

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 02 (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 are the prime determinants of economic and social priorities?

OR

What is the new name of former USSR?

2. Highlight features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Mikhail Gorbachev had become the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1970.

4. In which way did the policy of Non-Alignment serve India's interests?

5. When was PEPSU merged in Punjab?

- a. November 1956
- b. November 1955
- c. November 1946
- d. November 1950

6. What is meant by hegemony as hard power?

7. Fill in the blanks:

On 19 March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name _____.

8. Fill in the blanks:

Marshall plan influenced the establishment of the Organisation for European Economic cooperation in _____.

9. How did LTTE emerge?

10. When was SAFTA started ?

- a. January 2002
- b. January 2004
- c. January 2000
- d. January 2003

11. Fill in the blanks:

WTO stands for _____.

12. Fill in the blanks:

_____ founded Swatantra party in 1959.

13. What is 'Development'?

14. Why did the senior Congress leaders support Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister in 1966?

OR

Why did mid-term elections take place in 1980?

15. Which of the following Article of the Indian constitution describes a financial emergency?

a. 356

b. 366

c. 350

d. 360

16. What does PTBT stand for?

a. Political Test Ban Treaty

b. Partial Test Ban Treaty

c. Petroleum Test Ban Treaty

d. Permanent Test Ban Treaty

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Mandal Commission was established in India in 1980.

18. What was the main demand of the Awami League in 1970?

19. Fill in the blanks:

The movement against Silent Valley project was started in the state of _____.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Janta Party gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao.

Section B

21. Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.
22. When and how did Russia revive its economy?
23. Describe any two advantages and two disadvantages of 'coalition government' in India.

Section C

24. Assess the 'New World Order' which emerged after the collapse of Soviet Union?
25. Do you agree with the statement that "the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world?" Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.
26. How has the method of voting changed from the first General Election of 1952 to the General Election of 2004?

OR

Explain the merits and demerits of the Green Revolution.

27. Movement are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests but something else as well. Justify.

Section D

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



- i. Write the full form of SAARC.
- ii. What message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan?
- iii. Assess the success of SAARC in improving the relations among its member states.

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

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences in precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.

- i. Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security'?
- ii. What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.
- iii. Identify threats from which, individuals should be protected.

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

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.

- i. What is the 'Kerala model' of planning?
- ii. Which are the fields of focus in this model?
- iii. What are the results of Kerala model of planning?

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 State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
- iii. The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. The State formed in 1966.



Section E

32. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the Security Council? Justify your proposal.

OR

Write a note on Arms control.

33. What is meant by the Non-Aligned Movement? Analyse its any four features.

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics?

34. Analyse how the new policies and ideologies facilitated the restoration of the Congress system. How far this restoration was the revival of the old Congress?

OR

Explain any six factors responsible for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977 elections.

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Solution
Section A

1. The prime determinants of economic and social priorities are market forces i.e. demand and supply. However, the invisible hands of Adam's Laissez-Faire are sobbing in the shackle of the USA's hegemony.

OR

The new name of the inheritor of former USSR is 'Russia'.

2. Features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy were as:
 - i. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.
 - ii. Withdrawal of government subsidies led to poverty
 - iii. Privatisation led to new disparities.
3. Mikhail Gorbachev had become the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.
4. Non-Alignment helped India in furthering his national interest. It served India's interests in two ways:
 - i. It equipped India to take a firm stand on international issues. This way India found its place in the international political system. And this place helped India to maintain its sovereignty.
 - ii. India through the Non-Aligned Movement also managed to balance one superpower against the other. It did not invite any threat from either bloc; neither alliances system could take India for granted or bully it. India could have an offer from any of the bloc to enjoy any help for development.
5. (a) November 1956

Explanation: The Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) was a state Union of

India having 8 princely states in between 1948 -1956. It was merged in Punjab in 1956.

6. The dominance of superpower on the ground of military power is termed as Hegemony as hard power.
7. Operation Iraqi Freedom
8. 1948
9. On wards on the negligence of Tamil interest by Sri Lanka government, 'Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam' emerged in the year 1983. Hence, LTTE took birth demanding a seperate state for Tamil in Sri Lanka.
10. (b) January 2004
Explanation: It was started in the 12th meeting of SAARC held in Islamabad.
11. World trade Organisation
12. C. Raja Gopalachari
13. Development refers to the growth of an individual, society, a nation or entire world in terms of both economic and non economic activities in reference of industrialisation and modernisation is being judged by the improvements in the quality of life.
14. The senior Congress leaders supported Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister in 1966 because she had been Congress President in the past and had also been Union Minister for information in the Shastri cabinet.

OR

Mid-term elections took place in 1980 due to a split within Janata Party. The government led by Mr. Morarji Desai lost its majority in the Lok Sabha and resigned.

15. (d) 360
Explanation: Article 360 states that govt. can declare emergency if nation face financial crisis.
16. (b) Partial Test Ban Treaty
Explanation: India signed on Partial nuclear test ban treaty in 1963 which allowed

only to test Underground.

17. Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979.
18. In 1970, the main demand of the Awami League was for setting up the federation.
19. Kerala
20. Congress Party gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao.

Section B

21. The two steps taken by the government to check pollution and save environment are:
 - i. India's National Auto-fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.
 - ii. The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.
22. Russia revived its economy in 2000 by the export of natural resources like oil, natural gas, and minerals. Even other countries have also gained due to the crossing of pipelines from their region and they have been paid a rent. Russia has started some manufacturing units also to revive its economy. Income tax rules were also amended to increase the income. Small manufacturers and entrepreneurs also found the favorable condition to grow.
23.
 - i. Advantages of 'coalition government' in India:
 - a. It eliminates the fear of a one-party dictatorship.
 - b. Different groups and regions get due representation in the government due to various regional and smaller political parties.
 - ii. Disadvantages of 'coalition government' in India:
 - a. It leads to instability of the government because the withdrawal of support by any political party may lead to a fall of the government.
 - b. The government remains under pressure from its partners on various policy matters.

Section C

24. The sudden collapse of the Soviet Union surprised everyone. The US hegemony began in 1991 after Soviet power disappeared from the international scene. Iraq invaded

Kuwait in August 1990, rapidly occupied and annexed it. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression. The United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. The US President George H.W. Bush hailed the emergence of 'New World Order'. In response to this, there was an emergence of war which came to be known as 'First Gulf War'. In this war, huge coalition force from almost 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it. This war was fought under the code name of 'Operation Desert Storm'. This operation of UN was mostly American. There were about 75% of the coalition forces were the US. The First Gulf War revealed the vast technological gap that had opened up between the US military capability and that of other states. The use of so-called smart bombs made it 'computer war'. Widespread television coverage made it a 'video game war', with viewers around the world watching the destruction of Iraqi forces live on TV.

25. Yes, we agree with the statement. Suitable arguments for this are:

- i. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold war confederation and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.
- ii. India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. India wanted to keep a distance from the military alliances led by the US and by the Soviet Union against each other.
- iii. During the Cold war, the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet-led Warsaw pact came into existence. India advocated Non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. This was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect.

26. The method of voting changed from the first general elections of 1952 to the general election of 2004 as below:

- i. In the first general election, it was decided to place inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with the election symbol of that candidate. Each voter was given a blank ballot which they had to drop into the box of the candidate they wanted to vote for. About 20 lakh steel boxes were used for this purpose.
- ii. After the first two elections, this method was changed. Now the ballot paper

carried the names and symbols of all the candidates and the voter was required to put a stamp on the name of the candidate they wanted to vote for. This method worked for nearly forty years.

- iii. Towards the end of the 1990s, the Election Commission started using the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). In 2004, Electronic Voting Machine was introduced to press the button according to the choice of the voter containing the name of candidate and symbol of the political party.

OR

The Merits of Green Revolution were:

- i. After launching this revolution, India achieved self-sufficiency in food production.
- ii. Poor farmers also get benefit from this revolution.
- iii. Delivered only a moderate agricultural growth and raised the availability of food in the country.
- iv. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh flourished more and here the living standards also improved. Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states has risen.
- v. Surplus food can be sold to earn more.
- vi. Machines made for ploughing harvesting easy.

The Demerits of Green Revolution were:

- i. This revolution created a valley between poor peasants and the landlords.
- ii. Discrimination and exploitation of poor farmers by the landlords became a wide set of practice. Some political parties started politics on it and managed seats in Assemblies and Lok Sabha elections
- iii. Increased polarisation between classes and regions.
- iv. This revolution also increased the power of middleman who worked as mediators between poor farmers and affluent landlords.
- v. Excessive use of fertilizers makes soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.
- vi. Use of tube well reduced the water table.

27. Though movements are the result of collective assertions, still these involve a “Gradual process of coming together of people” with similar intentions, common

problem, demands and common expectations. Movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansions of democracy rather than causing disruptions. The struggle for the right to information is a case in point. The relationship between popular movements and political parties has grown weaker over the years, creating a vacuum in politics.

Section D

28.
 - i. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
 - ii. Message of direct opposition message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan.
 - iii. SAARC provided a platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Corporation through cultural and international participation. SAARC is a major state to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.
29.
 - i. Protection of Individuals.
 - ii. Protection of the life of an individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters.
 - iii. Threats from which individuals should be protected are:
 - a. Global warming.
 - b. International Terrorism.
 - c. Aids.
 - d. Health Epidemics.
 - e. Human Right Violations.
 - f. Poverty and Hunger.
30.
 - i. The 'Kerala model' is the name given to the path of planning and development adopted by the State of Kerala.
 - ii. The focus in this model of planning is on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation.
 - iii. The results of the Kerala model of planning were:
 - a. Despite low per capita incomes in comparison to Punjab and Haryana.
 - b. Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care.
- 31.

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| i | Andhra Pradesh | E |
| ii | Manipur | A |
| iii | Meghalaya | C |
| iv | Gujrat | D |
| v | Haryana | B |

Section E

32. Being the citizen of India we would firmly support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the security council on the following grounds:
- India is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of the world population.
 - India is also the world's largest democracy and has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN.
 - Its role in the UN's peace-keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.
 - India's economic emergence on the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies our statement for India's permanent seat in the Security Council.
 - Besides, India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN and never faltered on its payments.
 - As permanent membership signifies a country's growing importance in world affairs. India's permanent membership will be helpful in the conduct of its foreign policy. It will make India more influential in world politics.

Apart from these, we also feel that permanent membership of the Security Council has symbolic importance and signifies a country's growing importance in world affairs.

And this greater status is an advantage to a country in the conduct of its foreign policy.

On the basis of above-discussed grounds, we can safely conclude that India has the capability to become a permanent member of the Security Council.

OR

Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons by adopting the

following measures:

- i. Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1963 (LTBT)- It banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in the outer space and underwater.
 - ii. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1968 (NPT)- It allowed only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them.
 - iii. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I, 1972 (SALT-I) — After the talks, Soviet leader Brezhnev and US President Nixon signed a treaty on the limitations of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty) and Interim Agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.
 - iv. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-II, 1979 (SALT-II) — The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Brezhnev signed the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna.
 - v. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-I, 1991 (START-I) was signed by Soviet President Gorbachev and the US President George Bush Senior on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow.
 - vi. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-II, 1993 (START-II) — The Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush Senior signed on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow.
33. I. **Meaning of Non-Aligned Movement:** The NAM group of states which are not formally aligned with or against any power bloc. The non-aligned movement provided an umbrella to the poor and small countries of the world. The NAM resolved to democratise the international system by placing an alternative world in order to redress existing inequities. The core ideas and principles of the NAM are/will remain relevant since the movement was not designed to achieve temporary goals.
- II. **Following are the four features of the Non-Aligned Movement:**
- i. The non-aligned movement was a positive and principled movement. The policy of staying away from alliances should not be put in the category of isolationism or neutrality.
 - ii. The NAM is a popular international movement, countries of different political systems and interest became its part. The movement came into existence in 1961 when the cold war tended to divide the world into two rival military alliances. In this complicated intimation context, the NAM offered the newly

decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America a third and viable option—not to join either alliance.

- iii. The NAM, stayed away from the two alliances led by the Us and the USSR and raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming a member of these military alliances. Virtually, the NAM worked like a buffer zone at that crucial juncture when the world was sitting on two active volcanoes.
- iv. The non-aligned movement never followed the path of neutrality. Non-aligned states were actually involved in wars for several reasons. The members of NAM also actively worked to check war between others and tried to end wars that had broken out. Nayan Chanda wrote in TOI under the caption “Non-alignment In A New Light”, with leaders of 120 nations recently gathering in Tehran for the 16th summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), a relic of the cold war is again in the spotlight. Commentators have had yet another opportunity to dissect the usefulness or the lack thereof of NAM.

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would have affected the world politics in the following manner:

- i. **Impact of USA:** The USA would not have become so powerful and its hegemony would not have been established. It would not be interfering in the world affairs more unilaterally.
- ii. **The Way towards the Third World War:** The world would have headed towards a Third World War if there was no disintegration of USSR. The war would have been more devastating and destructive.
- iii. **Formation of new Countries:** The disintegration of USSR led to the independence of many countries which were part of erstwhile USSR. This would have not been possible without the disintegration.
- iv. **USA's position in the United Nation Organisation:** After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, USA's position in the UNO also became very strong. Almost all the decisions in UNO were taken under the influence of USA. This situation could have been different if there was no collapse of USSR.
- v. **The Rise of secessionist Movement:** Most of the former Soviet Republics which

are passing through conflicts and Civil Wars, would not have gone through this agony.

- vi. **The Accumulation of Nuclear Weapons:** Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.
 - vii. **The relevance of the Non-Alignment Movement:** The Non-Alignment movement would have been more relevant if there would have not been the disintegration of USSR.
34. i. The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' and the programmes followed to implement it led to two successive election victories one at the centre and others at the state level. The Congress was now in power in almost all the States. It became popular among different social sections. Congress had become the dominant party.
- ii. It was, however, not the revival of the old party. It was different from the old party in the following ways :
- a. The party occupied a similar position in terms of its popularity as in the past. It relied entirely on the popularity of the supreme leader.
 - b. It had a somewhat weak organisational structure.
 - c. It did not have many factions, thus it could not accommodate all kinds of opinions and interests.
 - d. It depended more on the poor, the women, Dalits, Adivasis, and the minorities.

Thus, Indira Gandhi restored the Congress system by changing the nature of the Congress system itself. The new Congress did not have the kind of capacity to absorb all tensions and conflicts that the Congress system was known for.

OR

In January 1977, after 18 months of emergency, the government decided to hold the elections. Accordingly, all the leaders and activists were released from jails. The decision was quick, parties did not have enough time for preparation. The Janata Party which had formed during the pre-emergence period by a coalition of various anti-Congress and anti-emergency parties decided to fight against Congress. The result of 1977 came out with a big surprise to the country. For the first time since, independence, the Congress party was defeated in the Lok Sabha. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. Its share of popular votes fell to less than 35%. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha;

Janata party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority. The main reason behind the Congress defeat in 1977 was:

- i. Its anti-democratic decisions.
- ii. Imposition of emergency had a negative impact on the image of Congress.
- iii. During the emergency, Congress had used harsh measures like demolition, the forced sterilisation, forced relocation and displacements etc. That is why people decided not to elect Congress representative to the next Lok Sabha election and the Janata Party, who gave public a bright look of democracy and was sympathetic towards public, was elected.
- iv. The middle castes from North India were beginning to move away from the Congress and the Janata Party became a platform for many different groups of people to come together.
- v. It can be said that voters punished anti-democratic government.