CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2023 - Set 59/3/1

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) This question paper is divided into five sections Section A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) In Section A Questions no. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying 1 mark each.

(iv) In Section B Questions no. 13 to 18 are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.

(v) In Section C Questions no. 19 to 23 are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(vi) In Section D Questions no. 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions.

(vii) In Section E Questions no. 27 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words each.

(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. In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency?

(A) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Gujarat and Karnataka
(C) Orissa and Assam
(D) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

2. Which one of the following statements is not an objective of BRICS?

(A) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states
(B) Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states
(C) To establish a more equitable and fair world
(D) To promote peace and security

3. Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India?

(A) Rajeev Gandhi
(B) Manmohan Singh
(C) V.P. Singh
(D) H.D. Deve Gowda

4. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Establishment of SAARC (ii) Establishment of European Union (iii) Establishment of ASEAN (iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China Choose the correct option:

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

5. Two statements are given below - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. Assertion (A): South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system. Reason (R): Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

6. Two statements are given below - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. Assertion (A): India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT. Reason (R): These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

7. Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.

(A) Afghanistan

(B) India

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Nepal

8. Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975?

(A) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

(B) Communist Party of India (M)

(C) Bharatiya Lok Dal

(D) Socialist Party

9. In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between _____ to bring normalcy in Punjab.

(A) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal

(B) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal

(C) Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal

(D) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal

10. Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China. (i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds. (ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949. (iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory. (iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved. Select the correct option:

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (iii) and (iv) only

(C) (i) and (ii) only

(D) (i) and (iii) only

11. Which of the following are the common features for both, the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog? (i) Both are non-constitutional bodies. (ii) Both have significant roles of states. (iii) Both have the Prime Minister as chairperson. (iv) Both have the power to allocate funds. Choose the correct options:

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (ii) and (iii) only

(C) (i) and (iv) only

(D) (i) and (iii) only

12. Which one of the following Princely States initially opposed joining the Indian Union?

(A) Baroda

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Mysore

(D) Gwalior

Section B

13. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

14. Why was the period of India's first nuclear test a difficult period in its domestic politics? Explain.

15. State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog.

16. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

17. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

18. Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

Section C

19. Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

20. Highlight any two reasons of the separatist movement in Mizoram.

21. Analyse the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.

22. Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.

23. Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.

24(i). Who was the main architect of India's foreign policy?

(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Patel

24(ii). Which one of the following is an objective of India's foreign policy?

(A) To pursue its national interest
(B) To preserve democracy
(C) To strengthen its Armed forces
(D) To become a superpower

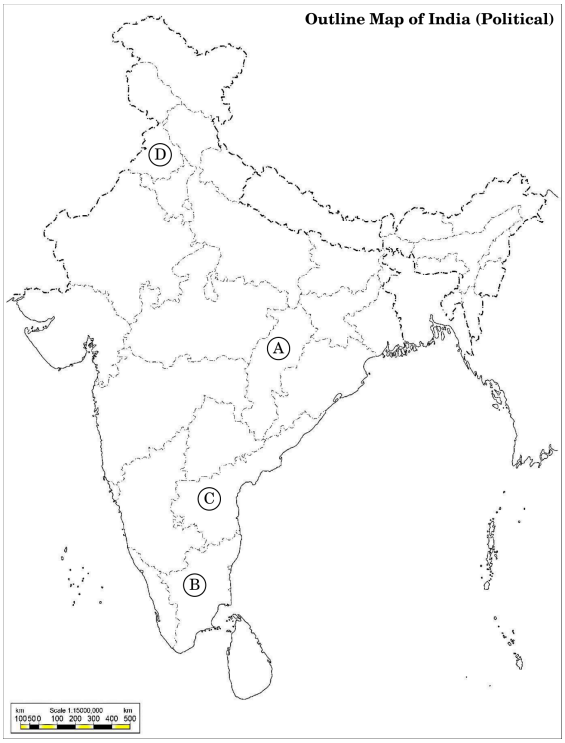
24(iii). Non-alignment means _____.

(A) to remain neutral
(B) non-interference
(C) to remain isolated
(D) not joining any power bloc

24(iv). Who believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?

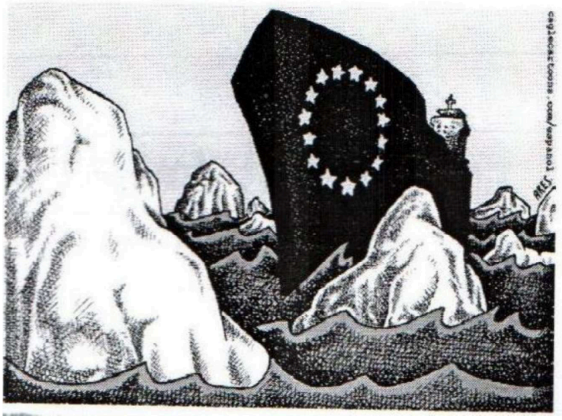
(A) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(B) Swatantra Party
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) All of the above

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 following format (table with columns: Serial number of the information used | Concerned alphabet in the map | Name of the State): (i) The State which was called 'Madras' at the time of Independence. (ii) The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development. (iii) The State which was partitioned in 1947. (iv) The first State created in 1952.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Which two States were created by dividing 'Bombay' State? (ii) What is the present name of former 'Madras' State? (iii) Uttarakhand was carved out of which State? (iv) Name the State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



26(i). The above cartoon is related to which organisation?

(A) ASEAN
(B) European Union
(C) SAARC
(D) BRICS

26(ii). The above cartoon is about which one of the following?

(A) Global warming
(B) Failure to make a trade agreement
(C) Failure to draft a common constitution
(D) Failure to protect the environment

26(iii). What does the circle of stars shown in the cartoon represent?

(A) Member-states of the organisation
(B) Unity of the organisation
(C) Success of the organisation
(D) Composition of the organisation

26(iv). In which year was the organisation related to the cartoon established?

(A) 1967
(B) 1985
(C) 1992
(D) 2006

26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan? (a) Council of Europe (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (c) European Community (d) European Economic Community (ii) Which two countries have resisted to adopt Maastricht Treaty? (a) Bulgaria, Romania (b) Britain, France (c) Denmark, Sweden (d) Poland, Finland (iii) China adopted the 'open door' policy to improve its economy in which year? (a) 1975 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979 (iv) Which set of five countries were the founders of ASEAN? (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei (c) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei (d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand

Section E

27(a). Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.

OR

27(b). Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.

28(a). Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.

OR

28(b). Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.

29(a). How is 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries? Analyse with the help of examples.

OR

29(b). Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party.

30(a). Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.

OR

30(b). Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

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