

Political Science Sample Paper 2021:

CLASS XII

MM: 80 Time: 3hrs

Instructions:

- **All Questions are Compulsory.**
- **Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.**

- **Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.**
- **Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40words each.**
- **Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.**
- **Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.**
- **Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 150words each.**

Section – A

1. The disintegration of the Soviet Union after the Second World War was one of the most important events that changed the global geopolitics. Go through the following statements in this regard and choose the correct one/s.
 - A. In 1991, a coup took place that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners.
 - B. Mikhail Gorbachev emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup.
 - C. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

2. Which institution has replaced the planning commission?

- A. Niti Ayog
- B. Institute of Economic Growth
- C. Strategic Foresight Group
- D. South Asia Analysis Group

3. Select the Correct Option:

The Grand Alliance of the opposition of 1971

- A. Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.
- B. Had a clear ideological program.
- C. Had a grand finish in the 1970 elections.
- D. Proved to be a grand success.

4. Q-Which of the following countries had an issue related to the migration of Rohingyas?

- A) Nepal
- B) Bhutan
- C) Myanmar
- D) China

5. Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect?

- A. More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.
- B. The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.
- C. The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.
- D. The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.

6. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S.?

- A. Operation Desert Storm
- B. Computer War

C. Operation Enduring Freedom

D. Videogame war

7. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following

A. Meghalaya

B. Sikkim

C. Manipur

D. Tripura

8. Who introduced the economic and political reform policies of Perestroika and Glasnost?

A. Stalin

B. Khrushchev

C. Mikhail Gorbachev

D. Boris Yeltsin

9. BJP led coalition of 2014 was also called as

A. Majority Coalition

B. Surplus Majority Coalition

C. Clear Majority Coalition

D. Democratic Coalition

10) The main agenda of the World Social Forum is

A. Opposition to Terrorism

B. Opposition to Neo-Liberal Globalisation

C. Opposition to Colonialism

D. Opposition to Communism

OR

10. Globalisation has _____ dimensions.

a) Political and Social

b) Social and Economic

c) Political and Economic

d) Political, Social and Economic

11. It is a form of interaction, that is informal, cooperative and non-conformist. Identify the way.

- A. SAARC
- B. ASEAN
- C. EU
- D. None of these

12. The main aim of the States Reorganisation Commission was

- A. To make administrative convenience of Indian States^{3.3}
- B. To coincided with the territories annexed by the British Government.
- C. Integration of Princely States.
- D. All of the above.

13. In 1957, in which state, the Congress Party has the bitter taste of defeat

- A. Madras
- B. Kerala
- C. Bombay
- D. None of the above.

14. The policy of Nonalignment means

- A. Distance from two camps
- B. Domestic confrontation
- C. Beginning of decolonization
- D. None of the above

15. _____ acts as a think tank of the Union Government. 1

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. Yojana Aayog
- C. Election Commission of India
- D. Ministry of External Affairs

or

15. Globalisation leads to each culture becoming_____

- A. More Different
- B. More Transparent
- C. More Distinctive
- D. More Different and Distinctive

16. 'Choose the wrong statement:

Six- point proposal of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.

- A. India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests in 1998.
- B. SAFTA signed at the 7th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.
- C. India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters
- D. in 1996.

SECTION B

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
(1+1+1+1=4)

The Cold War threatened to divide the world into two alliances. Under these circumstances, many of the newly independent countries, after gaining their independence from the colonial powers such as Britain and France, were worried that they would lose their freedom as soon as they gained formal independence. Cracks and splits within the alliances were quick to appear. Communist China quarrelled with the USSR towards the late 1950s, and, in 1969, they fought a brief war over a territorial dispute. The other important development was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which gave the newly independent countries a way of staying out of the alliances.

17.1 Name the countries which head these two alliances

- a) USA and China
- b) USSR and China
- c) USA and USSR
- d) None of these.

17.2 The 'Cold war 'implies'

- a) war between two countries

- b) war like situation where there is constant fear of war.
- c) the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations but no use of weapons.
- d) All of these

17.3 Newly independent countries were worried because

- a) of the existence of cold war period.
- b) they feared that UK and France would once again colonise them.
- c) None of these
- d) Both a and b

17.4 'Cracks and splits within the alliances were quick to happen 'Give an example to justify it.

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(1+1+1+1=4)

The era of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation from the early 1990's , is

attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving the way for the "Third

Democratic Upsurge'. The Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral

market which is based not on the principle of survival of the fittest but rather the

survival of the ablest. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from State

to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as

Facilitator. Moreover, the Third Democratic Upsurge seeks to promote the

participation of the youth who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society as the

real game changers in view of their increasing electoral preference for both development and governance in India's contemporary democratic politics.

18.1 The early 1990 saw the era of----- 1

- a) Liberalisation
- b) Privatisation
- c) Globalisation
- d) All of the above

18.2 The "Third Democratic Upsurge" is based on the principle of _____ 1

- a) Survival of the fittest
- b) Survival of the meanest
- c) Survival of the fierce
- d) Survival of the ablest

18.3 How many "Democratic Upsurges" are identified in post-independence history

of India? 1

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

18.4 The 'Third Democratic Upsurge' seeks to promote the _____ who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society. 1

- a) Participation of Student
- b) Participation of Opposition Leaders
- c) Opposition of Senior Citizens
- d) None of these

Section-C

19. Highlight any two features of Soviet System.

20. Write in short about UNICEF.

21. State the Nuclear policy of India.

22. What were the changes that occurred in Indian Politics after 1977 elections?

OR

Describe the provision of National Emergency.

Section-D

23. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the congress party in the first General Elections.

24. List any four steps proposed by the member countries in 2005 to make UN more contemporary in the world.

25. Highlight the salient features of Indo-Israeli relations in contemporary times.

OR

Throw light on Indo-US relations in contemporary world.

26. Write A short note on SAFTA.

OR

How far is it correct to describe EU as a new Centre of power in the world?

27. Describe the performance and achievements of NDA III & NDA IV.

Section-E

28. In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows: 1+1+1+1+1= 5

- i. The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward class.
- ii. The state related to K Kamraj, who started the Mid-Day Meal program for School Students.
- iii. The state related to Samajwadi leader and thinker Ram Manohar Lohiya.
- iv. The state related to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel who undertook integration of princely states.
- v. The state from where article 370 was revoked.

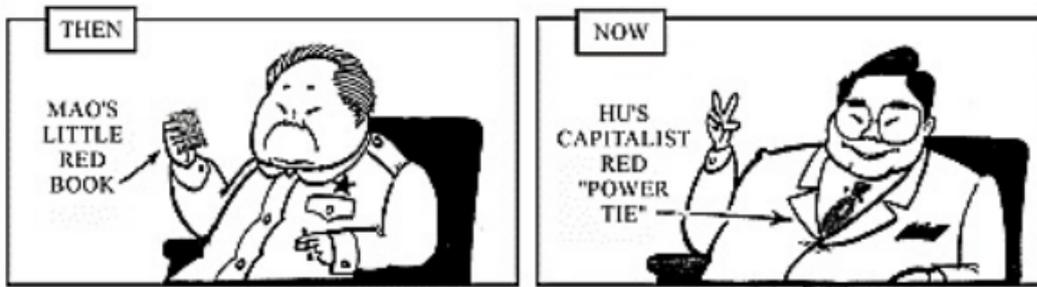
Sr Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State

(The map given below is the old map of India that corresponds to the questions asked above.)



29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. (1+2+2)

Answers to 2-mark questions should not exceed 40 words.



Study the Cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions:

- i. Both the Cartoons are related to which country?
- ii. Bring out any two differences in the economic policy of this country between 'then' and 'now'.
- iii. How has the change shown in the Cartoon benefited the economy of this country?

SECTION F

30. Analyse any four reasons for the declaration of National Emergency in 1975. In your

opinion, which reasons are justified?

OR

Analyse any three factors responsible for the split of the Congress Party in 1969.

31. Critically examine the consequences of globalisation.

OR

Analyse the factors responsible for the disintegration of USSR with special reference to Perestroika and Glasnost.

32. a). How did the reorganisation of states take place in India after its Independence? Explain.

b). Explain the process of partition of India in 1947.

OR

Describe any three points of consensus that emerged among most of the political parties in India in spite of severe competition and conflicts.
