

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

Sample Question Paper — Set 3  
Class XII

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

### **General Instructions:**

1. The question paper consists of five sections – A, B, C, D and E, with a total of 30 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory, subject to the internal choices provided.
3. Question numbers 1–12 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 13–18 carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 50–60 words.
5. Question numbers 19–23 carry 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100–120 words. There is an internal choice in two of these questions.
6. Question numbers 24–26 are picture, map and passage based questions, to be answered as per the instructions given.
7. Question numbers 27–30 carry 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 170–180 words. There is an internal choice in all four questions.

**SECTION – A (12 × 1 = 12 Marks)**

- Q.1** The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to the emergence of how many independent countries? [1]  
(A) 10  
(B) 12  
(C) 15  
(D) 20
- Q.2** China's market-oriented economic reforms, opening its economy to foreign trade and investment, began in the: [1]  
(A) 1950s  
(B) late 1970s  
(C) 1990s  
(D) 2000s
- Q.3** Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): India has long demanded a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Reason (R): India is one of the largest contributors of troops to UN peacekeeping operations. [1]  
(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 sole explanation of A.  
(C) A is true, but R is false.  
(D) A is false, but R is true.
- Q.4** The Kyoto Protocol was primarily aimed at: [1]  
(A) promoting free trade among member countries  
(B) reducing greenhouse gas emissions  
(C) demilitarisation of nuclear states  
(D) expansion of NATO membership
- Q.5** Given below are two statements: Statement I: Globalisation has led to an increased flow of capital across national borders. Statement II: Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all sections of society. Choose the correct option: [1]  
(A) Only Statement I is correct.  
(B) Only Statement II is correct.  
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.  
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- Q.6** Which South Asian country transitioned from a long period of monarchical rule to a democratic republic in the early twenty-first century? [1]  
(A) Bhutan  
(B) Nepal  
(C) Maldives  
(D) Sri Lanka
- Q.7** The reorganisation of states in India after independence was primarily carried out on the basis of: [1]  
(A) religion  
(B) language  
(C) level of economic development  
(D) population size alone
- Q.8** Match the leaders in List I with the slogans/policies associated with them in List II and select the correct code: [1]

List I (Leader)	List II (Associated Slogan/Policy)
I. Jawaharlal Nehru	i. Policy of Non-Alignment
II. Lal Bahadur Shastri	ii. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
III. Indira Gandhi	iii. Garibi Hatao
IV. Morarji Desai	iv. Janata Government

Codes:

- (A) I-i, II-ii, III-iii, IV-iv  
(B) I-ii, II-i, III-iv, IV-iii  
(C) I-iii, II-iv, III-i, IV-ii  
(D) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i
- Q.9** The large-scale change of political allegiance by legislators after the 1967 general elections, which contributed to political instability in several states, is referred to as: [1]  
(A) Coalition  
(B) Defection  
(C) Federalism

(D) Devolution

**Q.10** Which political formation emerged as a direct result of the movement against the 1975 Emergency? [1]

- (A) Congress (I)
- (B) Janata Party
- (C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- (D) Swatantra Party

**Q.11** The special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Constitution was abrogated in the year: [1]

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2021

**Q.12** Arrange the following Lok Sabha elections in chronological order, from earliest to latest: I) 2014 Lok Sabha elections II) 1998 Lok Sabha elections III) 2004 Lok Sabha elections IV) 2019 Lok Sabha elections [1]

- (A) II, III, I, IV
- (B) I, II, III, IV
- (C) III, II, IV, I
- (D) IV, I, III, II

**SECTION – B (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)**

**Q.13** What is meant by the term ‘Third World’ as used during the Cold War era? [2]

**Q.14** Mention any two features that distinguish ASEAN as a regional organisation. [2]

**Q.15** What is meant by the term ‘ecological refugees’? [2]

**Q.16** What is meant by ‘coalition politics’? Give one example from Indian politics. [2]

**Q.17** Mention any two features of the ‘First Democratic Upsurge’ in India. [2]

**Q.18** What was the Shah Commission? Why was it set up? [2]

**SECTION – C (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)**

**Q.19** Explain any two reasons for India’s continuing engagement with the countries of Central Asia. [4]

**Q.20** Discuss any two areas of cooperation between India and Japan as an emerging economic power in Asia. [4]

**Q.21 A** Explain any two functions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in promoting labour welfare globally. [4]

**OR**

**Q.21 B** Discuss any two reasons for the continuing ethnic tensions between different communities in Sri Lanka. [4]

**Q.22 A** Discuss the significance of the linguistic reorganisation of states for Indian democracy. [4]

**OR**

**Q.22 B** Explain any two reasons for the emergence of coalition governments at the Centre in India since 1989. [4]

**Q.23** Describe the circumstances that led to the accession of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir to India in 1947. [4]

**SECTION – D (3 × 4 = 12 Marks)**

**Q.24** Study the illustration given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]

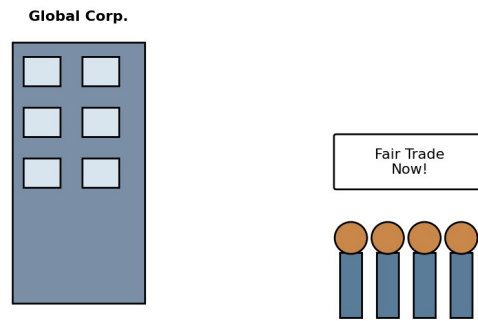


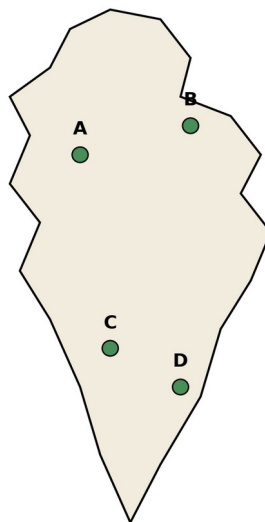
Fig. 24 — Globalisation: Corporate Reach and Public Response

- I) The illustration primarily depicts a debate related to: (A) territorial disputes between states (B) globalisation and its social response (C) monetary policy of a single country (D) space exploration
- II) The placard held by the group of figures signals: (A) support for unregulated corporate expansion (B) a demand for fairer trade practices (C) a demand for military expansion (D) support for isolation from world trade
- III) Resistance to globalisation, as depicted here, has often come from: (A) governments alone (B) labour unions, farmers' groups and civil society organisations (C) international courts only (D) no organised groups at all
- IV) Which of the following best describes a criticism often raised against globalisation? (A) It has reduced all forms of international trade (B) It may increase inequality between and within countries (C) It has ended the existence of multinational companies (D) It has eliminated all cultural exchange

NOTE: The following questions are for Visually Challenged candidates in lieu of Question Number 24:

- I) Name one group that has organised resistance to globalisation in India.
- II) What is meant by 'fair trade' as a demand of anti-globalisation movements?
- III) Mention one criticism commonly raised against globalisation.
- IV) Name one international organisation associated with regulating global trade.

**Q.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 clues given below and write their correct names in your answer, along with the alphabet used in the map: [4]



Outline Political Map of India (for representation only, not to scale)

- I) This western state has seen debates over water-sharing disputes with its neighbouring states over the Narmada river.
- II) This northern state was the site of a major regional movement in the 1980s involving demands relating to autonomy and river-water sharing.
- III) This western state was formed in 1960 through the bifurcation of the former Bombay State on a linguistic basis.
- IV) This southern state has a long tradition of coalition and Left-Front-style politics since the 1950s.

NOTE: The following questions are for Visually Challenged candidates in lieu of Question Number 25:

- I) Name the river associated with a major inter-state water dispute in western India.  
II) Name the state associated with the 1980s movement over autonomy and river-water sharing in the north.  
III) Name the two states formed after the bifurcation of Bombay State in 1960.  
IV) Name the southern state known for a long tradition of coalition and Left-Front politics.

**Q.26** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **[4]**

Since the late 1980s, Indian politics has witnessed a shift away from single-party dominance towards an era shaped by coalition governments at the Centre. No single party secured a clear majority in several successive general elections, compelling parties to build pre- and post-poll alliances to form stable governments. This period also saw the political rise of parties representing backward classes and regional interests, along with debates over secularism following events such as the Ayodhya movement. By the 2014 and 2019 elections, however, a single party was again able to secure a clear majority, leading some scholars to describe the emergence of a new phase of one-party dominance in Indian politics.

- I) The era beginning in the late 1980s is best described in the passage as: (A) one-party dominance (B) an era shaped by coalition governments (C) complete suspension of elections (D) military rule  
II) According to the passage, why were parties compelled to form alliances? (A) To avoid contesting elections (B) Because no single party secured a clear majority (C) To abolish the Constitution (D) To postpone elections indefinitely  
III) The Ayodhya movement, as mentioned in the passage, is linked to debates around: (A) economic liberalisation (B) secularism (C) foreign policy (D) environmental protection  
IV) The passage suggests that after 2014, Indian politics saw: (A) a return to coalition governments only (B) a phase resembling one-party dominance (C) abolition of political parties (D) suspension of the Constitution

NOTE: The following questions are for Visually Challenged candidates in lieu of Question Number 26:

- I) Name one party that represented the political rise of backward classes since the late 1980s.  
II) What issue is closely associated with the Ayodhya movement?  
III) In which year did a single party secure a clear majority after a long period of coalition politics?  
IV) Name the party that has held a majority in the Lok Sabha since 2014.

**SECTION – E (4 × 6 = 24 Marks)**

**Q.27 A** Discuss the process and significance of the linguistic reorganisation of states in India after independence. **[6]**

**OR**

**Q.27 B** Explain the challenges faced by the Government of India in the integration and later reorganisation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. **[6]**

**Q.28 A** Examine the causes and consequences of the rise of coalition politics in India since 1989. **[6]**

**OR**

**Q.28 B** Discuss any three features associated with the political rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party since the 1990s. **[6]**

**Q.29 A** Discuss the role played by India in advocating reform of international organisations such as the United Nations. **[6]**

**OR**

**Q.29 B** Explain the functions of any three key agencies associated with the United Nations. **[6]**

**Q.30 A** Assess the impact of globalisation on the Indian economy and society. **[6]**

**OR**

**Q.30 B** Discuss any three forms of resistance to globalisation seen in India and elsewhere. **[6]**

## POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Marking Scheme — Set 3

Class XII

**Maximum Marks: 80**

### SECTION – A

**Ans.1** (C) 15 [1]

**Ans.2** (B) late 1970s [1]

**Ans.3** (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the sole explanation of A. [1]

**Ans.4** (B) reducing greenhouse gas emissions [1]

**Ans.5** (A) Only Statement I is correct. [1]

**Ans.6** (B) Nepal [1]

**Ans.7** (B) language [1]

**Ans.8** (A) I-i, II-ii, III-iii, IV-iv [1]

**Ans.9** (B) Defection [1]

**Ans.10** (B) Janata Party [1]

**Ans.11** (C) 2019 [1]

**Ans.12** (A) II, III, I, IV [1998, 2004, 2014, 2019] [1]

### SECTION – B

**Ans.13** The term ‘Third World’ referred, during the Cold War, to countries that were not formally aligned with either the American-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc. Most of these countries were newly independent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, many of which later became members of the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]

**Ans.14** Any two: (i) ASEAN follows a consensus-based approach to decision-making, respecting the sovereignty of each member state, known as the ‘ASEAN Way’. (ii) It has established an ASEAN Free Trade Area to promote intra-regional economic cooperation while also engaging major powers through dialogue partnerships. [2]

**Ans.15** Ecological refugees are people who are forced to leave their homes and communities because of disruption to their natural or agricultural environment, such as drought, desertification, floods or other environmental degradation, rather than due to war or political persecution. [2]

**Ans.16** Coalition politics refers to a form of government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties that come together to secure a majority in the legislature, since no single party is able to win a majority on its own. Example: the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government formed after the 1999 elections. [2]

**Ans.17** Any two: (i) It refers to the period from the 1950s to the 1970s, marked by growing participation of adult voters in elections at both the Centre and the states. (ii) It disproved the belief that democracy required prior modernisation, as successful elections were held despite low literacy and limited urbanisation. [2]

**Ans.18** The Shah Commission was a commission of inquiry set up by the Janata Government after the 1977 elections to investigate the excesses committed during the period of Emergency, including cases of misuse of power, illegal detention and human rights violations, in order to hold the concerned authorities accountable. [2]

### SECTION – C

**Ans.19** Any two reasons: (i) The Central Asian region is rich in energy resources such as oil and natural gas, making it important for India’s long-term energy security. (ii) Historical cultural and civilisational ties, along with shared concerns about religious extremism and regional stability, encourage India to maintain close political and security cooperation with these countries. [4]

**Ans.20** Any two areas: (i) India and Japan cooperate closely in infrastructure development, with Japanese investment and technical assistance supporting projects such as high-speed rail and industrial corridors in India. (ii) Both countries collaborate on strategic and security matters, including maritime security cooperation, given shared concerns in the Indo-Pacific region. [4]

**Ans.21 A** Any two functions: (i) The ILO sets international labour standards through conventions and recommendations covering areas such as working hours, wages and workplace safety. (ii) It promotes social dialogue among governments, employers and workers’ organisations to resolve labour disputes and improve working conditions worldwide. [4]

**Ans.21 B** Any two reasons: (i) Long-standing grievances of the Tamil minority regarding political representation and cultural rights compared to the Sinhalese majority. (ii) The prolonged civil conflict and its aftermath left deep mistrust between communities, with unresolved questions of devolution of power and reconciliation continuing to affect relations. [4]

**Ans.22 A** The linguistic reorganisation of states, carried out mainly through the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, aligned state boundaries more closely with the dominant language spoken in a region. This is significant for Indian democracy because it reduced resentment over the imposition of unfamiliar administrative languages, made governance and education more accessible to people in their own language, and strengthened national unity by accommodating linguistic diversity rather than suppressing it. [4]

**Ans.22 B** Any two reasons: (i) The gradual decline of Congress's dominant position since the late 1960s allowed regional and smaller national parties to gain enough seats to make coalition arrangements necessary. (ii) Diversification of India's political landscape along caste, regional and ideological lines meant that no single party could easily secure a majority on its own after the late 1980s. [4]

**Ans.23** Following independence, Pakistani tribal raiders invaded Jammu and Kashmir in October 1947. Facing this attack, Maharaja Hari Singh sought military assistance from India. The Government of India agreed to help only after the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession, formally joining the state to the Indian Union. Indian troops were then sent to repel the invaders, and the accession was later ratified by the state's Constituent Assembly. [4]

#### SECTION – D

**Ans.24** (I) B; (II) B; (III) B; (IV) B [4]

Answers for Visually Challenged candidates: (I) Any one, e.g. farmers' organisations or trade unions opposing certain trade policies. (II) It refers to a demand that international trade be conducted on terms that are just to producers, particularly in developing countries. (III) Any one, e.g. that it may increase inequality between and within countries. (IV) The World Trade Organisation (WTO).

**Ans.25** (A) Gujarat; (B) Punjab; (C) Maharashtra; (D) Kerala [4]

Answers for Visually Challenged candidates: (I) The Narmada river. (II) Punjab. (III) Maharashtra and Gujarat. (IV) Kerala.

**Ans.26** (I) B; (II) B; (III) B; (IV) B [4]

Answers for Visually Challenged candidates: (I) Any one, e.g. the Bahujan Samaj Party or the Janata Dal. (II) Secularism (the debate over the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute). (III) 2014. (IV) The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

#### SECTION – E

**Ans.27 A** The demand for linguistic states arose from the belief that people speaking a common language shared cultural and administrative interests best served by a common state government. The States Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1953, and based on its recommendations, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 redrew state boundaries largely along linguistic lines, though some disputes, such as over Bombay and Punjab, took longer to resolve. This process strengthened Indian democracy by accommodating regional and linguistic diversity within the framework of national unity, reducing the sense of imposition felt by non-Hindi-speaking regions and making governance more accessible in local languages, thereby proving that linguistic reorganisation could strengthen rather than weaken the unity of the country. [6]

**Ans.27 B** At independence, Jammu and Kashmir's Maharaja initially remained undecided about accession, until a tribal invasion from Pakistan forced him to sign the Instrument of Accession with India. The state was given special status under Article 370, allowing it a separate constitution and greater autonomy compared to other states, which became a source of ongoing political debate over the decades. Continuing cross-border tensions, internal insurgency from the late 1980s, and demands for greater autonomy or, alternately, full integration, posed persistent challenges to governance. In 2019, the special status under Articles 370 and 35A was revoked through the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, and the region was reconstituted into two Union Territories, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. [6]

**Ans.28 A** Causes: the gradual erosion of Congress's dominant position since the late 1960s, the rise of regional and caste-based parties representing groups previously under-represented in mainstream politics, and the inability of any single national party to secure a majority in several successive Lok Sabha elections from 1989 onwards. Consequences: the formation of multi-party alliances such as the National Front, United Front and later the NDA and UPA; greater bargaining power for regional parties in shaping national policy; and, at times, government instability due to the fragile nature of some coalition arrangements, though this period also deepened federal accommodation of regional interests in national decision-making. [6]

**Ans.28 B** Any three features: (i) The BJP's rise was closely linked to the Ayodhya movement, which mobilised support around questions of religious identity and secularism. (ii) The party gradually built a wider social base by combining its core support with alliances among regional parties, first forming the NDA in 1998. (iii) Since 2014, the BJP has won successive Lok Sabha elections with a clear majority of its own, a scale of victory not seen for a single party in decades, leading some analysts to describe an emerging phase of one-party dominance similar to the earlier Congress system. [6]

**Ans.29 A** India has consistently argued for reform of the United Nations, particularly expansion of the permanent membership of the Security Council to include emerging powers such as India, given the changed global balance of power since 1945. India bases its claim on its large population, its status as one of the largest contributors of troops to UN peacekeeping missions, and its growing economic and political weight in world affairs. India has also called for greater transparency and democratisation in the working of the Security Council, arguing that its current composition reflects the

post-war order of 1945 rather than contemporary global realities, and has actively participated in groupings such as the G4 to push for such reforms. [6]

**Ans.29 B** Any three agencies: (i) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides financial assistance and policy advice to countries facing balance of payments difficulties. (ii) The World Bank funds long-term development projects such as infrastructure, education and poverty-reduction programmes, particularly in developing countries. (iii) The World Health Organisation (WHO) coordinates international efforts on public health, including disease surveillance, vaccination programmes and responses to global health emergencies. [6]

**Ans.30 A** Globalisation has had a mixed impact on India. Economically, it has opened the country to greater foreign investment, expanded the services and information technology sectors, and integrated Indian businesses into global supply chains, contributing to higher growth rates since the 1991 reforms. Socially and culturally, it has increased exposure to global media, consumption patterns and lifestyles, particularly among urban populations, while also raising concerns about the erosion of local industries and traditional livelihoods, especially among small farmers and artisans facing competition from global markets. Overall, while globalisation has expanded opportunities for some sections of Indian society, it has also widened inequalities between regions and social groups that have unequal capacity to benefit from it. [6]

**Ans.30 B** Any three: (i) Trade union-led protests against policies seen as favouring large corporations over domestic workers and industries. (ii) Farmers' movements opposing what they see as unfair competition from subsidised imports and demanding protection for local agriculture. (iii) Civil society campaigns advocating 'fair trade' practices and greater accountability of multinational corporations towards local communities and the environment. [6]