CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2024 - 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) Section A – question numbers 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B – question numbers 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 – question numbers 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 – question numbers 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.

(vii) Section E – question numbers 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. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer:

(i) First Earth Summit

(ii) India Signed Kyoto Protocol

(iii) The Energy Conservation Act

(iv) Antarctic Environmental Protocol.

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

2. Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because _____.

(A) it had become very old.
(B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.
(C) it was totally based on Socialist model.
(D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.

3. Match the List-I with the List-II correctly: List-I: (a) The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region. (b) Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now it is a republic. (c) A land locked country. (d) In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country. List-II:

(i) Maldives

(ii) India

(iii) Pakistan

(iv) Nepal. Choose the correct option:

(A) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii), d-(iv)
(B) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(iv)
(C) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iv), d-(iii)
(D) a-(iv), b-(ii), c-(iii), d-(i)

4. Which of the following statements in the context of shock therapy are correct?

(i) The value of Ruble declined.

(ii) Shock therapy strengthened capitalism.

(iii) It reduced the prices of goods.

(iv) It was in favour of social welfare system.

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

5. Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union?

(A) Cuban Missile Crisis
(B) Rise of New World Order
(C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
(D) Rise in US economy

6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. Assertion (A): Presently the global atmosphere is warming up. Reason (R): A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere. Options:

(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.
(D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.

7. When did General Ayub Khan take over the administration of Pakistan?

(A) After the independence of Pakistan
(B) After the adoption of the constitution
(C) After the first election
(D) After Bangladesh Crisis

8. Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Jharkhand
(D) Madhya Pradesh

9. Indira Gandhi initiated many policies under her leadership. Which one among the following was not a part of her policies?

(A) Abolition of privy purses
(B) Nationalisation of banks
(C) No use of nuclear power
(D) Land reforms

10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. Assertion (A): People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India. Reason (R): Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem. Options:

(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.
(D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.

11. Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?

(A) Election Commission
(B) Planning Commission
(C) Shah Commission
(D) NITI Aayog

12. Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union?

(A) Baroda
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Mysore
(D) Gwalior

Section B

13. Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.

14. Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.

15. Some countries oppose India's inclusion as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Explain any two reasons for this opposition.

16. Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of World Politics.

17. Analyse any two reasons for the creation of seven small states in North-East India.

18. Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.

Section C

19. Explain any four reasons for resistance to globalisation.

20. Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.

21(a). "After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India." Justify the statement with two examples.

OR

21(b). During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.

22. Highlight any four outcomes of the mid-term elections of 1980 in India.

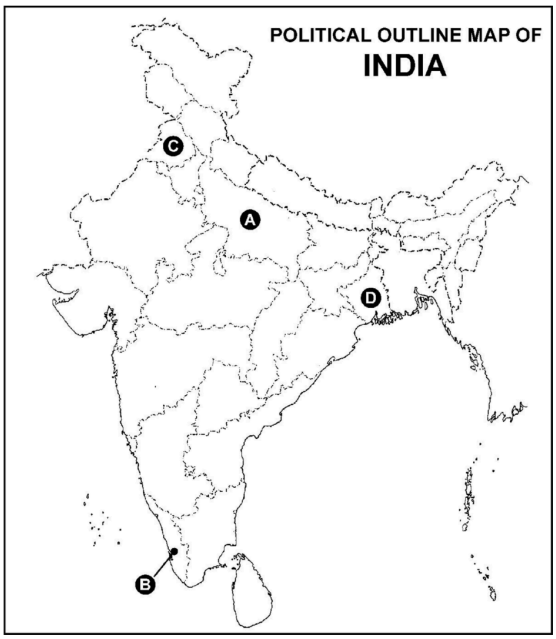
23(a). Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.

OR

23(b). "SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means." Justify the statement with two examples.

Section D

24.



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 numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows:

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

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

(i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

(ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

(iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.

(iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

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

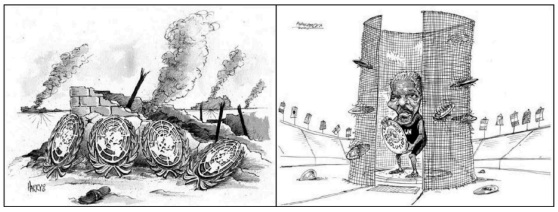
(i) Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

(ii) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

(iii) Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India.

(iv) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.

25.



The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below:

25(i). Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon.

25(ii). Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon.

25(iii). Why did Israel attack Lebanon?

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

(i) Write full form of UNICEF.

(ii) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations?

(iii) How many states signed the United Nations Charter?

(iv) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?

26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

26(i). Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947?

(A) Principle of administrative control
(B) Principle of ethnic composition
(C) Principle of religious majorities
(D) Principle of equality

26(ii). Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India?

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) V.K. Menon
(D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

26(iii). How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence?

(A) 556
(B) 566
(C) 655
(D) 565

26(iv). Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct?

(A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
(B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.
(C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.
(D) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

Section E

27(a). Suggest any three measures that India should adopt to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.

OR

27(b). "Co-operation is an important component of traditional security." Justify the statement with any three arguments.

28(a). Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century.

OR

28(b). In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.

29(a). "The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

OR

29(b). "India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

30(a). While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms? State any three reasons.

OR

30(b). Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.

- End of Question Paper -