



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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BOARD SAMPLE PAPER - II (2025-26)

SUBJECT : POL. SCIENCE (028)

Time : 03:00 Hours

CLASS - XII ARTS

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. Which of the following statements are true ?
 - (I) The Global North is more responsible for environmental degradation.
 - (II) The Montreal Protocol was signed in 1997.
 - (III) Population Growth, Social Justice, Gender inequality, etc were the agenda of the Earth Summit.
 - (IV) The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.

Codes

- (a) I, II and IV (b) Only I and IV (c) Only II and III (d) All of these
2. Which of the countries had an issue related to migration of Rohingyas ?
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) Myanmar (d) China
3. Who was the Second Secretary General of UN ?
(a) U. Thant (b) Trygve Lie (c) Kurt Waldheim (d) Dag Hammarskjold
4. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following states ?
(a) Manipur (b) Mizoram (c) Meghalaya (d) Nagaland
5. Match List I and List II :-

List - I (Prime Minister)

- (A) H. D. Devegowda
(B) I. K. Gujral
(C) V. P. Singh
(D) Manmohan Singh

List - II (Duration)

- (I) May 2004 - May 2014
(II) June 1996 - April 1997
(III) December 1989 - November 1990
(IV) April 1997 - March 1998

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) | I | III | IV | II |
| (b) | II | IV | III | I |
| (c) | III | II | IV | I |
| (d) | II | III | I | IV |
6. Select the correct information related to Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971 ?
(a) Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.
(b) Had a clear ideological programme.
(c) Had a grand finish in the 1971 elections.
(d) Proved to be a grand success.

7. Given below are two statements?

Statement I : Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy on "Promotion of international peace and security".

Statement II - Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, India convened the Asian Relation Conference in March, 1947.

- (a) Only Statement I is correct. (b) Only Statement II is correct.
(c) Both Statement I and II are correct. (d) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
8. Arrange in chronological order :
(I) Birth of ARF.
(II) Membership of South Korea of OECD.
(III) Establishment of European Union.

(IV) Joining of UNO by Korean nations.

(a) IV, III, II, I

(b) III, II, I, IV

(c) II, III, IV, I

(d) IV, III, I, II

9. Assertion - Reason Question :

Assertion A : The Dravidian Movement was run under the leadership of E. V. Ramasami Naickar.

Reason (R) : The organisation Dravida Kazhagam (DK) formed by him strongly supported Brahmin's dominance.

(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.

10. Which of the following princely state rulers signed a Standstill Agreement for a year with Indian government ?

(a) Mysore

(b) Manipur

(c) Hyderabad

(d) Kashmir

11. In 1985, became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(a) Mikhail Gorbachev

(b) Josep Stalin

(c) Leonid Brezhnev

(d) Nikita Krushehev

12. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was :

(a) Balraj Madhok

(b) P. C. Chatterjee

(c) Sukumar Sen

(d) Pranav Mathur

Section - B (6×2=12)

13. Illustrate any two reasons of protest of POSCO plant in Orissa.

14. Indira Gandhi imposition of National Emergency in 1975 cannot be justified. Give any two arguments.

15. Identify the major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy.

16. Highlight the relationship of India-Srilanka.

17. How is balance of power a component of traditional security?

18. Mention any two steps undertaken by Indian government for Environmental Conservation or to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Section - C (5×4=20)

19. Highlight any four major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952.

20. Write about the External and Internal disputes related to Jammu and Kashmir State.

21. Differentiate between the traditional and the non-traditional notions of Security.

OR

Describe any two new sources of threat to security.

22. Discuss the various criticisms against globalisation.

OR

Explain any four effects of globalisation on the economy of a country.

23. Who are Indigenous peoples as defined by UN ? Write about their presence throughout the world including India.

Section - D (3×4=12)

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

1+1+1+1=4

Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period. Above all, it meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way', other than state-controlled socialism or capitalism.

(i) Which shift is being discussed in the above passage ?

- (a) From Capitalist to Communist Economy.
- (b) From Mixed to Capitalist Economy.
- (c) From Communist to Capitalist Economy.
- (d) From Communist to Mixed Economy.

(ii) Which countries are being discussed in the above passage ?

- (a) Newly independent countries after decolonisation.
- (b) Countries belonging to NATO group.
- (c) Developing nations of the third world.
- (d) Countries that broke away from USSR.

(iii) Which process was followed for such drastic change in the economics of these countries ?

- (a) Public Ownership
- (b) Nationalisation of Banks
- (c) Shock Therapy
- (d) Open Door Policy

(iv) Which among the following is not an outcome of the collapse of Soviet Union ?

- (a) Birth of CIS.
- (b) End of Cold War
- (c) Soviet Afghan War.
- (d) Change in the balance of power in World Order.

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

1+1+1+1=4



(i) Who are the external powers influencing the bilateral relations in South Asia ?

- (a) Russia and China (b) USA and China
(c) Japan and USA (d) North Korea and Japan

(ii) Who is the leader in the first cartoon picture who is resented by exchanging agreements on trade, commerce and economy ?

- (a) Xi Jinping (b) Parvez Musharraf
(c) Nawaz Sharif (d) Mao Zedong

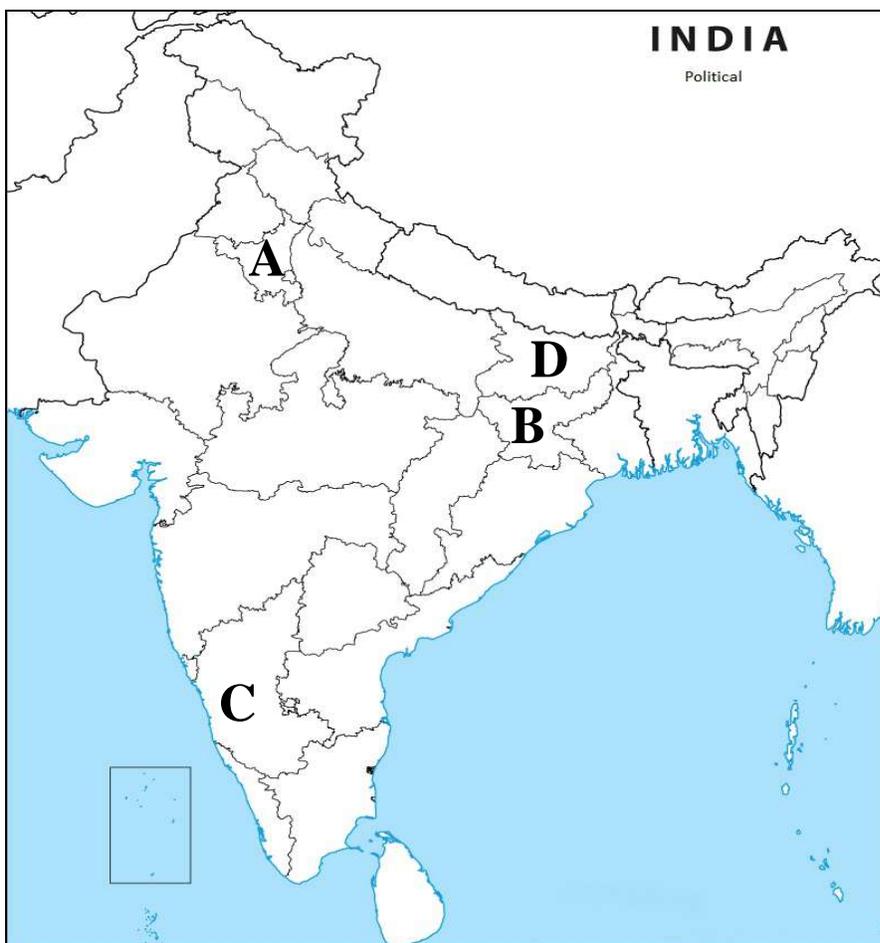
(iii) Which country involvement in South Asia has rapidly increased after the Cold War as shown in the Second Picture ?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Japan (c) Britain (d) United States

(iv) Which of the following is the common reason of interest of both the outside powers ?

- (a) To create tension between the South Asian nations.
(b) To intervene in their internal affairs to prove the supremacy.
(c) To form an alliance to enhance their military strength.
(d) To have economic ties with South Asian countries in the age of liberalisation and globalisation.

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.**



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

- (i) The 28th State of India which was carved out from Bihar in 2000.
(ii) The state related to the expression 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'.
(iii) The state related to chairperson of Mandal Commission.
(iv) The state related to former Congress President S. Nijalingappa.

Section - E (4×6=24)

27A. What were the three major challenges faced by independent India in the process of nation building? 2+2+2

OR

27B. How did the Reorganisation of States takes place in India after its independence ? Explain along with its significance. 4+2

28A. "In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties". Explain. 1½+1½+1½+1½

OR

28B. Elucidate the conflicting issue of demolition of the structure of Babri Masjid alongwith its outcomes. 3+3

29A. "India itself wishes to be a permanent member in UNSC". Mention any three strong reasons of its inclusion and three obstacles raised by some countries on India's inclusion as a veto-wielding member. 3+3

OR

29B. Mention the six changes recorded in world realities after the Cold War.

30A. Write about the role of Open Door Policy in economical rise of China. Highlight any four drawbacks in the changed Chinese economic system. 2+4

OR

30B. Illustrate about Japan and South Korea as emerging alternative centres of power and their role in World Politics. 3+3