CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2024 - Set 59/3/3

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) 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. Which country among the following extended massive economic help for reviving Europe's economy?

(A) Japan
(B) Britain
(C) USA
(D) China

2. Which one of the following movements was not started by the people of North-East to express their regional aspirations?

(A) Movement against outsiders
(B) Movement for greater autonomy
(C) Movement to form a union of North-East States
(D) Movement for secession

3. Which one among the following events is not related to the proclamation of emergency in 1975?

(A) The call for 'Total Revolution'
(B) The Naxalite Movement
(C) The Railway Strike in 1974
(D) The Allahabad High Court verdict

4. Which region of India is referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'?

(A) North-East region
(B) South-West region
(C) North-West region
(D) South-East region

5. For Question number 5, 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): The first general elections in India had to be postponed twice and were finally held from October 1951 to February 1952. Reason (R): It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education. 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.

6. Match List I correctly with List II: List I: 1. European Currency 2. Special Economic Zone 3. A permanent member country of UN Security Council 4. A Regional Organisation. List II: (i) France (ii) ASEAN (iii) Euro (iv) China. Choose the correct option:

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

7. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Establishment of the World Bank (ii) Establishment of the WTO (iii) Establishment of the UNO (iv) Establishment of the IAEA. Choose the correct option:

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

8. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?

(A) Politics in Sri Lanka favoured the Sinhalese.
(B) Interests of Tamils were neglected.
(C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.
(D) The Sri Lanka ethnic problem involved the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

9. Who was the Education Minister in the first Union Cabinet of free India?

(A) Karpoori Thakur
(B) K. Kamaraj
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

10. Students of which two states started an agitation against the rising food prices in 1974?

(A) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(B) Rajasthan and Bihar
(C) Bihar and Gujarat
(D) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

11. For Question number 11, 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): The king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. Reason (R): The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 2001, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. 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.

12. Which one of the following is an organ of the United Nations?

(A) UNESCO
(B) World Bank
(C) General Assembly
(D) Amnesty International

Section B

13. Analyse any two differences between India and China which led to a military conflict in 1962.

14. Mention any two factors responsible for high human development in South Korea.

15. State any two effects of imposing national emergency.

16. Which model did India choose for its development after independence and why?

17. "The leaders of the newly independent India did not see politics as a problem, however, they saw it as a way of solving the problems." Explain the statement.

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

Section C

19(a). "India has supported the restructuring of the United Nations on several grounds." Support the statement.

OR

19(b). "Reforming the United Nations means restructuring of the Security Council." Justify the statement.

20. State any two pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan which can pave the way for establishing a democratic set-up over there.

21. Describe any four consequences of 'Shock Therapy'.

22. "Regional aspirations and their accommodation are an integral part of Indian democratic politics." Support the statement with any two suitable arguments.

23(a). How did the coalition governments prove to be a boon for democracy in India? Explain.

OR

23(b). In the 2014 elections, why were people in favour of a stable government at the Centre? Explain any two reasons.

Section D

24. Study the picture given below related to the Berlin Wall and answer the questions that follow: (i) What did the Berlin Wall symbolise? (ii) Between which two countries was the Berlin Wall built? (iii) Highlight any two outcomes of breaking of the Berlin Wall.



24-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) In which year did the Second World War end? (ii) In which year was the Berlin Wall built? (iii) In which year did the Soviet Union disintegrate? (iv) Name the leader who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.

25. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The 1980s also saw the rise of political organisations of the Dalits. In 1978 the 'BAMCEF' was formed. This organisation was not an ordinary trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the 'bahujan' - the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) emerged.

25(i). Choose the correct full form of BAMCEF:

(A) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Federation

(B) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Foundation

(C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation

(D) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Foundation

25(ii). In which year was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed?

(A) 1981

(B) 1984

(C) 1989

(D) 1991

25(iii). Who was the founder leader of Bahujan Samaj Party?

(A) B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Mayawati

(C) Mulayam Singh

(D) Kanshi Ram

25(iv). In which State did the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) form its first government?

(A) Punjab

(B) Haryana

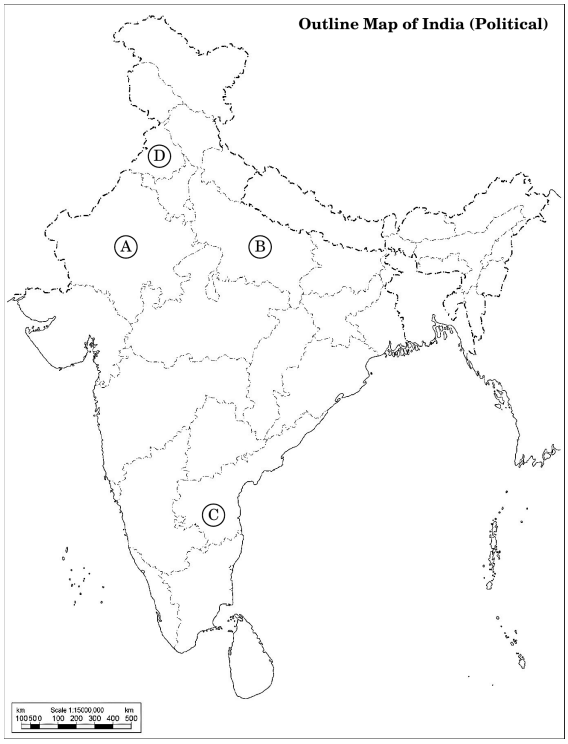
(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Rajasthan

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 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 where the Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections. (ii) The State where Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections but formed the government with the support of other parties. (iii) The State related to Samajwadi leader, Ram Manohar Lohia. (iv) The State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.



26-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Which popular slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri? (ii) Which period of Indian politics has been referred to as the 'dangerous decade'? (iii) Which candidate was supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969? (iv) Which State is related to the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'?

Section E

27(a). Why are oil and water considered to be crucial resources to global politics? Explain with examples.

OR

27(b). Why is it difficult to establish international cooperation over the global commons? Explain any three reasons.

28(a). Describe any three major challenges faced by India at the time of independence in 1947.

OR

28(b). Describe any three major difficulties that came in the way of the partition of British India in 1947.

29(a). Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

OR

29(b). Explain any three components of the Indian security strategy.

30(a). Justify the policy of Non-Alignment adopted by India, by giving any three arguments.

OR

30(b). "Foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments.

- End of Question Paper -