CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 97

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **39 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 8** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **9 to 20** are multiple choice questions

vi. **Section D** – questions number **21 to 26** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **27 to 31** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **32 to 39** 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 following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these

objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.

(1)

Who was the main architect of India's foreign policy?

(a) B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) Sardar Patel

[1 Marks]

(2)

Which one of the following is an objective of India's foreign policy?

(a) To pursue its national interest

(b) To preserve democracy

(c) To strengthen its Armed forces

(d) To become a superpower

[1 Marks]

(3)

Non-alignment means_____.

(a) to remain neutral

(b) non-interference

(c) to remain isolated

(d) not joining any power bloc

[1 Marks]

(4)

Who believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?

(a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

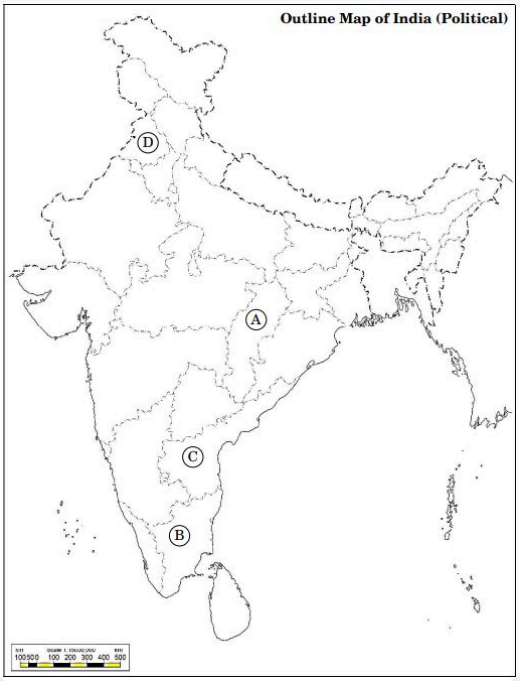
(c) B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Swatantra Party

(d) All of the above

[1 Marks]

Question 2. 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:



(1) The State which was partitioned in 1947.

[1 Marks]

(2) The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development.

[1 Marks]

(3)

The State which was called 'Madras' at the time of Independence.

[1 Marks]

(4) The first State created in 1952.

[1 Marks]

(5)

What is the present name of former 'Madras' State?

[1 Marks]

(6)

Which two States were created by dividing Bombay ?

[1 Marks]

(7)

Name the State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

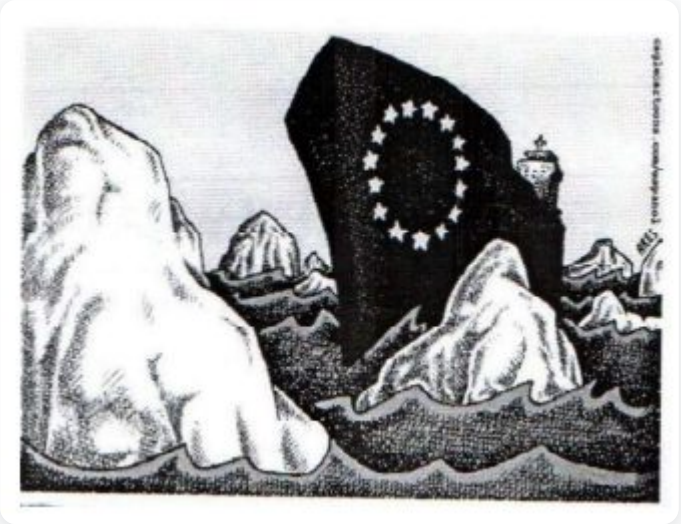
[1 Marks]

(8)

Uttarakhand was carved out of which State ?

[1 Marks]

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



(1)

The above cartoon is about which one of the following?

(a) Global warming

(b) Failure to make a trade agreement

(c) Failure to draft a common constitution

(d) Failure to protect the environment

[1 Marks]

(2)

The above cartoon is related to which organisation?

(a) ASEAN

(b) European Union

(c) SAARC

(d) BRICS

[1 Marks]

(3)

What does the circle of stars shown in the cartoon represent?

(a) Member-states of the organisation

(b) Unity of the organisation

(c) Success of the organisation

(d) Composition of the organisation

[1 Marks]

(4)

In which year was the organisation related to the cartoon established?

(a) 1967

(b) 1985

(c) 1992

(d) 2006

[1 Marks]

(5)

Which two countries have resisted to adopt Maastricht Treaty ?

(a) Bulgaria, Romania

(b) Britain, France

(c) Denmark, Sweden

(d) Poland, Finland

[1 Marks]

(6)

China adopted the 'open door' policy to improve its economy in which year?

(a) 1975

(b) 1977

(c) 1978

(d) 1979

[1 Marks]

(7)

Which set of five countries were the founders of ASEAN?

(a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand

(b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei

(c) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei

(d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand

[1 Marks]

(8)

Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan ?

(a) Council of Europe

(b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation

(c) European Community

(d) European Economic Community

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

[1 Marks]

Question 5. State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog.

[1 Marks]

Question 6. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

[1 Marks]

Question 7. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

[1 Marks]

Question 8. Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

[1 Marks]

Section C

Question 9.

In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency?

[1 Marks]

(A) Orissa and Assam

(B) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

(C) Gujarat and Karnataka

(D) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

Question 10. Which one of the following statements is not an objective of BRICS?

[1 Marks]

(A) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states

(B) Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states

(C) To promote peace and security

(D) To establish a more equitable and fair world

Question 11. Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Manmohan Singh

(B) V.P. Singh

(C) H.D. Deve Gowda

(D) Rajeev Gandhi

Question 12.

Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Establishment of SAARC

(ii) Establishment of European Union

(iii) Establishment of ASEAN

(iv) Privatization of agriculture in China. Choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Question 13.

Assertion (A) : South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system.

Reason (R) : Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.

[1 Marks]

(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 false, but Reason (R) is true.

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

Question 14.

Assertion (A) : India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R) : These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

[1 Marks]

(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.

Question 15.

Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.

[1 Marks]

(A) Nepal

(B) India

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Afghanistan

Question 16.

Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975?

[1 Marks]

(A) Socialist Party

(B) Communist Party of India (M)

(C) Bharatiya Lok Dal

(D) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Question 17.

In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between_____ to bring normalcy in punjab.

[1 Marks]

(A) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal

(B) Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal

(C) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal

(D) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal

Question 18.

Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China.

(i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.

(ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.

(iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.

(iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

[1 Marks]

(A) (i) and (iii) only

(B) (iii) and (iv) only

(C) (ii) and (iv) only

(D) (i) and (ii) only

Question 19.

Which of the following are the common features for both, the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog ?

(i) Both are non-constitutional bodies.

(ii) Both have significant roles of states.

(iii) Both have the Prime Minister as chairperson.

(iv) Both have the power to allocate funds.

[1 Marks]

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i) and (iv) only

(D) (ii) and (iii) only

Question 20. Which State was not a part of the initial Indian Union?

[1 Marks]

(A) Mysore

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Baroda

(D) Gwalior

Section D

Question 21. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

[2 Marks]

Question 22. What are two main functions of the NITI Aayog?

[2 Marks]

Question 23. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

[2 Marks]

Question 24. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

[2 Marks]

Question 25. Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

[2 Marks]

Question 26.

Why was the period of India's first nuclear test a difficult period in its domestic politics? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Section E

Question 27. Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

[4 Marks]

Question 28. Highlight any two reasons for the separatist movement in Mizoram.

[4 Marks]

Question 29. Analyze the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.

[4 Marks]

Question 30. Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.

[4 Marks]

Question 31. Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.

[4 Marks]

Section F

Question 32. Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.

[6 Marks]

Question 33. Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.

[6 Marks]

Question 34. Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.

[6 Marks]

Question 35. Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.

[6 Marks]

Question 36. Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party.

[6 Marks]

Question 37. Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Question 38. Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

[6 Marks]

Question 39.

How is 'one party dominance' in india different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries ? Analyse with the help of examples.

[6 Marks]