



The AIR FORCE SCHOOL
SUBROTO PARK
PRESENTS

CATALYST - FOR CLASS XII

“ DECODING THE SAMPLE PAPER
2022 -23 ”



SUBJECT -

POLITICAL SCIENCE



THEORY -

- ▶ **TOTAL MARKS - 80**
- ▶ **No. of Questions – 30**
- ▶ **Time – 3 Hours**



NATURE OF QUESTIONS -

- **There will be 5 types of Questions :-**
- **1 markers**
- **2 markers**
- **4 markers**
- **5 markers**
- **6 markers**



NUMBER OF QUESTIONS-

▶ **Section A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS –**

(having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each)

- Q 1 to Q 12 (12 Ques.)

▶ **Section B - 2 MARKER QUESTIONS**

- Q 13 to Q 18 (6 Ques.)

▶ **Section C - 4 MARKER QUESTIONS**

- Q 19 to Q 23 (5 Ques.)

▶ **Section D - 5 MARKER QUESTIONS**

- Q 24 to Q 26 (3 Ques.)

(passage, cartoon and map-based questions)

▶ **Section E - 6 MARKER QUESTIONS**

- Q 27 to Q 30 (4 Ques.)

▶ **TOTAL - 30 QUESTIONS**



SAMPLE PAPER (2022 -23)

SECTION – A (12 Marks)

1.	The movement 'Arab Spring' that began in 2009 later turned into a_____. (a) Social Movement (b) Religious Movement (c) Political Movement (d) Economic Movement	1
2.	Name the Soviet leader who faced a coup in the year 1991. (a) Boris Yelstin (b) Mikhail Gorbachev (c) Leonid Brezhnev (d) Joseph Stalin	1



Q 1 & 2 - Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 1	Multiple choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arab Spring (Added topic)• Evolution of Arab Spring in 2009
Q 2	Multiple choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaders of the Soviet system.• Coup of 1991



Q 3 & 4 -

	3.	Select one of the most appropriate statements for the 'ASEAN WAY'- (a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members (b) Is an informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members (c) Is the defence policy followed by the ASEAN members (d) Is the philosophical principle that connects all the ASEAN members	1		
	4.	Choose the correct set of countries that refused to adopt the Maastricht Treaty and European currency, Euro? (a) Britain and France (b) Denmark and Sweden (c) US and USSR (d) Canada and Sweden	1		



Q 3 & 4 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 3	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASEAN• ASEAN WAY
Q 4	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• European Union• Maastricht Treaty• European currency, Euro



Q 5 & 6- Assertion -Reason Based

	<p>Assertion Reason Questions:</p> <p>Directions for Q.Nos. 5 and 6</p> <p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true</p> <p>5. Assertion (A) Traditional Security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence. Reason (R) Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A) The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party. Reason (R) She had to deal with the 'Syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.</p>	1



Q 5 & 6 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 5	Assertion – Reason Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional notion of Security• Confidence – Building Measures
Q 6	Assertion – Reason Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indira Gandhi vs the syndicate• Split within the Congress Party



Q 7 & 8 -

7.	Terrorism refers to - a) A bomb blast in a market place or train etc. b) Systematic creation of atmosphere of fear in society using brutal violence c) An external attack by any military group d) Violence created by a group of people or an individual	1		
8.	Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true? (i) NITI Aayog acts as a "think tank" of the Union Government (ii) NITI Aayog acts against terrorism (iii) NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism (iv) NITI Aayog decides more role for bigger states and smaller role for smaller states Codes a) (i), (ii) and (iv) b) (iii) and (iv) c) (i), (iii) and (iv) d) (i) and (iii)	1		



Q 7 & 8 - Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 7	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terrorism (Updated topic)• Features of Terrorism
Q 8	Statement Based MCQ (true / False) OR Chronological order based MCQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Niti Aayog (Added topic)• Features of Niti Aayog



Q 9 & Q 10 -

9.	Name the personality who drafted Second Five Year Plan. (a) K. C. Negoy (b) T.T. Krishnamachari (c) Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (d) P. C. Mahalanobis	1		
10.	Arrange the following in chronological order- (a) Second General Elections (b) V.V. Giri elected as the President of India (c) Fourth General Elections	1		
(d)	Congress(R)-CPI alliance won many seats in General Elections			
Codes				
(a)	i), iii) ,ii), iv)			
(b)	iii), ii), iv), i)			
(c)	ii), iv), i), iii)			
(d)	iv), iii), i), ii)			



Q 9 & 10 – Analysis



Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 9	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Second Five year Plan• Main Personality
Q 10	Chronological order based MCQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General elections in India (2nd, 4th, 5th)• Presidential elections ,1969



Q 11 & 12 -

11.	Name the judge of the Allahabad High Court who declared Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election as invalid--- (a) Om Prakash Trivedi (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha (c) Narain Dutt Ojha (d) Kunj Bihari Srivastava	1
12.	Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of emergency - (a) Call for 'Total Revolution'. (b) the Railway Strike of 1974 (c) Naxalite Movement (d) Gujarat Movement	1



Q 11 & Q 12 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 11	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections• Allahabad High Court Verdict , 1975
Q 12	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) OR Odd one out MCQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Emergency , 1975• Context of Proclamation of Emergency



Q 13 & Q 14 -

SECTION – B (12 Marks)

13.	Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualized by both Russia and India.	2
14.	Name the countries included in South Asia and suggest one way to enhance peace and cooperation in this region.	1+1=2



Q 13 & Q 14 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 MARKER• Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feature of Multi – Polar World• Vision of Russia & India
Q 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 MARKER• Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries of South Asia• Measures for Peace and Co operation in the region



Q 15 & Q 16 -

15.	Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North-East India.	1+1=2
16.	While throwing some light on the Mandal Issue, give one reason for anti-Mandal protests in India.	1+1=2
17.	Evaluate balance of power as a significant component of traditional security.	4+4=8



Q 15 & Q 16 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 MARKER• Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional Aspirations in India• Dominant Issues in the North - East
Q 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 MARKER• Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mandal Commission• Reasons for Anti – Mandal Protests in India



Q 17 & Q 18 -

17.	Evaluate balance of power as a significant component of traditional security policy.	1+1=2
18.	How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?	2



Q 17 & Q 18 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 MARKER• Evaluation Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional notion of Security• Balance of Power as an Important Component
Q 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 MARKER• Evaluation Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Militancy in 1980's Punjab• Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord , 1985



Q 19 & Q 20 -

	SECTION – C (20 Marks)		
19.	'Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation have come from the environmental movements'. Justify the statement with special reference to movements against extraction of earth and against mega- dams.	2+2=4	
20.	Explain the areas of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.	2+2=4	



Q 19 & Q 20 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 MARKER• Conceptual Application Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Movements in response to Environmental degradation• Measures against extraction from earth and Mega - dams
Q 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 MARKER• Conceptual Application Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign Policy of India & Bangladesh• Areas of Co-operation and Disagreement



Q 21 ,Q 22 & Q 23 -

21.	Do you agree with the statement that the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world"? Support your answer with three suitable arguments.	1+3=4
22.	Analyze two reasons for the imposition of national emergency in India on June 25, 1975.	2+2=4
23.	"The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. However in no time the Soviet system became bureaucratic and authoritarian making life difficult for its citizens." Do you agree with the given statement? Give arguments to prove your answer.	1+3=4



Q 21, 22 & 23 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign Policy of India after Independence• Contribution of N.A.M
Q 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Emergency, 1975• Reasons for its Imposition
Q 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Features of Soviet System• Reasons for its decline



Q 24 – Passage Based

	Section – D (12 Marks)	
24.	Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:	1+1+1
	<p>After the end of the bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990s, it became clear that alternative centres of political and economic power could limit America's dominance. Thus, European Union and ASEAN emerged as forces to reckon with. BRICS has also emerged as a new centre of power on the world stage. The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non- interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th Conference of BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019.</p> <p>(1) Name the political leader who chaired the 11th Conference of BRICS.</p> <p>a) Leonid Brezhnev b) Jair Bolsonaro c) Deodoro da Fonseca d) Jacob Zuma</p> <p>(2) Which among the following statements about BRICS is correct?</p> <p>a) BRICS was founded to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life. b) BRICS countries respect mutual equality. c) BRICS was established to create a free Trade Agreement (FTA) for investment, labour and services. d) The headquarters of the BRICS are at Kathmandu (Nepal).</p> <p>(3) BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year _____.</p> <p>a) 2019 b) 2009 c) 2010 d) 2011</p> <p>(4) BRICS was founded in 2006 in _____.</p> <p>a) Brazil b) India c) Russia d) China</p>	+1=4



Q 24 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 24	(Competency Based)	
(1)	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11th Conference of BRICS• Political leaders
(2)	Statement Based MCQ (true / False)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BRICS• Its Objectives
(3)	Fill in the Blanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BRIC turned into BRICS• Inclusion of South Africa
(4)	Fill in the Blanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BRICS• Foundation day and Place of BRICS


Q 25 – MAP Based

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:
- (i) The state where a coalition led by the CPI formed the government in the year 1957.
 - (ii) The state related to leader Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.
 - (iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward class.
 - (iv) The state related to K. Kamraj, who started the Mid Day Meal program

1+1+1
+1=4

4

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



Q 25 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question (Competency Based)	Content of Question
Q 25 (i)	Map Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CPI In 1957 elections• (C) Kerala
(ii)	Map Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State from which shyama Prasad Mukherjee belonged• (B) West Bengal
(iii)	Map Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State in which Karpuri Thakur implemented Reservation for Backward Class• (D) Bihar
(iv)	Map Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State in which K. Kamraj started the Mid day meal Program in Schools• (A) Tamil Nadu

Q 26 – Cartoon Based

26. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+1
+1=4



- 1) Border disputes between India and China erupted in 1960. Pandit Nehru was having talks with his counterpart _____ in China which proved futile.
 - (a) Mao Tsetung
 - (b) President Jinping
 - (c) Zhou Enlai
 - (d) Dalai Lama
- 2) Name the place in Indian territory which was occupied by China in the year 1962?
 - (a) Chagai hills
 - (b) Aksai Chin
 - (c) Balochistan
 - (d) Nagaland
- 3) _____ was the defence minister of India during the Indo-china war?
 - (a) Kailash Nath Katju
 - (b) V.K. Krishna Menon
 - (c) Baldev Singh
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

6/8

- 4) Name the agreement signed between India and China on April 29, 1954.
 - (a) Peace Agreement
 - (b) Panchsheel Agreement
 - (c) Standstill Agreement
 - (d) Tashkent Agreement



Q 26 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question (Competency Based)	Content of Question
Q 26 (1)	Fill in the Blank	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indo – China Border dispute, 1960's• Leaders of both the Countries
(2)	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indo – China Conflict, 1961-62• Areas annexed by China
(3)	Fill in the Blank	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indo – China Conflict, 1961-62• Defence Minister of India
(4)	Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indo –China Peace Agreements, 1950;s• Panchsheel Treaty



Q 27 & Q 28 -

	SECTION – E (24 Marks)	
27.	Give an analysis of the cultural and political consequences of globalization. OR Analyze any three reasons for resistance to globalization.	3+3=6 2+2+2=6
28.	In this changing world, a strengthened and revitalized UN is desirable. Highlight the necessary reforms for an empowered United Nations. OR Analyze the composition of the United Nations Security Council. What according to your opinion is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?	1+1+1+1+1+1=6 2+4=6



Q 27 & Q 28 – Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural and Political Consequences of Globalisation (elaborate) OR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for resistance to Globalisation (elaborate)
Q 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Necessary Reforms for a Strengthened UN (elaborate) OR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Composition of UN Security Council• Privileges of Permanent members over Non – Permanent members (elaborate)



Q 29 & Q 30 -

29.	Enlist the main considerations for bringing the Princely States with the Indian Union. Name the leader who played the historic role in this direction. What was his contribution? OR Discuss three reasons for setting up of the States Reorganization Commission after India's independence.	3+1+2 =6 2+2+2 =6
30.	Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India. 'Support the statement with three relevant arguments.' OR Analyze three major developments towards the end of 1980s that made a long-lasting impact on the politics of India	2+2+2 =6 2+2+2 =6



Q 29 & Q 30 - Analysis

Question no.	Type of Question	Content of Question
Q 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Considerations for Integration of the Princely States• Contribution of Sardar Patel (elaborate) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• States Reorganisation Commission ,1955 -56• Main Reasons for its Foundation (elaborate)
Q 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 MARKER• Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coalition Governments in India after 1989• Advantages of Alliance / Coalition Politics in India (elaborate) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three Major developments in India, 1985 to 1990• Shahbano case, 1985, Ayodhya dispute,1987 and Mandal Issue, 1989 -90



SYLLABUS (With Weightage) -

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)
Class XII (2022-23)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

Units	Contents	Marks
1	The End of Bipolarity	8
2	New Centres of Power	12
3	Contemporary South Asia	
4	United Nations and its Organizations	10
5	Security in Contemporary World	
6	Environment and Natural Resources	10
7	Globalization	
Total		40

Part B: Politics in India since Independence

Units	Contents	Marks
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	08
2	Planned Development	
3	India's Foreign Policy	08
4	Parties and Party System in India	12
5	Democratic Resurgence	
6	Regional Aspirations	12
7	Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development	
Total		40



COURSE CONTENT -

COURSE CONTENTS

Part A: Contemporary World Politics		
1.	The End of Bipolarity Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21 st Century (Arab Spring).	22 Periods
2.	New Centres of Power Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India, Japan and South Korea.	18 Periods
3.	Contemporary South Asia Conflicts and efforts for Peace Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.	18 Periods
4.	United Nations and its Organizations Principal Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its Expansion.	10 Periods
5.	Security in Contemporary World Security: Meaning and Type; Terrorism.	12 Periods
6.	Environment and Natural Resources Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of Natural Resources.	12 Periods
7.	Globalization Globalization: Meaning, Manifestation and Debates.	12 Periods
Part B: Politics in India since Independence		
1.	Challenges of Nation-Building Nation and Nation Building, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Integration of States. Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' Resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Political conflicts over language. Linguistic Organisation of States.	16 Periods
2.	Planned Development Changing nature of India's Economic Development Planning Commission and Five Year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.	08 Periods
3.	India's Foreign Policy Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia, China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.	20 Periods
4.	Parties and Party System in India One Party Dominance, Bi-Party System, Multi-Party Coalition System.	30 Periods
5.	Democratic Resurgence Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Uprisings – Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.	
6.	Regional Aspirations Rise of regional parties. Punjab Crisis. The Kashmir Issue, Movements for Autonomy.	
7.	Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development Era of Coalitions, National Front, United Front, United Progressive Alliance (UPA) – I & II, National Democratic Alliance (NDA) I, II, III & IV, Issues of Development and Governance.	36 Periods



HOW TO PREPARE

- ▶ **First of all**, Read the chapter thoroughly including every aspect given in the Chapter like – glossary, cartoons, maps, illustrations etc.
- ▶ **Secondly**, Substantiate with your Resource material like PPT / Question Bank etc.
- ▶ **Thirdly**, Practice Sample question papers.
(Written Practice)



IMPORTANT POINTS FOR PREPARATION:-

▶ (I) FOR PREPARATION :-

- ▶ 1. Understand the structure & weightage of each chapter given in the syllabus. (Book 1&2)**
- ▶ 2. Begin with the theme with which you relate to easily. Like; begin with Indian politics (book I) and then International politics (book II)**
- ▶ 3. Read all the chapters at least 2 -3 times for better understanding of the core idea given in the chapters.**



IMPORTANT POINTS FOR PREPARATION:-

- ▶ **4. Make your own notes using NCERT.**
- ▶ **5. Substantiate your notes using the PPT / Resource material provided.**
- ▶ **6. Read Newspapers daily to keep yourself updated with current information.**
- ▶ **7. Practice previous years Board question papers.**
- ▶ **8. See their Marking Scheme as well to understand what is expected from your answers.**



(II) FOR ATTEMPTING QUESTIONS:-

- ▶ **1. Read the questions very carefully.**
- ▶ **2. Focus on what the question is “asking” from you rather than what “ALL” you know about that theme.**
- ▶ **3. See the marks allotted to each question.**
- ▶ **4. The length of the answer should be according to the marks allotted to that Question. (1/2/4/5/6 marker)**
- ▶ **5. Always conclude your answer with analysis.**
- ▶ **6. Try to write sub – parts of a question at one place.**
- ▶ **7. Attempt all questions .**



**Best Wishes
For Exam**

WishesMag.com

Subject Teacher :-

Ms. Himani Sharma

Political Science