

**Question Paper Foreign 2017 set 1**  
**CBSE Class 12 Pol Science**

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**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 answer 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. What is meant by ‘Shock Therapy’?**

**Ans.** The collapse of communism followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and the IMF is known as Shock Therapy.

**2. Why was ASEAN established?**

**Ans.** To accelerate the economic growth and through that ‘social progress and cultural development’ of South East Asian Nations.

**3. How far are the visa policies of developed countries justified with respect to the movement of people?**

**Ans.** Their Visa policies not only carefully guard their borders but also ensure that the citizens of other country cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.

**4. What does modernisation mean to the developing and underdeveloped countries?**

**Ans.** Modernisation for developing and underdeveloped countries means the growth,



material progress and scientific rationality.

**5. How far was the Government of India justified in passing the ‘Muslim Women Act, 1986’ that nullified the Supreme Court’s judgement in favour of Shah Bano?**

**Ans.** Students are free to give their answer with facts and logic.. Like – It was not a welcome step as many Muslim organisations, women associations and intellectuals opposed this action of the government and considered this step as an unnecessary concession to appease the Muslims.

**6. Mention the two ideologies which were involved in a major conflict during the Cold War era.**

**Ans.** (i) Capitalism

(ii) Communism/ socialism.

**7. Why did the people of two provinces of British India not know at all, even on the day of independence in 1947, whether they were a part of India or Pakistan? Also, mention the names of the provinces.**

**Ans.** Because the decision about the two states i.e. Punjab and Bengal could not be taken by the midnight of 14th and 15th of August, 1947. Hence people of these two states did not know about their fate. - Punjab and Bengal.

**8. Match the personalities given below in column ‘A’ with the statements/facts given in column ‘B’ to make them meaningful:**

| Column ‘A’          | Column ‘B’  |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) K. Kamaraj      | (i) First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party      |
| (b) V.V. Giri       | (ii) Introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in school                   |
| (c) Karpoori Thakur | (iii) Contested and won Presidential election as an independent |
| (d) Morarji Desai   | (iv) Strong opponent of the use of English language             |

**Ans.**

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| (a) | ii |
|     |    |

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| (b) | iii |
| (c) | iv  |
| (d) | i   |

**9. How far do you agree that the plural and secular culture of Jammu and Kashmir is still largely intact?**

**Ans.** Candidates are free to write their answer in favour or against the statement with appropriate argument and facts. For example – Plural and secular culture of J & K is still intact as most of the Hindu pilgrimages are supported by the Muslims – or It is not intact as most of the Hindus were forced to leave the valley due to the fear of terrorists and the separatists.

**10. Give any two examples to prove that the constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative.**

**Ans.** The Constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative –  
For example:

- Creation of many new states
- More than 100 Amendments in the constitutions to fulfil the aspiration and needs of the people and different regions.
- Even the Fundamental Rights have undergone a change. (for example) The Right to Property is no more a Fundamental Right.
- Regional aspirations are accommodated at the state level as well as at the central level (any two)

**11. State any four major steps taken by the Chinese leadership to end its political and economic isolation.**

**Ans.** (a) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972.

(b) Chinese premier Zhou Enlai proposed the modernisation in agriculture, industry, science and technology and military in 1973

(c) In 1978, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping announced the ‘open door’ policy and economic reforms.



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(d) China has established special economic zones (SEZs), where foreign investors could set up their enterprises.

(Any other relevant point)

**12. Distinguish between migrants and refugees. Why are both of them considered a new source of threat to security?**

**Ans.** Migrants are those who leave their home country for a better life, especially for better economic opportunities.

Refugees are there who are compelled to leave their home country due to situation of war, natural disaster or political persecution.

Both of them are considered a new source of threat to security because –

- (a) Both are burden on the economy
- (b) The problem of law and order arise
- (c) Both create international political frictions

**13. Why is technology considered to be a critical element of globalisation? Explain.**

**Ans.** Without technology – improved means of communication and transport – globalization would have not been possible.

- Inventions like telephone, internet and smart phone have reduced the physical distances and brought us closer.
- The flow of ideas, people, capital and commodities have also helped the process of globalization.
- Means of transport such as aeroplanes, fast moving trains and bullet trains have also reduced the physical gap between people.
- So technology is the important and critical element of globalization.

**14. Highlight the four major difficulties faced by both India and Pakistan due to the process of partition in 1947.**

**Ans.** (i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.



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(ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.

(iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.

(iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.

(Any other relevant point)

**15. Right from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group, how did Congress evolve as a social and ideological coalition?**

**Ans.** (a) Congress evolved from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century.

(b) It has transformed into a mass political party and subsequently dominated the political system of India.

(c) It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.

(d) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the political thought.

(Any other relevant point)

**16. Highlight any two lessons which we have learnt from the National Emergency imposed during the 1970s.**

**Ans.** Lessons learnt from emergency –

(1) It is very difficult to do away with democracy in India. It has become the part and parcel of our daily life and without democracy one is not able to lead a normal life.

(2) Freedom of Press is also very dear to people and no body should try to snatch it.

(3) Everybody became more aware about the fundamental rights and their importance.

(4) Weakness of the Constitution became evident and those weaknesses were plugged.

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(5) Any other point.

**17. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow:**

**Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.**

**The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.**

**(i) Name the two rival alliances.**

**(ii) Why were huge stocks of arms considered to be necessary to prevent war?**

**(iii) How could war occur in spite of restraints?**

**Ans. i)** USA led Western alliance (NATO)

USSR led Eastern alliance (WARSAW PACT)

**(ii)** Huge stocks of arms could create a fear for huge loss of property and mass destruction.

**(iii)** Due to provocation by any one member of the alliance or due to any misunderstanding between the rival factions.

**18. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow:**

**In spite of the ongoing conflicts in this country of South Asia, it has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. This country was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy and it has had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war. Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.**

**(i) Which country has been referred to in this passage?**

**(ii) Identify the two most important achievements of the country referred to in this**



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passage.

**(iii) What was the nature of the civil war and the internal conflicts of this country?**

**Ans.** (i) Sri Lanka

(ii) (a) Sri Lanka has achieved considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development.

(b) It has successfully controlled the growth rate of its population.

(iii) (i) The ethnic conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhallas.

(ii) LTTE was at war against Sri Lankan army.

19. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow:  
**Sarar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups.**

**(i) What form of agitation did the protests against the dam take?**

**(ii) Why have benefits like flood and drought control been called as subsidiary benefits?**

**(iii) Since 245 villages were expected to get submerged, how far is the construction of the dams justified?**

**Ans.**

(i) It was a popular non-political movement.

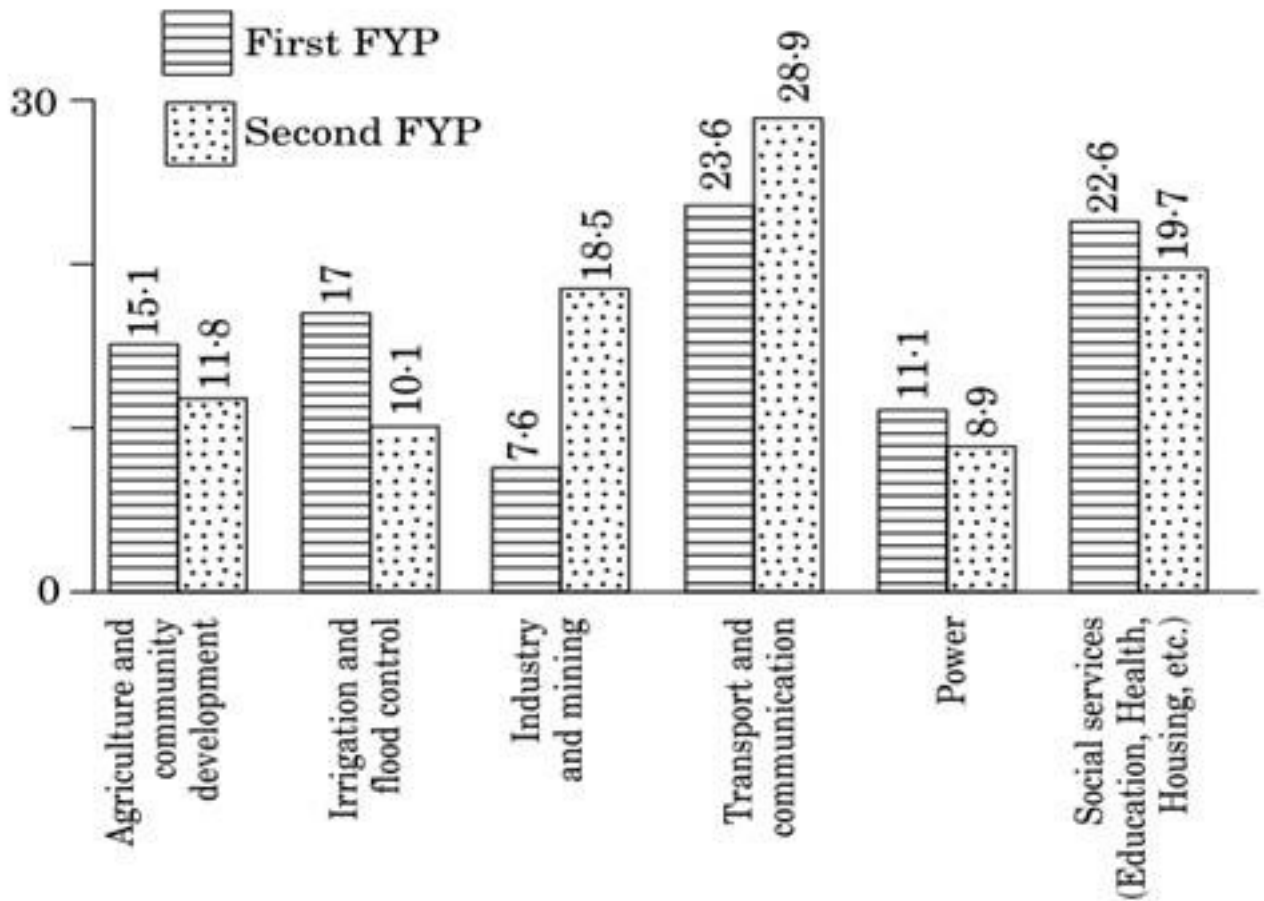
(ii) Flood and drought control were considered subsidiary benefits because the main benefits



were the availability of drinking water, water for irrigation, increase in generation of electricity and agricultural production.

(iii) See the original.

20. Study the bar graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:



(i) Identify the major head from the above graph which has been allocated the maximum funds under the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) Which area was allocated the minimum funds under the First Five Year Plan and why?

(iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects?

Ans. (iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects?

(i) Transport and communication.





**(ii) Industry and mining; the First Five Year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.**

**(iii) In the First Five Year Plan allocation under the head of Agriculture and community development as well as Irrigation and flood control was more than any other head. It shows that more emphasis was laid on agriculture and related subjects.**

**Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:**

**(20.1) What is meant by decentralized planning?**

**(20.2) Mention any two advantages of public sector.**

**(20.3) Highlight any two benefits of the mixed economy adopted by India.**

**Ans.** (i) When the planning for development is done at different level, it is called decentralized planning.

(ii) (a) Investment could be made in heavy industries, which required huge capital.

(b) Public sector could establish the production units in different areas as per the need of development for those areas.

(c) To balance the development of different regions.

(iii)

- It allowed both the sectors to work for heavy and small industries.
- It was a democratic approach
- Private sector also found its role and growth.

**21. In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown by A, B, C, D and With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table in your answer-book:**

| Sr. No. of the information used | Related Alphabet | Name of the country |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|

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|       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| (i)   |  |  |
| (ii)  |  |  |
| (iii) |  |  |
| (iv)  |  |  |
| (v)   |  |  |

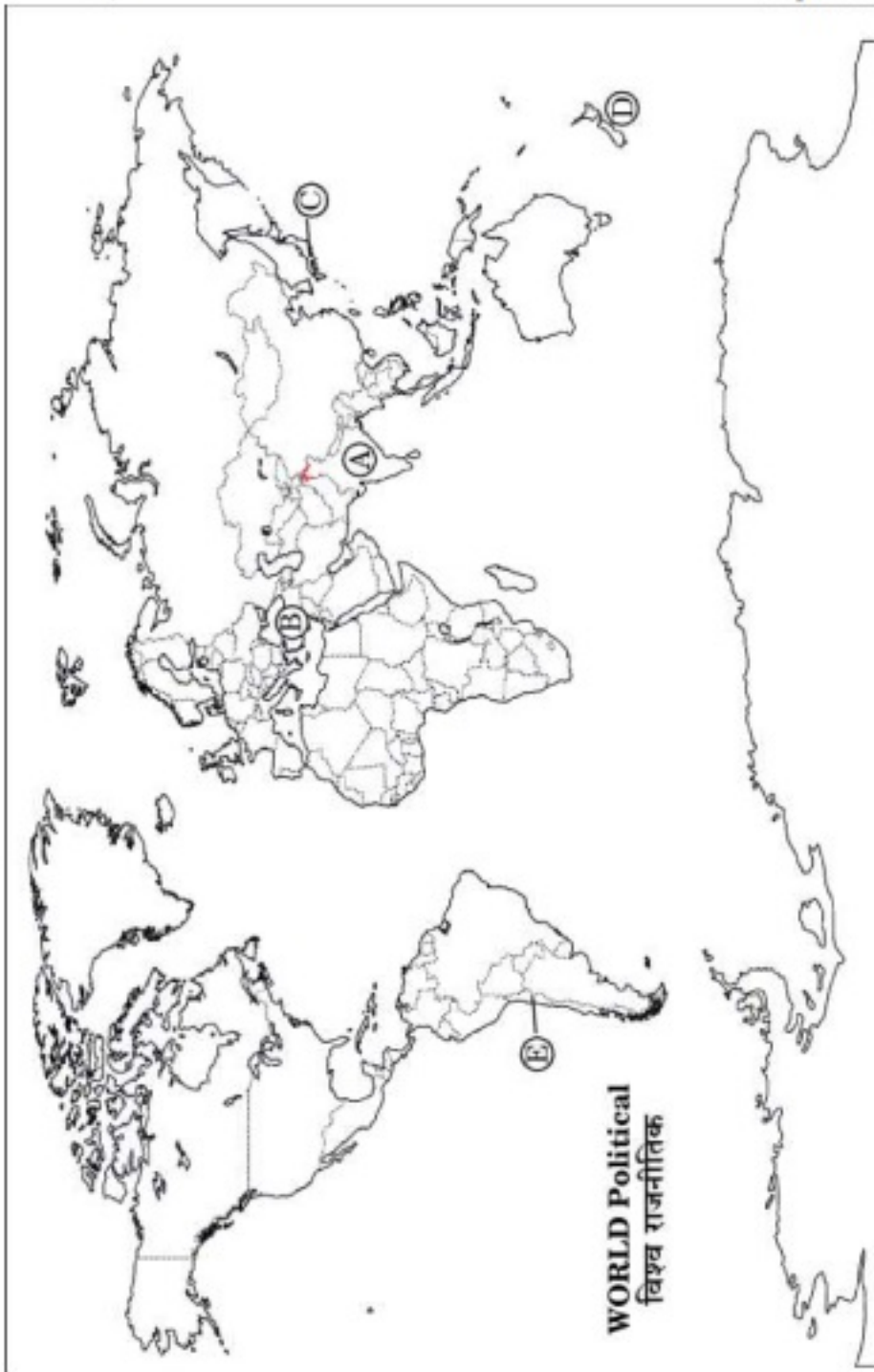
**(i) This island country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians.**

**(ii) The country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in 1987.**

**(iii) This country is facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphrates river.**

**(iv) About ten lakh Mapuche indigenous people live in this country.**

**(v) Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribes.**



Ans.

| Sr. No. of the information used | Related Alphabet | Name of the country |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (i)                             | D                | New Zealand         |

|       |   |        |
|-------|---|--------|
| (ii)  | C | Japan  |
| (iii) | B | Turkey |
| (iv)  | E | Chile  |
| (v)   | A | India  |

**Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 2:

(21.1) Who are called indigenous people?

(21.2) Name any two tribes of indigenous people and the countries where they live.

(21.3) What is the main demand of the indigenous people all over the world?

Ans. (i) According to the U.N. indigenous people comprise of the descendants of the people who inhabited the present territory of a country before others came to occupy them.

| Tribals    | Country               |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Mapuche    | Chile                 |
| Polynesia  | Australia/New Zealand |
| Melanesian | Australia/New Zealand |

Or any other

(iii) Their main demand is for the admission of indigenous people in the world community as equals.

**22. How were the smaller states helpful to the Super Powers as their allies during the Cold War? Explain.**

**OR**

**Highlight any six negative features of the Soviet System in the erstwhile USSR.**

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**Ans.** (i) They are helpful in providing vital resources such as oil and minerals.

(ii) They provide territories from where the Superpowers can launch their weapons and troops.

(iii) They provide locations from where they could spy on each other.

(iv) Economic support, in that many small allies together could help and pay for the military expenses.

(Any three to be explained)

**OR**

Negative features of the soviet system:

(i) More importance was given to the state and communist party.

(ii) No other political party or the opposition party was allowed under the system.

(iii) The system was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.

(iv) It lacks of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech.

(v) Most of the institutions of Soviet State needed reforms.

(vi) The Party refused to recognize the urge of people from different republics.

(vii) Rivalry with the U.S. proved to be over expensive.

Or Any other negative feature (Any six)

**23. Assess the U.S. hegemony as a soft power.**

**OR**

**Assess any three major factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.**

**Ans.** The U.S. hegemony as a Soft Power

- The U.S. hegemony in the world today is based not only on its military power and economic power but also on its cultural dominance.



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- America is the most powerful country in the world and can manage to win the consent of various countries.
  - People in other countries get so used to hegemony that we hardly notice it. America is the most powerful culture on the earth.
  - A pair of blue jeans from the U.S. has become a common wear now. A few years back, it was considered a dream in the Soviet Union to wear a pair of jeans. It depicts the strength of US as a soft power.
  - During the cold war period, the two Super Powers were great rivals in hard power, but as a soft power, the U.S. has always excelled.

Or any other relevant point.

**OR**

Factor's responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy

- (i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
- (ii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology and military.
- (iii) Economic reforms and open door policy was adopted.
- (iv) Privatisation of agriculture and industry.
- (v) Establishing of SEZs.

Or any other relevant point

**24. Describe the two basic kinds of reforms on which almost everyone agrees that they must be introduced in the U.N. after the Cold War.**

**OR**

**What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security.**

**Ans.** Two basic kinds of reforms on which almost every one agreed to introduce in the U.N.

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after the cold war were

- (i) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes; reform in the working of UN Security Council, number of permanent and Nonpermanent members, to increase the number of members of Security council
- (ii) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organization.

Organisation should play a greater and effective role in peace and security missions, to work for development and work for health, education, environment, population control, human rights, gender and social justice.

**OR**

Traditional notion of external security is related to danger of military threats for another country components of external security –

- (i) Self defence
- (ii) Preventing war
- (iii) Balance of power

(Any two to be explained)

**25. Evaluate India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964 under Jawaharlal Nehru.**

**OR**

**How did the political leadership of India affect its foreign policy? Explain with the help of examples from India.**

**Ans.** India's foreign policy under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was very successful and beneficial for the country. The policy of -

- (i) Non-alignment
- (ii) To remain equidistant from both the super powers
- (iii) Panchsheel



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(iv) Afro – Asian unity

Was welcome – but in 1962 when China attacked the borders of India – it was felt that the foreign policy of India failed and the country was in a critical condition. Every body was critical of the foreign policy but if we look at the holistic aspect of policy – it did help the country to progress and to have benefits from both the super powers.

**OR**

India's foreign policy earned the consent of most of the leaders belonging to different political parties. No major shift in the foreign policy of India is evident. The policy adopted by Pt. Nehru was retained by Shastri ji & Indira Gandhi except that the India started to enrich its stock of weapons and worked to safeguards its borders. Even the leaders of Janta party like Atal Bihari Vajpayee also continued to toe the same line. Good and peaceful relations with the neighbours is the main point of this policy which is still respected.

- Having independent Foreign policy and not joining any power bloc is still respected.

- Friendship with Russia (USSR) is still given importance even by BJP leaders.

**26. Analyse the circumstances which are said to be responsible for the imposition of Emergency in India on 25th June, 1975. In your opinion, how far was this imposition justified?**

**OR**

**Examine the significant changes that India underwent after the Lok Sabha elections of 1967.**

**Ans.** Circumstances responsible for imposition of emergency in 1975 –

(i) Bangladesh war had put heavy economic burden on the economy of India.

(ii) Rising prices of the essential commodities.

(iii) Gujrat and Bihar movements and leadership of the Jai ParkashNarain.

(iv) Railway strike





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(v) Growing unrest among the ordinary people.

(vi) Any other

(Any four)

The candidate may write in favour of emergency or against the emergency.

Both view points should be given marks on the basis of logic and arguments given by the candidates.

For example one may write that imposition of emergency was not justified – as these type of agitations are expected in a democracy. Basically it was a move to remain in power.

**OR**

Significant changes –

(i) Sharp rise in military expenditure.

(ii) Failure of monsoons led to price rise.

(iii) Congress party faced a debacle in many a states.

(iv) Regional parties started to come in the fore front.

(v) Opposition parties joined hands to form a front against Congress.

(vi) Congress split in two parts.

(vii) Indira Gandhi became the sole leader of the Congress party which advocated 'GaribiHatao' and took some socialist measures.

(viii) Congress party underwent a change and the leader became more important than the ideology.

(ix) Any other

**27. Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in India.**

**OR**



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**What is meant by 'Era of Coalition' in India? What circumstances led to this change and how?**

**Ans. Advantages of the Democratic Approach:**

- (i) It allows political expression to the regional aspirations and does not look upon it as anti-national.
- (ii) It allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity.
- (iii) Regional aspirations get strengthened.
- (iv) This also helps the regional issues to get recognition and importance in decision making.
- (v) Some time the regional aspirations may overshadow the national interest, but it is good for the unity and development.
- (vi) In spite of differences this leads to unity in diversity

**OR**

**Era of Coalitions**

After 1989, the emergence of several political parties was in such a way that no single party secured a clean majority in the Lok Sabha and therefore the era of coalition govt. started at the centre.

This change came due to the following reasons –

(i) In the election in 1989 the ruling party 'Congress party' was defeated.

But no party got the majority of seats to form the Govt.

(ii) The Congress Party decided to sit in the opposition.

(iii) The National Front an alliance of Janta Party decided to form the Govt. with help of two important parties i.e. BJP and the Left Front.

(iv) Although the BJP and the Left Front did not join the Govt., they supported the National Front led by V.P. Singh from outside.

Or any other relevant answer.