

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 07 (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. When was new economic policy adopted?

OR

As a result of 'Shock Therapy', to which economic system, each state of the Soviet bloc was gradually to be absorbed?

2. What extent was Gorbachew responsible for the disintegration the Soviet Union?
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, were the three major republics of the USA.
4. "India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts." Explain.
5. _____ commission was set up for backward classes in 1954 for the recognition of the other backward classes.

a. Khushro

b. Mandal

c. Kalelkar

d. Lodha

6. Name the elected president of the USA in the year 1992 and 1996.

7. Fill in the blanks:

Operation _____ was a series of cruise missile strikes on Al-Qaeda terrorist in Sudan and Afghanistan.

8. Fill in the blanks:

The full form of ASEAN is _____.

9. Mention the names of the countries belonging to the SAARC.

10. The head quarter of the ASEAN is _____.

a. Kahira

b. New Delhi

c. Dhaka

d. Jakarta

11. Fill in the blanks:

The first WSF meeting was organised in _____, Brazil in 2001.

12. Fill in the blanks:

The states were reorganized on linguistic basis in India in _____.

13. Why did India adopt planning (five-year plans)?

14. Which two political parties were the major partners in the ruling alliance after the 1971 General Elections to the Lok Sabha.

OR

What was the main demand of the railway men during the railway strike led by George Fernandes in 1974?

15. When was the door of Disputed Ram temple opened by the order of faizabad district judge?
- a. 1986
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1992
16. In which of the following session of the Indian national Congress passed the resolution to adopt the socialist model of the society?
- a. Bombay
 - b. Awadi
 - c. New Delhi
 - d. Surat
17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
In 1978, Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the state.
18. What was Bandung conference?
19. Fill in the blanks:
BAMCEE stands for _____ and minority Communities Employee Federation.
20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
The students of Gujarat and Assam started agitation against the rising food prices in 1975.

Section B

21. What is meant by 'common property'?
22. Mention any two of the agreements signed between the two superpowers starting in the 1960s.
23. What is meant by 'coalition'? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for first time at the centre in India.

Section C

24. What military actions were taken by Clinton government despite their lack of interest were different from military power?
25. What was Bandung Conference? Describe its outcomes.
26. How did the prevalence of 'one-party dominance system' adversely affect the democratic nature of India politics?

OR

“Indian policy makers made a mistake by emphasising the role of state in the economy. India could have developed much better if private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning”. Give arguments for or against this proposition.

27. What was Narmada Bachao Andolan? What was the criticism against it?

Section D

28. Carefully study the below-given cartoon and answer the questions given below it :



- i. When was the Treaty of Maastricht was signed? Write one of its achievements.
- ii. What is the name of the new currency of the European Union? When was it introduced?
- iii. Why does the cartoonist use the image of the ship Titanic to represent EU?
- iv. How many stars are being seen in the cartoon? To which symbol these stars are indicating?

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

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

- i. What do the words 'erosion of state capacity imply? Explain with the help of an example.
- ii. Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state?
- iii. How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities?

30. **Read the following passage:**

"Patel, the organisational man of the Congress, wanted to purge the Congress of other political groups and sought to make of it a cohesive and disciplined political party. He ... sought to take the Congress away from its all-embracing character and turn it into a close-knit party of disciplined cadres. Being a 'realist' he looked more for discipline than for comprehension, While Gandhi took too romantic a view of "carrying on the movement," Patel's idea of transforming the Congress into strictly political party with a single ideology and tight discipline showed an equal lack of understanding of the eclectic role that the Congress, as a government, was to be called upon to perform in the decades to follow," -Rajni Kothari

- a. Why does the author think that Congress should not have been a cohesive and disciplined party?
- b. Give some examples of the eclectic role of the Congress party in the early years.
- c. Why does the author say that Gandhi's view about Congress future was romantic?

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 that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
- ii. The states where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.
- iii. A state that was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- iv. A state where chipko movement was carried out.
- v. The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the government increased electricity rates.



Section E

32. Reforming the UN means a restructuring of the Security Council. Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments for or against this position.

OR

Which security threats need cooperation among states? How cooperative security is

implemented?

33. What kind of conflicts had occurred in Soviet Republics? Explain.

OR

‘India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship during the Cold War, which led critics to say that India was a part of the Soviet camp.’ Do you agree? Support your answer with any two arguments.

34. Explain how a new Congress led by Indira Gandhi overcame the new challenges of the opposition unity and split in the party?

OR

The 1977 elections for the first time saw the Opposition coming into power at the Centre. What would you consider as the reasons for this development?

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Solution
Section A

1. The new economic policy was adopted in 1991.

OR

As a result of 'Shock Therapy' each state of the Soviet bloc was gradual to be absorbed in the capitalist system (System in which all the factors of production remain in the hands of capitalists).

2.
 - i. When Gorbachev carried out his reforms and opened the system, the whole political scenario disturbed and went out of control.
 - ii. However, some sections of society maintained that Gorbachev should have moved much faster. In this 'tug of war' Gorbachev lost support on all sides.
3. Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus were the three major republics of the USSR.
4. A non-aligned posture also served India's interests very directly as well as India intervened in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries by reducing differences between the alliances and from escalating into a full-scale war. Though India's policy of non-alignment was criticized on a number of counts:
 1. India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled' in the name of pursuing in the national interest.
 2. India often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.
 3. Sometimes India took contradictory postures, having criticized others for joining alliances, Indian signed the Treaty of friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years.
 4. During the Bangladesh crisis also India developed good relations even with the US in the name of diplomatic and military support.
 5. Some economists stats that India could have a faster growth rate if it would have joined one of the alliances of superpowers. As the support from a superpower could help India in the development of technology and industrial institutions for the overall

growth of the Indian Economy.

5. (c) Kalelkar

Explanation: Kalelkar commission was set up for the recognition of other backward classes in 1954 in the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar.

6. The elected president of the USA in the year 1992 and 1996 was William Jefferson Bill Clinton of democratic party.

7. Infinite Reach

8. Association for South East Asian Nations.

9. The following countries are the member of SAARC :

i. India

ii. Nepal

iii. Bangladesh

iv. Pakistan

v. Sri Lanka

vi. Bhutan

vii. Maldives

viii. Afghanistan

10. (d) Jakarta

Explanation: It is in the capital of Indonesia.

11. Porto Alegre

12. 1956

13. India adopted planning (five-year plans) because:

i. To bring socio-economic changes.

ii. It was to provide a controlled and faster growth rate.

iii. To resolve contradictions between societies.

14. The two political parties which were the major in the partners in the ruling alliance after the 1971 General Elections to the Lok Sabha were:

- Congress (R).
- Communist Party of India (CPI).

OR

The main demand of the railwaymen during the railway strike led by George Fernandes in 1974 was for bonus and service condition for the railway employees.

15. (a) 1986

Explanation: Disputed Ram Babri-mosque was locked since 1949 by the order of court and it was opened in 1986.

16. (b) Awadi

Explanation: Awadi is in Tamilnadu. It was an important session of Indian national Congress held in 1955.

17. In 1974, Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the state.

18. Bandung conference was a meeting of Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent, which took place on 18-24 April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. It was held to lead an establishment of NAM and to mark the engagement of India with African and Asian nations.

19. Backward

20. The students of Gujarat and Bihar started agitation against the rising food prices in 1975.

Section B

21. Common property can be defined as community's natural resource, where every member has right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property rights over them. It represents common property for the group. The members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use, and maintenance of a given resource.

22. To avoid any Nuclear war and to maintain the peace in the world two agreements were signed between the two superpowers starting in the 1960s were:

(i) Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) It was signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5th August 1963.

(ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) It was signed in Washington, London and Moscow on 1st July 1968. Both these agreements were made under the supervision of the UN.

23. When two or more political parties join their hands together form a government, that type of government is called a Coalition Government. If a coalition collapses, a confidence vote is held or a motion of no confidence is taken. In 1977 coalition government gain popularity for the first time.

Section C

24. The US President William Jefferson Bill Clinton believed in Soft issues such as democracy promotion, climate change and world trade rather than on the hard politics of military power and security. But the US revealed its military dominance even during the Clinton era wherever it was required by the US in the following manner:
1. In 1998, the US launched an 'Operation Infinite Reach' a series of cruise missile strikes on Al-Qaeda terrorist targets in Sudan and Afghanistan in response to the bombings of US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanzania.
 2. In 1999, the US responded to Yugoslavian action against the predominantly Albanian population in the province of Kosovo. The NATO air force countries under the US leadership bombarded targets around Yugoslavia for two months forcing the downfall of the government of Slobodan Milosevic and the stationing of NATO force in Kosovo.
25. In April 1955, representatives from twenty-nine governments of Asian and African nations gathered in Bandung, Indonesia to discuss peace and the role of the Third world in the Cold War, economic development and decolonisation. The conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neocolonialism by any nation. The conference was an important step toward the Non-Aligned Movement. The governments of Burma, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka co-sponsored the Bandung Conference and they

brought together an additional twenty-four nations from Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

The outcomes of the conference were:

- i. India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.
- ii. The conference's later led the foundation for the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) during the Cold War.

26. The one party dominance system tried to establish anarchy and tyranny and brought the crisis of the constitutional order. It made the party so powerful that the party dared to challenge the verdict passed by the courts. Many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win elections. The Indian condition was similar to the dominance of the African National Congress in South Africa after the end of apartheid. It also found an opportunity to establish wrongful collusion of the executive with bureaucracy and thus, atrocities were inflicted. People were gradually denied their Fundamental Rights and wrongful amendments were made in the Constitution of the Country.

Example of one-party dominance affecting the democracy in India politics can be seen as :

- i. In 1951 and 1975, Nehru and Indra Gandhi imposed emergency in Kerala and Punjab respectively.
- ii. In 1975-1977 red-tapism witnessed during the emergency.
- iii. Defiance to the order of Allahabad High Court and Supreme Court of India by Indira Gandhi.

OR

The view that India could have developed much better if the private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning is not perfectly true because state's intervention was mandatory to regulate country's economy after independence immediately. The role of the state in the economy was necessary to protect domestic industries. So it imposed substantial tariffs on imports. Such protected environment helped both public and private sector. A bulk of industries like electricity, railways,

steel, machinery and communication could be developed in the public sector.

State control emphasized:

- a. The state intervention helped to attain technological capability within the country.
 - b. The state intervention was also necessary so that resources and wealth would not get concentrated in a few hands.
 - c. Instead of helping the poor, the state's intervention ended up creating a new class that enjoyed the privileges of higher salaries without much accountability.
 - d. State helped the private sector to make profits by intervening only in those areas where the private sector was not prepared to go.
27. i. **Meaning of Narmada Bachao Andolan:** It is an Indian social movement spearheaded by native tribals (Adivasis), farmers, environmentalists, and human rights activists against a number of large dam projects across the river Narmada, which flows through the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.
- ii. **The criticism against the NBA:** Narmada Bachao Andolan continued a sustained agitation for more than twenty years. It used every available democratic strategy to put forward its demands. These included appeals to the judiciary, mobilization of support at the international level, public rallies in support of the movement etc. Critics argue that the dam's benefits include the provision of drinking water, power generation, and irrigation facilities. However, it is believed that the campaign, led by the NBA activists, has held up the project's completion and NBA supporters have attacked local people who accepted compensation for moving.

Section D

28. i. On 7th February, 1992, the Treaty of Maastricht was signed. This treaty established the European Union (EU).
- ii. Euro is the new currency of the European Union. It was adopted by 12 EU members, in January, 2002.
- iii. The cartoon appeared in 2003, when the European Union's initiative to draft a common constitution failed. The cartoonist has used the image of the ship Titanic to represent European Union because the ship was drowned and could not reach at its destination.

- iv. Fifteen stars are seen in the cartoon. These stars represent fifteen old members of EU formed till 2003.
- 29.
- i. 'Erosion of State Capacity' means a reduction in the capability or power of the government to fulfil or take up responsibilities. It is determined by free market forces. The State has started reducing subsidies on food, petrol fertilisers etc gradually.
 - ii. Due to privatization, most of the economic activities are conducted by the private sector. States have a lesser role to facilitate economic development by maintaining law and order and providing security to the citizens. As such welfare activities are getting reduced. The welfare state is giving way to minimalist state which performs certain core functions such as, the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens because of changing role of state under the forces of globalisation which has been reducing the role of state.
 - iii. The market has become the prime determinant of social priorities. Today, state is acting, making decision on the basis of market forces. It is the market which has been forcing the state and society what to do and what not to do. Our societal priorities are being influenced by market. It is a market which determines what and how we have to eat, drink watch, dress etc. Multi-National Companies have come into the field of economic growth. They are constantly in search of markets to sell their products. Markets have become the determinants of social priorities because with the onset of globalization, the entire country has turned into a single market.
- 30.
- a. The author thinks that Congress should not have been a cohesive and disciplined party because the author wanted to take Congress away from its all-embracing character and turn it into a close-knit party of disciplined cadres.
 - b. These examples are in the form of a social and ideological coalition of Congress:
 - i. It provided a platform for numerous groups, interests and even political parties to participate in a national movement.
 - ii. Congress party represented a rainbow-like social coalition representing a diversity of India including various castes, religions, and languages.
 - c. The author says that Gandhi's view about Congress future was romantic because Gandhiji believed in hand-in-hand characteristic of a national movement led by Congress which attracted various sections groups and society to form a social and

ideological coalition in Congress.

31.

i	Manipur	C
ii	Tamil Nadu	B
iii	Meghalaya	E
iv	Uttarakhand	D
v	Uttar Pradesh	A

Section E

32. It is true that reforming the UN means a restructuring of the Security Council because the Security Council plays a crucial role in the functioning of the UN. In today's scenario, power equations have been changed with the disintegration of USSR and many new countries are entering into the UN. The following arguments can be given in favour of it:

- a. The UN's main objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states. This objective is being realised by the Security Council who maintains international peace and security. The Council tries to settle various disputes peacefully. However, it can take different types of actions against the aggressor including applying sanctions or severing of diplomatic relations.
- b. The Secretary-General who is the main functionary of the UN is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Security Council.
- c. Permanent members category is from an industrialised developed country which should be balanced by enhancing representation from developing countries to become either permanent or non-permanent members.
- d. The decisions of the Security Council are binding on all UN members whereas decisions of the General Assembly which has representatives of all the member countries are not binding.
- e. Various other organisations/bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency report to the Security Council too.

OR

- i. Non-traditional threats such as global warming, bird flue - require cooperation rather than military confrontation. These threats cannot be faced by any single country. For example, the threat of global warming and epidemics cannot be solved by any single country.
- ii.
 - a. Cooperation may be bilateral, regional, continental or global. It would depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of the countries to respond.
 - b. **International Organisations:** the UN, World Health Organisation, the World Bank and other institutions - also play a significant role in cooperative security.
 - c. **Non-governmental Organisations:** Amnesty International, the Red Cross, etc play an important role in it.
 - d. Great personalities like Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela are also involved in it.
- iii. Force is used as a last resort under cooperative security particularly against those governments that kill their own people or ignore the miseries of their poor population.

33. 1. In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements. Moscow's method to deal with Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings led to many human rights violation but to deter aspirations for independence.
2. In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001. The whole region as to underwent many sectarian conflicts.
3. In Azerbaijan's provinces of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
4. In Georgia, the demand for independence has come from two provinces, resulting in a civil war. There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia. Even countries and provinces are fighting over river waters, hence, making life difficult for the ordinary citizen. The Asian republics areas brought economic benefit. Central Asian has become a zone of competition between outside powers and oil companies. After 11 September 2001, the US wanted military bases in the region. The government of all Central Asian states to hire bases and allowed

airplanes to fly over their territory during the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

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

OR

Yes, the special relationship between India and USSR reflected this.

First, India's Non-Alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest. India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues. Many political thinkers suspected about the intention of India about its role in Non-Alignment Movement.

Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticized others for joining alliances, India signed the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years. This step was seen as a contradiction to India's foreign policy.

This was regarded, particularly by outside observers, as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system. However, the Indian Government's view was that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis. Even the attacks from China (in 1962) and Pakistan (in 1965) forced India to take firm action about its foreign policy and modify it accordingly, and that in any case, the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US.

34. The opposition unity and split in the party were challenges to the dominance of the Congress. The new Congress led by Indira Gandhi overcame these challenges in the following ways :
- i. The government made conscious efforts to project its socialist credentials
 - ii. Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws.
 - iii. Land ceiling legislation was taken by the government.

- iv. In order to end her dependence on other political parties, strengthen her party's position in the Parliament, and seek a popular mandate for her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.

As a result of the above steps, the Congress (R)- CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won. Indira had overcome the challenges of the opposition unity and split in Congress. She proved that her Congress was real Congress. She restored to it the dominant position in Indian politics. The Grand Alliance of the opposition proved a grand failure.

OR

The 1977 elections were evolved as a shock to everyone as Congress party was defeated for the very first time and opposition party came into power. The following were the reasons for this development:

- i. The opposition fought the election on the slogan 'Save democracy' against the imposition of emergency earlier.
- ii. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non- democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during an emergency.
- iii. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy.
- iv. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided.
- v. The middle castes from north India were beginning to move away from Congress and the Janata Party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.

Hence, elections of 1977 were not merely about emergency only.