

# CBSE Class 12 Political Science Question Paper 2021



Series **HPK56K/C**

SET~1

Roll No.



Code No. **59/1/1**

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

## NOTE :

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **32** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- Question paper comprises **six** sections — **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**. **All** questions are compulsory.
- Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **16** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), carrying **1** mark each. They are required to be answered in one word only.
- Section B** – Questions no. **17** and **18** are two Passage based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), carrying **1** mark each for every sub question and **4** marks for the whole question.
- Section C** – Questions no. **19** to **22** are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answers to them should not exceed **40** words each.
- Section D** – Questions no. **23** to **27** are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **4** marks each. Answer to them should not exceed **100** words each.
- Section E** – Questions no. **28** and **29** are Map and Picture based Questions, carrying **5** marks each to be answered accordingly.
- Section F** – Questions no. **30** to **32** are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying **6** marks each. Answer to them should not exceed **150** words each.
- Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice from the same unit in **one** question of one mark, **one** question of two marks, **two** questions of four marks and **all** questions of six marks. In such questions answer only one alternative and do write (a) or (b) with question number.



## SECTION A

1. Which one of the following is **not** a Baltic Republic ? 1
  - (A) Estonia
  - (B) Ukraine
  - (C) Chechnya
  - (D) Georgia
  
2. The President of which one of the following Republics appointed himself to power, first for ten years and then extended it for another ten years ? 1
  - (A) Uzbekistan
  - (B) Chechnya
  - (C) Lithuania
  - (D) Georgia
  
3. Which one of the following statements about the European Union (EU) is **not** correct ? 1
  - (A) The EU is the world's biggest economy.
  - (B) The EU's combined Armed Forces are second largest in the world.
  - (C) The EU has its own flag and anthem.
  - (D) The EU does not enjoy any political and diplomatic influence.
  
4. Which one of the following statements about the ASEAN flag is **not** correct ? 1
  - (A) The stalks shown in the flag represent ten South-West Asian countries.
  - (B) These ten stalks are paddy stalks.
  - (C) The circle in the flag symbolises the unity of ASEAN.
  - (D) The bundle of ten stalks bound together represents friendship and solidarity of the members.
  
5. Which one of the following statements about present-day Nepal is correct ? 1
  - (A) It is a Hindu state.
  - (B) It has monarchy.
  - (C) It is a secular state.
  - (D) There is no parliamentary system.
  
6. Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population ? 1
  - (A) Bhutan
  - (B) Pakistan
  - (C) Nepal
  - (D) Sri Lanka
  
7. Identify the UN Agency that also works in the cultural field. 1
  - (A) UNICEF
  - (B) WHO
  - (C) UNHCR
  - (D) UNESCO



8. Which one of the following members of the UN Security Council has used its Veto power the maximum number of times ? 1
- (A) United States of America  
(B) USSR/Russia  
(C) United Kingdom  
(D) France
9. Who among the following leaders is known for the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' ? 1
- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan  
(B) Ram Manohar Lohia  
(C) Morarji Desai  
(D) L.K. Advani
10. (a) Who among the following leaders was **not** a minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet formed in 1948 after independence ? 1
- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
(B) B.R. Ambedkar  
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(D) Mahatma Gandhi
- OR**
- (b) Who among the following Prime Ministers of India nationalised the banks ? 1
- (A) Morarji Desai  
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
(C) Indira Gandhi  
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru
11. Which one of the following statements about globalisation is correct ? 1
- (A) Globalisation began due to disintegration of the USSR.  
(B) Globalisation has caused worldwide interconnectedness.  
(C) Globalisation is only an economic phenomenon.  
(D) Globalisation has led to different wars.
12. Which one of the following statements is a cultural consequence of globalisation ? 1
- (A) Blue jeans can go well with a khadi kurta.  
(B) In most of the cases, the State capacity has eroded.  
(C) Import duty has been reduced.  
(D) Investors of rich countries can invest their capital in developing countries.
13. From the following, who gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' ? 1
- (A) Indira Gandhi  
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
(C) Ram Manohar Lohia  
(D) K. Kamaraj
14. Which one of the following systems was **not** promoted by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya ? 1
- (A) Western system  
(B) Classless system  
(C) Casteless system  
(D) Conflict-free social system



15. Which one of the following statements about holding Lok Sabha elections in 1980, much before the completion of five-year term, is true ? 1
- (A) The Janata Party split and Morarji Desai lost majority.  
(B) The Janata Party could not keep its constituents together.  
(C) Due to withdrawal of support given by the Congress Party, Charan Singh's government had to resign.  
(D) The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.
16. Who among the following leaders was the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India ? 1
- (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
(B) V.P. Singh  
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao  
(D) Morarji Desai

### SECTION B

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4
- The consequences of globalisation are not confined only to the sphere of politics and economy. Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalisation leads to what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture.
- 17.1 Which one of the following statements is a consequence of cultural globalisation ? 1
- (A) It narrows down the scope of social justice.  
(B) There is increase in the momentum towards inter-dependence between governments.  
(C) Our food choices have increased.  
(D) It results in an erosion of state capacity.
- 17.2 Cultural homogenisation means : 1
- (A) rise of global culture.  
(B) rise of uniform culture.  
(C) rise of different cultures.  
(D) rise of a distinctive culture.
- 17.3 Identify one positive consequence of cultural globalisation. 1
- (A) It leads to the shrinking of the cultural heritage of the entire globe.  
(B) It spreads western culture in the whole world.  
(C) It modifies our culture at the cost of our traditions.  
(D) It widens our range of choices in various fields.
- 17.4 Which one of the following statements is a consequence of cultural globalisation ? 1
- (A) It affects us in what we eat, drink and wear in our homes.  
(B) Our thought process remains unaffected.  
(C) It leads to economic ruin for the developing countries.  
(D) International organisations become weak.



18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4

One of the most important concerns in the early years was that demands for separate states would endanger the unity of the country. It was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on the newly founded nation. But the leadership under popular pressure, finally made a choice in favour of linguistic states. It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced. Besides, the accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic.

- 18.1 Which one of the following states was the first to be formed on the basis of linguistics ? 1
- (A) Manipur  
(B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Mysore  
(D) Madras
- 18.2 What was done by the Government of India to redraw the boundaries of states ? 1
- (A) The matter was put before the Supreme Court to decide.  
(B) Plebiscite was held in all the concerned states.  
(C) Appointment of the State Boundary Commission was made in 1956.  
(D) States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953.
- 18.3 How many States and Union Territories were created immediately after the reorganisation of the states ? 1
- (A) 14 States and 6 Union Territories  
(B) 16 States and 7 Union Territories  
(C) 18 States and 6 Union Territories  
(D) 21 States and 7 Union Territories
- 18.4 Which one option completes the following sentence correctly ? 1
- The reorganisation of states on the basis of linguistics led to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) disturbances and unrest  
(B) the opposition to the formation of linguistic states  
(C) the acceptance of the principle of diversity  
(D) changed nature of politics in India

### SECTION C

19. Analyse the outcome of the severe conflict that took place in the Balkan Republics of Yugoslavia. 2
20. Why is the NITI Aayog called a 'Think Tank' of the Union Government ? Explain. 2
21. Highlight any two main objectives of constituting the NITI Aayog. 2×1=2
22. (a) Highlight any two major changes that took place in the Indian politics after 2014. 2×1=2

**OR**

- (b) Explain the basis on which the Bahujan Samaj Party emerged as a formidable political force. 2



### SECTION D

23. "The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens." Support the statement with any four arguments.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
24. "Pakistan government is continuously working to disturb peace in India." Support the statement with the help of any four examples.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
25. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of the Princely State of Hyderabad to the Union of India. 4
26. (a) Describe any four reforms of the organisation's structures and processes that are considered necessary for the UN after the Cold War.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- OR**
- (b) Mention any four criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the UN Security Council.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
27. (a) Explain any four significant changes that have taken place in Indo-China relations since the end of the Cold War.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- OR**
- (b) Explain the role of the BJP-led NDA Government in the growth of relations between India and Israel. 4

### SECTION E

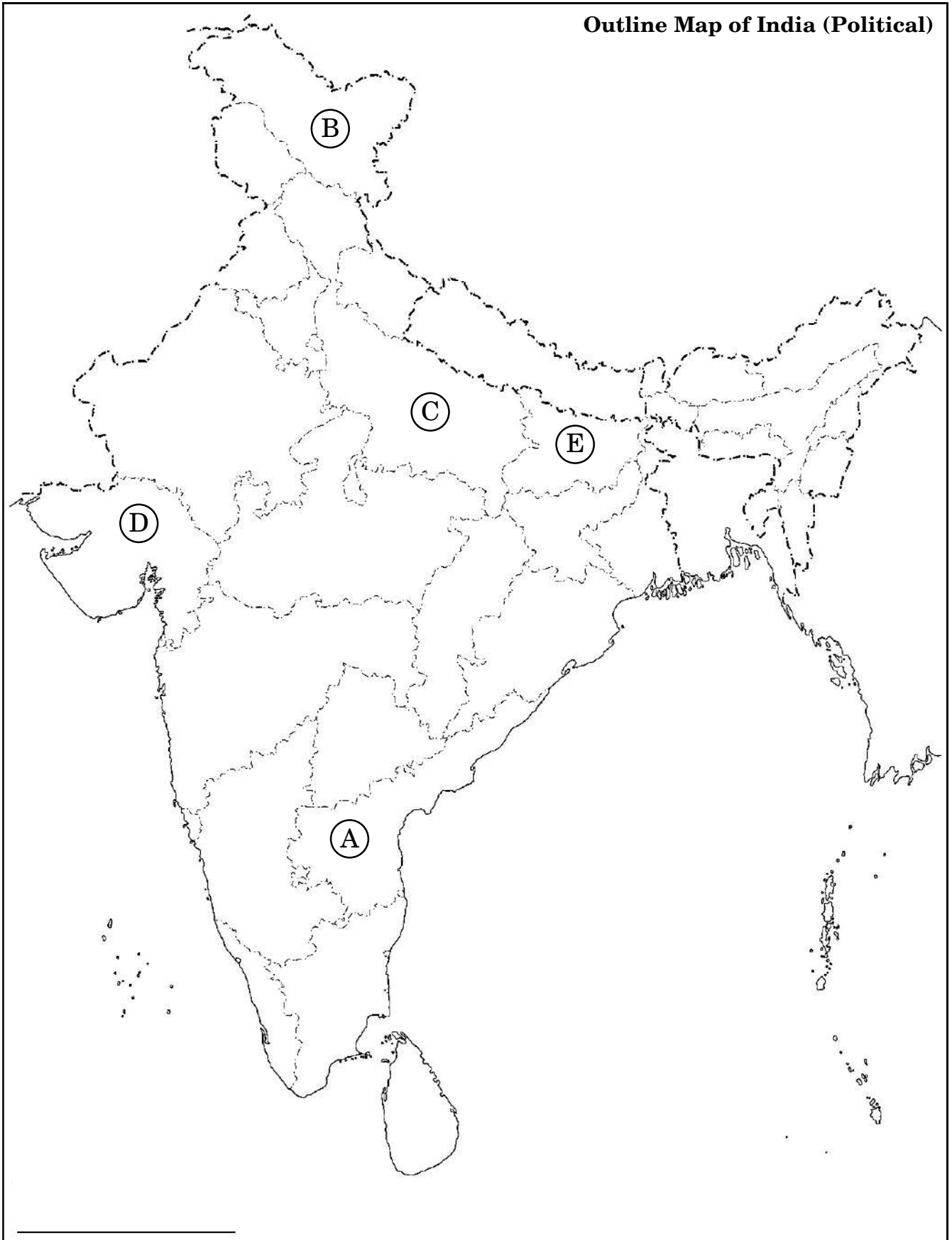
28. In the political outline map of **India** given on page 7, five States have been marked as **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)**, **(D)** and **(E)**. Identify these States on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format :

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

- (i) The State from where Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been elected as a member of Lok Sabha in 2019.
- (ii) The State where Somnath Mandir is situated.
- (iii) The Union Territory which came into existence in 2019.
- (iv) The State where Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur had introduced a new policy of reservations for OBCs.
- (v) The first State to be created on the basis of linguistics in the year 1952.  $5 \times 1 = 5$



For question no. 28





**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 28 :

- (28.1) Name the Prime Minister of India during 1989 – 90 who belonged to the National Front.
- (28.2) Mention the Article that had given special status to Jammu and Kashmir.
- (28.3) Name the first Prime Minister of NDA led by the Bharatiya Janata Party.
- (28.4) Name the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party.
- (28.5) Write the full form of UPA. 5×1=5

**29.** The cartoon given below is related to the victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Why has the cartoonist shown a very big cup in the hands of Indira Gandhi ?
- (ii) What has been depicted by the cartoonist by showing a man with a bowl peeping out of the cup ? Explain.
- (iii) What message is being given by this cartoon ? Analyse. 1+2+2=5

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 29 :

- (29.1) Who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' ?
- (29.2) Why were the 'Privy Purses' abolished ? Write any two reasons.
- (29.3) When was the dominance of the Congress Party restored for the second time and how ? Explain. 1+2+2=5

### SECTION F

**30.** (a) Give any three arguments to justify the imposition of Emergency in 1975. 3×2=6

**OR**

(b) Analyse any three developments that gave rise to the confrontations between the Union Government and the Judiciary of India. 3×2=6

**31.** (a) Why is the end of the Second World War called the beginning of the Cold War ? Explain any three reasons. 3×2=6

**OR**

(b) What has been the main criticism against India's Policy of Non-alignment ? In spite of being a leader of NAM, why did India sign the Treaty of Friendship with Soviet Union in 1971 ? Explain. 3+3=6

**32.** (a) Show with the help of any four examples that the leadership of China changed their policies to reform the Chinese economy.  $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$

**OR**

(b) Show with the help of any four examples that India has tried many confidence-building measures to reduce tension and risk of war with Pakistan.  $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$