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

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. For Question number 1, two statements are given - 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) : A major change in Indian politics after 2014 is the shift from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance-oriented. Reason (R) : The NDA III government started several socio-economic welfare schemes for the masses.

(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.

2. Rearrange the following events in a chronological order : (i) Lok Sabha Elections after which United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power at the Centre. (ii) Bahujan Samaj Party achieved first breakthrough in Uttar Pradesh. (iii) The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations. (iv) H.D. Deve Gowda became the Prime Minister of India. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

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

3. In which year did China take over the control of Tibet ?

(A) 1950

(B) 1956

(C) 1962

(D) 1968

4. In the traditional concept of security, the greatest danger to the security of a country is from _____.

(A) military threats from outside its borders

(B) economic crisis

(C) population explosion

(D) from epidemics

5. Which one of the following is not an agency of the United Nations ?

(A) International Labour Organisation

(B) UNESCO

(C) International Court of Justice

(D) UNICEF

6. Identify the false statement related to the Chinese economy based on the Soviet model.

(A) Employment was assured to all citizens.
(B) Better health was not ensured.
(C) China moved ahead of many developing countries.
(D) Many social welfare schemes were introduced.

7. Where was the first summit of the NAM held in September 1961 ?

(A) New Delhi
(B) Cairo
(C) Jakarta
(D) Belgrade

8. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 to _____.

(A) recommend the formation of Union Territories
(B) redraw the boundaries of States
(C) merge the Princely States with India
(D) reorganise only the provinces under the British control

9. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India ?

(A) Sardar Patel
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Ch. Charan Singh
(D) C. Rajgopalachari

10. Which one of the following was not a founder country of ASEAN ?

(A) Singapore
(B) Thailand
(C) Indonesia
(D) Vietnam

11. In the European Union flag, the circle of gold stars stands for _____.

(A) solidarity and strength
(B) peace and harmony
(C) unity and diversity
(D) solidarity and harmony

12. 'South Asia' does not include which one of the following countries ?

(A) Bhutan
(B) Nepal
(C) China
(D) Pakistan

Section B

13. When and in which State did a non-Congress political party form the Government after Independence for the first time ? Name the political party also.

14. Show with the help of two examples that India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia.

15. Evaluate the military strength of the European Union.

16. Explain the cause of split in the Communist Party of India in 1964.

17. Write the full form of 'BRICS' and highlight its main objective.

18. Explain the Two-Nation Theory advanced by the Muslim League.

Section C

19. Write the full form of UNESCO. State any two of its functions.

20. Highlight the apprehensions responsible for labelling the decade of 1960s in India as the 'dangerous decade'.

21. Is it justified to give Veto Power only to five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council ? Support your answer with any two arguments.

22. Highlight the problem of the two Muslim majority provinces of British India (Punjab and Bengal) at the time of partition. Analyse the decision taken to solve the problem.

23. Analyse any two effects of globalisation on the culture of India.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : The Janata Party Government that came to power in 1977 announced that it would follow genuine non-alignment. Since then, all Governments, (Congress or non-Congress) have taken initiatives for restoring better relations with China and entering into close ties with US. In Indian politics and in popular mind, India's foreign policy is always very closely linked to two questions. In the post-1990 period, the ruling parties have often been criticised for their pro-US foreign policy.

24(i). What did the Janata Party Government decide to change in the foreign policy of India to follow genuine non-alignment ?

(A) Pro-Soviet tilt would be corrected.
(B) India would form its own power bloc.
(C) India would have a pro-US tilt in its foreign policy.
(D) India would remain isolated.

24(ii). Who among the following was the Prime Minister of India when the Janata Party came into power in 1977 ?

(A) Ch. Charan Singh
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Ch. Devi Lal
(D) Chandra Shekhar

24(iii). The pro-US strategy in India's foreign policy during 1990s was mainly due to its _____.

(A) economic interests
(B) military interests
(C) nuclear interests
(D) cultural interests

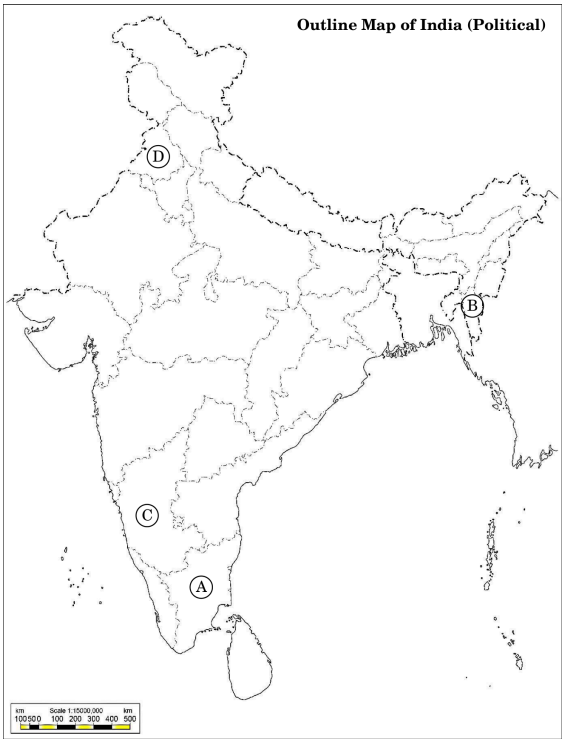
24(iv). Which one of the following issues has always been closely linked to India's foreign policy ?

(A) India's trade relations with Sri Lanka
(B) India's relations with Pakistan
(C) India's cultural relations with China
(D) India's nuclear relations with Japan

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 :

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(i) The State to which the social reformer E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar belonged. (ii) The State where Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was signed. (iii) The State to which Laldenga belonged. (iv) The State to which former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda belonged.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (25.1) The Social reformer E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar belonged to which State ? (25.2) Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was signed for which State ? (25.3) Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Laldenga to resolve the problems of which State ? (25.4) Which two Union Territories were carved out of the State of Jammu and Kashmir ?

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



Surendra, The Hindu

26(i). The cartoon is related to which one of the following regional organisations ?

(A) ASEAN (B) BRICS
(C) G-7 (D) SAARC

26(ii). Identify the member country whose name is missing in the cartoon.

(A) Iran (B) Afghanistan
(C) Myanmar (D) Pakistan

26(iii). What is the main objective of the organisation related to the cartoon ?

(A) To evolve cooperation among member states through multilateral means.
(B) To resolve bilateral conflicts.
(C) To solve mutual social and religious conflicts.
(D) To fight together against a common enemy.

26(iv). Which one of the following member countries does not have an elected government ?

(A) Nepal (B) Maldives
(C) Bhutan (D) Bangladesh

26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (26.1) Which one of the following statements about SAARC is correct ? (a) It is a major international initiative. (b) It is a regional effort to evolve cooperation. (c) Its full form is South Asian Association for Revival of Cooperation. (d) China is the most powerful member of SAARC. (26.2) Identify the correct full form of SAFTA. (a) South Asian Foreign Trade Agreement (b) South Asian Financial Trade Association (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement (d) South Asian Free Travel Agreement (26.3) Which one of the following countries is not included in 'South Asia' ? (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) Myanmar (26.4) In which year did Nepal adopt a new constitution ? (a) 2014 (b) 2015 (c) 2016 (d) 2017

Section E

27(a). Analyse the problems faced by the Election Commission of India in holding free and fair elections for the first time after Independence.

OR

27(b). Assess the role played by the opposition parties in the politics of India during the first two decades after Independence.

28(a). Analyse any three adverse effects of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

OR

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

29(a). Highlight any four demands of Akali Dal included in the 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution'.

OR

29(b). Highlight any three effects of the implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990 on Indian politics.

30(a). Analyse any three reasons for resistance to globalisation in India.

OR

30(b). Assess the impact of any three international environmental movements.

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