security?
- ii. Explain the traditional notion of security.
- iii. Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.

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

#### Decentralised Planning

It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised; nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The 'Kerala model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution, and poverty alleviation. Despite low per capita incomes, and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care\* Between 1987 and 1991, the government launched the New Democratic Initiative which involved campaigns for development (including total literacy especially in science and environment) designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens' organisations. The State has also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at the Panchayat, block and district level.

#### Questions

- 1. What is meant by decentralisation?
- 2. Which state is the best example of this?
- 3. Which methods were used by state of Kerala for decentralisation?

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. The states where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.
- iii. The State formed in 1966.
- iv. The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.
- v. A state where an organization of Dalit Panthers was formed.



### Section E

32. Assess the steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

**OR**

What do you understand by the term terrorism? What are its characteristics?

33. Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy?

**OR**

India's relations with Russia are important aspects of India's foreign policy. How was it of great benefit to India?

34. Compare the electoral verdict of Fourth General Election to the previous verdicts of three general elections and analyse the reasons for the change.

**OR**

What were the factors that led to popular protests before the 1975 Emergency? Which parties did organise the protests?

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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. Flows in relation to globalisation refer to various kind - ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world which causes the process of globalisation to exist.

**OR**

The First Gulf War was called a 'video game war' because of its widespread television coverage.

2. The Shock Therapy ruined the economy and people of the entire region. The large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed as about 90 per cent of its industries were put for sale. All these government entities were sold to private industrialists at nominal prices.
3. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was formed by Vladimir Lenin.
4. India did not join either NATO or SEATO due to the development of Non-Alignment which gave it a way of staying out of the alliances. India had faith in the policy of Non-Alignment. India wanted to stay away from any possible war like situations as its motive at that time was the development of the country.
5. (c) 364  
**Explanation:** Indian national Congress won 364 seats out of 485 in general election 1952.
6. The disappearance of the Soviet power from the international order was the main reason for the beginning of the US hegemony in 1991.
7. 1900



8. 1973
9. The World Bank resolved the Indus River Water Dispute between India and Pakistan.
10. (c) In 2004  
**Explanation:** In 12th meeting of SAARC, All the members talked to set up South Asian Union likewise European union and they agreed.
11. Globalisation
12. Southern
13. The Orissa government signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with both international and domestic steel makers because government believed that this would bring in necessary capital investment and provide a lot of employment opportunities.
14. 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' describes the practice of frequent floor crossing by legislators. Literally translated the terms meant, Ram came and Ram went.

**OR**

Marxist-Leninist group of people, believed in violent means to achieve their goals. They snatched land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. This movement was known as Naxalite movement.

15. (b) 43rd amendment  
**Explanation:** 43rd amendment was brought by the Prime minister Morarji Desai in 1978.
16. (c) domestic and international factors  
**Explanation:** The domestic and international environment influence the foreign policy of a nation. Hence, Indian foreign policy is affected by domestic as well as international factors.
17. AASU stands for All Assam Student's Union.
18. The Panchsheel treaty, also known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, is a 1954 declaration of foreign policy that defined the relationship between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China.

19. Maharashtra

20. In 1975, Jayaprakash led a peoples' march to the Parliament.

### **Section B**

21. Two environmental issues which are causes of concern to global politics are:

- i. The cultivable land is not expanding anymore, and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility. Grassland has been overgrazed and fisheries over-harvested.
- ii. The Ozone poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health.

22. Mikhail Gorbachev was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He was forced by the following factors to seek reforms in Soviet Society:

1. He wanted to keep the United States of Soviet Russia abreast of the information and technological revolutions.
2. He aimed to bring Soviet economy at par with the west.
3. He wished to loosen the administrative system.
4. He was looking to democratize the Soviet System and to normalize relations with the west.
5. He wanted to introduce some kind of reforms to get the aimed economic growth for the United States of Soviet Russia.

23. The main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989 were as given below :

- i. Rise of other backward classes as a political force.
- ii. The decision of the National Front Government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and subsequent stir.
- iii. Demolition of Babri Masjid.
- iv. Anti- Muslim riots in Gujarat.
- v. Rise of politics based on religious identify and debate about secularism and democracy.
- vi. The Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and the rise of Narasimha Rao as the Prime Minister.

- vii. New Economic Reforms.
- viii. The defeat of the Congress after the 1989 elections.

### **Section C**

24. The different ways in which American hegemony can be overcome are as :

- i. Bandwagon strategy can help to overcome the US hegemony. It emphasizes not to oppose hegemonic power, instead suggests to take advantages by operating within the hegemonic system.
- ii. Hide Strategy is another way to overcome US hegemony. It implies to staying as far as possible from the US. This strategy is adopted by China, Russia, and the European Union. This strategy is also applicable to small countries but they may not be able to hide for a substantial length of time.
- iii. Non-state actors, and combination of non governmental organisations, social movements and public opinion such as writers, artists, media and intellectuals can also help to overcome US hegemony as they have no boundaries to work with. These various actors may well form links across national boundaries, including with Americans, to criticise and resist US policies.

25. The main features were as given below:

- i. India's attainment of independence coincided with the beginning of the Cold War era. It was a period of political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the superpowers - the US and the USSR.
- ii. The UNO was established in 1945.
- iii. Nuclear weapons had been created by some countries.
- iv. It was a period of rising in Communist China.
- v. It was a period of the beginning of decolonisation.
- vi. It was under the above prevailing international context that India had to pursue its national interests.

26. Congress was a social and ideological coalition of different groups, peasants, industrialists, upper and lower classes and castes, conservatives and radicals and so on. Its coalition like character accommodated all. It maintained a balance on almost all issues and everything was included in its ideology and programme. The coalition

nature of Congress led to greater tolerance of differences within the Congress. Similarly, there were many factions within the Congress based on ideological or personal ambitions. As a result, the policy of tolerance and management of different factions, even if a group was not happy with the policy of the party, it would remain inside the party and fight the other groups rather than leaving the party and becoming an "opposition".

### **OR**

The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these. The Planning Commission ensures:

- i. that the citizens, men, and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- ii. that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and
- iii. that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

**27. Narmada Bachao Aandolan used every available democratic strategy to put forward its demands. These included:**

- i. Appeals to the judiciary.
- ii. Mobilisation of support at the international level.
- iii. Public rallies in support of the movement including boat rallies.
- iv. A revival forms of satyagraha to convince people about the movement's position like Jalsamadhi i.e. protesting in rising waters

### **Results:**

- i. The movement could not get much support from the people. Narmada Bachao Aandolan depicted a gradual process of disjunction between political parties and social movements in Indian politics.
- ii. By the end of the nineties, however, the NBA was not alone. There emerged many

local groups and movements that challenged the logic of large scale developmental projects in their areas. Around this time, the NBA becomes a larger alliance of people's movement that is challenging the large scale developmental projects in different regions of the country.

#### **Section D**

28.
  - i. In Sri Lanka.
  - ii. The full form of LTTE is Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
  - iii. Leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.
  - iv. Raja Pakse is trying International actors, particularly the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland have been trying to bring the warring group back to negotiations. The future of the island hinges on the outcome of these talks.
29.
  - i. Security is the absence of threats.
  - ii. In traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The source of this danger is another country which by treating military action endangers the core value of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens.
  - iii. The two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country were:
    - a. To have a strong army equipped with weapons.
    - b. To raise the cost of the war so that the rival party may not dare.
30.
  1. Decentralization means the transfer of authority from central to local government. It shares the power among the states and its subordinate units to run the administration in an efficient manner i.e. at the Panchayats, blocs and district level.
  2. The best example of this is Kerala which is known as 'Kerala Model' also.
  3. The that was used by state of Kerala for decentralization are:
    - Campaigning for development especially in Science and environment designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizen's organisations.
    - The state is also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at Panchayat, blocs and district level.
- 31.

i	Andhra Pradesh	C
ii	Tamil Nadu	A

iii	Haryana	B
iv	Gujarat	D
v	Maharashtra	E

### **Section E**

32. The steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context are given below:

- i. Creation of a Peacebuilding Commission.
- ii. UN as an international community will accept its responsibility in case of failure of the National Government to save their citizens from atrocities.
- iii. Establishment of a Human Rights Council. (operation since 19<sup>th</sup> June 2006)
- iv. Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
- v. To condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
- vi. Creation of a Democracy Fund.
- vii. Agreement regarding dissolving the trusteeship council.

### **OR**

Terrorism is a forceful and unlawful method to extort, snatch, loot and dodge people and Governments for selfish-gains. It is manifested by violent criminal acts of blasts, hijackings, attacks, killings, blackmailing, intimidation etc. Till it succeeds in replacing the legitimate rule, it runs a parallel rule to make the government ineffective.

Terrorism has no faith in democratic means and it tramples over the human values, love, truthfulness and nonviolence. To denote the sense of terrorism, terms like insurgency, guerrilla war, disturbance and instability are frequently used. Terrorism is a deliberate use of violence against civilians, armed personnel. It is staged and supported the most cryptic manner by some group of persons to affect the desired political change.

### **Characteristics of terrorism:**

- i. Terrorism is an organised, planned and deliberate act of selective violence carried out by a handful of people mostly mercenaries.
- ii. It is politically motivated violence with a sole motive to overthrow or challenge

the existing order.

- iii. It is a weapon of blackmailing. It forces the majority to surrender before the minority.
- iv. It uses violence to create a psychological impact on making their demand accepted.
- v. It is directed against civilians or a particular community, armed personnel, government or state.
- vi. It is always unlawful, inhuman and anti-democratic.

The violence which is motivated by some political and ideological considerations falls within the purview of terrorism. Democratic politics of the present world have become grossly shameless to delude people showing religious nexus with politics while is one among multi visible routes to observe and search for invisible and absolute viz. self-realisation.

33. If the Cold War had not taken place, it would have affected Indian foreign policy in the following ways:
- i. The spirit of Panchsheel (Peaceful coexistence) would have been endangered due to India's unsafe condition after the Second World War, her existence could have been divided into many units. In addition, there were issues of shortage of food grain supply, industrial supply for the development of industries. In this case, India must have gone either into isolation or would have joined any superpower camp. India would have been a member of NATO or Warsaw Pact.
  - ii. India must have added some better strategies to its foreign policy. India would have vigorously pursued independent foreign policy. If the situation had not been as it was, UNO and other institutions would not have been created. New strategies would have been framed for the existence of India.
  - iii. Since the rivalry between many major powers would have increased hatred and enmity, India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty.
  - iv. Self sufficiency has been achieved by India. If Non-Alignment was followed strictly, India has been self sufficient.
  - v. Indian would have become a superpower in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location.

**OR**

**India's relations with Russia:**

- i. There are stronger relations between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy.
- ii. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.
- iii. India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries (previously part of USSR).
- iv. Indian film heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries.
- v. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region and India is part of the popular memory.
- vi. India and Russia share a vision of multipolar world order. What they mean by a multipolar world order in the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security (in which an attack on any country is regarded as a threat to all countries and requires a collective response), greater regionalism , negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries, and decision making through bodies like the UN that should be strengthened, democratised and empowered.
- vii. During the Cold War Era (1945-1990), India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship which led critics to say that India was part of the Soviet camp. It was a multi-dimensional relationship.

**Great benefits to India due to good and strong relations with Russia:**

- i. **Economic help:** The Soviet Union assisted India's public sector companies at a time when such assistance was difficult to get. The Soviet Union accepted Indian currency for trade when India was short of foreign exchange.
- ii. **Technical assistance:** The USSR (now Russia) provided aid and technical assistance for steel plants like Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam and machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., etc.
- iii. **Political benefits:**



- a. The Soviet Union supported India's position on the Kashmir issue in the UN.
- b. Russia (USSR) also supported India during its major conflicts, especially during the war with Pakistan in 1971.

iv. **Military equipment:**

- a. India got most of its military equipment from the Soviet Union at a time when few other countries were willing to part with military technologies.
- b. The Soviet Union entered into various agreements allowing India to jointly produce military equipment.

v. **Cultural Exchange:** Hindi films and Indian culture were popular in the Soviet Union. A large number of Indian writers and artists visited the USSR.

34. The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history in the years leading up to the fourth general elections, the country witnessed major changes. Non-Congressism is a term that is used to describe the anti-congress waves started by non-congress parties with rightist and leftist leanings that arose citing an uninterrupted Congress rule to be the root cause of various problems faced by our country such as food problems, economic crisis, corruption and dependence on foreign countries.

Reasons for the change:

- i. Two Prime Ministers had died in quick succession and the new Prime Minister, who was being seen as a political novice, had been in office for less than a year.
- ii. Failure of monsoons widespread drought decline in agricultural production, serious food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange reserves.
- iii. Drop in industrial production and exports combined with a sharp rise in military expenditure and diversion of resources from planning and economic development.

**OR**

- i. The factors that led to popular protests before the 1975 Emergency were as mentioned below:
  - a. The Bangladesh crisis had put a heavy strain on India's economy. About eight million people crossed over the East Pakistan border into India. This was

followed by a war with Pakistan. All this led to huge expenditure.

- b. After the Indo-Pak war of 1965, the US government stopped all aid to India.
  - c. In the international market, the increase in oil prices led to an all-round increase in prices of commodities. Prices increased by 23 percent in 1973 and 30 percent in 1974. This was creating hardships for the people.
  - d. Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high.
  - e. In order to reduce expenditure, the government froze the salaries of its employees. This causes dissatisfaction among the employees.
  - f. Foodgrain output declined by 8 percent.
- ii. Non-Congress opposition parties organised popular protests. The activities of Marxist groups increased. These groups did not believe in parliamentary politics. They took to arms and insurgent techniques for the overthrow of the capitalist order. Maoist groups or Naxalites were strong in West Bengal.