Delhi Public School, Howrah

PT3 EXAMINATION (2025-2026)

Class-XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE- 028)

Time: -3 Hours **F.M.-80**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers1-12are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There are internal choices in two of the 4 marks questions.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are picture, map and passage based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There are internal choices in all the 6 marks questions.

SECTION–A (12x1=12 MARKS)

1. Who was the last President of the USSR? **1**

A. Joseph Stalin.
B. Mikhail Gorbachev.
C. Boris Yeltsin.
D. Vladimir Putin.

2. The success of ASEAN in preventing major conflicts among its members demonstrates: **1**

i. Military dominance of Indonesia.
ii. Effectiveness of regional cooperation models in ensuring stability.
iii. Strong intervention by Western powers.
iv. Uniform economic development across the region.

Options

A. Only iv.
B. Both i and ii.
C. i, ii and iii.
D. Only ii.

3. Given are two statements: **1**

Statement I: India's intervention in Sri Lanka through IPKF (1987) helped immediately to end the civil war.
Statement II: Regional peacekeeping efforts sometimes fail because local actors do not cooperate.
In the light of above statement, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A) Only statement I is correct.
B) Only statement II is correct.
C) Both statements I and II are correct.
D) Both statements I and II are not correct.

4. Pick the odd one out. **1**

A. WHO-World Health Organisation Development.
B. UNDP-United Programme Nations.
C. UNICEF-United Nations Children's Fund.
D. UNFPA - United Nations Public Fund.

5. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option as answer. **1**

Assertion (A): Human rights violations are considered security concerns today.

Reason(R): Protection of individuals is now seen as essential for long-term peace and stability.

Options:

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.

6. Which of the following best explains why environmental degradation often becomes a political issue rather than just an ecological one? **1**

A. Governments are responsible for providing environmental education.
B. Environmental problems usually demand allocation of scarce resources.
C. Environmental laws are difficult to understand.
D. Most environmental issues are temporary

7. A region in a newly formed country threatens secession after the government imposes a single national language. What lesson from India's nation-building could help avoid such unrest? **1**

A. Abolish all regional parties.
B. Use military force first.
C. Allow linguistic reorganisation of states to respect cultural identities.
D. Divide the region into smaller districts.

8. The choice of a mixed economy model in India reflected the leadership's belief that _____ **1**

A. Private sector alone could ensure equitable resource distribution.
B. State intervention was necessary to reduce regional and social inequalities.
C. Market forces should exclusively decide national priorities.
D. Only agriculture could drive long-term economic development.

9. During the early Five-Year Plans, India prioritized heavy industries. What was the larger political message behind this choice? **1**

A. India wanted to compete militarily with superpowers.
B. Private industry was considered incapable of producing consumer goods.
C. The state wanted to symbolise self-reliance and long-term national strength.
D. Agriculture was no longer considered important.

10. Which treaty was signed between India and Soviet Union in 1971? **1**

A. Treaty of Peace and Friendship.
B. Paris Peace Agreement.
C. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
D. Border Defence Cooperation Agreement.

11. Which statement about National Emergency is NOT correct? **1**

A. It was declared in 1975.
B. It suspended all fundamental rights.
C. Many people were arrested during the emergency.
D. The country was facing war with Pakistan and so emergency was declared.

12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option as answer: **1**

Assertion (A): The Dravidian movement under the leadership of E.V. Ramasami.

Reason(R): The organisation strongly supports the Brahmin's dominance.

Options:

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.

SECTION–B (6x2=12MARKS)

13. In which four ways did the new economic policy of China benefit its economy? **2**

14. Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO). **2**

15. Mention any two political features of the European Union as a centre of power. **2**

16. What were some of the different things that got divided during the partition? **2**

17. What would you consider as the main difference between Mexico and India under one party domination? **2**

18. What was the impact of Ayodha issue on politics? **2**

SECTION-C (5x4=20MARKS)

19. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, in which two ways has India benefitted by continuing her friendship with Russia? **4**

20. Discuss some factors that have led to the multiple failure of democracy in Pakistan. **4**

21. A. Why have issues related to global environmental protection become the priority concern of states since the 1990s? **4**

OR

B. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save planet Earth. Substantiate the statement in the light of the ongoing negotiations between the North and South on environmental issues.

22. A. The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate". Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer. **4**

OR

B. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. But India fought three wars in a space of ten years between 1962 and 1971. Would you say that this was a failure of the foreign policy? Or would you say that this was a result of international situation? Give reasons to support your answer.

23. The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain. **4**

SECTION-D (3x4=12MARKS)

24. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: **1+1+1+1= 4**



I) What core message does this picture aim to convey?
- A. Economic development and trade.
- B. Peace and unity among nations.
- C. Military strength and security.
- D. Cultural diversity of continents.

II) A debate is held on whether the UN logo should include new symbols representing climate change. Which argument supports *not* altering the logo?
- A. The UN no longer deals with climate issues.
- B. Adding symbols will improve global awareness.
- C. The logo's simplicity ensures universal recognition.
- D. The logo is meant to represent only political functions.

III) If a newly formed country wants to join the UN, which condition must it *necessarily* fulfil?
- A. It must be located in Asia or Europe.
- B. It must have a democratic government.
- C. It must accept the obligations of the UN Charter.
- D. It must be wealthy enough to contribute to peacekeeping.

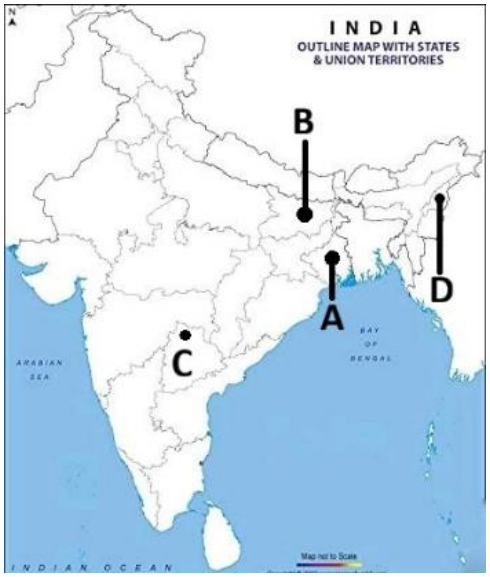
IV) A student argues that the location of the UN Headquarters in New York reflects the influence of Western powers. What does this observation mainly highlight?

A. UN decisions are made through referendums.
B. Geopolitical realities shape global institutions.
C. All member states have equal voting power.
D. UN agencies work independently of all states.

25. 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. This state has emerged as a new state on 2 June, 2014.
II. The Communist Party of India's support was more concentrated in this state.
III. Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister of this state between December 1970 and June 1971.
IV. Angami Zapu Phizo was the Leader of this state.



26. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below: 1+1+1+1= 4

The stage was now set for a big political confrontation. The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organised a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds on 25 June 1975. Jayaprakash announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey "illegal and immoral orders". This too threatened to bring the activities of the government to a standstill. The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress, more than ever before.

I. The success of a political party during elections often depends on which of the following?

A. Having multiple leaders with conflicting visions.
B. Presenting a clear and relatable public agenda.
C. Avoiding campaign slogans.
D. Focusing only on criticising opponents.

II. A slogan like “Remove Poverty” becomes effective mainly because:
   A. It targets a universal concern of the population.
   B. It is directed at a specific rival group.
   C. It avoids making any promises.
   D. It appeals only to wealthy voters.

III. A political party that frames its campaign around socio-economic challenges is likely aiming to:
   A. Divert attention from governance issues.
   B. Appeal to voters across class lines.
   C. Limit its support only to urban elites.
   D. Promote only foreign policy issues

IV. When an opposition alliance is united only by its dislike of the ruling leader, what major weakness does it reveal?
   A. Strong ideological cohesion.
   B. Lack of an independent policy platform.
   C. Excessive focus on economic reforms.
   D. Overemphasis on welfare programmes.

SECTION-E(4X6=24MARKS)

27. A. Why did the West European nations decide to cooperate in economic matters after World War II? What role was played by the Organizations Cooperation (OEEC) and European Economic European Economic Community (EEC) in the economic integration of Europe? **6**

OR

B. Explain any three factors that led India to emerge as a new Centre of Power.

28. A. What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalistion impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension? **6**

OR

B. How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?

29. A. Why is the period after Emergency is called a period of crisis? **6**

OR

B. Why could Janata Party could not complete its full term?

30. A. Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Indian politics. **6**

OR

B. Trace the emergence of the BJP as a significant force in post-Emergency politics.