

POLITICAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2022-23)
CLASS: XII

TIME: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

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
(12 Marks)

1.	The movement 'Arab Spring' that began in 2009 later turned into a_____. (a) Social Movement (b) Religious Movement (c) Political Movement (d) Economic Movement	1
2.	Name the Soviet leader who faced a coup in the year 1991. (a) Boris Yelstin (b) Mikhail Gorbachev (c) Leonid Brezhnev (d) Joseph Stalin	1
3.	Select one of the most appropriate statements for the 'ASEAN WAY'- (a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members (b) Is an informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members (c) Is the defence policy followed by the ASEAN members (d) Is the philosophical principle that connects all the ASEAN members	1
4.	Choose the correct set of countries that refused to adopt the Maastricht Treaty and European currency, Euro? (a) Britain and France (b) Denmark and Sweden (c) US and USSR (d) Canada and Sweden	1

5.	Assertion Reason Questions: Directions for Q.Nos. 5 and 6 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true Assertion (A) Traditional Security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence. Reason (R) Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.	1
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.	1
7.	Terrorism refers to - a) A bomb blast in a market place or train etc. b) Systematic creation of atmosphere of fear in society using brutal violence c) An external attack by any military group d) Violence created by a group of people or an individual	1
8.	Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true? (i) NITI Aayog acts as a "think tank" of the Union Government (ii) NITI Aayog acts against terrorism (iii) NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism (iv) NITI Aayog decides more role for bigger states and smaller role for smaller states Codes a) (i), (ii) and (iv) b) (iii) and (iv) c) (i), (iii) and (iv) d) (i) and (iii)	1
9.	Name the personality who drafted Second Five Year Plan. (a) K. C. Negoy (b) T.T. Krishnamachari (c) Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (d) P. C. Mahalanobis	1
10.	Arrange the following in chronological order- (a) Second General Elections (b) V.V. Giri elected as the President of India (c) Fourth General Elections	1

	(d) Congress(R)-CPI alliance won many seats in General Elections Codes (a) i), iii) ,ii), iv) (b) iii), ii), iv), i) (c) ii), iv), i), iii) (d) iv), iii),i), ii)	
11.	Name the judge of the Allahabad High Court who declared Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election as invalid--- (a) Om Prakash Trivedi (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha (c) Narain Dutt Ojha (d) Kunj Bihari Srivastava	1
12.	Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of emergency - (a) Call for 'Total Revolution'. (b) the Railway Strike of 1974 (c) Naxalite Movement (d) Gujarat Movement	1
	SECTION – B (12 Marks)	
13.	Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualized by both Russia and India.	2
14.	Name the countries included in South Asia and suggest one way to enhance peace and cooperation in this region.	1+1=2
15.	Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North–East India.	1+1=2
16.	While throwing some light on the Mandal Issue, give one reason for anti-Mandal protests in India.	1+1=2
17.	Evaluate balance of power as a significant component of traditional security policy.	1+1=2
18.	How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?	2
	SECTION – C (20 Marks)	
19.	'Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation have come from the environmental movements'. Justify the statement with special reference to movements against extraction of earth and against mega- dams.	2+2=4
20.	Explain the areas of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.	2+2=4
21.	Do you agree with the statement that the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world"? Support your answer with three suitable arguments.	1+3=4
22.	Analyze two reasons for the imposition of national emergency in India on June 25, 1975.	2+2=4
23.	"The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. However in no time the Soviet system became bureaucratic and authoritarian making life difficult for its citizens." Do you agree with the given statement? Give arguments to prove your answer.	1+3=4
	Section – D (12 Marks)	
24.	Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:	1+1+1

	After the end of the bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990s, it became clear that alternative centres of political and economic power could limit America's dominance. Thus, European Union and ASEAN emerged as forces to reckon with. BRICS has also emerged as a new centre of power on the world stage. The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non- interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th Conference of BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019. (1) Name the political leader who chaired the 11th Conference of BRICS. a) Leonid Brezhnev b) Jair Bolsonaro c) Deodoro da Fonseca d) Jacob Zuma (2) Which among the following statements about BRICS is correct? a) BRICS was founded to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life. b) BRICS countries respect mutual equality. c) BRICS was established to create a free Trade Agreement (FTA) for investment, labour and services. d) The headquarters of the BRICS are at Kathmandu (Nepal). (3) BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year ____. a) 2019 b) 2009 c) 2010 d) 2011 (4) BRICS was founded in 2006 in ____. a) Brazil b) India c) Russia d) China	+1=4
25.	In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states 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) The state where a coalition led by the CPI formed the government in the year 1957. (ii) The state related to leader Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. (iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward class. (iv) The state related to K. Kamraj, who started the Mid Day Meal program	1+1+1 +1=4

for school students.		
Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

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	2. Name the leader who led the Syndicate group? 3. Name the party that dominated the first three general elections? 4. Name the leader who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'.	
26.	Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow: 	1+1+1 +1=4
	1) Border disputes between India and China erupted in 1960. Pandit Nehru was having talks with his counterpart _____ in China which proved futile. (a) Mao Tsetung (b) President Jinping (c) Zhou Enlai (d) Dalai Lama 2) Name the place in Indian territory which was occupied by China in the year 1962? (a) Chagai hills (b) Aksai Chin (c) Balochistan (d) Nagaland 3) _____ was the defence minister of India during the Indo-china war? (a) Kailash Nath Katju (b) V.K. Krishna Menon (c) Baldev Singh (d) Jawaharlal Nehru	

	4) Name the agreement signed between India and China on April 29, 1954. (a) Peace Agreement (b) Panchsheel Agreement (c) Standstill Agreement (d) Tashkent Agreement	
	Following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of question number 26. 1. In January, 1966, Prime Minister, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the Tashkent Agreement with _____. a. General Ayub Khan b. General Yahya Khan c. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq d. Musa Khan 2. The first meeting of Non-Aligned Movement was held at _____. a. Belgrade b. Uzbekistan c. Baku d. New Delhi 3. Which of the following statements related to Indo-China War (1962) is correct? a. China could not cross the Line of Control b. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict c. The Soviets helped China against India d. The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to their earlier position 4. On what ground did India grant political asylum to Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees? Choose the correct statement- a. Dalai Lama was a known Tibetan leader b. India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds c. Dalai Lama had a political influence over India d. People of India supported Dalai Lama	1+1+1 +1
	SECTION – E (24 Marks)	
27.	Give an analysis of the cultural and political consequences of globalization. OR Analyze any three reasons for resistance to globalization.	3+3=6 2+2+2 =6
28.	In this changing world, a strengthened and revitalized UN is desirable. Highlight the necessary reforms for an empowered United Nations. OR Analyze the composition of the United Nations Security Council. What according to your opinion is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?	1+1+1 +1+1+ 1=6 2+4=6
29.	Enlist the main considerations for bringing the Princely States with the Indian Union. Name the leader who played the historic role in this direction. What was his contribution? OR Discuss three reasons for setting up of the States Reorganization Commission after India's independence.	3+1+2 =6 2+2+2 =6

30.	Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India. 'Support the statement with three relevant arguments. OR Analyze three major developments towards the end of 1980s that made a long-lasting impact on the politics of India	2+2+2 =6 2+2+2 =6
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