



# 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  
DATE: 15/01/2026  
NAME:

SET-A  
MS

DURATION: 3 Hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 80  
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.