CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2023 - Set 59/4/3

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

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

2. Which one of the following statements about NITI Aayog is correct?

(A) NITI Aayog was formed on 25th January, 2015.
(B) It comes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
(C) Its full form is 'New Institute for Transforming India'.
(D) It acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism.

3. 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

4. From the following statements about India's Non-Alignment Policy, choose the correct ones: (i) Nehru was the co-founder of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). (ii) Bandung Conference led to the establishment of NAM. (iii) India advocated the policy of NAM because it wanted to keep away from the military alliances. Choose the correct option:

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (ii)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (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): 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.

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): Gorbachev's decision to normalize relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that no one anticipated. Reason (R): The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc, had started to support Gorbachev in his every decision.

(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. Who among the following initiated the nuclear programme in India?

(A) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

(B) C. Srinivasan

(C) Homi J. Bhabha

(D) Vikram Sarabhai

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. 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

11. After which general election did the Congress Party lose its dominance for the first time at the Centre?

(A) Third general election

(B) Fourth general election

(C) Fifth general election

(D) Sixth general election

12. Who was the first military ruler of Pakistan?

(A) Yahya Khan

(B) Ayub Khan

(C) Ziaur Rahman

(D) General Musharraf

Section B

13. Analyse India's policy of Non-alignment.

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

15. Name any four agencies of the United Nations.

16. Evaluate any two functions of NITI Aayog.

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

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

Section C

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

20. In August 2019, Article 370 was abrogated from the Indian Constitution. Highlight any four effects of this change.

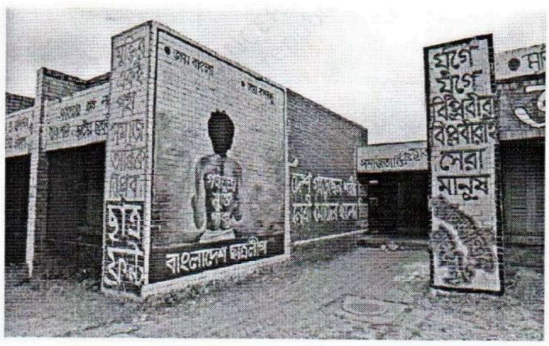
21. "India's impressive technological growth in recent years has made the country an attractive partner of US." Support the statement giving any four examples.

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

23. Why is Emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics? Analyse any four reasons.

Section D

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



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

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

24(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

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

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

24(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

24-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

25. 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.

25(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

25(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

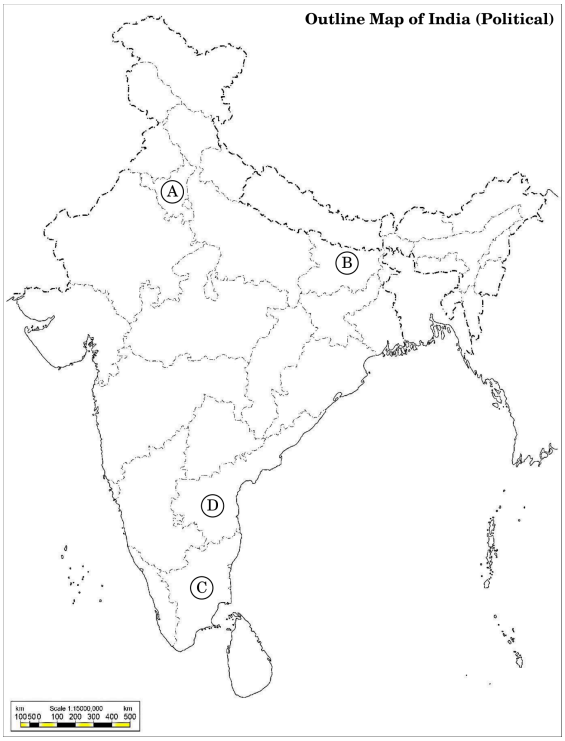
25(iii). Why was the Muslim League formed?

(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

25(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.

26. 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.



26-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?

Section E

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

OR

27(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.

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

OR

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

29(a). Highlight any four features of the Soviet system in the erstwhile USSR.

OR

29(b). "The transition from Communism to Capitalism in Pre-Soviet Republics was not a smooth one." Support the statement with the help of any three arguments.

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

OR

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

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