CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2024 - Set 59/1/1

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) Question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) Section A questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B questions number 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.

(v) Section C questions number 19 to 23 are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.

(vi) Section D questions number 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.

(vii) Section E questions number 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 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, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Section A

1. The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is _____.

(A) formal
(B) confrontationist
(C) cooperative
(D) provocative

2. Which one of the following countries is not a founder-member of ASEAN?

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

3. Which one of the following countries is not included in 'South Asia'?

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

4. Arrange the following rulers of Pakistan in the chronological order as per the period of their rule: (i) General Zia-ul-Haq (ii) Benazir Bhutto (iii) General Musharraf (iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Choose the correct option.

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

5. Which one of the following is not considered as a new source of threat to security?

(A) Terrorism
(B) Hijacking of planes
(C) Use of drones
(D) War

6. For Question number 6, 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): An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. Reason (R): Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance. Options:

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

7. There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because:

(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.
(B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary.
(C) India was not a member of NATO.
(D) India was a founder member of NAM.

8. Which one of the following was not a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?

(A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India.
(B) To protect the territorial integrity of India.
(C) To make India a nuclear power.
(D) To promote rapid economic development.

9. Identify the false statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri.

(A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.
(B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years.
(C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident.
(D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

10. Which of the following problems did India face before the 4th general elections? (i) Failure of monsoon (ii) Food crisis (iii) Heavy rainfall (iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves. Choose the correct option.

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

11. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order as per their period of rule: (i) H.D. Deve Gowda (ii) Chandra Shekhar (iii) P.V. Narsimha Rao (iv) V.P. Singh. Choose the correct option.

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

12. Match List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option: List-I: 1. Clear majority in the 17th Lok Sabha 2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission 3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda 4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. List-II: (i) National Front Government (ii) United Front Government (iii) United Progressive Alliance Government (iv) National Democratic Alliance. Options:

(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)
(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
(D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)

Section B

13. Explain any two factors that are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

14. Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.

15. State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO.

16. Who was the main architect of the Second Five Year Plan? What did the Second Five Year Plan stress upon?

17. Explain the meaning of the term 'defection' in politics.

18. Explain any two changes that came in Indian politics after 2014 as compared to the period 1989 to 2014.

Section C

19(a). Assess the economic importance of the European Union.

OR

19(b). Analyse the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation with the help of examples.

20. Describe any four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

21(a). What is the primary goal of human security? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human security.

OR

21(b). Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

22. Keeping in mind the crucial role of politics in a democracy, which route did our national leaders decide to take in the newly independent India? Explain any two points.

23. Highlight the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the foreign policy of India.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has various manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has only one dimension, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is multi-dimensional; it affects some societies more than others and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalisation without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts.

24(i). Which one of the following is not a dimension of globalisation?

(A) Political
(B) Ethical
(C) Cultural
(D) Economic

24(ii). Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is not correct?

(A) The technological advances do help a lot in the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people.
(B) Globalisation affects the cultures of different countries.
(C) It affects all over the world equally.
(D) When major economic events take place, their impact is felt at the global level.

24(iii). Globalisation as a concept does not deal with which one of the following?

(A) Flow of ideas
(B) Flow of capital
(C) Flow of rivers
(D) Flow of people

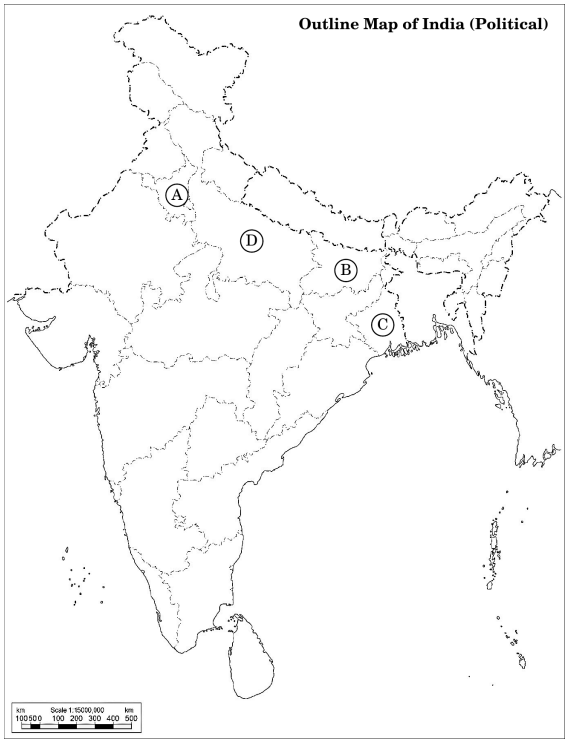
24(iv). The impact of globalisation is vastly _____.

(A) even
(B) uneven
(C) discriminatory
(D) regional

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:

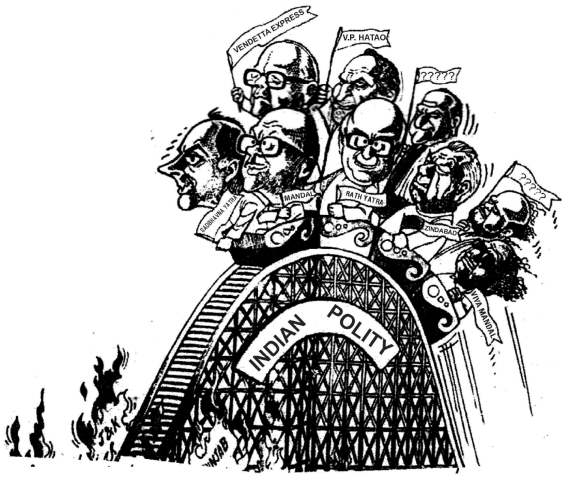
Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(i) The State related to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh. (ii) The State to which former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram belonged. (iii) The State where the Naxalites were very active. (iv) A State where the Congress party could not win even a single seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the State where the Naxalites were very active. (ii) Name the State to which former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh belonged. (iii) Name a State from where the Congress Party could win only one seat in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections. (iv) Name the State where Morarji Desai led the Students' Movement in 1974-75.

26. The given cartoon is related to the era of coalition governments. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow: (i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the placard 'Rath Yatra'. (ii) Which political party organised the 'Rath Yatra'? (iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments.



26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Which coalition government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and why? (ii) Name the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India. (iii) Name the Prime Minister who headed a coalition government from May 1996 to June 1996.

Section E

27(a). "India's relations with Russia are embedded in a history of trust and common interests." Support the statement with any three appropriate arguments.

OR

27(b). Analyse any three effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

28(a). Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics which no single government can address.

OR

28(b). Explain the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

29(a). Describe any three major challenges that independent India faced immediately after independence.

OR

29(b). Describe the role played by Mahatma Gandhi to reduce communal violence that erupted in many parts of India at the time of the partition in 1947.

30(a). Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985.

OR

30(b). "Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics." Justify the statement.

- End of Question Paper -