

**Sample Paper 5**  
**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.
- 

**Section A**

1. Which of the following is the majority of the population in the region of Kashmir ?
  - (a) Buddhists
  - (b) Muslims
  - (c) Hindus
  - (d) Sikhs
2. In which year a review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India?
  - (a) 1987
  - (b) 1997
  - (c) 1980
  - (d) 1990
3. Globalisation affects what we eat, drink, think and watch. What is this called?
  - (a) cultural globalisation
  - (b) ideological globalisation
  - (c) economic globalisation
  - (d) political globalisation
4. Which of the following security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.
  - (a) Human
  - (b) Non-traditional
  - (c) Traditional
  - (d) Government
5. Which of the following was not the provision of Punjab Accord?
  - (a) Withdrawn of AFSPA
  - (b) Tribunal for solving border dispute between Punjab and Haryana
  - (c) Tribunal for deciding the water dispute of Ravi- Beas river
  - (d) Resuming of trade between Punjab and Pakistan

6. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:
- (i) ILO
  - (ii) WHO
  - (iii) UNESCO
  - (iv) UNICEF
- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)  
(b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)  
(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)  
(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
7. Which of the following personalities is credited to provide the first blueprint of economic planning in India?
- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
  - (b) M. Visvesvaraya
  - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
  - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
8. Find the odd one out in the context of the Congress 'Syndicate':
- (a) S. Nijalingappa of Karnataka
  - (b) K. Kamaraj of Tamil Nadu
  - (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri of Uttar Pradesh
  - (d) Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal
9. The 'People's Plan' of 1945 was prepared by which of the following?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (b) M. N. Roy
  - (c) Rajagopalachari
  - (d) John Baptista
10. **Assertion (A):** The Awami League was the most popular party in East Pakistan that led to the start of the freedom movement in the region.  
**Reason (R):** Awami League fought for the rights of Bengali Muslims.
- (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.
11. **Assertion (A):** Sri Lanka has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in South Asia even during the time of the civil war.  
**Reason (R):** It has soundly managed its economic resources.
- (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.

12. Which of the following statements about the 1971 general elections are true?
- (i) These elections were held in January 1971.
  - (ii) The Congress had an alliance with Swantatra Party.
  - (iii) All the major opposition parties formed an electoral alliance against the Congress Party.
  - (iv) Indira Gandhi gave the famous slogan: 'Garibi Hatao'.
- Codes:
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) | (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) |
| (c) (i) and (iii)       | (d) (iii) and (iv)      |

## Section B

13. Define cultural homogenisation. Give an example to show that its consequences are not negative.
14. What were the main reasons behind the split of Congress in 1969?
15. What are the most important outcomes of the Rio Summit?
16. 'Emergency' and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis. Explain the statement.
17. What is the one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the capitalist economy?
18. What had been Afro-Asian unity?

## Section C

19. Explain any two effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.
20. 'Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India.' Support this statement with the help of most suitable arguments.
21. Describe the two reasons that led to National Jubilation (triumph) in India after the 1971 war with Pakistan.
22. What are the objectives of military alliances? Give an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives.
23. The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of the movements against 'outsiders'. Support the statement with suitable arguments.

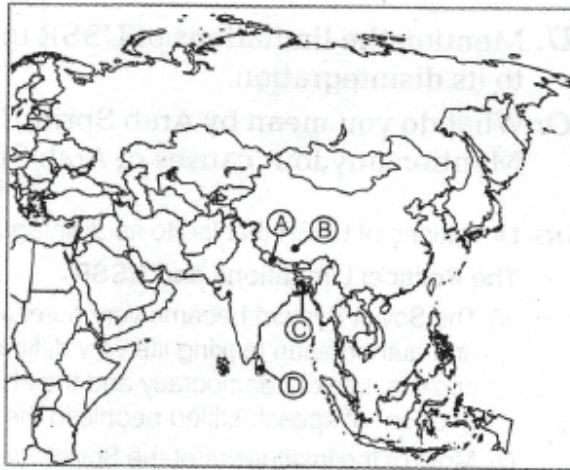
## Section D

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.
- Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus, removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the Government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian Government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the Government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place within India.

- (i) In the above passage 'historical buffer' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) a country which prevents conflicts  
 (b) a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile powers  
 (c) an agreement between the countries  
 (d) None of the above
- (ii) Why didn't Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?  
 (a) Due to the Panchsheel Agreement signed between India and China.  
 (b) As it believed that it is the internal matter of China.  
 (c) China assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy.  
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (iii) Why Indian Government grew uneasy over the Tibet Issue?  
 (a) As Tibetan culture was suppressed by China.  
 (b) Due to migration from Tibet to India.  
 (c) As India was unable to help Tibet.  
 (d) All of the above
- (iv) How far it was justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?  
 (a) As Dalai Lama was a known Tibetan Spiritual leader.  
 (b) India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds.  
 (c) Dalai Lama had a political influence over India.  
 (d) As there were many followers in India who supported Dalai Lama.
25. In the given political outline map of South Asia, four 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 along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.

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

- (i) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.  
 (ii) The country has a successful Democratic System.  
 (iii) This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers.  
 (iv) This country had Constitutional Monarchy.



26. Observe the given picture and answer the following question given below.



- (i) The given logo is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) United Nations  
(b) European Union  
(c) WTO  
(d) ADB
- (ii) In which year this organisation was established?  
(a) 1945  
(b) 1946  
(c) 1947  
(d) 1948
- (iii) The headquarters of this organisation is located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) New York  
(b) London  
(c) Geneva  
(d) Paris
- (iv) The organisation has how many member countries?  
(a) 28  
(b) 193  
(c) 38  
(d) 89

## Section E

**27.** Mention the limitations of USSR that led to its disintegration.

**or**

What do you mean by Arab Spring? Mention any four causes of Arab Spring.

**28.** Explain any four challenges faced by India at the time of independence.

**or**

What were the reasons and effects of accepting the demands for separate states on linguistic claims?

**29.** Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in Indian politics since 1980's.

**or**

Since 1989, coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological difference to power sharing arrangement within the sphere of consensus. Explain with example.

**30.** What is meant by SAARC? Describe the main objectives of SAARC.

**or**

Mention the factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.

□□□□□□