

**Sample Paper 3**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
**Class XII Session 2023-24**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
  - (ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
  - (iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
  - (iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
  - (v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
  - (vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
  - (vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.
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**Section A**

1. Which party won the first National elections in India?
  - (a) It was coalition government
  - (b) Communist Party of India
  - (c) Peoples Democratic Front
  - (d) Indian National Congress
2. Which of the following carries out coordination of security and foreign policy in the ASEAN region ?
  - (a) Asian Regional Forum
  - (b) ASEAN
  - (c) ASEAN Regional Foundation
  - (d) ASEAN Regional Forum
3. Which of the following statements about the Indian National Congress (post independence) are true ?
  - (i) It was an all-inclusive party.
  - (ii) It had the 'first of the block' advantage.
  - (iii) It was a well organised party.
  - (iv) It had a pan India presence.

Codes

  - (a) (iv)
  - (b) (ii) and (iii)
  - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
4. In Nepal, the largely non-violent mass movement for democracy was led by\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Seven Party Alliance
  - (b) Maoist parties
  - (c) Socialist parties
  - (d) Students

5. Choose the odd one out from the given options.
- (a) SEBI: Mutual Funds
  - (b) IRDAI: Insurance
  - (c) NBFCs: Financial Regulator
  - (d) NABARD: Agriculture
6. **Assertion (A):** Congress lost power in the elections of 1989.  
**Reason (R):** Congress won an overwhelming majority in the elections of 1984.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is false, but R is true.
  - (d) A is true but R is false.
7. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- (i) Liberation of Bangladesh
  - (ii) Tashkent Agreement
  - (iii) Indus Water Treaty
  - (iv) Assassination of Sheikh Mujib
- Codes:
- (a) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
  - (b) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
  - (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
  - (d) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
8. **Assertion (A):** Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock.  
**Reason (R):** There was a massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab Nations.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is false, but R is true.
  - (d) A is true but R is false.
9. According to Lohia, what are the three symbols that a Party of Socialism should have?
- (a) Tractor, Ballot, Prison
  - (b) Tractor, Vote, Prison
  - (c) Spade, Vote, Thumb
  - (d) Spade, Vote, Prison
10. Which two languages were spoken in Bombay state before it was divided in 1950?
- (a) Hindi and Konkani
  - (b) Marathi and Hindi
  - (c) Gujarati and Hindi
  - (d) Gujarati and Marathi
11. Who among the following acted as the chairperson of the Planning Commission?
- (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) President
  - (c) Home Minister
  - (d) Speaker

12. Which of the following statements about NAM are true?

- (i) The Bandung Conference in 1955 later led to the establishment of the NAM.
- (ii) The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in October 1961.
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.
- (iv) China was the founding member of NAM.

Codes:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) (iii) and (iv)     | (b) (i) and (iii)       |
| (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) | (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) |

## Section B

- 13. Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security.
- 14. What does defection stand for in Indian politics? Highlight any two demerits of this practice.
- 15. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Highlight any two arguments in support of your answer.
- 16. How the era of multi-party system led to the era of coalition at the centre?
- 17. Why were the states reorganised on linguistic basis in India in 1956?
- 18. Does globalisation leads to cultural homogenisation or cultural heterogenisation or both? Justify.

## Section C

- 19. Highlight any two sources of threats being faced by the third world countries.
- 20. How the movement for secession in the Mizo Hills area gained popular support? How was this problem resolved?
- 21. Elaborate the change in the electoral performance of the Congress party and BJP, from the year 1984 to 2004.
- 22. What is globalisation? What is the difference between globalisation and internationalisations?
- 23. What are the four reasons behind the formation of ASEAN?

## Section D

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

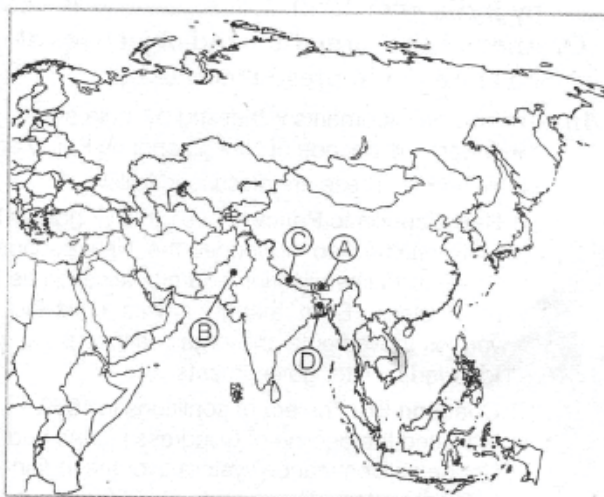
What does independence consist of? It consists fundamentally and basically of foreign relations. That is the test of independence. All else is local autonomy. Once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent.

- (i) In the above passage, the statement was made at which place?
  - (a) In the Constituent Assembly of India
  - (b) In the Press Conference at his residence
  - (c) In the public meeting at Rashtrapati Bhawan
  - (d) None of the above

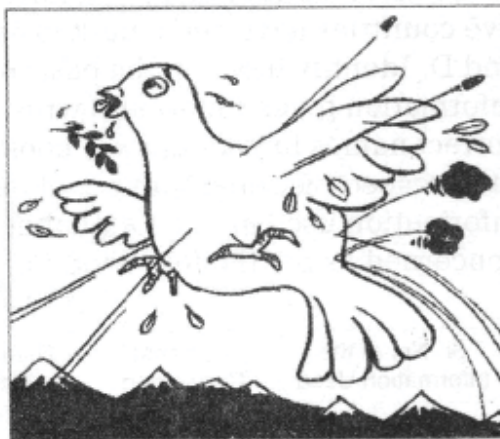
- (ii) In which year, Jawaharlal Nehru made this statement?
- 1947
  - 1949
  - 1955
  - 1958
- (iii) What is the symbol of independence of a nation?
- Maintaining peaceful relations with neighbours
  - By indulging in wars to show regional supremacy
  - Conduct of foreign relations
  - By signing peaceful treaties
- (iv) How did India maintain its independence in the Cold War period?
- By not joining either of the super blocs i.e. USA and USSR
  - It adopted a new path in the form of NAM
  - By establishing a separate identity in the international arena
  - Both (a) and (b)
25. In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.

Sr. No. of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- The country has experienced both civilian as well as military rule.
- Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- This country is still a monarchy.
- This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.



26. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions.



- (i) What does the picture depict?
  - (a) Messenger
  - (b) Peace has been at stake
  - (c) Symbol of love
  - (d) Alarm of war
- (ii) According to the picture, where peace was in danger
  - (a) West Bengal
  - (b) Kashmir
  - (c) Assam
  - (d) Bihar
- (iii) Regionalism means
  - (a) Theory of emphasising the regional characteristics of local issues.
  - (b) It focuses on the unity of different classes.
  - (c) It promotes national brotherhood.
  - (d) None of the above
- (iv) What does the arrows hitting the pigeon mean?
  - (a) It ended the peace
  - (b) Threat to environment conservation
  - (c) Regional conflicts are increasing
  - (d) None of the above

## Section E

27. Elaborate about Soviet System. Mention any of the four features of the Soviet System.

or

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics?

**28.** Describe any two developments witnessed by India after 1990.

**or**

Analyse the formation and objectives of NITI Aayog in present context.

**29.** Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council. Suggest measures to reform UNSC.

**or**

Explain the establishment and objective of UNESCO, UNICEF and ILO in detail.

**30.** What are the three democratic upsurges that emerged in the post independence history of India? Explain.

**or**

Analyse the circumstances that you think were responsible for the declaration of emergency in 1975.

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