

Practice Paper - 3 (2020-21)

Class 12

Sub- Political Science (028)

Time: 3 hrs.

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
Section B has 2 passage – based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple
3. Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
5. Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
7. Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Section-A

1. Rewrite this statement by correcting the underlined word. 1
In the year 1917, there was a capitalist revolution in Russia.
2. NAM was established in the _____ (year). 1
3. State true or false. 1

Bangkok Declaration - 1967 is related to the establishment of the European Union.(true / false.)

4. Operation ThunderBolt - 1976 is related to which country ? 1
- A) China
 - B) Russia
 - C) Israel
 - D) Brazil
5. What type of governance system is in India? 1
- A) Parliamentary democracy
 - B) Presidential
 - C) Semi-Presidential
 - D) None of these
6. Write true or false for the given statement. 1
- Multinational corporations are traded in more than one country.(true / false.)
7. Name the organization having EURO as its currency ? 1
8. Who is known as "Iron Man" in India? 1
9. Fill in the blanks- 1
- The ruler of the princely state of Hyderabad was known as
10. When was the State Reorganization Commission formed? 1
- A) 1950
 - B) 1953
 - C) 1957
 - D) 1959

11. Who was the ex-officio chairman of the NITI AAYOG ? 1
12. Who is the Chairman of the National Development Council ? 1
13. In which year was the first non-Congress government formed at the center? 1
14. Shri Kashi Ram ji was the founder of which political Party? 1
15. Which Lok Sabha elections were held in India in 2019? 1
- A) 15th
- B) 16th
- C) 17th
- D) 18th
16. Which Alliance has a vision of "Sabka Saath-Sabka Vikas" ? 1

Section- B

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

(1+ 1+ 1 + 1 = 4)

Once an emergency is proclaimed the federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the union government. Secondly, the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. From the wording of the provisions of the Constitution, it is clear that an Emergency is seen as an extraordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function. Therefore, special powers are granted to the government. On the night of 25th June 1975 the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He issued the proclamation immediately. After midnight the electricity to all the major newspaper offices was

disconnected. In the early morning, a large number of leaders and workers of the opposition parties were arrested. The cabinet was informed about it at a special meeting at 6 a.m. on 26 June, after all this had taken place.

17.1 Under which Article was Emergency declared on 25 June 1975?

- a) Article 350
- b) Article 352
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 360

17.2 Who issued the Proclamation of Emergency?

- a) President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- b) Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
- c) Jai Prakash Narayan
- d) Morarji Desai

17.3 Which of the following statements is true during the period of National Emergency?

- a) The federal structure of the sharing of powers becomes ineffective
- b) All the powers come in the hands of the Central Government
- c) Government can ban fundamental rights if it wants
- d. All of the above

17.4 On what basis did Indira Gandhi impose the National Emergency?

- a) In the fear of constitutional disturbances
- b) in the possibility of external disturbances
- c) in the fear of internal disturbances
- d. all of the above

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(1+ 1+ 1 + 1 = 4)

The Bhartiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the centre. Though NDA 3 the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalition were led by one of the national parties, the NDA 3 coalition was not only steered by a national party, that is BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition' . In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition policies which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition. The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since Independence, once again brought back BJP-led NDA [NDA4] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1985 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination.

18.1 After the 2014 Lok Sabha election which party formed the government in centre?

- a) BJP
- b) Congress
- c) NDA-3
- d) NDA-4

18.2 17th Lok Sabha elections were held in -----year.

- a)2004
- b)2009
- c) 2014
- d) 2019

18.3 A major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from ‘one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition’. Which party refers to the above said dominated party.

- a) Congress
- b) BJP
- c) Jainta Party
- d) BSP

18.4 In 17th Lok Sabha elections 303 seats out of 543 won by ----- party.

- a) BJP
- b)Congress
- c) NDA
- d) SP

Section- C

- 19. What do you understand about the cold war? 2
- 20. Write down the name of any two voluntary organizations active in the defence of human rights ? 2
- 21. Mention any two features of NITI Aayog ? 2

22. Despite the different thinking of the parties in the context of the changing trends and development of Indian politics, there was a consensus on some issues. Mention any two such issues. 2

OR

Write the names of the countries and leaders who started the Non-Aligned Movement.

Section-D

23. Describe any four factors of India's foreign policy. 4+1=4

24. What do you mean by upsurge? Describe the three upsurge of Indian politics.

1+3=4

25. Describe the functions of the Security Council.(Any four)

4×1=4

OR

Which shortcomings were accepted in the proposal of the General Assembly of UNO in 1992. Suggest the reforms which were taken by UNO. 4

26. What do you understand by 'McDonaldization' and 'Cultural Homogeneity'?

2+2=4

OR

What is technology's contribution to globalization? Elaborate.

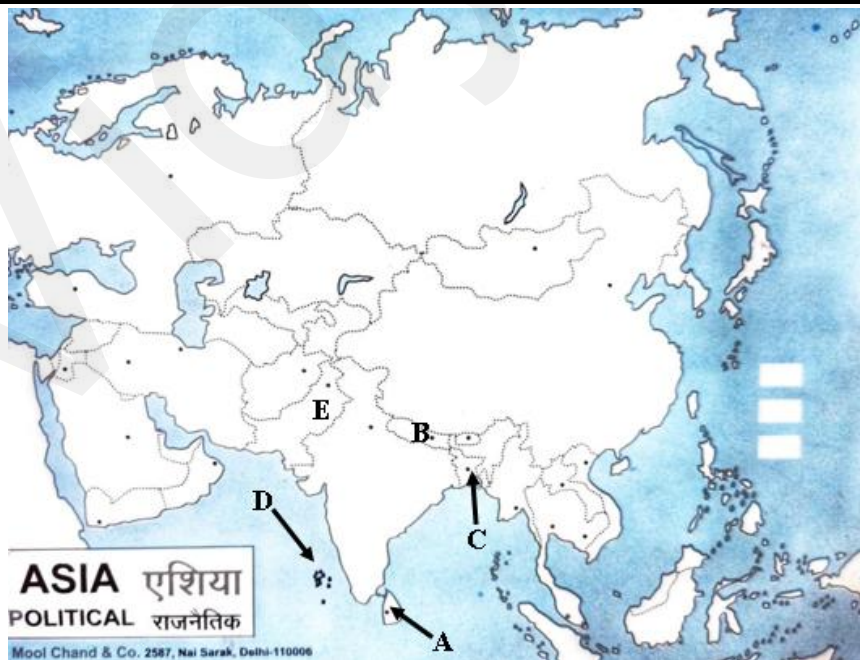
4*1=4

27. The Cold War led to both arms competition and arms control. What were the reasons for both these processes? 2+2=4

Section-E

28. In the political outline map given below five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these countries on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format.
(1+1+1+1+1=5)

Sr. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of Country
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		



1. In 1985 the first SAARC conference was held in this country.
2. An Island country of South Asia which was a sultanate until 1968.
3. There has been both military and civilian rulers in this country.
4. In 2006 ,democracy was restored in this country.
5. The country is related to LTTE.

Note:- The following question is for visually impaired candidates in lieu of question no. 28.

5*1=5

1. When was SAARC established?
2. When did China become a member of WTO?
3. Siachen dispute between which two countries ?
4. Where is the secretariat of SAARC located ?
5. Which two countries have a successful democracy since independence.

29. Study the cartoon given carefully and answer the following questions:-

(1+2+2=5)

Answers 2 marks questions should not exceed 40 words.



- 29(i) Identify and name the leader shown on the right in the cartoon. 1
- 29(ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler? 2
- 29(iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of princely states ? 2

Note: - The following questions are for the visually impaired candidate only in lieu of question number 29.

- 29.1 Name the deputy prime minister in the first Council of Ministers under Jawaharlal Nehru? 1
- 29.2 Before signing the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government, what Assurance was given to the Maharaja of Manipur? 2
- 29.3 Which section of the people in Hyderabad rose against the Nizam and why? 2

Section-F

Q.30. Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of the Congress system after the party's split in 1969 . 6

OR

Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India. 6

Q. 31. Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union as a political force from being an Economic force. 6

OR

Describe various factors which are responsible for making India a strong nation in the 21st century. 6

32 What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for countries like India? Elaborate. 6

OR

How did 'Arab Spring' paved the way for democratization in the west asian countries? Elaborate. 6
