

CLASS XII
POST MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
SET – B

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B questions number 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.
5. Section C questions number 19 to 23 are Long Answer Type -I question. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.
6. Section D questions number 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
7. Section E questions number 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

SECTION A

1 Which one of the following is not an agency of the United Nations?

- (a) International Labour Organisation
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) International Court of Justice
- (d) UNICEF

2 Which of these statements about the political decisions take independence related to development are correct?

- (i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social economic justice.
- (ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.
- (iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.
- (iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

Choose the correct option

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

3 In which year did China take over the control of Tibet?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1968

4 Which two major crises were faced by India during the tenure of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

- (a) Political and economic crisis
- (b) War and food crisis
- (c) War and communalism
- (d) Failed monsoon and political crisis

5 Which one of the following developing countries is the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Sri Lanka

6 Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Establishment of SAARC
- (ii) Establishment of European Union
- (iii) Establishment of ASEAN
- (iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China

Choose the correct option

- (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (d) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

7 Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options:

Assertion (A): The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World.

Reason (R): After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United 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.

8 The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 to.

- (a) Recommend the formation of Union Territories
- (b) Redraw the boundaries of States
- (c) Merge the Princely States with India
- (d) Reorganise only the provinces under the British control

9 NDA government presented which Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5th August, 2019 for the abolition of Sections 370 and 35-A?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir Delimitation Bill
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir Reform Bill
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir Abrogation Bill

10 Which one of the following was not a founder country of ASEAN?

- (a) Singapore
- (b) Thailand
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Vietnam

11 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Five Year Plans were adopted by the Government of India as a policy of _____.

- (a) Planned development
- (b) Mixed economy
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Industrialisation

12 Who gave a call for a nationwide Railway Strike in 1974?

- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (b) George Fernandes
- (c) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (d) Morarji Desai

SECTION B

Q 13 Highlight the apprehensions responsible for labelling the decade of 1960s in India as the 'dangerous decade.'

Q 14 Explain the concept of "Common Property Resources" with the help of an example.

Q 15 Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? (Any two reasons.)

Q 16 Describe two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional notion.

Q 17 Explain the process of democratisation in Maldives.

Q 18 Why is the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission considered a step to eradicate social and economic backwardness? (Any two reasons)

SECTION C

Q 19 Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing, and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.

Q 20 Pakistan has failed to present a stable democratic government in the past.' Give references of this instability along with the reasons for it.

OR

'Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council.' Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

Q 21 Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered "Historical?"

Q 22 Describe any four excesses made by the Union Government during the period of emergency imposed in 1975.

Q 23 "In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China has received the benefits of economic reforms." Support the statement with Four arguments.

SECTION D

Q 24 Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Choose the most appropriate option:

I) What does the lighter in the cartoon symbolize?

- A) The Earth being consumed as a source of fuel
- B) The continents being burned for energy
- C) The world being used up for power
- D) The oceans being exploited for its resources

II) Why are the fingers in the cartoon designed like chimneys?

- A) To represent humans are supporting earth
- B) To show only humans are causing global warming
- C) To show importance of chimneys in cleaning factories
- D) To show importance of industrial revolution

III) The main theme of the cartoon could be:

- A) The celebration of technological advancement
- B) The impact of deforestation on wildlife
- C) The role of industrial pollution in global warming
- D) The importance of reducing waste to save planet

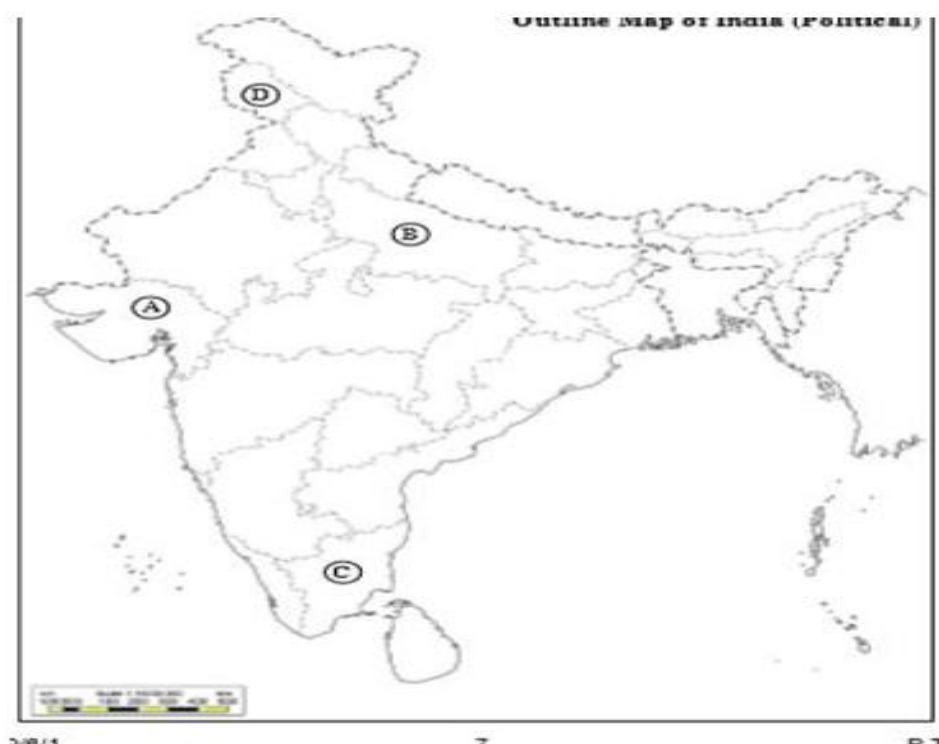
IV) Thicker chimney has been shown on the push button of the lighter to show that

- A) Only humans can stop pollution
- B) Only developed countries contribute to pollution
- C) Pollution can be curbed by shutting factories
- D) Chimneys need to be made more efficient to save earth.

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 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:

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		



- (i) The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed its first government.
- (ii) The State to which K. Kamaraj belonged.
- iii) The latest Union Territory of the Indian Union.
- (iv) The State from where Bharatiya Janata Party began its Rath Yatra.

Q 26 Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds -ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained because of these constant flows.

1 Worldwide interconnectedness is also known as

- (a) Globalisation.
- (b) Liberalisation

- (c) Socialisation
- (d) Privatisation

2 Dimensions of globalisation are

- (a) Political, Social and Spiritual
- (b) Social, Economic and geographical
- (c) Political, Economic and Environmental
- (d) Political, Social and economic

3 Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation?

- (a) The power of the states has increased.
- (b) New trade barriers have been imposed.
- (c) Choice of the customer has increased.
- (d) It has given a boost to local industries.

4 Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation?

- (a) The emergence of US as Sole superpower
- (b) The development of new technology
- (c) The establishment of the World Bank
- (d) The rise of economy in India and China

SECTION E

Q 27 Highlight any six factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

OR

Highlight any three challenges faced by India after independence.

Q 28 Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world.

OR

Highlight any six environmental concerns significant to global politics.

Q 29 Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India. 'Support the statement with relevant arguments.

OR

"The dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections did not adversely affect the democratic nature of Indian politics." Support the statement with any six arguments.

Q 30 "The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens." Elucidate.

OR

Analyse any Six steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.