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 following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this, Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.

(1)

Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.

(a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

(b) Shimla Agreement

(c) Panchsheel Agreement

(d) Indus waters Treaty

[1 Marks]

(2)

In which year did India conduct a series of nuclear tests?

(a) 1971

(b) 1985

(c) 1992

(d) 1998

[1 Marks]

(3)

Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme?

(a) C.V. Raman

(b) Homi J. Bhabha

(c) A.P.J.Abdul Kalam

(d) K. Kasturirangan

[1 Marks]

(4)

In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for

(a) peaceful purpose.

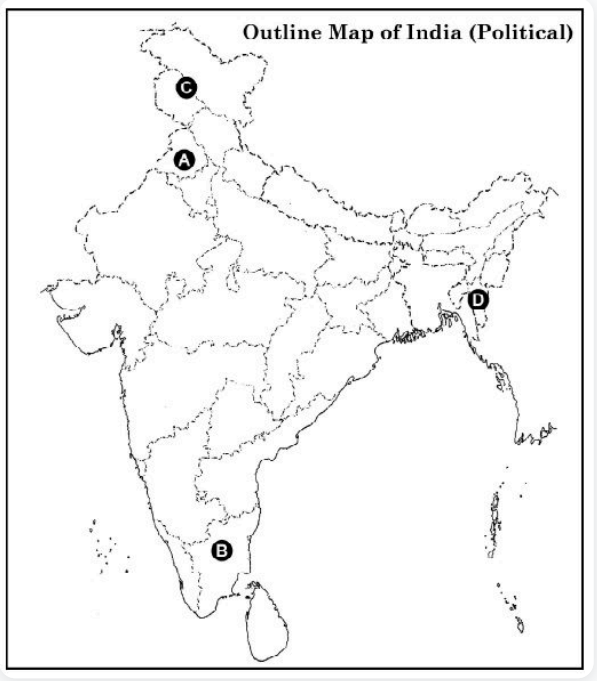
(b) making atomic bombs.

(c) competing with the super powers.

(d) ensuring its security.

[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 format that follows.



(1) The state which has been bifurcated into two Union Territories recently.

[1 Marks]

(2) The state where Rajiv Gandhi — Longowal Accord was signed.

[1 Marks]

(3) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.

[1 Marks]

(4) The state to which Laldenga belonged.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Article 370 has been abolished from which State ?

[1 Marks]

(6)

Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ?

[1 Marks]

(7)

In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated ?

[1 Marks]

(8)

In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement ?

[1 Marks]

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



(1)

To which country are these two cartoons related?

(a) Japan

(b) Vietnam

(c) South Korea

(d) China

[1 Marks]

(2)

Red Book is related to which ideology?

(a) Capitalism

(b) Communism

(c) Humanism

(d) Terrorism

[1 Marks]

(3)

What does the ‘Red Power Tie’ depict?

(a) Negation of communism

(b) Acceptance of Capitalism

(c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism

(d) Negation of Capitalism

[1 Marks]

(4)

What is the difference between ‘then’ and ‘now’ as per the cartoon?

(a) ‘Rigidity’ has increased now in the ideology of ‘then’

(b) Rigidity has decreased ‘now’ in the ideology of ‘then’.

(c) The leader under ‘then’ and the leader under ‘now’ belong to different political parties.

(d) The Leader under ‘then’ and the leader under ‘now’ belong to different organisations.

[1 Marks]

(5)

In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China ?

(a) Privatisation of industries was done.

(b) China ended its political and economic isolation.

(c) Special economic zones were established.

(d) Privatisation of agriculture was done.

[1 Marks]

(6)

Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India ?

(a) Liberalism

(b) Socialism

(c) Capitalism

(d) Communism

[1 Marks]

(7)

Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China ?

(a) The Great Wall

(b) Dragon

(c) Bicycle

(d) Rising Sun

[1 Marks]

(8)

Which one of the following statements is true about China ?

(a) It is a republic

(b) It is a monarchy

(c) It has multiparty system

(d) It has a coalition government

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union?

[1 Marks]

(A) Ukraine

(B) Georgia

(C) Italy

(D) Estonia

Question 5. On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name.

[1 Marks]

(A) Operation Iraqi Freedom

(B) Operation Desert Storm

(C) Operation Enduring Freedom

(D) Operation Infinite Reach

Question 6. The main objective of United Nations is to

[1 Marks]

(A) prevent manufacture of war weapons.

(B) prevent industrialisation.

(C) prevent international conflicts.

(D) prevent spread of refugees.

Question 7. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security?

[1 Marks]

(A) Attack by a neighbouring country

(B) Spread of any pandemic disease

(C) Global warming

(D) Spread of terrorism

Question 8. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common?

[1 Marks]

(A) Antarctica

(B) Ocean floor

(C) Outer space

(D) Forests

Question 9. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation?

[1 Marks]

(A) Globalisation is westernisation.

(B) Globalisation is industrialisation.

(C) Globalisation is economic growth.

(D) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

Question 10. Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Abdul Gaffar Khan

(B) Muslim League

(C) British Government

(D) Congress Party

Question 11. Planning Commission was set up by .

[1 Marks]

(A) Constitution of India

(B) President of India

(C) A resolution of Government of India

(D) The Constituent Assembly

Question 12.

Assertion (A) : In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split.

Reason (R) : Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).

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

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.

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

Question 13. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?

[1 Marks]

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) George Fernandes

(C) Jayaprakash Narain

(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Question 14.

Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.

(ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.

(iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.

(iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister. Choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Question 15. Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time?

[1 Marks]

(A) Karpoori Thakur

(B) B.P. Mandal

(C) Indira Gandhi

(D) Mayawati

Section C

Question 16.

Which country was not a part of the Soviet Union?

[1 Marks]

Question 17.

What was the code name of the 2003 US invasion of Iraq?

[1 Marks]

Question 18.

What is the main objective of the United Nations?

[1 Marks]

Question 19.

Which of the following is not a global common: Antarctica, Ocean floor, Outer space, or Forests?

[1 Marks]

Question 20.

Who advanced the Two Nation Theory?

[1 Marks]

Question 21.

Name any one programme launched after 2014 for women's progress.

[1 Marks]

Question 22.

Who among the following remained Prime Minister of India for less than a year?

[1 Marks]

Section D

Question 23. Explain the notion of traditional security.

[2 Marks]

Question 24. Name any four agencies of the United Nations.

[2 Marks]

Question 25. Highlight the speciality of India — Nepal relations.

[2 Marks]

Question 26. State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.

[2 Marks]

Question 27. Identify and name any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.

[2 Marks]

Question 28. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.

[2 Marks]

Section E

Question 29. Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security.

[4 Marks]

Question 30. Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology. Support the statement with two examples.

[4 Marks]

Question 31. Development mostly causes degradation of environment. Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.

[4 Marks]

Question 32. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.

[4 Marks]

Question 33. Explain any four effects of the Emergency declared in 1975.

[4 Marks]

Section F

Question 34.

Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

[6 Marks]

Question 35.

Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.

[6 Marks]

Question 36.

Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.

[6 Marks]

Question 37.

Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.

[6 Marks]

Question 38.

Assess any three effects of Emergency imposed in 1975 in strengthening the democracy in India.

[6 Marks]

Question 39.

Assess the impact of three democratic upsurges in post independent India.

[6 Marks]

Question 40.

Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy.

[6 Marks]

Question 41.

Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show peoples' support to democracy.

[6 Marks]