



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PRE BOARD-3 EXAMINATION 2025-26 POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS: XII

SET-A

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

DATE: 15/01/2026

MS

MAX. MARKS: 80

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: -----

SECTION – A (MCQs)

Q1. c) Russia, Ukraine and Belarus

Q2. d) I and IV

Q3. d) 3, 4, 2, 1

Q4. a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

Q5. d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Q6. c) 2009

Q7. d) 1 and 3

Q8. b) 6th August, 1951

Q9. c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Q10. c) 1989

Q11. b) Deendayal Upadhyaya championed the idea of Democratic Socialism

Q12. b) Jayaprakash Narayan

SECTION – B (Short Answer Type)

Q13. Purpose of formation of ASEAN

- To promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
- To ensure regional peace and stability through cooperation.

Q14. Sources of threats faced by Third World countries (any two)

- Political instability and internal conflicts.
- Economic dependence and underdevelopment.
- Poverty and lack of resources.
- External interference.

Q15. Socialist Party

- Founded by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan.
- Ideology: Socialism, social justice, equality, democratic means, welfare state.

Q16. Features of NITI Aayog (any two)

- Acts as a think tank of the Union Government.
- Promotes cooperative federalism.
- Provides strategic and technical advice.
- Focuses on sustainable development.

Q17. Movements in North East India

- Ethnic movements.
- Secessionist/insurgent movements.

Q18. Anandpur Sahib Resolution controversy

- Demanded greater autonomy for Punjab.
- Interpreted by the Centre as encouraging separatism.

SECTION – C (Long Answer Type – I)

Q19. Arab Spring

- A series of popular pro-democracy uprisings in the Arab world (2010–11).
- Causes (any four):
 - Authoritarian regimes
 - Corruption
 - Unemployment
 - Rising food prices
 - Lack of political freedom
 - Economic inequality

OR

Capitalist vs Socialist Model of Development

- Capitalist: Private ownership, market-driven economy, profit motive.
- Socialist: State ownership, planned economy, social welfare.
- Capitalism encourages competition; socialism promotes equality.
- Examples: USA (Capitalist), USSR (Socialist).

Q20. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka

- Principal players: Sinhalese majority and Tamil minority (LTTE).
- Prospects of resolution: Political reconciliation, power sharing, constitutional reforms and peace initiatives can resolve conflict.

Q21. Environmental protection as priority since 1990

- Climate change and global warming.
- Trans-boundary environmental problems.
- Growing industrialisation and pollution.

- International cooperation through treaties and summits.

Q22. Linguistic states and democracy

- Accommodation of regional demands reduced separatism.
- Strengthened national unity.
- Ensured better political participation and representation.
- Preserved cultural and linguistic identities.

Q23. Integral Humanism

- Propounded by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.
- Emphasises holistic development of human beings.
- Rejects both capitalism and socialism.
- Focuses on Indian culture, values, and decentralised economy.

SECTION – D

Q24. Passage Based

24.1 d) 1991

24.2 c) A multidimensional phenomenon

24.3 b) Uneven

24.4 a) Communication

Q25. Cartoon Based

25.1 b) Pigeon symbolises Afghanistan and man represents USA invasion after 9/11

25.2 c) Three

25.3 d) All of these

25.4 a) COVID-19

Q26. Map Based

(i) Tamil Nadu

(ii) Kerala

(iii) Uttar Pradesh

(iv) Bihar

SECTION – E (Long Answer Type – II)

Q27. European Union as influential organisation

- Economic integration and common market.
- Single currency (Euro).
- Political cooperation.
- Peace and stability.
- Strong global trade presence.
- Influence in global governance.

OR

Transition to democracy in Nepal

- End of monarchy in 2008.

- Constituent Assembly elections.
- Interim constitution.
- Establishment of democratic republic.

Q28. Difficulties in UN reforms

- Opposition from permanent members.
- Veto power issue.
- Lack of consensus.
- Representation of developing countries.
- Financial constraints.
- Changing global politics.

OR

UN Security Council composition

- 5 permanent members with veto power.
- 10 non-permanent members without veto.
- Difference lies in veto power and tenure.

Q29. Political leadership and foreign policy

- Leadership vision shapes priorities.
- Nehru's Non-Alignment Policy.
- Modi's Act East Policy.
- Diplomatic engagement.
- Crisis management.
- International image of the nation.

OR

India–Israel relations

- Diplomatic ties since 1992.
- Defence cooperation.
- Agriculture and technology exchange.
- Strategic partnership.

Q30. NDA victory in 2019

- Strong leadership.
- Welfare schemes.
- Organisational strength.
- National security narrative.
- Weak opposition.
- Effective campaigning.

OR

Coalition politics since 1989

- Rise of regional parties.
- Coalition governments.
- Policy compromises.

- Power sharing.
- Reduced dominance of single party.
- Federalism strengthened.