CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2023 - Set 59/4/2

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) 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. Which of these statements about the political decisions taken after independence related to development are correct? (i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social-economic justice. (ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers. (iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice. (iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval. Choose the correct option:

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

2. Which one of the following statements about the Second Five Year Plan is not correct?

(A) It was drafted by some leading industrialists.
(B) It stressed on the development of heavy industries.
(C) Its time period was 1956 - 61.
(D) It wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.

3. Which among the following is a threat to non-traditional security?

(A) War
(B) Manufacturing of weapons
(C) Terrorism
(D) Internal disturbances

4. From the following statements about India's Nuclear Policy, choose the correct statement(s): (i) India's nuclear programme was started in the late 1940s. (ii) Nehru was against nuclear weapons and pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. (iii) India was in support of the NPT at the time of its adoption but its indefinite expansion plan forced India to change its stand. Choose the correct option:

(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) Only (i)
(C) Only (iii)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

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): The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Reason (R): The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.

(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): There was a large-scale migration of refugees into India during the 1971 war with Pakistan. Reason (R): Pakistan had planned the migration to disturb the Indian economy.

(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. Which Chinese leader paid an official visit to India in 1956?

(A) Hua Guofeng

(B) Zhao Ziyang

(C) Zhou Enlai

(D) Li Peng

8. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Split in Congress Party (ii) Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi (iii) Fifth General Elections (iv) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister Choose the correct option:

(A) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

(B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

9. Which of the following statements about the 'Arab Spring' are not correct? (i) It began in 2008. (ii) The struggle was against terrorism and pollution. (iii) It raised its voice against corruption and unemployment. (iv) It was basically a demand for democracy. Select the correct option:

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (iii) and (iv) only

(C) (i) and (ii) only

(D) (i) and (iii) only

10. A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis is known as _____.

(A) Confidence-Building Measures

(B) Arms Control

(C) Alliance

(D) Disarmament

11. Who became the Prime Minister of India after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964?

(A) Jagjivan Ram

(B) Morarji Desai

(C) Indira Gandhi

(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

12. Which one of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?

(A) India

(B) Nepal

(C) Sri Lanka

(D) China

Section B

13. Give any two arguments to justify India's policy of Non-alignment.

14. Highlight any two functions of UNICEF which make it a significant part of the United Nations.

15. Suggest any two measures to strengthen India's traditional security.

16. Explain any two reasons for the victory of Congress in the Southern States in the general election of 1977.

17. Evaluate any two functions of NITI Aayog.

18. Why is it necessary for coalition governments to accommodate and aggregate variety of interests? Explain.

Section C

19. "India's impressive technological growth in recent years has made the country an attractive partner of US." Support the statement giving any four examples.

20. Analyse any two developments of the recent years in Jammu and Kashmir.

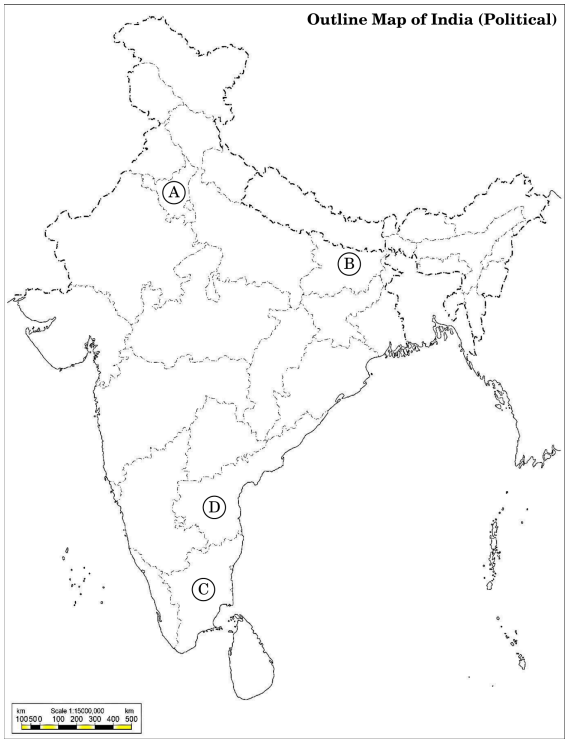
21. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Support the statement with two arguments.

22. What is meant by 'Veto Power'? Name any four countries that enjoy veto power.

23. Examine any two main reasons which led to the mid-term elections in India in 1980.

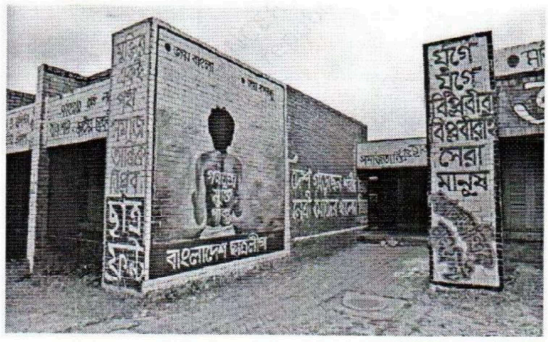
Section D

24. 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 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: Sr. no. of the information used | Concerned alphabet in the map | Name of the State): (i) The State related to V.V. Giri, the former President of India. (ii) The State related to the Congress leader, K. Kamaraj. (iii) The State from where the phrase, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" originated. (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 - 1967.



24-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Name the State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri. (ii) Name the State to which the Congress leader K. Kamaraj belonged. (iii) Name the State from where the famous phrase, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" originated. (iv) Which State faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 - 67?

25. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



25(i). The given picture belongs to which one of the following countries?

(A) Myanmar (B) Nepal
(C) Bangladesh (D) Sri Lanka

25(ii). The memorial shown in the picture is located at which one of the following places?

(A) Shantiniketan
(B) Calcutta University
(C) Burma University
(D) Dhaka University

25(iii). When did the incident related to the picture happen?

(A) 1950
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1987

25(iv). Which military ruler was the cause for this memorial?

(A) General Musharraf
(B) Lt. General H.M. Ershad
(C) Ziaur Rahman
(D) Zia-ul-Haq

25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Which country is Bhutan's biggest source of developmental aid? (a) USA (b) Russia (c) India (d) China (ii) A landlocked country of South Asia is: (a) Maldives (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan (iii) In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders? (a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed (c) General Yahya khan (d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad (iv) The Seven Party Alliance is related to which country? (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal (c) India (d) Pakistan

26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, the partition on religious basis had taken place. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation.

26(i). At the time of partition, which one of the following States was divided on the basis of religious majority?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Gujarat
(C) Bengal
(D) Jammu and Kashmir

26(ii). Which one of the following Princely States was the first to announce to remain independent and not to join the Union of India?

(A) Hyderabad
(B) Manipur
(C) Junagarh
(D) Travancore

26(iii). Why was the Muslim League formed?

(A) To propose 'two-nation theory'
(B) To form a new nation named Pakistan
(C) To prepare the constitution of Pakistan
(D) To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India

26(iv). What was the stand of the Interim Indian Government on partition?

(A) It was against partition.
(B) It wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.
(C) It wanted India to become a Hindu nation.
(D) It was in favour of treating people on religious basis.

Section E

27(a). Highlight any three environmental concerns significant to global politics.

OR

27(b). Highlight any three international environmental movements and their importance.

28(a). Evaluate the role of ASEAN in the contemporary world.

OR

28(b). "In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China has received the benefits of economic reforms." Support the statement with three arguments.

29(a). Analyse the objectives of the "Operation Iraqi Freedom" and its outcomes.

OR

29(b). Analyse any three consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

30(a). Highlight any three major developments that took place in Indian politics during NDA III and NDA IV.

OR

30(b). Highlight any three points of consensus that emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha Elections, 2004.

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