



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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BOARD SAMPLE PAPER - III (2025-26)

SUBJECT : POL. SCIENCE (028)

CLASS - XII ARTS

Time : 03:00 Hours

M.M. : 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.
9. In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION - A (12×1=12)

1. Match List I and List II :-

List - I

- (A) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (B) C. N. Annadurai
- (C) K. Kamaraj
- (D) S. Nijalingappa

List - II

- (I) Chief Minister of Madras in 1967.
- (II) Introduced Mid-day Meal Scheme for school in Tamil Nadu.
- (III) President of Congress during 1968-71.
- (IV) Advocate of reservation of backward castes and opposition to English.

A B C D

(a) I II III IV

(b) IV I II III

(c) II IV III I

(d) IV II I III

2. Who was the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India from 1977-79?

(a) Morarji Desai (b) V. P. Singh (c) Charan Singh (d) Jagjivan Ram

3. Consider the following statements which is/are incorrect about the accession of Hyderabad.

(I) Nizam signed standstill Agreement with India.

(II) Nizam signed Instrument of Accession few days before independence on assurance of internal autonomy.

(III) Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad.

(IV) The peasantry, women and people of Hyderabad rose against oppressive rule of Nizam.

(a) Only II (b) Only III (c) Both I and II (d) II, III and IV

4. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security ?

(a) Attack by a neighbouring country. (b) Spread of any pandemic disease.

(c) Global warming. (d) Spread of Terrorism.

5. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Resource geopolitics pertains to the allocation of resources during the cold war.

Statement II - Oil is considered as the most important resource in global politics.

In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :-

(a) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

(b) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

(c) Both Statement I and II are true.

(d) Both Statement I and II are false.

6. For the first time the communist party came to power through democratic elections in which state of India ?

(a) West Bengal (b) Bihar (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala

7. Which one of the following coalitions formed the government at the centre in 1989 ?

(a) NDA (b) United Front (c) National Front (d) UPA

8. Arrange the following events in chronological order :

(i) Establishment of World Bank. (ii) Establishment of WTO

(iii) Establishment of UNO. (iv) Establishment of IAEA.

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

9. The term the largest garage sale in history is associated with :

- (a) Cuban Missile Crisis (b) Gulf War
(c) Bolshevik Revolution (d) Shock Therapy

10. Assertion Reason Question :

Assertion (A) : The World refugee map tallies almost perfectly with the world conflicts map.

Reason (R) : Armed conflicts in the South have generated millions of refugees seeking safe heaven.

- (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.

11. Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC ?

- (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Myanmar (d) Bangladesh

12. Which of the following Akali Dal president signed an accord with Rajiv Gandhi to end the cycle of violence in Punjab ?

- (a) Master Tara Singh (b) Master Beant Singh
(c) Sant Harchand Singh Longowal (d) Prakash Singh Badal

Section - B (6×2=12)

13. Mention any two differences between the First Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.

14. Illustrate two cooperative measures adopted to avoid violence.

15. Name any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.

16. "In recent years India has paid adequate attention to ASEAN". Give two points to justify the statement.

17. Describe two major factors that led to the coalition politics since 1989.

18. Highlight two prime factors responsible for unstable democracy in Pakistan.

Section - C (5×4=20)

19. Assess any four happenings which were responsible for the down fall of Congress Party in 1977.

20. Describe in detail how Bangladesh was formed as an independent nation.

21A. Give an account of the changing role of state in the light of Globalization.

OR

21B. Describe the impact of globalisation on the culture prevailing in a nation.

22A. Analyse the Assam Movement along with two causes and outcomes of it.

OR

22B. What factors gave rise to secessionist movement in the Mizo hills area ? How was the problem resolved ?

23. Which two developments around 1986 became central to the politics of BJP as a 'Hindutva Party' ?

Section - D (3×4=12)

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

1+1+1+1=4



(I) What is the main cause of concern for the big powers as shown in the above image?

- (a) Increasing pollution and global warming.
- (b) Small nations not accepting the hegemony of big powers.
- (c) It will give rise to nuclear arms race.
- (d) New countries with nuclear weapons would be threatening for supremacy of big powers.

(II) Which are the two countries shown walking in the image given above ?

- (a) Pakistan and Israel
- (b) India and South Korea
- (c) North Korea and Iran
- (d) Iraq and Lebanon

(III) On what basis some countries can't be trusted with nuclear weapons ?

- (a) Possibility of Third World War.
- (b) More accumulation of nuclear arsenals.
- (c) Enhancing Arms Race.
- (d) Nuclear weapons might fall into the hands of terrorist groups.

(iv) Why small nations want to join nuclear powers club?

- (a) To save the environment
- (b) To be a developed economy
- (c) To acquire security, prestige and dominance
- (d) To promote renewable energy

25. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given

below :-

1+1+1+1=4

At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world. Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.

(I) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in :-

- (a) August 2000 (b) August 2001 (c) August 2002 (d) August 2003

(II) Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?

- (a) They were pioneers in developing co-friendly technology.
(b) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.
(c) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.
(d) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.

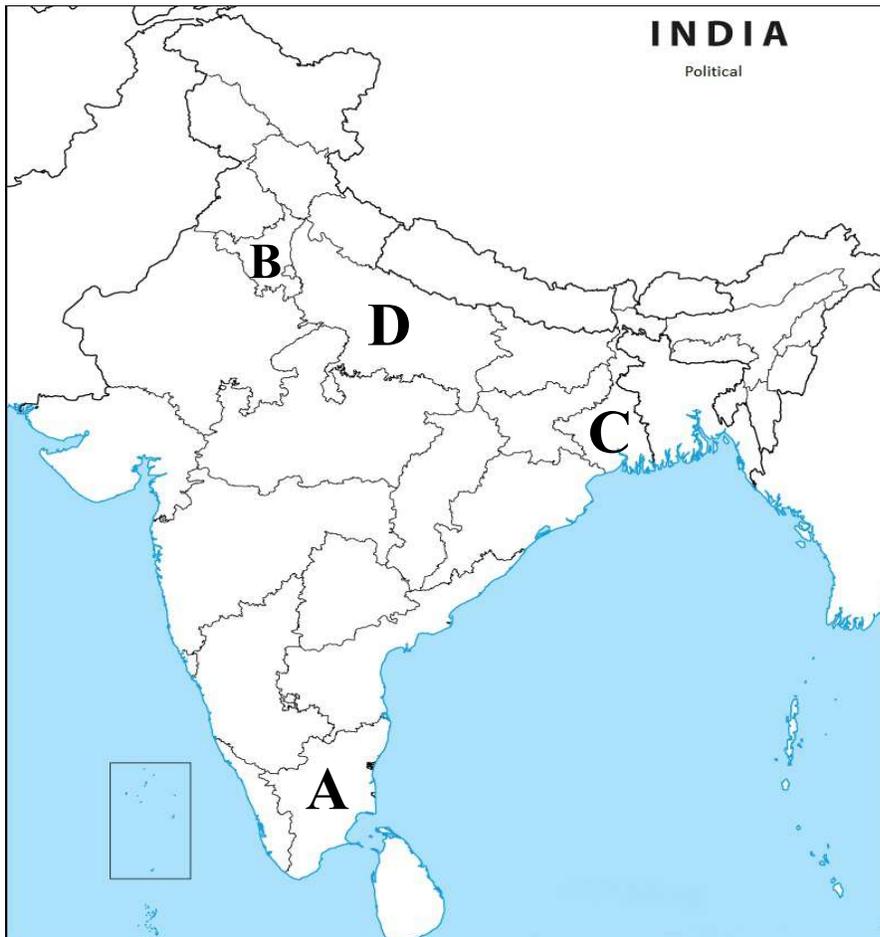
(III) Where was the 'Earth Summit' held ?

- (a) Paris (b) Rio de Janeiro (c) Kyoto (d) Montreal

(IV) Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons' ?

- (a) The Great Barrier Reef (b) The Great Canyon
(c) The Outer Space (d) The Sahara Desert

26. **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. 1+1+1+1=4**



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

(I) The state to which Minister for Communications in the first ministry of free India belonged.

(II) The state related to Congress leader Atulya Ghosh.

(III) The state created on language basis in 1966.

(IV) The state where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power followed by anti-hindi agitations.

Section - E (4×6=24)

27A. Describe any three major difficulties that came in the way of the partition of British India in 1947. 2+2+2

OR

27B. Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=6$

28A. What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in USSR ? $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=6$

OR

28B. Explain the issues of tension and conflicts arised in the former Soviet Republics after disintegration. 2+2+2

29A. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its organs and agencies. 2+4=6

OR

29B. As a citizen of India, how would you support India candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council ? Justify your proposal with six strong points.

30A. Why the 1967 elections were referred as 'Political earthquake' ? 2+2+2=6

OR

30B. Mention three issues that led to the split of Congress in 1969. 2+2+2=6