

Time : 3 Hours
Maximum Marks : 80

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CBSE

Sample Question Papers

1

Self Assessment Paper

General 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 40 words 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. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION 'A'

- Why was the Warsaw Pact also called the 'Eastern Alliance'? 1
 - Because many East Asian countries were its members.
 - Because many East European countries were its members.
 - Because many East African countries were its members.
 - None of these
- What constrained the Superpowers to go for a full-fledged war in spite of having nuclear weapons? 1
 - They were afraid to face each other.
 - They had pledged not to wage wars in future.
 - They were afraid of the destruction that will be caused.
 - They were not ready to take the blame for starting the war.
- NATO came into existence in the year _____ . 1
 - 1942
 - 1947
 - 1949
 - 1952
- Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong? 1
 - It was a competition between the US and the Soviet Union and their respective allies.
 - It was an ideological war between the superpowers.

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- (c) It triggered off an arms race.
 (d) The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
5. Which of these statements that describe the features of the military alliances formed by the superpowers is incorrect? **1**
 (a) Member countries of the alliance are to provide bases in their respective lands for the superpowers.
 (b) Member countries to support the superpower both in terms of ideology and military strategy.
 (c) When a nation attacks any member country, it is considered an attack on all member countries.
 (d) Superpowers assist all the member countries to develop their own nuclear weapons.
6. The _____ republics wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. **1**
 (a) Central Asian (b) East Asian
 (c) South Asian (d) West Asian
7. Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985? **1**
 (a) Vladimir Putin (b) Boris Yeltsin
 (c) Nikita Khrushchev (d) Mikhail Gorbachev
8. Who was the first Prime Minister of India to visit Israel? **1**
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) I. K. Gujral
 (c) Dr. Manmohan Singh (d) Narendra Modi
- AI** 9. The key to growing India-Israel ties are: **1**
 (a) Defence (b) Religion
 (c) Trade (d) Politics
10. India announced its recognition of Israel on _____. **1**
 (a) July 27, 1949 (b) January 17, 1950
 (c) August 13, 1950 (d) September 17, 1950
11. The dams of Bhakhra-Nangal and Hirakud are the gift of the era of _____ Plans. **1**
 (a) Annual (b) Biannual
 (c) Five Year (d) Decadal
- AI** 12. Which of these is not the correct reason for which India adopted planning? **1**
 (a) To bring a socio-economic change.
 (b) It was to provide a controlled and faster growth rate.
 (c) To resolve contradictions between societies.
 (d) To become Asian super-power.
13. Which of the following ideas did form part of the early phase of India's development policy? **1**
 (a) Planning (b) Liberalisation
 (c) Co-operative farming (d) Self-sufficiency
- AI** 14. _____, a leader of Congress, supported the view that plans must be agrarian centric. **1**
 (a) Chaudhary Charan Singh (b) K. Kamraj
 (c) S. K. Patil (d) Atulya Ghosh
15. The General Elections of _____ were the first elections contested by Congress without Nehru. **1**
 (a) 1952 (b) 1957
 (c) 1962 (d) 1967

OR

In the elections of 1991, Congress emerged as the :

- (a) Single weakest party (b) Single largest party
 (c) Single losing party (d) Single helpless party

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16. Following is the list of some of the International Organisations:

1

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| (i) United Nations | (ii) Human Rights Council |
| (iii) World Trade Organisation | (iv) International Atomic Energy Agency |

The correct option representing these organisations in chronological order of their coming into existence:

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

SECTION 'B'

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

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

- (i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government? 1
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Jan Sangh | (b) Janata Party |
| (c) Indian National Congress | (d) Muslim League |
- (ii) Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress? 1
- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) For declaring India as a Hindu nation |
| (b) For not giving princely states choice to join sides |
| (c) For forcing Indians to adopt One Nation Theory |
| (d) None of these |
- (iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? 1
- | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) For bringing princely states under Indian Union |
| (b) For convincing Muslim League to be a part of India |
| (c) For arranging the departure of British from India |
| (d) All of these |
- (iv) Who was the first Home Minister of free India? 1
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Jawaharlal Nehru | (b) Mohd. Ali Jinnah |
| (c) Mahatma Gandhi | (d) Sardar Patel |

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

In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the President of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR. Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The US President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous.

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- (i) What type of economy was being followed in Cuba at that time? 1
 (a) Communist (b) Socialist
 (c) Capitalist (d) Mixed
- (ii) In response to the action taken by America, what did Nikita Khrushchev do? 1
 (a) Slowed down Soviet ships (b) Turned back Soviet ships
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- (iii) Why were the two superpowers reluctant to the start of nuclear war? 1
 (a) They were afraid of each other
 (b) They were afraid of taking the blame as to who started the war
 (c) They were aware of the destruction that the war may cause
 (d) They were afraid of the strict actions that might be imposed by the United Nations
- (iv) To which of these blocs did Cuba belong to? 1
 (a) Warsaw Pact (b) NATO
 (c) Non-Aligned Movement (d) None of these

SECTION 'C'

19. What was Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's opinion about the Congressmen? 2
20. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components? 2
21. What was the strength of the non-aligned countries as mediators between the superpowers? 2
22. Why India made her distance from both the superpower military camps? 2

OR

Which three factors were decided upon in the first NAM Summit? Name any two founder leaders of NAM.

SECTION 'D'

23. What are the limitations of BRICS? 4
24. Explain any two positive and two negative effects of globalisation. 4
25. Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker. Give reasons to support your position. 4

OR

Read the following very different statements made in August 1947:

"Today you have worn on your heads a crown of thorns. The seat of power is a nasty thing. You have to remain ever wakeful on that seat... you have to be more humble and forebearing...now there will be no end to your being tested."
 —M. K. Gandhi

"India will awake to a light of freedom...we step out from the old to the new...we end today a period of ill-fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievements we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity..."
 —Jawaharlal Nehru

Spell out the agenda of nation building that flows from these statements. Which one appeals more to you and why?

26. What are the major outcomes of the Indian model of Mixed economy? 4

OR

What were the main points of debate between industrialisation and agricultural development in the beginning of the Second World War?

27. What do you know about the 'Third democratic Upsurge'? 4

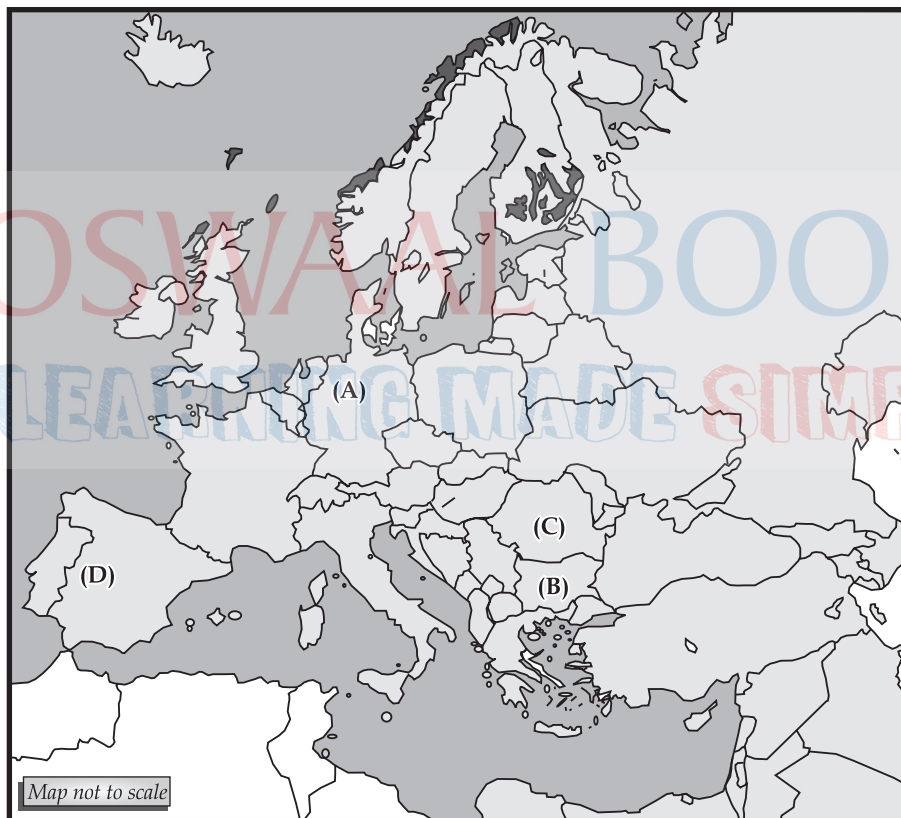
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SECTION 'E'

28. In the given political outline map of Europe, four member countries of the European Unions have been marked A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned. (2+1+2 = 5)

- (i) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France.
- (ii) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands.
- (iii) Two new members of the European Union.

Corresponding numbers	Answers	Corresponding Alphabets
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		



29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions: (1+1+2+1=5)



- (a) What does lion in the cartoon represent? What does it believe?
 (b) What does tiger in the cartoon represent? What is its demand?
 (c) Which country's problem is depicted here? Which dilemma of government is represented by this cartoon?
 (d) Name the external powers that helped to resolve issues.

SECTION 'F'

30. Describe the factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics is prone to conflicts and threats. 6

OR

How is South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) major regional initiative by South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Explain.

AI 31. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence. 6

OR

Describe how the princely states of Manipur and Junagarh acceded to India.

AI 32. Examine the three main reasons responsible for the split in Congress during 1969. 6

OR

AI Discuss the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar Movement and National politics.

□□□

Finished Solving the Paper ?
 Time to evaluate yourself !
<https://qr.go.page.link/z5Giq>

OR

SCAN THE CODE

For elaborate Solutions

OSWAAL COGNITIVE LEARNING TOOLS

TRAINING MADE SIMPLE