CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2023 - Set 59/2/2

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into five sections – Sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) In Section A – Question number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions.

(iv) In Section B – Question number 13 to 18 are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 50 words.

(v) In Section C – Question number 19 to 23 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(vi) In Section D – Question number 24 to 26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions.

(vii) In Section E – Question number 27 to 30 are also Long Answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170 words.

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

(ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation?

(A) Globalisation is westernization.
(B) Globalisation is industrialization.
(C) Globalisation is economic growth.
(D) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

2. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common?

(A) Antarctica
(B) Ocean floor
(C) Outer space
(D) Forests

3. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security?

(A) Attack by a neighbouring country
(B) Spread of any pandemic disease
(C) Global warming
(D) Spread of terrorism

4. The main objective of United Nations is to _____

(A) prevent manufacture of war weapons.
(B) prevent international conflicts.
(C) prevent industrialisation.
(D) prevent spread of refugees.

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

(A) Operation Desert Storm
(B) Operation Iraqi Freedom
(C) Operation Infinite Reach
(D) Operation Enduring Freedom

6. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union?

(A) Ukraine
(B) Georgia
(C) Italy
(D) Estonia

7. Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time?

(A) Karpoori Thakur
(B) B.P. Mandal
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Mayawati

8. Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.

(ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.

(iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.

(iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister. Choose the correct option:

(A) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

9. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?

(A) Morarji Desai
(B) Jayaprakash Narain
(C) George Fernandes
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

10. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options. Assertion (A): In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split. Reason (R): Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi. Options:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

11. Planning Commission was set up by _____.

(A) Constitution of India
(B) President of India
(C) a resolution of Government of India
(D) the Constituent Assembly

12. Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India?

(A) Abdul Gaffar Khan
(B) Muslim League
(C) British Government
(D) Congress Party

Section B

13. Explain the notion of non-traditional security.

14. Name any four organs of United Nations.

15. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.

16. Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.

17. State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.

18. Highlight the speciality of India - Nepal relations.

Section C

19. Highlight any four changes that occured in the world politics after the end of Cold War.

20. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.

21. "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples.

22. "Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.

23. How was the dominance of Congress Party in India different from the dominance of one party in other countries? Explain with any two examples.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this, Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.

24(i). In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests?

(A) 1971 (B) 1985

(C) 1992 (D) 1998

24(ii). Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.

(A) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (B) Shimla Agreement

(C) Panchsheel Agreement (D) Indus waters Treaty

24(iii). In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for _____

(A) peaceful purpose. (B) making atomic bombs.

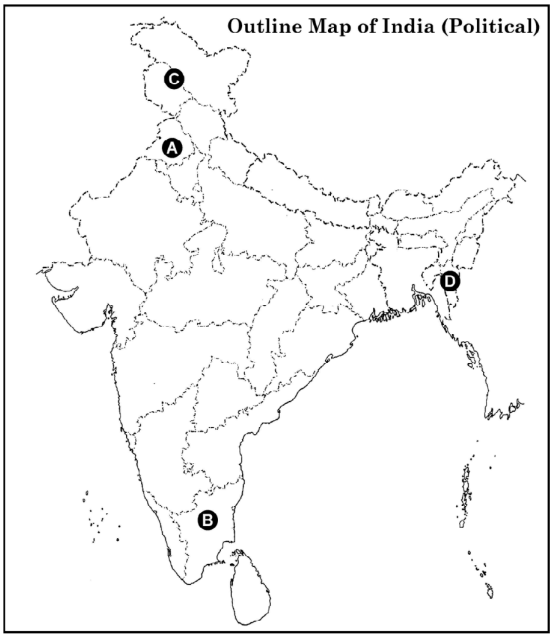
(C) competing with the super powers. (D) ensuring its security.

24(iv). Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme?

(A) C.V. Raman (B) Homi J. Bhabha

(C) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (D) K. Kasturirangan

25.



In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the format that follows:

Answer format: serial number of the information used, concerned alphabet in the map, and name of the state.

Information no.	Map letter	State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(i) The state which has been bifurcated in two Union Territories recently.

(ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord was signed.

(iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged.

(iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.

25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

(i) Article 370 has been abolished from which State?

(ii) In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated?

(iii) Which State was created on language basis in 1966?

(iv) In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement?

26.



Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:

26(i). To which country are these two cartoons related?

(A) Japan
(B) Vietnam
(C) South Korea
(D) China

26(ii). Red Book is related to which ideology?

(A) Capitalism
(B) Communism
(C) Humanism
(D) Terrorism

26(iii). What does the 'Red Power Tie' depict?

(A) Negation of communism
(B) Acceptance of Capitalism
(C) Coordination of communism with Capitalism
(D) Negation of Capitalism

26(iv). What is the difference between 'then' and 'now' as per the cartoon?

(A) 'Rigidity' has increased now in the ideology of 'then'
(B) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'.
(C) The leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different political parties.
(D) The Leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations.

26-VI1. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India?

(A) Liberalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Capitalism
(D) Communism

26-VI2. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China?

(A) Privatisation of industries was done.
(B) China ended its political and economic isolation.
(C) Special economic zones were established.
(D) Privatisation of agriculture was done.

26-VI3. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Which one of the following statements is true about China?

(A) It is a republic
(B) It is a monarchy
(C) It has multiparty system
(D) It has a coalition government

26-VI4. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China?

(A) The Great Wall
(B) Dragon
(C) Bicycle
(D) Rising Sun

Section E

27(a). Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.

OR

27(b). Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.

28(a). Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

28(b). Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.

29(a). Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

29(b). Analyse any three reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975.

30(a). Assess the relations between India and China by giving any three reasons for tension between the two.

OR

30(b). Evaluate the pro-democracy struggle of the people in Nepal on the basis of any three happenings.

- End of Question Paper -