

Question paper Delhi 2017 Set 1
CBSE Class 12 Pol Science

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
 - Questions number 1 – 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
 - Questions number 6 – 10 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
 - Questions number 11 – 16 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - Questions number 17 – 21 are of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
 - Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
 - Questions number 22 – 27 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
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1.State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship.

Ans. Special feature of India – Soviet Friendship:

- (i) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy requirement and space industry
- (ii) The Indian military gets most of the hardware from Russia
- (iii) India-USSR 20 years treaty of friendship

2. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S.?

- (a) 'Operation Desert Storm'
- (b) Computer War
- (c) 'Operation Enduring Freedom'
- (d) Videogame War

Ans. Operation Enduring Freedom

3. Give any one example to show that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.

Ans. Many events happening in one part of the world do affect the other parts of the world as

The Bird flu

OR

any other health epidemic

OR

Major economic events

OR

Tsunami

4. What has been the ideology of left parties in India ?

Ans. Left parties in India believe in the ideology of Marxism, Socialism, Maoism, Egalitarian Society, State-ownership, pro-poor programmes.

5. How far is the demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs justified ?

Ans. All others beyond SCs, STs, and OBCs, who deserve to benefit from the policy of reservation must be considered.

OR

There should be no reservation and everybody should be considered equal. Or any other relevant answer

6. Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms ?

Ans. (i) Limited Test Ban Treaty



(ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

Or any other relevant Treaty

7. Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national movement which have been fulfilled after independence.

Ans. The goals were:

(i) Ideas of democracy / freedom / equality and secularism

(ii) The upliftment of the socially backward and disadvantaged groups (Social Justice)

Or any other relevant example.

8. Match the following leaders in List – A with the suitable statements in List – B:

List - A	List – B
(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri	(i) Founder of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).
(b) C. Natarajan Annadurai	(ii) Founder of D.M.K
(c) Charu Majumdar	(iii) A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986.
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(iv) Coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan – Jai Kisan'.

Ans. a) ----- (iv)

(b) ----- (ii)

(c) ----- (i)

(d) ----- (iii)

9. In your opinion, was Anandpur Sahib Resolution a plea for strengthening federalism or a plea for separate Sikh nation ?

Ans. The candidate may agree that it strengthened federalism because it redefined the center-state relations and fulfilled the aspirations of the Sikhs to some extent.

OR

The candidate may disagree by mentioning it that it was a plea for demand of a separate Sikh Nation.

10. Assess the role of democratic negotiations in responding to regional aspirations.

Ans. Democratic negotiations have played a constructive role in addressing regional aspirations example Punjab Accord, Assam Accord, Rajiv Gandhi- Laldenga Accord (Mizoram Accord)

11. Describe the four major objectives of ASEAN Economic Community.

Ans. Objectives of ASEAN Economic Community

(i) To create a common market and production base within the ASEAN States.

(ii) To provide social and economic aid

(iii) To improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism

(iv) To create a Free Trade Area.

12. What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy ? State its advantages.

Ans. An alliance is a coalition of States that coordinate their actions to deter or to defend against military attack. Most alliances are in writing.

ADVANTAGES

(i) Alliances are formed to increase the effective power relative to another country or alliance.

(ii) They are based on national interest.

13. Highlight any four negative consequences of globalization for the people of India.



Ans. Negative Consequences of Globalisation crops.

(ii) Fear of loss of livelihood for the small retailers.

(iii) Tough competition for Indian MNC's from foreign MNC's

(iv) Fear of erosion of Indian Culture by foreign influence

(i) Leads to loss for the farmers if the expensive seeds from MNC's fail their

14. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India.

Ans. Circumstance that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India:

(i) Standstill agreement with the Nizam.

(ii) Peasants revolt against the oppressive rule of the Nizam, also supported by women.

(iii) The Communists and Congress were in the forefront of the movement.

(iv) Nizam responded by unleashing paramilitary forces.

(v) Communal atrocities by Razakars.

(vi) Indian government's military action and Hyderabad's accession to India

15. How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till day? Explain the reasons also.

Ans. Changing method of voting in India

- In the first general election in 1952, there was a box with the name of the candidate and his/her election symbol. Each voter was given a blank ballot paper to be dropped into the box of the candidate of his or her choice.
- After the first two elections this method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates. The voter was required to put the stamp on the name of the candidate of his/her choice. This was to be placed inside a box common for all. This system continued for years.
- Towards the end of 1990's the Election Commission started using the EVM's or Electronic Voting Machines. Now this is used all over India.



16. Analyse any four factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government in 1979.

Ans. Factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government

- (i) The Janta Party could not keep together due to internal conflict.
- (ii) It lacked direction and leadership
- (iii) It lacked a common programme
- (iv) It could not bring a fundamental change in policies followed by the Congress Party.
- (v) The Janta Party split and the government fell

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus, the cold war – inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers – remained a ‘cold’ and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers.

- (i) Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only?**
- (ii) Why can't a nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive?**
- (iii) Explain the logic of ‘deterrence’.**

Ans. (i) The intense rivalry remained a cold war because each of the two super powers knew that they would not be able to save themselves, inspite of the use of nuclear weapons as they both possessed the capability of destroying each other.

(ii) It could never be decisive as each power had ample stock of nuclear weapons. Even after getting destroyed they could cause destruction and then no body would be victories.

(iii) In spite of having the capacity to retaliate against an attack, they could not afford to initiate war. This is called the logic of 'deterrence'.

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

Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy over any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

(i) Assess the popularity of representative democracy.

(ii) Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia.

(iii) How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries?

Ans. (i) Representative democracy has gained popularity due to widespread support in the five big countries, where ordinary citizens – rich and poor, belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.

(ii) The reason for widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia is that it suits their country and gives the hope of fulfilling their aspirations.

(iii) I do not agree with this view as the examples of India and Sri Lanka are a proof of the success of democracy. Other countries also have successful democracies.

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

Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems,

similar demands and similar expectations. But then 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 expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.

(i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement.

(ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions?

(iii) What is the relationship between the movements and the democratic institutions?

Ans. (i) Right of Information or Right to Rehabilitationalisation.

(or any other example)

(ii) Social movements bring together people with similar demands and expectations. They make them aware of their rights, hence contribute to democracy. Or any other relevant point.

(iii) Every democratic institutions has certain functions to perform. It is through the movements that the aspirations of the people come to the forefront and are given priority. Hence there is a deep relationship between movements and democratic institutions.

20.





- (i) Identify and name the leader shown on the right in the cartoon.
- (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler?
- (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of Princely States?

Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of

Ans. (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(ii) Cartoon shows that the princely rulers oppressed and exploited the people.

(iii) Sardar Patel was extremely successful in solving the issue of the princely states merger / accession with India.

Q. No. 20: Answer the following questions:

20.1 Name the Deputy Prime Minister in the first Council of Ministers under Jawaharlal Nehru.

20.2 Before signing the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Government, what assurance was given to the Maharaja of Manipur?

20.3 Which section of the people in Hyderabad rose against the Nizam and why?

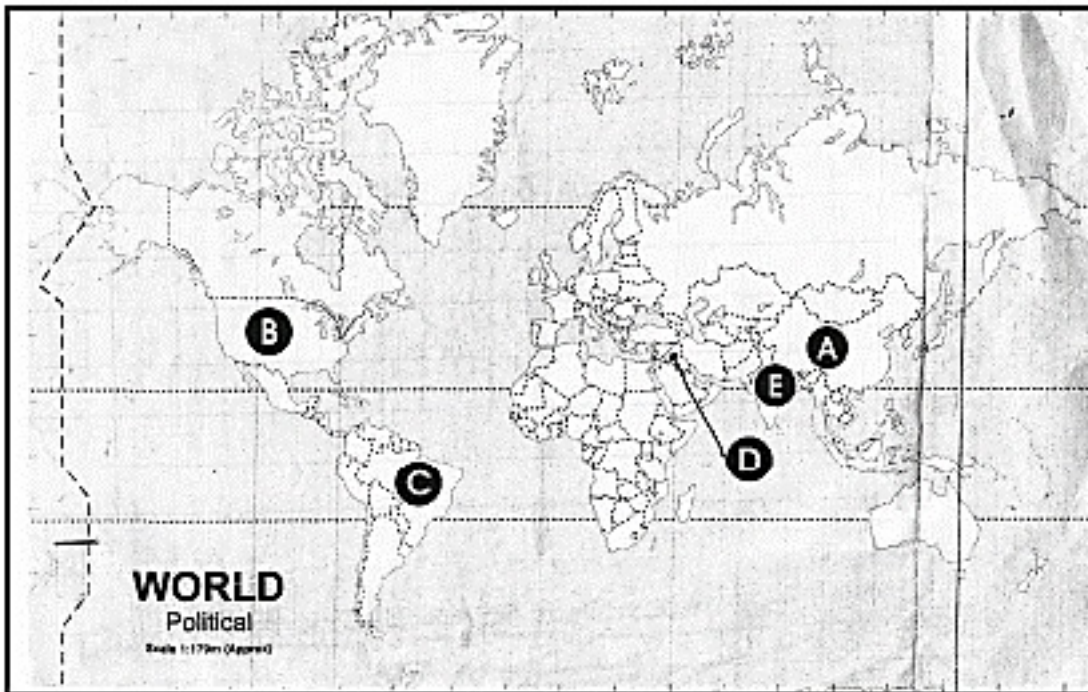
Ans. For Visually impaired

(20.1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

(20.2) Maharaja was assured that the internal autonomy of Manipur will be maintained.

(20.3) The peasants and farmers of Telangana revolted against the Nizam due to his oppressive policies

21.



In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these countries on the basis of 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 format:

Serial No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		

(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The country where 'Earth Summit' was held in June 1992.
- (ii) A leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.
- (iii) A country known for its anti-dam pro-river movements.
- (iv) A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.
- (v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of

Q. No. 21: Answer the following questions:

21.1 Name the country where 'Montreal Protocol' was signed in 1987.

21.2 Name the country where 'Kyoto Protocol' was agreed upon in 1997.

21.3 Which country mainly advocated the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries?

21.4 Which country from North America is known for its forest movements?

21.5 Mention the South American country which is facing enormous pressure due to deforestation.

Ans. 21.1 Canada

21.2 Japan

21.3 India

21.4 Mexico

21.5 Brazil

22. How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned Movement during the Cold War



period ? Explain.

OR

Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate ? Explain any six reasons.

Ans. India's Crucial role in Non-aligned Movement–

- (i) India took care to stay away from the two alliances.
- (ii) It raised a voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances.
- (iii) India favoured active intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.
- (iv) Indian leaders and diplomats played an important role in reducing differences between the two alliances.
- (v) India communicated and mediated to reduce tensions.
- (vi) India involved other members of NAM in this mission.
- (vii) India tried to activate those regional and international organisations that were not a part of alliances.

Or any other relevant point.

OR

Disintegration Soviet Union

- (i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions.
- (ii) Economic stagnation.
- (iii) Soviet resources were mainly used to maintain its nuclear and military arsenals.
- (iv) Awareness among Soviet people about the economic advancement of the West.
- (v) Stagnation in political and administrative fields.



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- (vi) The Communist Party was not answerable to the people.
 - (vii) Ordinary people were alienated from the government.
 - (viii) Poor administration, rampant corruption, inability to correct mistakes.
 - (ix) Lack of openness and centralisation of authority.
 - (x) Government lost popular backing
 - (xi) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within the Soviet republics.
 - (xii) Gorbachov's rule in reforming the economy and other reforms.

23 "The bedrock of contemporary U.S. power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.

OR

Analyse any three major factors responsible for evolving the European Union from an economic union to a political one.

Ans. (i) The U.S. today has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately.

(ii) No other power in the world can match the capability of the U.S. qualitatively or quantitatively.

(iii) The U.S. today spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined

Or any other relevant points

OR

Major Factors

(i) The European Union has its own flag, anthem founding date and currency.

(ii) The E.U. has tried to expand the areas of cooperation.

(iii) Many new countries especially from the erstwhile Soviet bloc have joined the E.U.

(iv) The E.U. has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.

(v) It has some form of common security policy in dealing with other nations.

24. Describe any three challenging global issues that can only be dealt with when everyone works together.

OR

What is meant by traditional notion of internal and external security ?

Ans. The various challenges that require collective global action are:

(i) Diseases/epidemics (Bird Flu, Ebola virus etc.)

(ii) Global Warming

(iii) Terrorism

(iv) Global Poverty

(v) Human Rights Violations

(Candidates to explain any three of the above or any other relevant point)

OR

1. Internal Security

- It is related to security within the country, i.e. internal law and order.
- Internal security is essential to face any external challenges.
- After World War II internal security was almost assured in most of the developed world.

Or any other relevant point

2. External Security

- Threat of war or military attack by another country.
- A country can prevent the attack, defend or surrender.
- Create a balance of power.



-
- Alliance building.

25. Analyse the impact on Sino-Indian relations since 1962 onwards.

OR

How far has India been successful in conducting its foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts ? Explain with the help of examples.

Ans. Sino-Indian Relations since 1962

- It took more than a decade for India-China to resume normal relations.
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the first top leader (the Foreign Minister) to visit China in 1979.
- Later, Rajiv Gandhi, then PM also visited China in 1988.
- Since then, the emphasis is more on improving relations and trade with China.
- Bilateral agreements have been signed on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology.
- Talks to resolve the boundary questions have continued without interruption and military-to-military cooperation is increasing.
- Indian and Chinese leaders and officials visit Beijing and New Delhi with greater frequency.
- Increasing transport & communication links/opening of border posts/adoption of similar policies in international economic institutions like WTO is helping to establish a more positive relationship.
- China was seen as contributing to the buildup of Pakistan's nuclear programme.
- China's military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to India's interest in South Asia.

(any six points)

OR

There were many international developments at the time India attained independence.

- Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India was also the Foreign Minister. He played an important role in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign



policy.

- Nehru wished to achieve our national goals through the policy of NAM.
- India's foreign policy favoured the dream of a peaceful world.
- It advocated the policy of NAM to reduce cold war tensions.
- India provided human resources to United Nations Peace Keeping Force.
- India did not join Super Power blocs.
- 1956, India protested against British action on the issue of Suez Canal.
- India did not take an independent stand in case of USSR mission on Hungary.
- Pakistan's alliance with US and India's leaning towards USSR, were the main points in deciding our foreign relations.
- India has always stood for Non-alignment and world peace.

26. Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India.

OR

Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress System after the Party's split in 1969.

Ans. Causes of confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary.

(i) Constitutional issue about the amendment to the Fundamental Rights.

(ii) Can the Parliament curtail the Right to Property by amending the constitution?

(iii) The Parliament amended and abridged the Fundamental Rights to implement DPSPs. But the Judiciary did not agree to this.

(iv) It is in the Keshvananda Bharti Case when the Judiciary asserted that the basic features of the constitution cannot be amended even by the Parliament.

(v) Filling up the vacancy of the Chief Justice of India by not appointing the senior most judge.

(vi) The climax of the confrontation was the ruling of the Allahabad High Court declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.



Or any other relevant development

OR

- Socialists credentials, Ten point programme, Nationalisation of Banks, Nationalisation of General Insurance, Pro-poor programmes.
- Land Reforms, Land Ceiling Act.
- GaribiHatao – Positive programme.
- Abolition of Privy Purse.
- Generation of a support base among the disadvantaged, landless Labourers, dalits, adivasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth.
- Results of the General Elections 1971 – Congress Victory.
- Victory in the Indo-Pak War 1971 – Indira Gandhi seen as the protector of the poor & the underprivileged but also as a strong nationalist leader.
- Sweeping through State Assembly Elections in 1972 by the Congress.
- With two successive election victories, one at the Center and the other at the State level, the dominance of the Congress was restored.
- Indira Gandhi had reinvented the party – It relied on the popularity of a supreme leader. It had a weak organizational structure and did not have many factions. She restored the Congress by changing the nature of the Congress itself.

27. Describe the external and internal disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial.

OR

Describe any three major developments that left a long lasting impact on the politics of India after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.

Ans. External Dispute

(i) Pakistan's claim on Kashmir.

(ii) Pakistan has illegally occupied part of Kashmir known as Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and calls it Azad Kashmir, which is part of India.

(iii) Training camps for militants in POK and support to militancy within J&K.



Internal Dispute

(i) Status of Kashmir within the Indian Union.

(ii) Special status of J&K under Article.370

(iii) Two views:

(a) People outside J&K believe that Article 370 does not allow full integration of the state with India.

(b) Within J&K people believe that the demand for plebisite has not been fulfilled, special status has been eroded, democracy not properly institutionalized as in the rest of India.

Or any other relevant point

OR

(i) End of Congress System.

(ii) Rise of OBC politics – Mandal Issues.

(iii) Demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992.

(iv) Rise of the BJP.

(v) Beginning of the Coalition Era / alliance politics.

(vi) Rise of regional parties as they played a role in the formation of coalitions at the Union Government level.

