CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2023 - Set 59/5/2

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. In the questions (1 & 2) 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): The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World. Reason (R): After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations. Options:

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

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

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

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

2. In the questions (1 & 2) 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): During constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and responsive system of government. Reason (R): The King with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. Options:

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

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

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

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

3. When was Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir abolished?

(A) 26 January, 2019

(B) 15 August, 2019

(C) 9 August, 2019

(D) 19 August, 2019

4. For how many years are the non-permanent members of UN Security Council elected?

(A) One year

(B) Two years

(C) Three years

(D) Five years

5. Which one of the following is not the objective of NITI Aayog?

(A) To provide strategic input to the development process of India.

(B) To serve as a Think Tank of the Union government.

(C) To arrange funds for the developmental programmes.

(D) To put an end to the tardy implementation of the policies.

6. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

(i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister.

(ii) Tashkent Agreement

(iii) The fourth General Elections.

(iv) Election of V.V. Giri as the President of India. Choose the correct option:

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

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

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

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

7. Which among the following statements about the 'Bombay Plan' is incorrect?

(A) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.
(B) It supported state ownership of industry.
(C) It was made by some leading industrialists.
(D) It strongly supported the idea of planning.

8. Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct?

(A) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work in the other country without Visa.
(B) India shares the river water from Nepal.
(C) Both countries have democratic form of government.
(D) Nepal always follows the policies of India.

9. Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries.

(A) For the welfare of the underprivileged people.
(B) To increase their own assets and earn profits.
(C) For the benefit of other countries.
(D) To provide financial support to the developing countries.

10. The decade of _____ was the period of 'Second Democratic Upsurge' in India.

(A) 1960s
(B) 1970s
(C) 1980s
(D) 1990s

11. Who among the following was the main leader of Dravid Movement?

(A) K. Kamraj
(B) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker
(C) K. Karunanidhi
(D) C. Annadurai

12. Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term from among the following:
_____ means the progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the need of future generation.

(A) Global commons
(B) Development without destruction
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Politics of developed nations

Section B

13. "The South Asian experience of democracy has expanded the global imagination of democracy." Justify the statement.

14. Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? Explain any two reasons.

15. Analyse the role played by India to help the Tibetan refugees to settle down.

16. Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO).

17. Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan.

18. Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government.

Section C

19. Evaluate Sardar Patel's role in the integration of princely states with Indian Union.

20. Why were the fifth general elections held one year earlier in 1971 instead of 1972? Explain any two reasons.

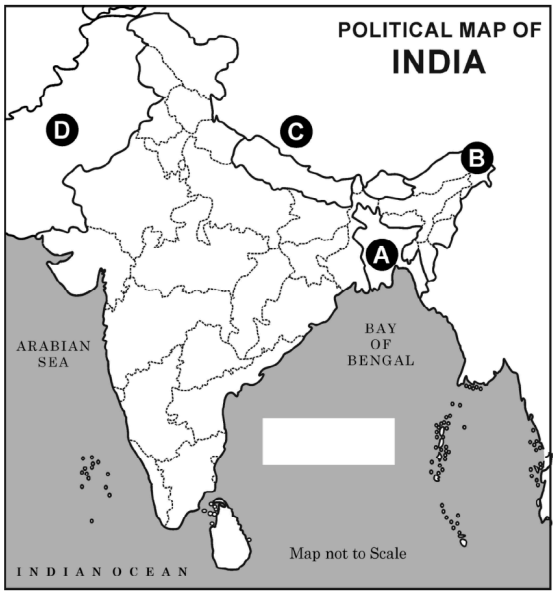
21. Highlight any two international movements against the environmental degradation.

22. Assess any two steps taken by Union Government in response to the demand of autonomy raised by people in most of the regions of North East.

23. "The 'Arab Spring' was the people's revolution against injustice." Support the statement with any two examples.

Section D

24.



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

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

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

(i) The country with which India fought a battle in 1962.

(ii) The country with which India has a dispute on Kashmir.

(iii) The country which came into existence after the 1971 war.

(iv) The Indian state which shares its border with China.

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

(i) Name the country with which India fought a battle in 1962.

(ii) With which country did India have conflict over Kashmir issue since independence?

(iii) Name the country related to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

(iv) Which Indian state in the North East shares its border with China?

25.



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

25(i). The soldier shown in the cartoon belongs to which one of the following countries?

(A) USSR (B) USA

(C) Iraq (D) Iran

25(ii). In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi freedom'?

(A) 1993 (B) 2000

(C) 2003 (D) 2008

25(iii). Which one of the following countries shown on the cartoon is a 'Gulf country'?

(A) Iran
(B) Kazakhstan
(C) Pakistan
(D) Oman

25(iv). The First Gulf War is also known as _____.

(A) Smart War
(B) Operation Liberation
(C) Computer War
(D) Operation Enduring Freedom

25-VI1. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Which one of the following is a Gulf country?

(A) Iran
(B) Pakistan
(C) Oman
(D) Kazakhstan

25-VI2. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'?

(A) 1995
(B) 1999
(C) 2003
(D) 2007

25-VI3. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: What is the full form of WMD?

(A) Weapons of minimum destruction
(B) Weapons of mass destruction
(C) Weapons of maximum destruction
(D) Weapons of most destruction

25-VI4. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: The First Gulf War is known as -

(A) Smart War
(B) Operation Liberation
(C) Computer War
(D) Operation Enduring Freedom

26. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds - ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

26(i). 'Worldwide interconnectedness' is also known as _____.

(A) Globalisation
(B) Liberalisation
(C) Socialisation
(D) Privatisation

26(ii). Dimensions of globalisation are _____.

(A) political, social and spiritual
(B) social, economic and geographical
(C) political, economic and environmental
(D) political, social and economic

26(iii). Which among the following increases economic activities?

(A) Decline in employment
(B) Increase in the index of poverty
(C) Strong global economic growth
(D) Great decline in the trade

26(iv). Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation?

(A) The power of the states has increased.
(B) New trade barriers have been imposed.
(C) Choice of the customer has increased.
(D) It has given a boost to local industries.

Section E

27(a). Explain the three main pillars of the ASEAN Community along with one objective of each.

OR

27(b). Explain any three steps taken by China to grow its economy.

28(a). How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs)? Analyse.

OR

28(b). Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) in Indian Politics.

29(a). Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the help of any two examples.

OR

29(b). Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

30(a). Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered the most controversial episode in Indian politics? Highlight any three reasons.

OR

30(b). Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

- End of Question Paper -