CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 98

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **40 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **6 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 3** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **4 to 9** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 21** are multiple choice questions

vi. **Section D** – questions number **22 to 27** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **28 to 32** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **33 to 40** are long answer type ii

ix. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

x. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds – ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

(1)

‘Worldwide interconnectedness’ is also known as ___.

(a) Globalisation

(b) Liberalisation

(c) Socialisation

(d) Privatisation

[1 Marks]

(2)

Dimensions of globalisation are __.

(a) political, social and spiritual

(b) social, economic and geographical

(c) political, economic and environmental

(d) political, social and economic

[1 Marks]

(3)

Which among the following increases economic activities?

(a) Decline in employment

(b) Increase in the index of poverty

(c) Strong global economic growth

(d) Great decline in the trade

[1 Marks]

(4)

Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation ?

(a) The power of the states has increased.

(b) New trade barriers have been imposed.

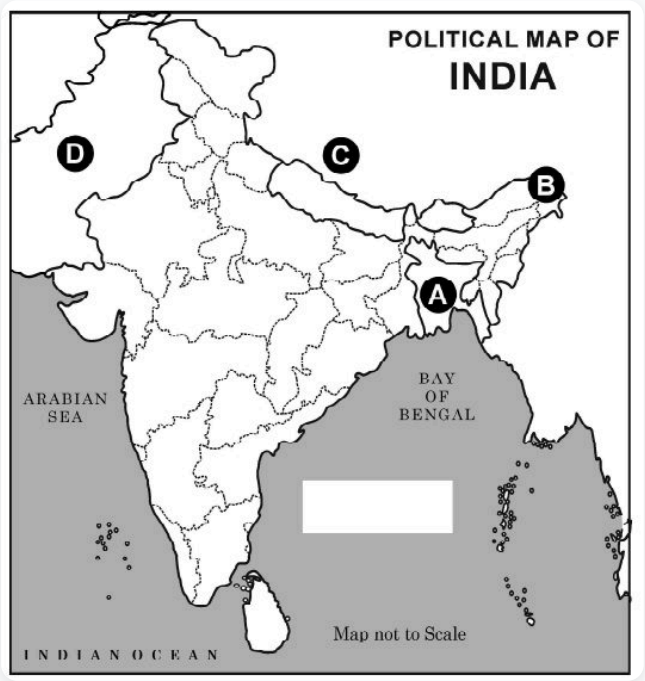
(c) Choice of the customer has increased.

(d) It has given a boost to local industries.

[1 Marks]

Question 2.

In the given political outline map of India, four countries / states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per format that follows :



(1) The country with which India fought a battle in 1962.

[1 Marks]

(2) The country with which India has a dispute on Kashmir.

[1 Marks]

(3) The country which came into existence after the 1971 war.

[1 Marks]

(4) The Indian state which shares its border with China.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Name the country with which India fought a battle in 1962.

[1 Marks]

(6)

With which country did India have conflict over Kashmir issue since independence ?

[1 Marks]

(7)

Which Indian state in the North East shares its border with China ?

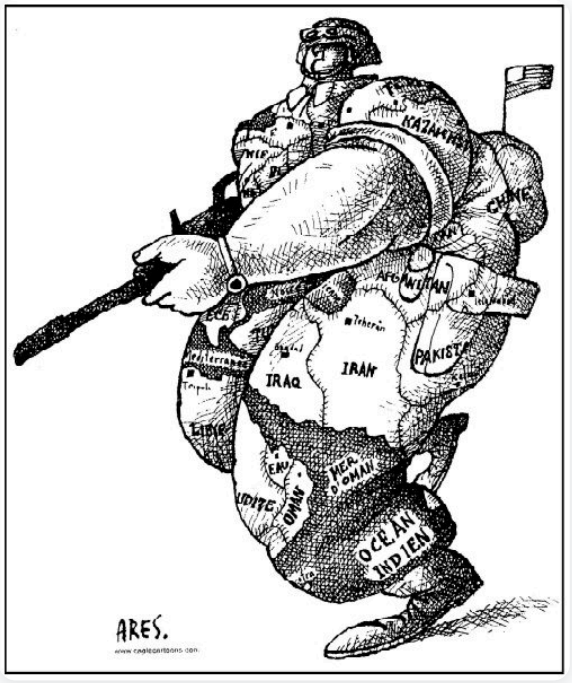
[1 Marks]

(8)

Name the country related to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

[1 Marks]

Question 3. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(1)

The soldier shown in the cartoon belongs to which one of the following countries?

(a) USSR

(b) USA

(c) Iraq

(d) Iran

[1 Marks]

(2)

In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’?

(a) 1993

(b) 2000

(c) 2003

(d) 2008

[1 Marks]

(3)

Which one of the following countries shown on the cartoon is a ‘Gulf country’?

(a) Iran

(b) Kazakhstan

(c) Pakistan

(d) Oman

[1 Marks]

(4)

The First Gulf War is also known as ___.

(a) Smart War

(b) Operation Liberation

(c) Computer War

(d) Operation Enduring Freedom

[1 Marks]

(5)

Which one of the following is a Gulf country ?

(a) Iran

(b) Pakistan

(c) Oman

(d) Kazakhstan

[1 Marks]

(6)

In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’ ?

(a) 1995

(b) 1999

(c) 2003

(d) 2007

[1 Marks]

(7)

The First Gulf War is known as -

(a) Smart War

(b) Operation Liberation

(c) Computer War

(d) Operation Enduring Freedom

[1 Marks]

(8)

What is the full form of WMD ?

(a) Weapons of minimum destruction

(b) Weapons of mass destruction

(c) Weapons of maximum destruction

(d) Weapons of most destruction

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4. Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct?

[1 Marks]

Question 5. Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries.

[1 Marks]

Question 6. Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term: _____ means the progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations.

[1 Marks]

Question 7. On which basis does India claim permanent membership of the UN Security Council?

[1 Marks]

Question 8. 'Bodo' community belongs to which state?

[1 Marks]

Question 9. When was Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir abolished?

[1 Marks]

Section C

Question 10. Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct?

[1 Marks]

(A) India shares the river water from Nepal.

(B) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work in the other country without Visa.

(C) Both countries have democratic form of government.

(D) Nepal always follows the policies of India.

Question 11. Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries.

[1 Marks]

(A) For the welfare of the underprivileged people.

(B) To increase their own assets and earn profits.

(C) For the benefit of other countries.

(D) To provide financial support to the developing countries.

Question 12. Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term from among the following:
_____ means the progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations.

[1 Marks]

(A) Global commons

(B) Development without destruction

(C) Sustainable development

(D) Politics of developed nations

Question 13. On which basis does India claim permanent membership of the UN Security Council?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nuclear capability

(B) Located in Asia

(C) Being a secular country

(D) Large population and big economic power

Question 14.

Assertion (A): During constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and responsive system of government.

Reason (R): The King with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

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

(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R), is the correct explanation of (A).

Question 15.

Assertion (A): The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World.

Reason (R): After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations.

[1 Marks]

(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 true, but (R) is false.

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

Question 16.

Which one among the following was expected from the Second Five Year Plan ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Industrialisation

(B) Economic equality

(C) Rural development

(D) Eradication of poverty

Question 17.

Which one of the following is not the objective of NITI Aayog ?

[1 Marks]

(A) To serve as a Think Tank of the Union government.

(B) To arrange funds for the developmental programmes.

(C) To put an end to the tardy implementation of the policies.

(D) To provide strategic input to the development process of India.

Question 18.

Arrange the following in the chronological order :

(i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister.

(ii) Tashkent Agreement

(iii) The fourth General Elections.

(iv) Election of V.V. Giri as the President of India.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Question 19.

What was the time period of ‘First Democratic Upsurge’ in India ?

[1 Marks]

(A) From 1970s to 1980s

(B) From 1960s to 1980s

(C) From 1960s to 1970s

(D) From 1950s to 1970s

Question 20.

‘Bodo’ community belongs to which state ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Assam

(B) Manipur

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

(D) Mizoram

Question 21.

When was Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir abolished ?

[1 Marks]

(A) 19 August, 2019

(B) 15 August, 2019

(C) 9 August, 2019

(D) 26 January, 2019

Section D

Question 22. Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan.

[2 Marks]

Question 23. Explain any two functions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

[2 Marks]

Question 24. Analyse India's policy of Non-alignment.

[2 Marks]

Question 25. "The South Asian experience of democracy has expanded the global imagination of democracy." Justify the statement.

[2 Marks]

Question 26.

Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government.

[2 Marks]

Question 27. Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? Explain any two reasons.

[2 Marks]

Section E

Question 28. Assess the role played by Akali Dal, a regional party, in the politics of Punjab.

[4 Marks]

Question 29. Evaluate Sardar Patel's role in the integration of princely states with Indian Union.

[4 Marks]

Question 30. Highlight any four outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio.

[4 Marks]

Question 31.

"The 'Arab Spring' was the people's revolution against injustice." Support the statement with any two examples.

[4 Marks]

Question 32.

Highlight any two reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

[4 Marks]

Section F

Question 33. Explain the process of evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one.

[6 Marks]

Question 34. Explain any three factors that led India to emerge as a new Centre of Power.

[6 Marks]

Question 35. Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the help of any two examples.

[6 Marks]

Question 36. Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Question 37. Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered the most controversial episode in Indian politics? Highlight any three reasons.

[6 Marks]

Question 38. Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

[6 Marks]

Question 39. How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the ‘Other Backward Classes’ (OBCs)? Analyse.

[6 Marks]

Question 40. Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of ‘Other Backward Classes’ (OBCs) in Indian Politics?

[6 Marks]