

Political Science (028)
Sample Question Paper (Term I)
2021-2022
CLASS: XII

Time: 90 Minutes

MM: 40

General Instructions-

1. The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.
2. Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.
5. There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.
6. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.

Section A

Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Newly independent countries got an option to stay away from any of the alliances, since the time ____ was created.

- a) NATO
- b) CENTO
- c) Warsaw Pact
- d) NAM

2. The smaller states were important for super powers due to:-

- i. Vital resources
- ii. Territory
- iii. Economic support

Identify the correct option.

- a) i & iii
- b) i & ii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

3. Who appoints the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The President
- c) The Chief Executive Officer
- d) The Finance Minister

4. Which among the following statements about Soviet System is not true:-
- The Soviet Union had complex communication.
 - It had a complex machinery production system and transport sector that connected its remotest areas with efficiency.
 - It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars.
 - Soviet Union disintegrated in 1992.
5. _____ Policy has been adopted by NITI Aayog.
- Make in India
 - Made in India
 - Startup India
 - Ayushman Bharat
6. Who were the three leaders who floated the idea of NAM?
- Nehru, Tito, Nasser
 - Nehru, Sukarno, Shah
 - Nehru, Nkrumah, Shah
 - Nehru, Shah, Tito
7. Where did Pakistan conduct its nuclear tests?
- Patkai hills
 - Chagai hills
 - Naga hills
 - Kargil hills
8. Which was the biggest challenge before the newly independent India?
- National Integration
 - Industrialisation
 - Population
 - Unemployment
9. Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is incorrect?
- Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies
 - Refusal to joining any military alliance
 - Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
 - Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities
10. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:
- The World Trade Organisation
 - Amnesty International

- iii) League of Nations
- iv) World Bank

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

11. Which from the following is concerned with the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology under the UN System:

- a) UN International Safeguard Committee
- b) UN Security Council
- c) International Atomic Energy Agency
- d) Amnesty International

12. India conducted its I and II nuclear tests at Pokhran in the year _____ and _____.

- a) 1978, 1991
- b) 1971, 1992
- c) 1974, 1998
- d) 1974, 1996

13. The Arab Spring did not transcend which of the following countries?

- a) Tunisia
- b) Libya
- c) Iran
- d) Yemen

14. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?

- a) End of the ideological war between the US and the USSR.
- b) Birth of CIS.
- c) Change in balance of power in the world order.
- d) Crisis in the Middle East.

15. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were:

- i) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
- ii) To protect territorial integrity.
- iii) To promote rapid economic development.
- iv) To establish a Capitalist System in India.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) i, ii and iv only.
- b) ii, iii and iv only.

- c) i, ii and iii only.
- d) ii, iii and iv only.

16. Which of the following is not the disputed site between India and China?

- a) Doklam
- b) Galwan Valley
- c) Depsang Plains
- d) Lipulekh Pass

17. The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for _ while negotiations with the Indian Government were going on.

- a) A year
- b) Three years
- c) Two years
- d) Six months

18. "The foreign policy of a country is the outcome of her economic policy" these remarks were made by –

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Morarji Desai
- d) Charan Singh

19. The high point of Cold War was –

- a) Cuban Missile Crisis.
- b) Atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- c) Establishment of SEATO and CENTO.
- d) Establishment of NATO

20. What is "Amnesty International"?

- a) Nuclear Safety Organisation
- b) Government organisation
- c) Non-Government organisation
- d) Human Development Organisation

21. Choose the odd one out of the following statements.

- (a) States Reorganization Act-1956
- (b) Partition of India-1947
- (c) Number of Princely States-512
- (d) Independence of India-1947

22. What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties?

- i) The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer with the Congress.
- ii) The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963.
- iii) Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.
- iv) Nagaland was given state status.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) i, ii and iii only.
- b) iii only.
- c) i and iii only.
- d) i only.

23. The Russian Revolution was inspired by the ideals of _____ as opposed to capitalism and the need for an _____ Society.

- a) Socialism, Egalitarian
- b) Communal, Religious
- c) Socialism, Religious
- d) Communal, Egalitarian

24. Which one of the following statements is false.:-

- a) The Nizam of Hyderabad was keen to have an independent status for the state of Hyderabad.
- b) Jammu and Kashmir was ready to sign the Instrument of Accession.
- c) The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite in the state.
- d) Travancore was not the first Indian State to merge into the Union of India.

Section B

Attempt any 20 Questions

25. Why didn't war happen during the Cold War?

- a) Due to theory of Deterrence
- b) Due to NAM
- c) Due to Cuban Missile Crisis
- d) Active involvement of the UN

26. Why did Russia become the successor of USSR?

- a) Russia led the formation of CIS
- b) It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN
- c) It was the largest republic
- d) Boris Yeltsin was more charismatic than Gorbachev

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- i) a and c only.
- ii) b and c only.
- iii) a and d only.
- iv) b and d only

27. Since the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920, this principle was accepted that the reorganization of states would be on a linguistic basis. Despite this, the leaders were against it after independence because---

- i) Things change after independence and partition.
- ii) Might lead to disruption and disintegration.
- iii) To adopt a mixed economy.
- iv) To adopt a planned economy.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) ii and iv only.
- b) iiii and iv only.
- c) I and ii only.
- d) I and iii only.

28. Years after the end of cold war, the Central Asian Republic have not risen to the global availability of opportunity why ?

- a) Backdrop of soviet influence.
- b) Authoritarianism in the countries.
- c) US involvement
- d) Traditionally isolated nature of the countries

29. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following argument is not correct?

- a) He had a long political experience.
- b) He was a visionary and a good speaker.
- c) Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- d) He was the Home Minister as well as the Minister of Concession Department.

30. Why did the Indian Government sign the treaty with the Soviet Union in 1971?

- a) India needed diplomatic and military support during the Bangladesh crisis.
- b) India was very close to the USSR.
- c) India wanted to stay away from the USA.

d) For strengthening friendship.

31. Consider these statements about NITI Aayog.

Find the Wrong statement.

- a) NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government.
- b) NITI Aayog does not ensure the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.
- c) The Prime Minister of India is the Ex Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- d) Dr. Rajiv Kumar is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

32. Shock Therapy is a phenomenon associated with_____

- a) Central Asian conflicts in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan
- b) New International Economic Order
- c) US plans to root out communism
- d) Stabilizing the Russian currency against the US dollar

33. The term 'the largest garage sale in history' is associated with:-

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

34. **Assertion:** The Cold War was neither a war or an armed military conflict nor a condition of peace. It was rather a state of uneasy peace.

Reason: The Cold War was not being fought by clever moves, propagandist activities and diplomatic conflicts.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

35. Which situation was termed by US President George Bush as the New World Order?

- a) The United Nations had given permission for Operation Desert Storm.
- b) The United Nations had given permission for Operation Iraqi Freedom.
- c) To know averted Cuba missile crisis
- d) Defeat in the war of Iraq.

36. The result of Arab Spring was:

- a) Autocratic dictatorship

- b) Socialist system
- c) Post cold war
- d) Capitalist system

37. NITI Aayog serves as a think-tank to promote _____ federation where government acts as a _____ with the help of technology. Select the correct option.

- a) Competitive, controller
- b) Comparative, central authority
- c) Cooperative, facilitator
- d) Correlated, enabler

38. Why was the Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog?

- a) More push was required to cope with the pressing challenges of development.
- b) The Planning Commission was unacceptable by the people.
- c) The Planning Commission was not desirable by the leaders.
- d) It was inadmissible by the opposition.

39. Given the contemporary realities of the world, how can the UN play a more important role?

- a) By being more assertive about human rights violations and calling for change.
- b) By letting the regional powers take charge.
- c) By indulging US-China to resolve disputes.
- d) By being proactive and sending peace keeping forces to resolve territorial disputes.

40. **Assertion:** In April 1949, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

Reason: Each state would be obliged to help the other.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

41. **Assertion:** International Organisations play a very important role in maintaining peace.

Reason: Countries have conflicts and differences with each other.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

42. **Assertion:** All members of the UN have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner.

Reason: The developing world consists of countries at many different levels of development.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

43. **Assertion:** The Soviet union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.

Reason: The Soviet system was based on the ideology of socialism.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- (d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

44. Choose the number of incorrect argument/arguments as far as India's claim to a permanent seat in the Security Council is concerned

- i. India has made financial contributions to the UN and always faltered on its payments.
 - ii. India has emerged as an economic power on the world stage.
 - iii. India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the United Nations.
 - iv. India's role in the United Nations' peacekeeping force is a long and substantial one.
- a) i is incorrect.
 - b) ii and iii are incorrect.
 - c) ii, iii and iv are incorrect.
 - d) All are incorrect.

45. **ASSERTION:** NITI Aayog is a non-constitutional body.

Reason: The Chief Minister of India is the Ex- Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- (d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

46. In which of the following matters do International Organisation help?

- a) To establish better living conditions democratic countries.
- b) In matters of peace & war.
- c) To prevent violations of human rights.
- d) To resolve territorial disputes.

- A) a,b,c,d
- B) a & d
- C) a & c
- D) b & c

47. The re-organization of the states on the basis of language had a negative effect:

- a) The concept of power sharing was realized.
- b) The principle of variation was accepted.
- c) A uniform basis was found for the demarcation of the states.
- d) Movements started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small separate states.

48. During the Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?

- a) Because the US bloc claimed to be pro-democratic and promoted Capitalism.
- b) The US always favoured India.
- c) The US supported India in all its policies.
- d) The US was very close to India.

Section C

Attempt any 10 questions.

49. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Choose the first state to be created due to linguistic demands after independence:

- a) Gujarat
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Assam
- d) Rajasthan

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

When did the central Government appoint the states reorganisation commission?

- a) 1956
- b) 1954
- c) 1958
- d) 1953

50. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



What does this logo symbolise?

- a) Global progress
- b) World peace
- c) Equity in the world.
- d) Harmony amongst the people.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

The United Nations was set up through the signing of the UN charter by:

- a) 61 states
- b) 51 states
- c) 71 states
- d) 81 states

51. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question that follows:



The message that this picture gives is _____.

- a) Denuclearization of the world is the need.
- b) Use of military power to control the world.
- c) Believe in peace and moving ahead together.
- d) Colonisation of the world is not to be appreciated.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable.
Choose the Incorrect reason for the same

- a) The UN is Physically located within US territory.
- b) The US has many nationals in the UN Bureaucracy.
- c) The US is the largest contributor to the UN.
- d) The US was the least powerful country when the UN came into being.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.

52. Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful?

- a) The general public was in favor of the partition.
- b) The leaders of the two countries handled it properly.
- c) People were divided on the basis of language.
- d) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.

53. What major difficulty/difficulties arose in the way of partition?

- a) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
- b) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.
- c) Neither (a) nor (b).
- d) Both (a) and (b).

54. What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India?

- i) India would have been a much larger nation in terms of territorial area.
 - ii) India would have played a more vital role in the world scenario.
- a) i is correct.
 - b) ii is correct.
 - c) Both are correct
 - d) Both are incorrect.

55. What led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan? Choose the incorrect statement as the reason -

- a) Political competition between Muslim League and Congress.
- b) Several political developments in 1940's.
- c) Role played by the British.
- d) Failure of the Interim Government.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows;

India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of 'No First Use'. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government has made it clear that the policy of 'No First use' can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security.

In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

56. Why was the policy of 'No First Use' reviewed and changed?

- a) India is not a peace-oriented nation any more.
- b) India wants to be a permanent member of UNSC.
- c) India's regional and national security is paramount.
- d) All of these.

57. India wants to ensure its place in _____.

- a) United Nations Security Council.
- b) International Atomic Energy Agency.
- c) National Security Guard
- d) Missile technology control regime

58. Which one is the correct option for CTBT?

- a) Compact Test Ban treaty.
- b) Comprehensive Testing Ban Treaty.
- c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- d) Compact Testing Ban Treaty.

59. India's Nuclear Policy reiterates its resolve in:

- a) Establishing its regional supremacy
- b) Establishes it as the guardian of SAARC
- c) Establishing disarmament and regional peace
- d) Engage in hostilities with others

60. Indian Foreign Policy is driven by a wide range of factors. Identify the incorrect one.

- a) National Integration.
- b) Protection of International Boundaries.
- c) Alliance Building.
- d) National Interest.