

**CBSE**  
**Class XII**  
**Political Science**  
**Sample Paper – 3**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 100**

**General Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question numbers **1–5** are of **one mark** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question numbers **6–10** are of **two marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question numbers **11–16** are of **four marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question numbers **17–21** are of **five marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
6. Question number **21** is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
7. Question numbers **22–27** are of **six marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

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1. Name any four member countries of SAARC. [1]
  2. Mention the two different notions of security. [1]
  3. According to the \_\_\_\_ advanced by the Muslim League, \_\_\_\_ consisted of not \_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_ communities. [1]
  4. What is UNEP? [1]
  5. What is the currency of the EU? When was it introduced? [1]
  6. What do you understand by 'global north' and 'global south'? [2]
  7. Mention any two reasons for Congress dominance in the first three general elections. [2]
  8. What do you understand by 'After Nehru who?' and 'After Nehru what?'" [2]
  9. Who were the members of the Grand Alliance of 1971 elections? What was their common motive? [2]
  10. Define 'non-party political formations'. [2]

11. What are the lessons learnt by popular movements in India? [4]
12. What was the role played by India in maintaining Afro–Asian unity? [4]
13. What is meant by global commons? How are they exploited? [4]
14. What is mixed economy? Give two criticisms for the same. [4]
15. Examine India’s relations with the Soviet Union. [4]
16. Discuss India–Nepal relations. [4]
17. Read the following passage and answer the questions:
- It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised, nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The ‘Kerala model’ is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation. Despite low per capita incomes and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care. Between 1987 and 1991, the government launched the New Democratic Initiative which involved campaigns for development (including total literacy, especially in science and environment) designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens’ organisations. The State has also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at the Panchayat, block and district levels.
- i. What was the Kerala model of planning? [1]
- ii. What were the key focuses of the model? [2]
- iii. What was the result of the Kerala model of development? [2]

18. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions which follow:



- i. What is shown in the cartoon? [1]
- ii. Which election was fought with the slogan of 'save democracy'? [2]
- iii. Discuss corruption and violence as explained in the cartoon. [2]

19. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

"In the name of democracy, it has been sought to negate the very functioning of democracy. Duly elected governments have not been allowed to function. Agitations have surcharged the atmosphere, leading to violent incidents. Certain persons have gone to the length of inciting our armed forces to mutiny and our police to rebel. The forces of disintegration are in full play and communal passions are being aroused, threatening our unity. How can any Government worth the name stand by and allow the country's stability to be imperilled? The actions of a few are endangering the rights of the vast majority."

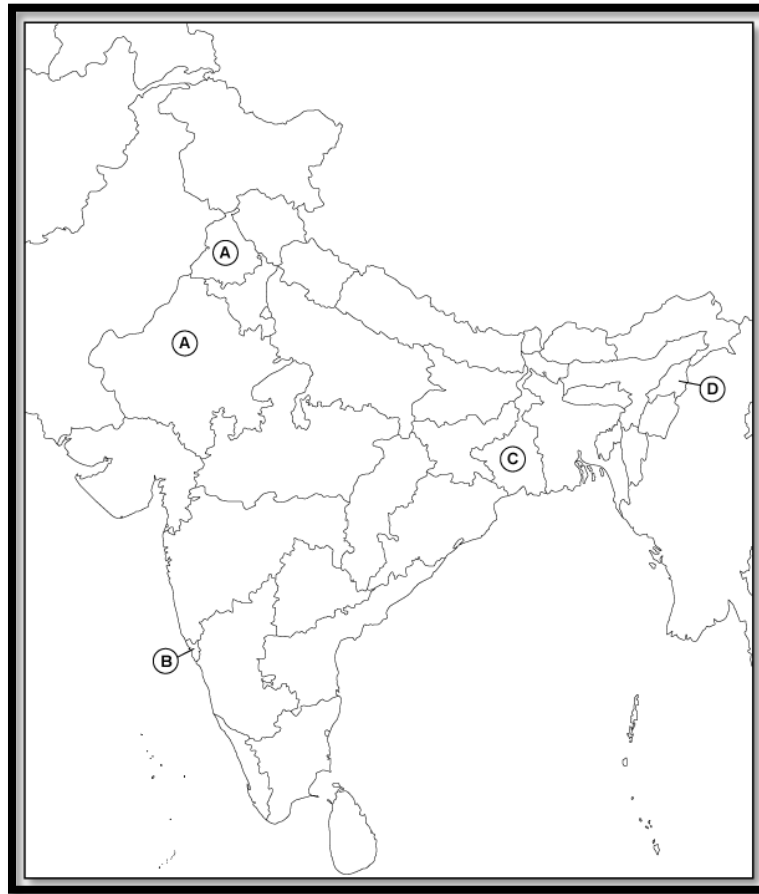
- i. Who made the above speech? When and where? [1]
- ii. What are the points charged against in the speech and on whom? [2]
- iii. What was the outcome of the charges laid down? [2]

20. Read the passage and answer the questions:

“...new Prime Minister of India, in spite of all forebodings, had been named with more dispatch, and much more dignity, than was the new Prime Minister of Britain.”

- i. Where was this published and why? [2]
- ii. Which Indian Prime Minister has been referred to above? [2]

21. On the given political map of India, five places have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the information given below. [5]



- i. Two states where the Congress did not get a majority in the 1967 elections.
- ii. State in the west which was once a union territory.
- iii. A state in the west affected the most by Partition.
- iv. A state which declared its independence from India in 1951.

22. What were the effects of the Chinese invasion of 1962 on India? [6]

**OR**

Briefly discuss the history of India–Pakistan relations.

23. Discuss the various declarations and conventions relating to common but differentiated responsibilities. [6]

**OR**

Discuss the two stages of India–China relations.

24. What is veto power? Why have there been reforms to abolish the power of veto? [6]

**OR**

Give points in favour of supporting India’s candidature as a permanent member in the UNSC.

25. What are the strengths and importance of ASEAN? [6]

**OR**

What steps should be taken to strengthen the ASEAN in the international community?

26. What are the components of India’s security strategy? [6]

**OR**

Discuss the position of the UN in a unipolar world.

27. Discuss the impact of globalisation on India and India’s impact on globalisation. [6]

**OR**

What was the approach of the Indian government and Sardar Patel towards the princely states?