CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 99

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **41 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 15** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **16 to 22** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **23 to 28** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **29 to 33** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **34 to 41** 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 and answer the questions that follow:

The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, the partition on religious basis had taken place. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation.

(1)

At the time of partition, which one of the following States was divided on the basis of religious majority?

(a) Uttar Pradesh

(b) Gujarat

(c) Bengal

(d) Jammu and Kashmir

[1 Marks]

(2)

Which one of the following Princely States was the first to announce to remain independent and not to join the Union of India?

(a) Hyderabad

(b) Manipur

(c) Junagarh

(d) Travancore

[1 Marks]

(3)

What was the stand of the Interim Indian Government on partition?

(a) It was against partition.

(b) It wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.

(c) It wanted India to become a Hindu nation.

(d) It was in favour of treating people on religious basis.

[1 Marks]

(4)

Why was the Muslim League formed?

(a) To propose 'two-nation theory'

(b) To form a new nation named Pakistan

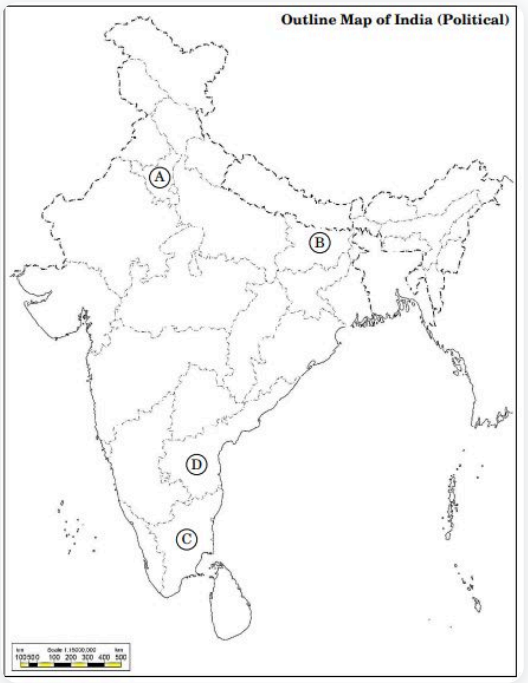
(c). To prepare the constitution of Pakistan

(d) To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India

[1 Marks]

Question 2.

In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States on the basis of 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:



(1)

The State related to V.V. Giri, the former President of India.

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

[1 Marks]

(2)

The State related to the Congress leader, K. Kamaraj.

[1 Marks]

(3)

The State from where the phrase, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" originated.

[1 Marks]

(4)

The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 1967.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Name the State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.

[1 Marks]

(6)

Which State faced the most acute food crisis in 1965 - 67 ?

[1 Marks]

(7)

Name the State to which the Congress leader K. Kamaraj belonged.

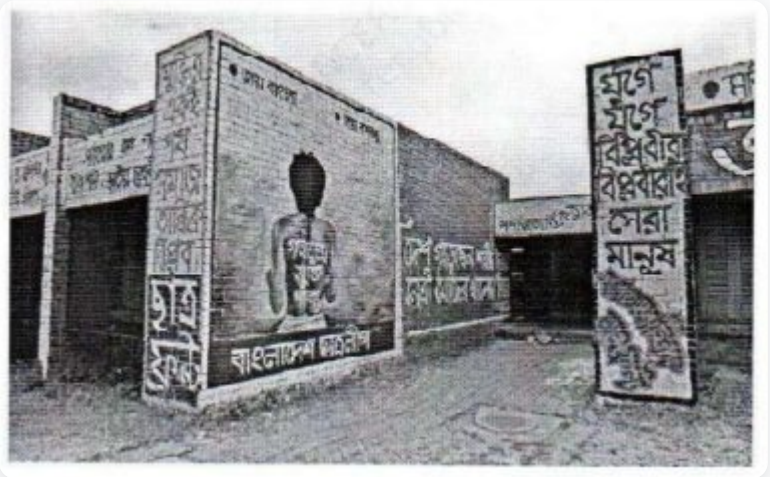
[1 Marks]

(8)

Name the State from where the famous phrase, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" originated.

[1 Marks]

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



(1)

The memorial shown in the picture is located at which one of the following places?

(a) Shantiniketan

(b) Calcutta University

(c) Burma University

(d) Dhaka University

[1 Marks]

(2)

The given picture belongs to which one of the following countries?

(a) Myanmar

(b) Nepal

(c) Bangladesh

(d) Sri Lanka

[1 Marks]

(3)

When did the incident related to the picture happen?

(a) 1950

(b) 1975

(c) 1982

(d) 1987

[1 Marks]

(4)

Which military ruler was the cause for this memorial?

(a) General Musharraf

(b) Lt.GeneralH.M. Ershad

(c) Ziaur Rahman

(d) Zia-ul-Haq

[1 Marks]

(5)

Which country is Bhutan's biggest source of developmental aid?

(a) USA

(b) Russia

(c) India

(d) China

[1 Marks]

(6)

A landlocked country of South Asia is :

(a) Maldives

(b) Bangladesh

(c) Nepal

(d) Pakistan

[1 Marks]

(7)

The Seven Party Alliance is related to which country ?

(a) Bhutan

(b) Nepal

(c) India

(d) Pakistan

[1 Marks]

(8)

In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders ?

(a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

(b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed

(c) General Yahya khan

(d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4.

Which of the following statements about the 'Arab Spring are not correct?

(i) It began in 2008.

(ii) The struggle was against terrorism and pollution.

(iii) It raised its voice against corruption and unemployment.

(iv) It was basically a demand for democracy.

[1 Marks]

(A) (iii) and (iv) only

(B) (i) and (ii) only

(C) (ii) and (iv) only

(D) (i) and (iii) only

Question 5. Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog?

[1 Marks]

(A) The Vice President

(B) The President

(C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

(D) The Prime Minister

Question 6.

Which of these statements about the political decisions taken after independence related to development are correct?

(i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social-economic justice.

(ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.

(iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.

(iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

[1 Marks]

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)

(B) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Question 7. Which one of the following statements, related to the Chinese invasion in 1962, is correct?

[1 Marks]

(A) A boundary dispute surfaced between India and China.

(B) Dalai Lama obtained political asylum in India after 1962.

(C) China took the boundary issue to the United Nations.

(D) China used atomic weapons during this war.

Question 8.

Assertion (A): On 19th March, 2003 the US launched its invasion on Iraq under the name, 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'.

Reason (R): Iraq was developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

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

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

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

Question 9.

Assertion (A) : There was a large-scale migration of refugees into India during the 1971 war with Pakistan.

Reason (R) : Pakistan had planned the migration to disturb the Indian economy.

[1 Marks]

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

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

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

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

Question 10. Who played the role of mediator in the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan?

[1 Marks]

(A) UNO

(B) USA

(C) USSR

(D) China

Question 11. A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis is known as _____.

[1 Marks]

(A) Arms Control

(B) Confidence-Building Measures

(C) Alliance

(D) Disarmament

Question 12. Which among the following is a threat to non-traditional security?

[1 Marks]

(A) Manufacturing of weapons

(B) War

(C) Terrorism

(D) Internal disturbances

Question 13.

Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Split in Congress Party

(ii) Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi

(iii) Fifth General Elections

(iv) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Question 14. Which two major crises were faced by India during the tenure of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

[1 Marks]

(A) Political and economic crisis

(B) War and food crisis

(C) War and communalism

(D) Failed monsoon and political crisis

Question 15. Which one of the following developing countries is the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population?

[1 Marks]

(A) Bhutan

(B) Pakistan

(C) Nepal

(D) Sri Lanka

Section C

Question 16.

What is the main feature of a federal government?

[1 Marks]

Question 17.

Define the term "sovereignty."

[1 Marks]

Question 18.

Who wrote the book *The Prince*?

[1 Marks]

Question 19.

What is meant by 'judicial review'?

[1 Marks]

Question 20.

Name any one organ of the government.

[1 Marks]

Question 21.

What is the meaning of the term "democracy"?

[1 Marks]

Question 22.

Which amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj in India?

[1 Marks]

Section D

Question 23. Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

[2 Marks]

Question 24. Evaluate any two functions of NITI Aayog.

[2 Marks]

Question 25. Explain the notion of traditional security.

[2 Marks]

Question 26. Why is it necessary for coalition governments to accommodate and aggregate a variety of interests? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 27. Highlight any two functions of UNICEF which make it a significant part of the United Nations.

[2 Marks]

Question 28. Explain any two reasons for the victory of Congress in the Southern States in the general election of 1977.

[2 Marks]

Section E

Question 29.

"Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Support the statement with two arguments.

[4 Marks]

Question 30.

"All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands." Justify the statement.

[4 Marks]

Question 31.

What is meant by 'Veto Power'? Name any four countries that enjoy veto power.

[4 Marks]

Question 32.

"India's impressive technological growth in recent years has made the country an attractive partner of US." Support the statement giving any

four examples.

[4 Marks]

Question 33.

Explain any four reasons for the grand victory of the Janata Party in the 1977 general elections.

[4 Marks]

Section F

Question 34. Highlight any three major developments that took place in Indian politics during NDA III and NDA IV.

[6 Marks]

Question 35. Highlight any three points of consensus that emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha Elections, 2004.

[6 Marks]

Question 36. Highlight any three environmental concerns significant to global politics.

[6 Marks]

Question 37. Highlight any three international environmental movements and their importance.

[6 Marks]

Question 38. Analyse any three reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991.

[6 Marks]

Question 39. Analyse any three consequences of Shock Therapy due to which the economies of Second World countries collapsed.

[6 Marks]

Question 40. Evaluate the role of ASEAN in the contemporary world.

[6 Marks]

Question 41. In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone supports the statement with three arguments.

[6 Marks]