

# CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 94

### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- i. This question paper contains **34 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. This question paper is divided into **6 sections**.
- iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 1** are case based questions
- iv. **Section B** – questions number **2 to 6** are very short answer
- v. **Section C** – questions number **7 to 15** are multiple choice questions
- vi. **Section D** – questions number **16 to 21** are short answer
- vii. **Section E** – questions number **22 to 26** are long answer type i
- viii. **Section F** – questions number **27 to 34** 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]

## Section B

**Question 2.** In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

[1 Marks]

**Question 3.** State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog.

[1 Marks]

**Question 4.** Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

[1 Marks]

**Question 5.** Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

[1 Marks]

**Question 6.** Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

[1 Marks]

## Section C

**Question 7.** 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 8.** 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 9.**

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 10.**

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 11.**

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 12.**

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 13.**

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 14.**

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 15.** Which State was not a part of the initial Indian Union?

[1 Marks]

(A) Mysore

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Baroda

(D) Gwalior

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## Section D

**Question 16.** In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

[2 Marks]

**Question 17.** What are two main functions of the NITI Aayog?

[2 Marks]

**Question 18.** Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

[2 Marks]

**Question 19.** Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

[2 Marks]

**Question 20.** Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

[2 Marks]

**Question 21.**

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

[2 Marks]

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## Section E

**Question 22.** Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

[4 Marks]

**Question 23.** Highlight any two reasons for the separatist movement in Mizoram.

[4 Marks]

**Question 24.** Analyze the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.

[4 Marks]

**Question 25.** Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.

[4 Marks]

**Question 26.** Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.

[4 Marks]

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## Section F

**Question 27.** Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.

[6 Marks]

**Question 28.** Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.

[6 Marks]

**Question 29.** Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.

[6 Marks]

**Question 30.** Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.

[6 Marks]

**Question 31.** Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party.

[6 Marks]

**Question 32.** Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

**Question 33.** 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 34.**

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]

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