

Sample Paper 8 Solution
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. Global common include Earth's _____ Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space.
 - (a) atmosphere
 - (b) arctic region
 - (c) environment
 - (d) lithosphere
2. Which of the following is incorrect about the causes of globalisation?
 - (a) Globalisation originated in the US
 - (b) It is caused by particular community of people
 - (c) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation
 - (d) All of the above
3. Which state was the largest Princely States?
 - (a) Manipur
 - (b) Hyderabad
 - (c) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) Rajasthan
4. Which kind of body is NITI Aayog to the Union Government?
 - (a) Constitutional body
 - (b) Statutory body
 - (c) Advisory body
 - (d) None of the above

5. Which of these statements about the nature of coalition politics after 2014 elections is correct?
1. From one party led coalition to multi-party coalition.
 2. From multi-party coalition to one party led dominated coalition.
 3. From one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
 4. From two-party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
- (a) Only 1
(b) Both 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) Only 3
6. Assertion (A) The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party.
Reason (R) She had to deal with the 'Syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
7. Assertion (A) : The end of Soviet Bloc led to the emergence of many new countries.
Reason (R) : The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of their geographical location and continue their close ties with the West, the US China and others.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
8. Arrange the following in the chronological order.
1. Establishment of the ASEAN
 2. Establishment of European Union
 3. Establishment of ASEAN Regional Forum
 4. Establishment of Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4
(b) 4, 1, 2, 3
(c) 3, 1, 2, 4
(d) 2, 4, 1, 3
9. Which among the following statements describe that the nature of Soviet economy is wrong?
- (a) Socialism was the dominant ideology
(b) State ownership/control existed over the factors of production
(c) People enjoyed economic freedom
(d) Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the state

10. With which country does India have a treaty that allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports?
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal (d) Israel
11. What does the European Union flag stands for?
- (a) It stands for unity among the European people
(b) It stands for peaceful harmony among the European people
(c) It stands for completeness among the European people
(d) It stands for fraternity among the European people
12. Security as a confidence building measure means _____.
(a) encouraging violence (b) avoiding violence
(c) arms control (d) limit use of nuclear weapons

Section B

13. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?
14. According to the guidelines of the Second Five Year Plan, how did the government try to protect the domestic industries?
15. Name some groups which are a part of the WSF (World Social Forum)?
16. What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation?
17. Name the two departments of defence that were established aftermath of the wars of 1962 and 1965.
18. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?

Section C

19. What is BJP system? When did it started?
20. Mention the features of Kyoto Protocol.
21. Give examples to show that most of the former Soviet Republics are prone to conflicts and tensions.

22. What were some of the resistance that Nehru faced in India for his Non-Alignment policies?
23. The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party Government. Why was it appointed and what were its findings?

Section D

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

A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of the SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. The SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that the SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all SAARC nations from the SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some critics think that the SAFTA is not worth for India as it already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

- (i) What is the full form of SAFTA?
- (a) South America Free Trade Agreement
 - (b) South Africa Free Trade Agreement
 - (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Why SAFTA was signed?
- (a) To allow free trade among the South American nations.
 - (b) To increase the political interference of the nations in South Asia.
 - (c) To allow free trade among the South Asian nations.
 - (d) None of the above.
- (iii) Why do some of the neighbours of India fear SAFTA?
- (a) India will impact their politics
 - (b) India will impact their commercial ventures
 - (c) They fear that the economic influence of India will increase
 - (d) All of the above
- (iv) India does not have a trade agreement with which of the following nations?
- (a) Pakistan
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Bhutan

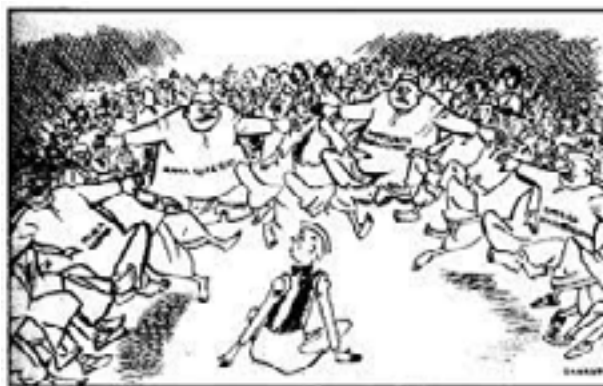
25. In the given outline political map of the world, four countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these countries on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

- (i) A country that did a nuclear test in the year 1998.
- (ii) A communist nation during the Cold War.
- (iii) A capitalist country that dropped an atomic bomb on Japan.
- (iv) A communist nation initially under Mao Zedong.

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



26. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Name the person who is sitting in the centre of the cartoon.
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Sardar Patel
 - (c) Morarji Desai
 - (d) Rajendra Prasad
- (ii) Which one of the following challenges was faced by the above mentioned person?
 - (a) Rehabilitation of refugees
 - (b) Partition of India
 - (c) Integration of Princely States
 - (d) Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines

- (iii) During the _____, the state boundaries were drawn on administrative convenience.
- (a) Mughal rule
 - (b) Maratha rule
 - (c) British rule
 - (d) Portuguese rule
- (iv) Name the movement which demanded linguistic reorganisation of the Madras province.
- (a) Vishalandhra movement
 - (b) State Reorganisation movement
 - (c) Satyagraha movement
 - (d) Tamil movement

Section E

27. What is Agenda 21? What is meant by 'common, but differentiated responsibilities'?

or

Describe how water scarcity across the world can lead to 'water wars'.

28. Describe these obstacles that delayed the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with India.

or

Describe the areas of tension that arose on different occasions after independence. Which political aspirations were the causes of those tensions?

29. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its various structures and agencies?

or

How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.

30. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation.

or

How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?

□□□□□□