Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q.P. Code 59/1/1

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2024

Time allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. The paper has 30 questions in five sections (A to E); all of them must be answered.
2. Section A: Q1–12, multiple choice (including Assertion-Reason), 1 mark each.
3. Section B: Q13–18, short answer, 2 marks each (about 50–60 words).
4. Section C: Q19–23, long answer type I, 4 marks each (about 100–120 words).
5. Section D: Q24–26, passage, map and cartoon based questions, 4 marks each.
6. Section E: Q27–30, long answer type II, 6 marks each (about 170–180 words).
7. There is no overall choice, but some questions offer an internal choice (OR); attempt only one of the choices.

SECTION A

Q1–12 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.

1. The style of interaction among member states known as the 'ASEAN Way' is best described as _____. **1**

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

2. Which of these countries was NOT one of the founding members of ASEAN? **1**

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

3. Which one of the following countries is NOT counted as part of 'South Asia'? **1**

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

4. Put these rulers of Pakistan in the order in which they ruled (earliest first): **1**

(i) General Zia-ul-Haq
(ii) Benazir Bhutto
(iii) General Musharraf
(iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

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

5. Which of the following is NOT regarded as a 'new source' of threat to security? **1**

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

6. Assertion (A): An alliance is a grouping of states that act together to deter or defend themselves against a military attack. **1**
Reason (R): States enter alliances to raise their effective power compared with another country or alliance.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

7. Why were India–US relations quite uneasy during the 1950s? **1**

(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 of the following was NOT one of the main aims of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy? **1**

(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. Pick the FALSE statement about Lal Bahadur Shastri. **1**

(A) He served as General Secretary of the Congress Party until 1966.

(B) He was a member of the Union Cabinet for a short spell of only three years.

(C) He quit the Union Cabinet, owning responsibility for a railway accident.

(D) He coined the well-known slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

10. Which problems was India facing just before the fourth general elections (1967)? **1**

(i) Failure of the monsoon

(ii) Food crisis

(iii) Heavy rainfall

(iv) Fall in foreign exchange reserves

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

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

11. Put these Prime Ministers of India in the order in which they held office (earliest first): **1**

(i) H.D. Deve Gowda

(ii) Chandra Shekhar

(iii) P.V. Narasimha Rao

(iv) V.P. Singh

(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 List-II. **1**

List-I: 1. Clear majority in the 17th Lok Sabha; 2. Implementing the Mandal Commission recommendations; 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

(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

Q13–18 are short answer questions of 2 marks each.

13. Explain any two factors that have prevented Pakistan from building a stable democracy. **2**

14. Point out any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh. **2**

15. Give any two benefits of having international organisations such as the United Nations. **2**

16. Name the chief architect of the Second Five Year Plan. What was the main emphasis of this Plan? **2**

17. What does the term 'defection' mean in politics? **2**

18. Explain any two ways in which Indian politics after 2014 differed from the period 1989–2014. **2**

SECTION C

Q19–23 are long answer type I questions of 4 marks each.

19. Assess the economic importance of the European Union. **4**

OR

Using examples, analyse the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation.

20. Describe any four criteria that were suggested in 1997 for choosing new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. **4**

21. State the primary goal of human security. Also explain how the narrow concept of human security differs from the broad concept. **4**

OR

Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

22. Bearing in mind how important politics is in a democracy, what path did our national leaders choose for newly independent India? Explain any two points. **4**

23. Bring out the role played by Jawaharlal Nehru in shaping India's foreign policy. **4**

SECTION D

Q24–26 are passage, map and cartoon based questions of 4 marks each.

24. Passage (summary): The passage says that globalisation has many dimensions – it is not only economic or only cultural – and that its effects differ from society to society, so one should not make sweeping claims about its impact without looking at the specific context. **4**

(i) Which one is NOT a dimension of globalisation? (A) Political (B) Ethical (C) Cultural (D) Economic

(ii) Which statement about globalisation is NOT correct? (A) Technological advances greatly help the flow of ideas, capital, goods and people. (B) Globalisation affects the cultures of different countries. (C) It affects the whole world equally. (D) Major economic events have an impact felt globally.

(iii) Globalisation as a concept does NOT deal with: (A) flow of ideas (B) flow of capital (C) flow of rivers (D) flow of people

(iv) The impact of globalisation is vastly _____. (A) even (B) uneven (C) discriminatory (D) regional

25. On a political outline map of India, four states are marked A, B, C and D: **4**

A – a small state just north-west of Delhi;

B – a state in the east, south of Nepal, through which the Ganga flows;

C – a state in the east, touching the Bay of Bengal and Bangladesh;

D – the large state in the north, between A and B, bordering Nepal.

Identify them using the clues and write the clue number, the letter and the state name:

(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 could not win even one Lok Sabha seat in 1977.

26. A cartoon about the era of coalition governments shows a crowd of political leaders riding together in a single car of a roller coaster labelled 'Indian Polity', with fires burning below the track. The leaders hold placards and flags reading 'Vendetta Express', 'V.P. Hatao', 'Mandal', 'Viva Mandal', 'Sadbhavna Yatra', 'Rath Yatra', 'Zindabad' and '????'. **4**

(i) Identify and name the leader holding the 'Rath Yatra' placard. (1)

(ii) Which political party organised the 'Rath Yatra'? (1)

(iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers seen in the cartoon who headed coalition governments. (2)

SECTION E

Q27–30 are long answer type II questions of 6 marks each.

27. "India's ties with Russia rest on a long history of trust and shared interests." Support this statement with any three suitable arguments. **6**

OR

After the break-up of the Soviet Union, the 'shock therapy' model was applied. Analyse any three of its effects.

28. Explain any three environmental problems in world politics that no single government can solve on its own. **6**

OR

Explain the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

29. Describe any three big challenges that India had to face right after independence. **6**

OR

Describe what Mahatma Gandhi did to reduce the communal violence that broke out in many parts of India at the time of Partition in 1947.

30. Analyse any three reasons behind the agitation against 'outsiders' in Assam between 1979 and 1985. **6**

OR

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

— END —

Questions restated from the CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2024 (set 59/1/1) for practice. Reading passages and map items are described, not reproduced.