



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2025-26

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

MARKING SCHEME

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

CLASS: XII

DATE: 4/11/2025

NAME:

SECTION-A 1X12=12

Q1. The Berlin wall fall in _____. 1

- A) November 1989 B) December 1989
C) January 1990 D) February 1990

Ans- A) November 1989

Q2. The European Economic Community was formed in 1958 by- 1

- A) 10 countries B) 12 countries
C) 5 countries D) 6 countries

Ans- D) 6 countries.

Q3. Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong? 1

- A) SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad
B) Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river-water sharing
C) The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics
D) All the countries in South Asia are democratic

Ans- D) All the countries in South Asia are democratic.

Q4. When was the UN founded? 1

- A) 24th October 1945 B) None of these
C) 30th October 1945 D) 2th October 1945

Ans- A) 24th October 1945

Q5. According to the NPT, those nations that had tested and manufactured Nuclear weapons before _____ - were allowed to keep them and the others had to give up the right to acquire such weapons. 1

- A) 1964 B) 1968
C) 1965 D) 1967

Ans- D) 1967

Q6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option as answer: 1

Assertion (A): At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

Reason(R): A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.

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.

Ans- C) A is true, but R is false.

Q7. Globalization is _____. 1

- A) Cultural phenomena B) Political Phenomena

C) Multidimensional Phenomena D) Unidimensional Phenomena

Ans- C) Multidimensional Phenomena

Q8. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R).

Choose the appropriate option as answer:

1

Assertion (A): India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government.

Reason (R): These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework.

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.

Ans- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q9. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was-

1

A) Autonomy of State

B) Interest of the working class

C) Protection of Princely

D) Economy free from state control

Ans- D) Economy free from state control

Q10. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy? 1

A) Liberalisation

B) Self-sufficiency

C) Co-operative Farming

D) Planning

Ans- A) Liberalisation

Q11. What is the primary purpose of India's foreign policy?

1

A) Pursuing Territorial expansion

B) Promoting Economic exploitation

C) National security and economic development

D) Building exclusive military alliances

Ans- C) National security and economic development

Q12. Match the names of the leaders given below with the political parties with the help of codes given below:

1

Leaders

I Acharya Narendra Dev

II A. K. Gopalan

III Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

IV Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Political Parties

i Communist Party of India

ii Bhartiya Jana Sangh

iii Praja Socialist Party

iv Indian National Congress

Codes:

A) I-(ii), II-(iv), III-(iii), IV-(i)

B) I-(iii), II-(i), III-(iii), IV-(iv)

C) I-(ii), II-(i), III-(iv), IV-(iii)

D) I-(iii), II-(i), III-(iv), IV-(ii)

Ans- D) I-(iii), II-(i), III-(iv), IV-(ii)

SECTION-B 2X6=12

Q13. Why did the USSR disintegrate? Give reasons.

2

Answer: i. Economic stagnation and consumer goods shortage created frustration among the people.

ii. The one-party system suppressed democracy and freedom of speech.

iii. Gorbachev's reforms unleashed uncontrollable demands for independence.

Q14. Explain any three features of ASEAN that make it an effective regional organisation.

2

Answer: i. ASEAN promotes economic, social, and cultural development through cooperation.

ii. It has established a Free Trade Area (FTA) for goods, services, and investments.

iii. The 'ASEAN Way' ensures peaceful interaction and non-interference among member states.

- Q15. What is SAFTA? 2
Answer: SAFTA stands for South Asian Free Trade Agreement. It was signed in 2004 to promote free trade among SAARC countries by reducing tariffs and trade barriers.
- Q16. Why is there a demand for reform in the UN Security Council? 2
Answer: There is a demand for reform because the Security Council no longer reflects present-day global realities. It lacks fair representation for developing countries and is dominated by a few powerful nations.
- Q17. What are the major challenges to India's internal security? 2
Answer: i. Rise of separatist movements in Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, etc.
ii. Threats from militant groups and communal violence.
iii. Ethnic and regional tensions due to cultural and linguistic diversity.
- Q18. What does the principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' mean? 2
Answer: i. It means all countries share responsibility for environmental protection but developed countries must take greater responsibility as they have caused more damage historically.
ii. This was accepted in the Rio Declaration of 1992.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

- Q19. Highlight two positive and two negative impacts of economic globalisation. 4
Answer: • Positive Impacts: i. Greater economic growth, access to wider markets, more investment opportunities.
ii. Spread of technology and innovations, improved connectivity across nations.
• Negative Impacts: i. Widening gap between rich and poor, benefiting only a small section of society.
ii. Loss of local industries, reduction in state welfare measures.
- Q20. What were the major consequences of the Partition of India? 4
Answer: Partition brought devastating consequences for the people of India and Pakistan:
i. Mass Migration: About 80 lakh people crossed borders, often leaving behind everything they owned. ii. Communal Violence: Between 5–10 lakh people were killed. Horrific acts of violence occurred on both sides, with mass killings, rapes, and abductions.
iii. Division of Resources: Financial assets, government institutions, railways, and even musical instruments had to be divided between India and Pakistan.
iv. Minorities Issue: Huge questions arose about the safety, rights, and treatment of minorities in both countries.
- Q21. Explain the factors that helped the Congress Party to dominate Indian politics after independence. 4
Ans: The Congress Party dominated Indian politics after independence because:
i. It led the freedom struggle, so it had huge public trust and support.
ii. It had a strong organization across all parts of India.
iii. Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru were very popular and visionary.
iv. After independence, Congress was seen as the party that would unite and develop India.

OR

- How was tolerance and internal democracy maintained within the Congress Party?
Ans: Tolerance and internal democracy were maintained in Congress because:
i. Leaders allowed open discussions and debates on major issues.
ii. Different opinions were respected, and decisions were taken through dialogue.
iii. Factions and groups existed within the party but accepted collective decisions.
iv. This helped the Congress Party adjust to people's demands and prevented dictatorship inside the party.
- Q22. Highlight the main features of the Second Five-Year Plan. 4
Answer: The Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961), drafted under P.C. Mahalanobis, had the following characteristics:
i. Focused on industrialization and the development of infrastructure.
ii. Leaned towards a socialist economic pattern.

- iii. Imposed high tariffs on imports to protect domestic industries.
- iv. Gave major industries like electricity, steel, and railways under public sector control.

OR

Provide a short overview of NITI Aayog.

Answer: The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) acts as a policy think tank of the Government of India. It was set up to provide strategic and technical advice on major policy matters and to promote cooperative federalism among states. NITI Aayog was established after replacing the Planning Commission on January 1, 2015. It is headed by the Prime Minister, and its governing body includes all Chief Ministers and Union Territory administrators. At present, Suman Bery is the Vice-Chairman, and Parameswaran Iyer serves as the CEO.

Q23. What is India's stand on nuclear weapons and why did it refuse to sign the NPT? 4

Answer:

- i. India advocated peaceful uses of nuclear energy initially.
- ii. Conducted its first nuclear test in 1974 to demonstrate strategic strength.
- iii. Refused to sign the NPT as it was discriminatory, favoring existing nuclear powers.
- iv. India wanted equal rights for all nations regarding nuclear technology.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q24. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

"On 25th June 1975, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution, citing 'internal disturbance' as the reason. Civil liberties were suspended, political opposition was suppressed, and press censorship was imposed. Thousands of opposition leaders and activists were arrested under preventive detention laws. While the government justified the move as necessary to restore order and economic stability, critics viewed it as a serious threat to democratic principles."

1. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution was the Emergency declared in 1975? 1
 - A. Article 360
 - B. Article 356
 - C. Article 352
 - D. Article 368
2. What was the official reason given for declaring the Emergency in 1975? 1
 - A. External aggression
 - B. Financial instability
 - C. Internal disturbance
 - D. Political instability
3. What was one major consequence of the Emergency mentioned in the passage? 1
 - A. Strengthening of federalism
 - B. Expansion of civil liberties
 - C. Arrest of opposition leaders under preventive detention
 - D. Decentralization of power
4. How did critics view the declaration of Emergency? 1
 - A. As a necessary economic reform
 - B. As a threat to national security
 - C. As a threat to democratic principles
 - D. As a move towards direct democracy

Answer Key:

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C

Q25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions: 1+1+1+1=4



- What does the cartoon symbolize about U.S. power after the end of the Cold War?
 - Decline of U.S. influence
 - Rise of multipolarity
 - Emergence of U.S. as the sole superpower
 - Dominance of Soviet Union
- The names of countries like Iraq, Vietnam, and Afghanistan on the uniform reflect:
 - U.S. military alliances
 - Countries that defeated the U.S.
 - Regions where the U.S. intervened militarily
 - U.S. trading partners
- Which global event led to the unipolar world order depicted in this cartoon?
 - Formation of NATO
 - Cuban Missile Crisis
 - End of World War II
 - Disintegration of the Soviet Union
- What concept does the cartoon highlight in international relations?
 - Collective security
 - Non-alignment
 - Hegemony
 - Isolationism

Answer Key:

- C
- C
- D
- C

Q26. In the given outline map of Asia, four countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.

$$1+1+1+1=4$$

- The country has experienced civilian as well as a military rule both.
- Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system in June 2005.
- This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

Answer:

Sr. No.	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	B	Pakistan
(ii)	C	Nepal
(iii)	D	Maldives
(iv)	A	Bangladesh

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. The most serious challenge before the states is pursuing economic development without causing

further damage to the global environment. How could we achieve this? Explain with a few examples. 6
Answer-

The economic development can be achieved even without damaging the global environment through various measures:

- In June 1992, Earth Summit provided some conservative measures for sustainable growth without damaging the environment anymore.
- There have been many path-breaking agreements such as the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, the 1987 Montreal Protocol, and the 1991 Antarctic Environmental Protocol.
- Kyoto protocol cut greenhouse emissions from industrialized countries to protect the environment and to develop industries also.
- The purification, consumption, reuse, disposal and treatment of solid waste should be undertaken by the government.

OR

Define resource geopolitics and explain why oil and water are becoming sources of conflict.

Answer: i. Resource geopolitics deals with who controls and accesses natural resources, like oil and water.

ii. Oil is crucial for industrial growth; most reserves are in West Asia (e.g., Saudi Arabia, Iraq).

iii. Powerful nations maintain control through military presence and economic influence.

iv. Water scarcity is increasing disputes over shared rivers (e.g., between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq).

v. Countries use force, diplomacy, and international pressure to protect access.

vi With growing demand and limited supply, resource conflicts may increase in the future.

Q28. Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969. 6

Answer:

The formal split in Congress took place in 1969 on the issue of nomination of the candidate during presidential elections:

- Despite, Indira Gandhi's reservations, the Syndicate nominated Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for ensuing Presidential elections.
- Indira Gandhi retaliated the situation by encouraging Mr. V.V. Giri, the then Vice-President, to be nominated as an independent candidate.
- During election, the then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a whip asking all Congress MPs. MLAs to vote for N. Sanjeeva Reddy.
- On the other hand, after silently supporting V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscience vote to vote the way they want.
- Elections went in favour of V.V. Giri due to this diplomatic effort and N. Sanjeeva Reddy was defeated. This led to formal split in the congress.

OR

How did Indira Gandhi's leadership style differ from earlier Congress leaders? Give examples from her early tenure.

Answer:

i. Earlier Congress leadership was collective and consultative, especially under Nehru.

ii. Indira Gandhi adopted a centralised and personalised leadership style.

iii. Indira Gandhi bypassed the Syndicate and made bold decisions like: • Nationalisation of banks

• Abolition of Privy Purse • Supporting V.V. Giri over the party's official presidential nominee

iv. Her slogan "Garibi Hatao" was directly addressed to the poor, unlike earlier abstract campaigns.

v. After her 1971 victory, she became the sole decision-maker in the party and government.

vi. Indira Gandhi's style strengthened her popularity but also weakened internal democracy in the party.

Q29. Examine how the Indian government dealt with regional aspirations through democratic means in different states. Give suitable examples. 6

Ans- i. India addressed regional demands through democratic negotiations rather than force.

ii. The Rajiv Gandhi–Longowal Accord (1985) in Punjab met Sikh demands, the Mizo Accord (1986) ended two decades of insurgency with statehood and special powers, and the Assam Accord (1985) resolved illegal immigration issues.

iii. These cases show that dialogue, power-sharing, and accommodation are more effective for maintaining national unity and peace.

iv. The creation of new states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand in 2000 reflected the government's willingness to respect regional identities through peaceful constitutional methods.

- v. The implementation of the Sixth Schedule in tribal areas of Northeast India granted autonomy to local communities through Autonomous District Councils, recognizing their cultural and political rights.
- vi. The resolution of the Gorkhaland movement through the formation of the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) in 2011 is another example of devolving power to address regional aspirations within a democratic framework.

OR

Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Answer: Yes, we agree with the statement because India adopted a democratic approach on these regional aspirations in place of considering them as anti-national:

1. India's democratic politics allows people and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration, and specific regional problems.
 2. India's democratic politics focus on regional issues and problems to receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process, i.e. regional aspirations of Assam, Punjab and North-East, Kashmir etc.
 3. Its examples are in eighties, military erupted in Punjab, problems persisted in the North-East, students agitated in Assam and Kashmir valley was on the boil.
 4. The government of India settled down some negotiations with these regional aspirations to reduce tensions in many regions.
 5. Mizoram is an example of political settlement to resolve the problem of separation effectively.
- It can be concluded that regional aspirations do not encourage separation but these respect diversity to retain unity in the nation.

Q30. How did the rise of BJP and the Ram Janmabhoomi movement change the nature of secular politics in India? 6

Ans: i. The BJP, formed in 1980 after the Janata Party split, initially promoted Gandhian Socialism but saw limited success.

ii. From 1986, it embraced Hindutva, defining Indian nationhood through Hindu identity, with the Ram Janmabhoomi movement at its core.

iii. Key moments included the Shah Bano case (1985), which the BJP called "minority appeasement," the unlocking of Babri Masjid (1986), L.K. Advani's Rath Yatra, the 1992 Babri Masjid demolition, and the 2002 Gujarat riots after the Godhra incident.

iv. These developments fueled communal violence, voter polarisation, and a shift from secularism toward majoritarian identity politics, challenging India's secular framework and reshaping democratic values.

v. The movement blurred the lines between religion and politics, influencing public discourse and policy decisions, and prompting other parties to adopt soft Hindutva or recalibrate their secular stance to remain electorally competitive.

vi. It also led to the judiciary and state institutions being increasingly drawn into religious-political controversies, raising concerns about institutional impartiality and the erosion of secular governance.

OR

State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989. What different configurations of political parties these differences lead to?

Answer:

i. Defeat of the Congress party: Congress lost in the elections held in 1989. The Congress came back to power soon after the mid-term elections held in 1991. But the elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'. The Congress remained an important party but it lost the kind of centrality it earlier enjoyed in the party system.

ii. Mandal issues: The new National Front government in 1990 implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission that jobs in central government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes. The dispute between the supporters and opponents of OBC reservations played an important role in shaping politics since 1989.

iii. Economic Policy: This is known as the initiation of the structural adjustment programme or the new economic reforms. Started by Rajiv Gandhi, these changes first became very visible in 1991 and radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since Independence.

iv. Demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992: This even intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'.

v. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991: It led to a change in leadership of the Congress party. He was assassinated by a Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LTTE. In the elections of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party.

*****ALL THE BEST*****