

Directorate of Education, Govt. Of NCT OF Delhi

Mid Term Examination Practice Paper

Class-XII (2026-27)

Subject-Political Science (028)

Duration: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D, and E. There are 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A consists of Questions 1 to 12. These are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of Questions 13 to 18. These are Very Short Answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 50 words each.
5. Section C consists of Questions 19 to 23. These are Short Answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Section D consists of Questions 24 to 26. These are Passage, Map, and Cartoon-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section E consists of Questions 27 to 30. These are Long Answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 170 words each. An internal choice is provided in all 6-mark questions.
8. Choices are provided for two four-mark questions; answer only one of the options.
9. In place of questions involving pictures, maps, cartoons, etc., additional questions have been provided for visually impaired

students only; these questions are to be answered exclusively by them.

SECTION A (12x1=12 Marks)

Q1. Which event symbolised the collapse of the Communist Bloc and the end of the Cold War?

- (a) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
- (b) Fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989
- (c) Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- (d) Cuban Missile Crisis

Q2. Which open-door policy was declared by Deng Xiaoping in 1978 to modernise China's economy?

- (a) Great Leap Forward
- (b) Open Door Policy and Four Modernisations
- (c) Cultural Revolution
- (d) Shock Therapy

Q3. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- 1. Formation of ASEAN
- 2. Unification of Germany
- 3. Disintegration of the USSR
- 4. Establishment of the European Union (EU)

Options:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

Q4. In which year was the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) established?

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1985
- (c) 1991

(d) 1998

Q5. Which principal organ of the United Nations is responsible for maintaining international peace and security?

- (a) UN General Assembly
- (b) International Court of Justice
- (c) UN Security Council
- (d) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Q6. Which type of security focuses on protecting individuals from threats like poverty, disease, and environmental degradation?

- (a) Traditional Security
- (b) Human Security / Non-Traditional Security
- (c) State Security
- (d) Military Security

Q7. The 1992 Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) was held in which city?

- (a) Kyoto, Japan
- (b) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- (c) Stockholm, Sweden
- (d) Montreal, Canada

Q8. Globalization has led to the flow of which of the following across international borders?

- (a) Ideas and Capital
- (b) Commodities
- (c) People
- (d) All of the above

Q9. Assertion (A): The integration of princely states was a major challenge after India's independence.

Reason (R): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a decisive role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states using diplomacy and firmness.

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.

Q10. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q11. Which political party dominated Indian politics in the first three general elections (1952, 1957, and 1962)?

- (a) Communist Party of India (CPI)
- (b) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) Socialist Party

Q12. The concept of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR) was formally adopted at which international forum?

- (a) Kyoto Protocol
- (b) Rio Summit (1992)
- (c) Paris Climate Agreement
- (d) World Social Forum

SECTION B (6x2=12 Marks)

Q13. What was 'Shock Therapy'? Mention any one of its major consequences.

Q14. Highlight any two main factors that make ASEAN an effective regional organization.

Q15. Differentiate between traditional and non-traditional notions of security with one example each.

Q16. State any two main features of the 'One-Party Dominance' era in India.

Q17. Mention two main challenges India faced immediately after independence regarding nation-building.

Q18. Define 'Global Commons' and give any two examples.

SECTION C (5x4=20 Marks)

Q19. Explain the main political and economic causes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union (USSR).

Q20. Analyze the factors that led to China's rapid rise as an economic superpower since 1978.

Q21. "Democracy in Pakistan has been unstable due to multiple military interventions." Explain any four factors responsible for this instability.

Or

Describe any four areas of dispute between India and Bangladesh.

Q22. Explain the four components of traditional security policy.

Or

What is disarmament? Suggest any two effective measures for disarmament globally.

Q23. What were the main differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan?

SECTION D (3x4=12 Marks)

Q24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (4 Marks)

"The UN was formed in 1945 following the Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established with the objective of preventing international conflict and facilitating cooperation among states. In 2011, the UN had 193 member states. In the UN General Assembly, all members have one vote each. In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non-permanent members."

1. Name the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (P-5). (1 Mark)
2. Which special power do the permanent members hold in the Security Council? Explain its significance. (1 Mark)
3. Mention any two key objectives for establishing the United Nations. (2 Marks)

Q25. Study the following Cartoon / Graphic Interpretation and answer the questions that follows: (4 Marks)



Section D (12 Marks)

1. What is the main theme of the cartoon shown above? (1 Mark)
2. What are a mother's concerns in today's context? (1 Mark)
3. How is globalization affecting the world's economies? (1 Marks)

For visually impaired students only:

These questions are **only** for the visually impaired students only in lieu of Q.N.25

1. What is Globalisation?
2. Write any two positive impacts of Globalisation.
3. Write any two negative impacts of Globalisation.
4. Why do we need Globalisation?

Q26. Four states are shown as (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the given political map of India. Identify these states and write their names, the corresponding alphabet and the number of the information in the format given below:

1+1+1+1=4

S. No.	Corresponding Alphabet	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		

- (a) State associated with the Green Revolution
- (b) State formed after violent Anti-Hindi agitation
- (c) Princely State ruled by a Nizam
- (d) State where the Communist Party formed a government in 1957



SECTION E (24 Marks)

Q27.(A) Critically examine the reform of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Why is there a strong demand for restructuring the Security Council, and what arguments support India's claim for permanent membership in the UNSC?

OR

(B) Examine the role of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and specialized UN agencies (like UNICEF, UNESCO, and WHO) in promoting global social welfare and human development.

Q28.(A) Compare and contrast the political developments and democratic experiences of India and Pakistan after independence. Why has democracy taken deep roots in India while facing frequent breakdowns in Pakistan?

OR

(B) Explain the role and significance of SAARC and SAFTA in promoting peace, trade, and economic cooperation among South Asian nations. What are the main obstacles hindering regional cooperation in South Asia?

Q29.(A) Explain about any four efforts made by the world community to conserve the Environment.

OR

(B) Explain the concept of 'Resource Geopolitics'. Discuss the main environmental and natural resource concerns facing the world today, focusing on water conflicts and energy resources.

Q30.(A) Explain the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of Indian princely states. How did the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) address the demand for linguistic states, and what were its key recommendations?

OR

(B) Analyse the nature of Congress dominance in the first three general elections in India. How was this dominance different from one-party dominance in authoritarian states like Cuba, China, or Mexico?