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FOR MEGHALAYA CLASS 12 PREPARATION

MBOSE Class 12 Sample Question Paper 2027 Political Science

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Meghalaya Class 12	2027	Sample Paper	Political Science

Sample Question Paper
Subject: Political Science
Class- XII
Full marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours

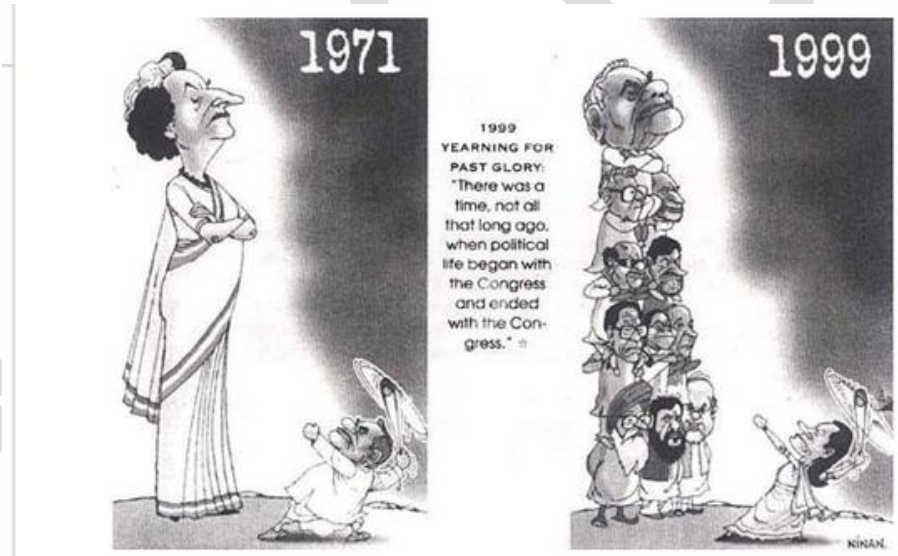
INSTRUCTIONS:

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.

Q. No.	Question	Marks
	SECTION – A (12 × 1 = 12 Marks)	
1.	Which of the following nations adopted an 'open door' policy? (a) South Korea (b) China (c) Japan (d) USA	1
2.	Arrange the following in chronological order: I. Formation of European Economic Community II. Establishment of European Coal and Steel Commission III. Introduction of Euro currency IV. The Treaty of Maastricht Codes: (a) II, I, IV, III (b) II, I, III, IV (c) I, II, III, IV (d) III, I, II, IV	1
3.	Who took the administration after Pakistan framed its first Constitution? (a) General Zia-ul-Haq (b) General Ayub Khan (c) General Yahya Khan (d) General Pervez Musharraf	1
4.	Identify the country that is centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian Countries? (a) Pakistan	1

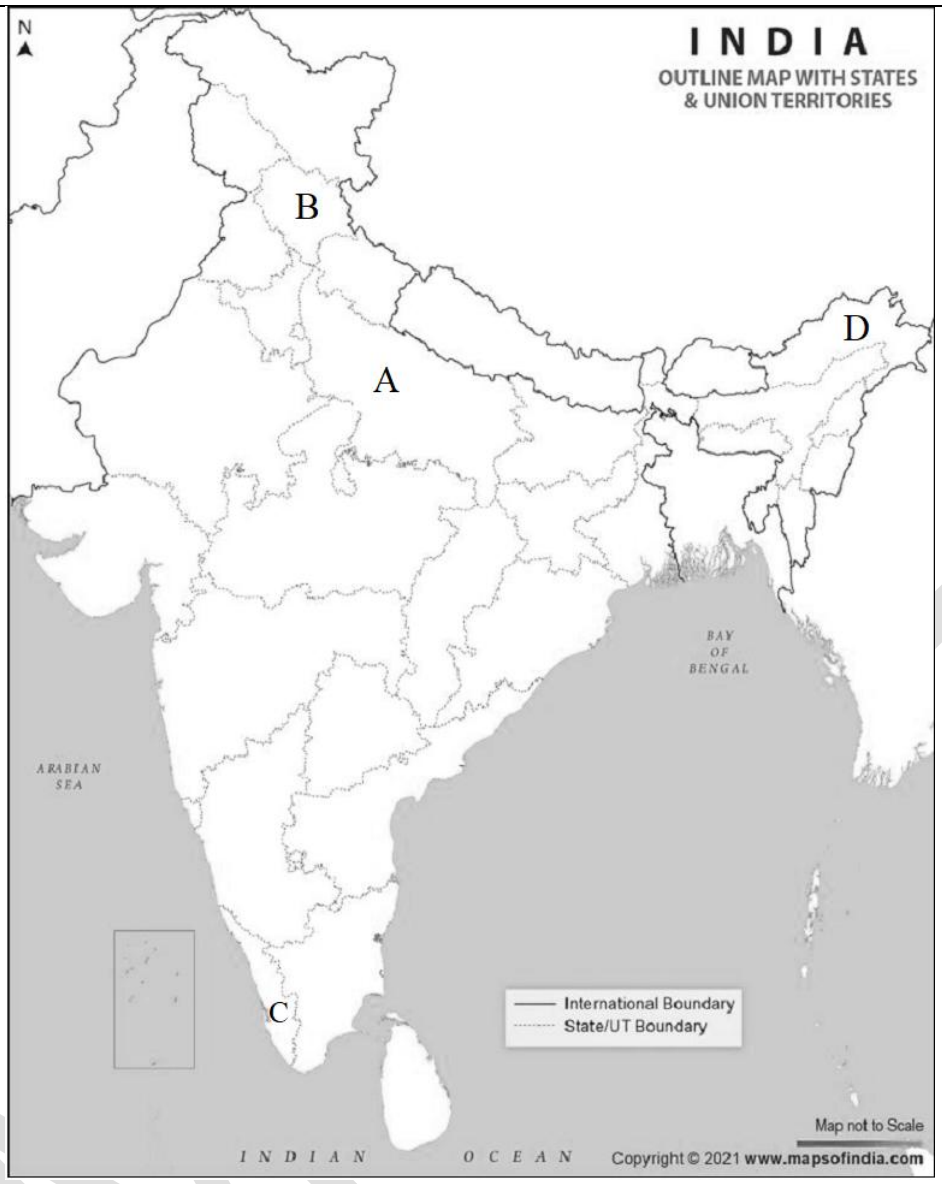
	(b) Nepal (c) India (d) Bangladesh	
5.	In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **Assertion (A):** The main privilege of the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council is the 'Veto Power'. **Reason (R):** The UN Charter gave the Permanent members a privileged position to bring about the stability in the world. (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. b) A is false, but R is true.	1
6.	Match the Principal Organs and Agencies of the UN in Column 'A' correctly with their functions given in Column 'B' and choose the appropriate code as the correct answer. **Column 'A'** / **Column 'B'** **A.** Economic and Social Council — **(i)** Resolves disputes between and among member countries. **B.** International Court of Justice — **(ii)** Provides shelter and medical help during emergencies. **C.** UN High Commission for Refugee — **(iii)** Looks into the economic and social welfare of the member countries. **D.** International Atomic Energy Agency — **(iv)** Safety and peaceful use of Nuclear Technology. **Codes:** (a) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i) (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv) (c) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iv) (d) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)	1
7.	The First Five-Year Plan was drafted by _____. (a) K. C. Neogy (b) K. N. Raj (c) P. C. Mahalanobis (d)J. C. Kumarappa	1
8.	The idea of Planning in India was drawn from _____. 1. The Bombay Plan 2. Experiences of the Soviet Bloc countries 3. Gandhian Vision of Society 4. Demand by peasant organization **Codes:** (a) 2 and 4	1

	(b) 4 and 3 (c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these	
9.	The Bandung Conference in 1955 later led to the establishment of which Regional Organization? (a) NAM (b) SAARC (c) NATO (d) BRICS	1
10.	**Assertion (A):** India has opposed to the indefinite extension of NPT in 1995 and refused to sign NPT and CTBT both. **Reason (R):** India considers these treaties to be discriminatory and is against the monopoly of five nuclear weapon powers. 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.	1
11.	Which kind of Political scenario was witnessed in India after 1989? (a) Era of Dominance (b) Era of Developments (c) Era of Coalitions (d) Era of Regional Parties	1
12.	What were the consequences of implementing Mandal Commission? (a) There were agitations and violent protest in many cities of North India. (b) The decision was challenged in the Supreme Court. (c) In December 1992, the Supreme Court gave a ruling upholding the decision of the government. (d) Both (a) and (b)	1
	SECTION – B (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)	
13.	State any two features of the European Union that make it an influential organization.	2
14.	'While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, not everyone in China has received the benefits of the reforms.' Elucidate two such drawbacks.	2
15.	What is the difference between Traditional and Non-Traditional security?	2
16.	Highlight two features of the ideology of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.	2
17.	What does 'Hindutva' mean?	2
18.	Describe two major objectives of Nehru's Foreign Policy?	2
	SECTION – C (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)	
19.	**(A)** Mention two areas each of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh. **OR**	4

	(B) Why could democracy not succeed in Pakistan? Explain any four reasons.	4
20.	**(A)** Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN. **OR** **(B)** Why should India be made a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council? Give any 4 arguments to support your answer.	4 4
21.	'Terrorism and Global Poverty are another source of insecurity.' Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments.	4
22.	**(A)** What were the factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s? **OR** **(B)** Examine any four major issues which led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.	4 4
23.	Write a short note on Jayaprakash Narayan's contributions through his concept of Total Revolution.	4
	SECTION – D (3 × 4 = 12 Marks)	
24.	Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows:  	4
	(i) Which party is being referred to show the dominance? (a) Congress Party (b) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (c) Communist Party of India (d) Bharatiya Kranti Dal	1
	(ii) Who is the lady shown in the first image given above? (a) Amrit Kaur (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Sonia Gandhi (d) Priyanka Gandhi	1

	(iii) What does the above image depict? (a) Era of one-party dominance to the formation of a Coalition government. (b) Condition of strong and weak leaders. (c) Strategy to topple the government (d) opposition resistance	1
	(iv) What is meant by a coalition government? (a) Party that loses election with big margin (b) Democratic Government (c) Agreement between two or more parties to form government (d) The party won with majority in the elections.	1
	ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED CANDIDATES (IN LIEU OF Q. 24) **i)** What is meant by Coalition Government? **ii)** Who became the Prime Minister of India in 1984 Lok Sabha Elections? **iii)** In which year the Mandal Commission gave its recommendation? **iv)** What is the full form of UPA-2004?	 1 1 1 1

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 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 provided:

Sr. Number for Information used	Concerned alphabet in map	Name of the State
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

(i) One State where Congress was not in Power at some point during 1952-67. 1

	(ii) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (1894-1954) was a congress leader from which state and was a minister in 1937 and 1946. (iii) The State on the Eastern front where Chinese invaded India in October 1962. (iv) The State where the Dalai Lama the Spiritual leader of Tibet resides in India.	1 1 1
	ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED CANDIDATES (IN LIEU OF Q.25) **i)** Name the State in South India where the Congress Party was not in power during 1952-67. **ii)** Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (1894-1954) was a congress leader from which state and was a minister in 1937 and 1946. **iii)** The region over run by China in 1962 War. **iv)** The State where the Dalai Lama is taking political Asylum in India since 1959.	 1 1 1 1
26.	Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions that follow: *"While Globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times have revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also, today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives."* (i) Which of the following is the critical element of globalisation? (a) Interconnectedness (b) Technology (c) Capital Market (d) Market (ii) How has technology aided globalisation? (a) It has revolutionised communication between countries (b) It has created a gap between countries (c) It led to bonding among the powerful nations (d) It led to more friction among nations (iii) On what basis we can say that Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept? (a) Because it is adopted in every nation (b) Because it has political, economic and cultural manifestations. (c) Because it consists of different nations	 1 1 1

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	(d) All of the above (iv) In what forms Globalisation affects us? (a) Eating habits (b) Dressing sense (c) Thinking process (d) All of these	1
	SECTION – E (4 × 6 = 24 Marks)	
27.	**(A)** Explain any six reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR? **OR** **(B)** Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the Soviet Union.	6 6
28.	**(A)** What is meant by 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'? How could we implement the idea? **OR** **(B)** Why do you think 'natural phenomena', which should be studied in geography are now studied in Political Science. Describe some of the Environmental issues that became part of 'World Politics'.	6 6
29.	(A) Describe the events that led to the merger of Hyderabad and Manipur with the Union of India. **OR** **(B)** Analyze any six consequences of the Partition of India in 1947.	6 6
30.	**(A)** Describe any two secessionist Movements of North-East India. **OR** **(B)** "A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis." Suggest any three measures which in your opinion, are very effective to strengthen the National Integration of India.	6 6

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