CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2024 - Set 59/2/2

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) 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. In which state of India are the 'Khasi Hills' located?

(A) Meghalaya
(B) Manipur
(C) Mizoram
(D) Tripura

2. The first summit of NAM was held in:

(A) Cairo
(B) Belgrade
(C) India
(D) Indonesia

3. For Question number 3, 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): In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement. Reason (R): The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists. 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 true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

4. In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum?

(A) Nepal
(B) Bhutan
(C) India
(D) Myanmar

5. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up?

(A) 1949
(B) 1950
(C) 1951
(D) 1952

6. Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952?

(A) Indian National Congress
(B) Kashmir National Congress
(C) Communist Party of India
(D) National Conference

7. For Question number 7, 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): Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy. Reason (R): The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles. 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 true, but Reason (R) is false.

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

8. Match List I with List II and choose the correct option: List I: 1. Kyoto Protocol 2. Electricity Act of 2003, India 3. Agenda 21 4. Sustainable Development. List II: (i) List of developmental practices (ii) Economic growth with ecological responsibility (iii) Aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions (iv) Encourages use of renewable energy. Options:

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

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

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

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

9. People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called _____.

(A) fugitives

(B) migrants

(C) internally displaced people

(D) indigenous people

10. 'Balance of power' requires countries to _____.

(A) give up certain kinds of weapons

(B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons

(C) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack

(D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries

11. Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements?

(A) Chechnya and Azerbaijan

(B) Croatia and Uzbekistan

(C) Chechnya and Dagestan

(D) Dagestan and Croatia

12. Arrange the following events in the chronological order: (i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (ii) Russian Revolution (iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan (iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall. Choose the correct option:

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

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

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

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

Section B

13. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests? Explain.

14. Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? Explain.

15. Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.

16. Explain the meaning of Global Security.

17. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership?

18. Assess the impact of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

Section C

19. Highlight any two reasons for India to choose the policy of Non-Alignment after independence.

20. Explain any two consequences of the systematic destruction of the old system of social welfare due to 'shock therapy'.

21(a). Describe the developments leading to the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

OR

21(b). Describe any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

22(a). Highlight any two causes of globalisation.

OR

22(b). Highlight any two positive effects of globalisation.

23. Analyse any two causes of the Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

24(i). India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in:

(A) August 2000
(B) August 2001
(C) August 2002
(D) August 2003

24(ii). Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

(A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology.
(B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.
(C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.
(D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.

24(iii). Where was the 'Earth Summit' held?

(A) Paris
(B) Rio de Janeiro
(C) Kyoto
(D) Montreal

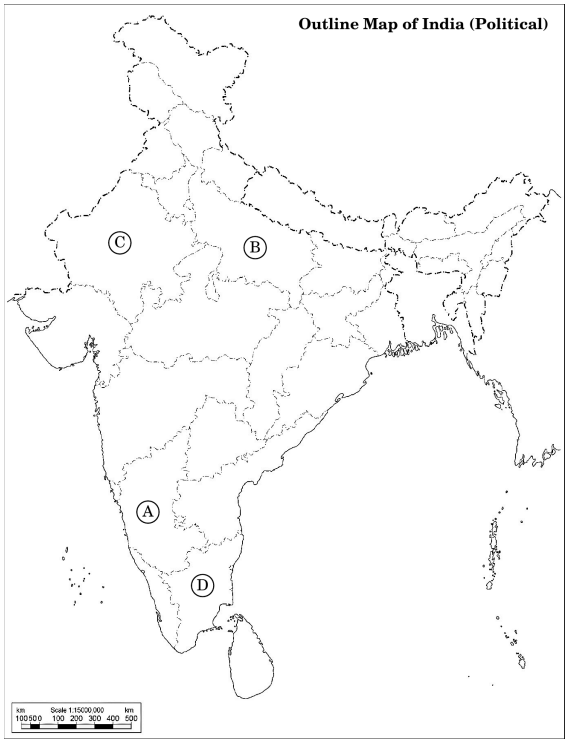
24(iv). Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons'?

(A) The Great Barrier Reef
(B) The Grand Canyon
(C) The Outer Space
(D) The Sahara Desert

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 former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged. (ii) The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged. (iii) The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967. (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged. (ii) Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs. (iii) Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged. (iv) Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow: (i) Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government. (ii) Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon. (iii) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.



26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977. (ii) Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977. (iii) Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.

Section E

27(a). Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

OR

27(b). Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council.

28(a). Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation.

OR

28(b). "ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation." Justify the statement.

29(a). Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947.

OR

29(b). Describe the process of reorganisation of states in free India.

30(a). Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.

OR

30(b). Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India.

- End of Question Paper -