CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2024 - Set 59/S/1 - 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) The question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) Section A: Questions 1-12 are multiple choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.

(iv) Section B: Questions 13-18 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Write each answer in 50-60 words.

(v) Section C: Questions 19-23 are long answer type-I questions carrying 4 marks each. Write each answer in 100-120 words.

(vi) Section D: Questions 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.

(vii) Section E: Questions 27-30 are long answer type-II questions carrying 6 marks each. Write each answer in 170-180 words.

(viii) There is no overall choice. Internal choices have been provided in a few questions. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.

(ix) Separate questions have been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions with visual inputs, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by visually impaired candidates only.

Section A

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order : I. Gorbachev became the General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. II. Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that Soviet Union is disbanded. III. Russian Revolution. IV. Fall of the Berlin Wall. Choose the correct option.

(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II

2. The Presidents of which Central Asian Republics appointed themselves to power first for ten years and then extended their term for another ten years ?

(A) Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan
(B) Ukraine and Azerbaijan
(C) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
(D) Tajikistan and Kazakhstan

3. "Disarmament" requires all states to _____.

(A) give up certain kinds of weapons
(B) regulate the acquisition or development of weapons
(C) share information about arms with rivals
(D) coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack

4. People who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution are called _____.

(A) Fugitives
(B) Expatriates
(C) Refugees
(D) Migrants

5. Match the List-I with List-II and choose the correct option as answer :

List-I	List-II
1. The Energy Conservation Act, India	(i) 1975
2. The Electricity Act, India	(ii) 1992
3. Earth Summit	(iii) 2001
4. World Council of Indigenous Peoples	(iv) 2003

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

6. For this question, 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) : Common property resources have dwindled in size, quality and availability to the poor in much of the world. Reason (R) : A combination of factors including privatisation, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation are responsible for degradation of common property.

(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.

7. Which one of the following political parties was the main opposition party in the first Lok Sabha ?

(A) Communist Party of India

(B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

(C) Socialist Party

(D) Congress Socialist Party

8. In which year did India start using the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) throughout the entire country ?

(A) 2001

(B) 2002

(C) 2003

(D) 2004

9. In which year did India and China sign the Panchsheel Agreement ?

(A) 1950

(B) 1952

(C) 1954

(D) 1956

10. For this question, 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) : Instead of one tribal state, several states got carved out of Assam. Reason (R) : Leaders of the major tribal communities wanted to separate from Assam.

(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.

11. Where was the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 ?

(A) Jakarta

(B) Bandung

(C) Bali

(D) Java

12. To which state of India does the Dimasa community belong ?

(A) Mizoram

(B) Tripura

(C) Assam

(D) Manipur

Section B

13. Explain any two reasons for protests by the people of East Pakistan against West Pakistan prior to the creation of Bangladesh.

14. How is 'global poverty' a new source of threat to security in the contemporary world ? Explain.

15. Highlight any two factors that contributed towards the development of consensus around the need for planned development in India.

16. Why was holding of the first general elections in 1952 a great challenge for the Election Commission of India ? Explain.

17. How do economic growth and democracy help India in providing greater security ? Explain.

18. Name any four Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.

Section C

19. Analyse the impact of the Chinese Invasion of 1962 on the political situation in India.

20. Explain any two reasons for disintegration of the Soviet Union.

21(a). "India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan." Support the statement with two examples.

OR

21(b). Analyse any two reasons for the problems that India has with its smaller neighbours.

22(a). Explain India's role in resisting globalisation.

OR

22(b). Explain the changing role of states in the light of globalisation.

23. "Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics." Justify the statement.

Section D

24. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. This could be a 'common room' or a 'community centre', a park or a river. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and therefore, require common governance by the international community. These are known as 'Global Commons'.

24(i). Which one of the following aspects best describes the 'Global Commons' ?

(A) Resources only accessible for scientific research.
(B) Resources under the jurisdiction of a single nation.
(C) Resources located outside the governance of developed nations.
(D) Sovereign regions under the common governance of international community.

24(ii). The Rio Summit of 1992 is also known as _____.

(A) Global Summit
(B) Planet Summit
(C) Earth Summit
(D) World Summit

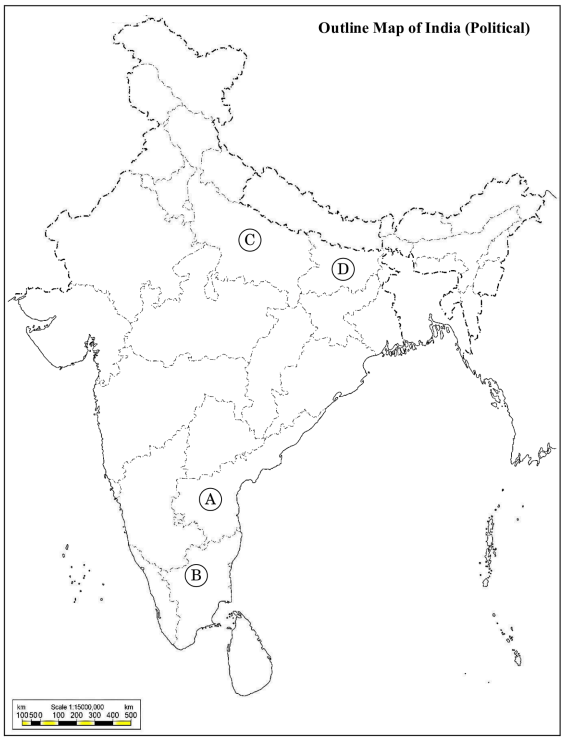
24(iii). Why is the international cooperation essential for managing the 'Global Commons' ? Choose the most suitable option from the following :

(A) Resources are abundant and self-replenishing.
(B) There are political benefits for sharing resources of other countries.
(C) Individual countries can manage their resources.
(D) The approach towards sustainable development is common for all.

24(iv). Which of the following pair of countries was exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?

(A) China and Russia
(B) China and India
(C) China and USA
(D) India and France

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 the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.

(iii) The State to which the former Chief Minister C. Natarajan Annadurai belonged.

(iv) The State to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

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

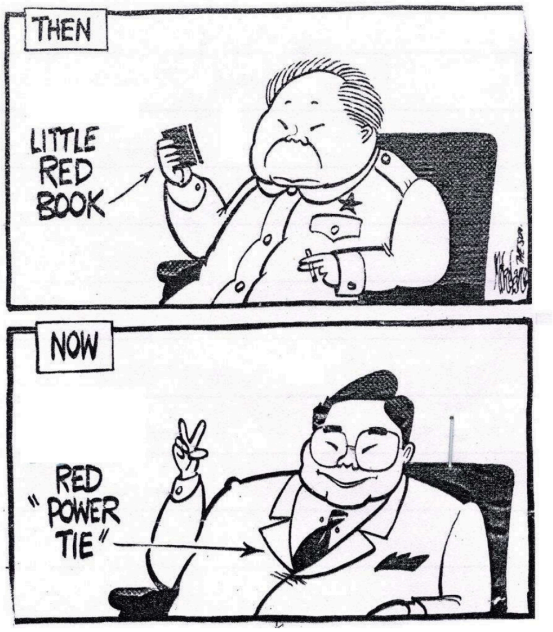
(25.1) Name the State to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

(25.2) Name the State to which the former Chief Minister K. Kamaraj belonged.

(25.3) Name the State to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.

(25.4) Name the State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow. (The cartoon is related to China)



(i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the 'Red Book'.

(ii) What ideological change took place in China from the 'Red Book' (Then) to the 'Red Tie' (Now) ?

(iii) Explain any two economic changes that took place in China between 'then' and 'now'.

26. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual or map question:

(26.1) In which year was the privatisation of agriculture introduced in China ?

(26.2) Name the leader who led the Communist revolution in China.

(26.3) Explain any two factors responsible for the growth of Chinese economy.

Section E

27(a). Describe the process of evolution of European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political and military bloc.

OR

27(b). Describe any three objectives of the ASEAN.

28(a). Explain the relevance of the United Nations in the contemporary world.

OR

28(b). "The Security Council lacks equitable representation." In the light of the above statement, explain the need for restructuring the United Nations.

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

OR

29(b). Analyse the events that led to the merger of Manipur into the Union of India.

30(a). Describe any four major political developments that took place in India from 1989 to 1999.

OR

30(b). Describe any four issues on which consensus has emerged among most political parties of India.

- End of Question Paper -