

Sample Paper 05
Class - 12th
Exam - 2025 - 26
Political Science (028)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions :

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
 4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
 5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There are internal choices in two of the 4 marks questions
 6. Question numbers 24-26 are picture, map and passage based questions. Answer accordingly.
 7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
 8. There are internal choices in all the 6 marks questions.
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Section-A

1. The Socialist Party separated from the Congress in 1948 due to _____.
(A) Political rivalry with Nehru
(B) Disagreements on caste policies
(C) A policy change preventing dual membership
(D) Regional language issues
2. Security in the contemporary world encompasses both traditional and non-traditional aspects. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Meaning and Type of Security?
(A) Traditional security focuses solely on military threats to a nation.
(B) Non-traditional security includes issues like human rights and environmental threats.
(C) Security now includes both external and internal dimensions.
(D) Traditional security has expanded to incorporate economic and social factors.
3. The BJP adopted which ideological concept as part of its political platform after 1986?
(A) Secularism
(B) Hindutva
(C) Gandhian Socialism
(D) Marxism

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4. **Assertion (A):** Global commons include areas like the atmosphere and oceans, which are not owned by any single country.

Reason (R): The management of global commons requires international cooperation among nations.

Options:

- (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.
5. Given below are two statements:
- Statement I:** The Soviet Union was established in 1922 after the Russian Revolution.
- Statement II:** The Soviet system was characterized by a multi-party political structure.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 - (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 - (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
 - (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true
6. Identify and write the Incorrect pair:
- (A) Pakistan – Experienced multiple military coups
 - (B) Bangladesh – Struggled with establishing stable democracy
 - (C) Nepal – Remained a monarchy till present
 - (D) Sri Lanka – Faced ethnic conflicts impacting democracy
7. The slogan “Jai Jawan Jai Kisan” symbolized India’s focus on _____.
- (A) Youth empowerment and education
 - (B) Military strength and agricultural productivity
 - (C) Industrialization and foreign policy
 - (D) Women’s rights and urban development
8. The “Total Revolution” movement, which played a role in opposing the Emergency, was led by _____.
- (A) George Fernandes
 - (B) Morarji Desai
 - (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (D) D.K. Barooah



9. Who among the following leaders played a pivotal role in integrating the princely states into the Union of India following independence?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi, known for his philosophy of non-violence and satyagraha
 - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru, who served as India's first Prime Minister and emphasized unity
 - (C) B.R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution
 - (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India
10. Operation Blue Star, conducted in 1984, aimed to _____.
- (A) Prevent foreign invasions
 - (B) Provide economic relief to farmers
 - (C) Remove militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar
 - (D) Merge Punjab with Haryana
11. Arrange the following organizations and initiatives in chronological order of their establishment:
- I. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 - II. European Union (EU)
 - III. Belt and Road Initiative
 - IV. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
- Choose the correct option:
- (A) I, II, IV, III
 - (B) II, I, III, IV
 - (C) I, II, III, IV
 - (D) I, II, IV, III
12. Match the terms given in column 'A' correctly with their meaning given in column 'B' and choose the appropriate code as the correct answer:
- Column A**
- 1. Globalisation
 - 2. Economic Liberalization
 - 3. Resistance to Globalisation
 - 4. Cultural Homogenization
- Column B**
- (i) The process of reducing trade barriers and opening up economies to foreign investment.
 - (ii) The increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of global economies, cultures, and political systems.
 - (iii) Opposition to the process of global integration due to various social, economic, and cultural concerns.
 - (iv) The blending of diverse cultures into a single, uniform culture.
- Codes:**
- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
 - (B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
 - (C) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)
 - (D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)



Section-B

13. What is the moderate view of economic globalisation?
14. Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the capitalist economy.
15. What were Jaya Prakash's view about 'India's Communitarian Socialism'.
16. What are the cultural consequences of globalisation?
17. What is a mixed economy?
18. How did the US perceived India's decision of leading the Non-Aligned movement?

Section-C

19. What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? What are its advantages?
20. Mention some of the recent agreements between India and Pakistan. Can we be sure that the two countries are well on their way to a friendly relationship?
21. Highlight some important features and functions of European Union ?
22. What reasons did the Government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975 ?
23. State the problem of Goa?

Section-D

24. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow.



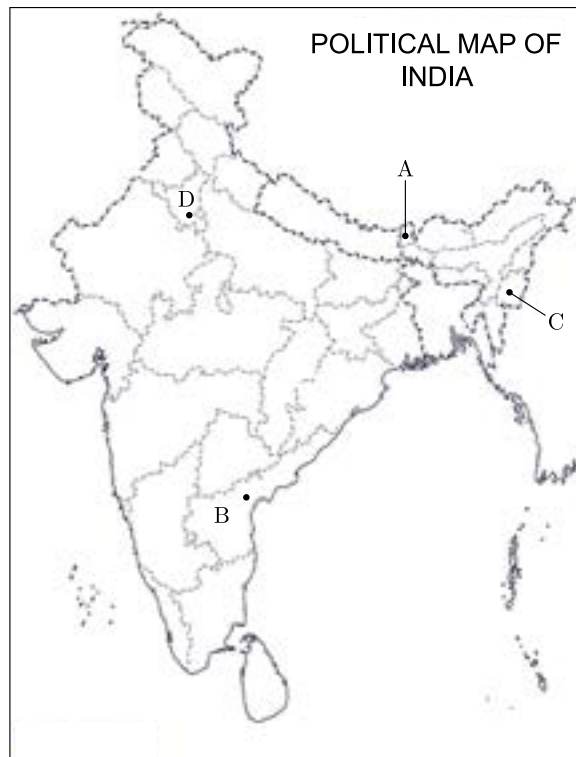
- (i) What does the given picture represent?
- (A) Celebration of independence
(B) People leaving their homes during partition
(C) A religious procession
(D) A military parade
- (ii) What were the consequences of partition?
- (A) Communal riots and massacres
(B) Division of communities and displacement of people
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
- (iii) Why did partition happen?
- (A) Due to political competition between Congress and the Muslim League
(B) Due to the British role in encouraging division
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Lack of regional governance
- (iv) What role did the British play in the partition of India?
- (A) They mediated peace between Congress and the Muslim League
(B) They encouraged division for their political advantage
(C) They remained neutral throughout the process
(D) They supported a unified India

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 number of the information used and the concerned alphabets in the map as per the following format.

- (i) The Princely State which resisted its merger with Union of India.
(ii) The state which was carved out of Punjab in 1966.
(iii) The state which was created in December 1952.
(iv) The 22nd State of the Indian Union.

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





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

No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the US remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991. American involvement in South Asia has rapidly increased after the Cold War. The US has had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly works as a moderator in India-Pakistan relations. Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region. The large South Asian diasporas in the US and the huge size of the population and markets of the region also give America an added stake in the future of the regional security and peace.

(i) Which of these nations have a great influence in South Asian politics?

- (A) The USA
- (B) China
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

(ii) Which of the following is a threat for India?

- (A) Proximity between the USA and Pakistan
- (B) Proximity between Pakistan and China
- (C) Proximity between Sri Lanka and Pakistan
- (D) None of the above

(iii) Why South Asian nations can be good partners for the USA?



Section-E

27. How Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru shaped the foreign policy of India?

or

Does India's foreign policy reflect her desire to be an important regional power? Argue your case with the Bangladesh war of 1971 as an example.

28. Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the Soviet Union.

or

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

29. "The regional parties have started playing an important role in the Indian politics." Comment.

or

Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in post-Emergency politics.

30. Mention some important steps taken for the restoration of dominance of the Congress Party after the split in 1969.

or

Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.

□□□□□□

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