



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS



SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PRE BOARD-2 EXAMINATION 2024-25

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS: XII

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

DATE: 16/12/2024

MAX. MARKS: 80

NAME:

EXAM NO: -----

General 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 numbers 1 - 12 are 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 is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24 - 26 are passage, cartoon and map - 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 is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION - A (12 MARKS)		
1	Arrange the following in chronological order - 1. Setting up of WTO 2. Membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 3. IAEA was established 4. Signing of GATT a) iv, iii, ii, i b) iv, ii, i, iii	[1]

	<p>c) i, iv, iii, ii</p> <p>d) iii, ii, iv, i</p>											
2	<p>Which of the following is not correctly described the Bombay Plan?</p> <p>a) It supported the state - ownership of industry</p> <p>b) It supported strongly the idea of planning</p> <p>c) It was made by some leading industrialists</p> <p>d) It was a blueprint for India's economic future</p>	[1]										
3	<p>Who was the Education Minister in the first Union Cabinet of free India?</p> <p>a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan</p> <p>b) K. Kamaraj</p> <p>c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</p> <p>d) Karpoori Thakur</p>	[1]										
4	<p>Which of the following is not a problem faced during the Second Five - Year Plan?</p> <p>a) Balancing agriculture and industry was difficult</p> <p>b) India spent precious foreign exchange in buying technology</p> <p>c) 2nd FYP had not preached quick structural transformation</p> <p>d) Some thought industry was wrongly given the importance</p>	[1]										
5	<p>Match List I with List II regarding resistance to globalization in India by different quarters.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="188 1297 883 1564"> <thead> <tr> <th>List-1</th> <th>List-2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Left wing</td> <td>(i) cultural influences</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Trade unions</td> <td>(ii) Patents on Indian herbs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Right Wing</td> <td>(iii) economic liberalization</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Industry</td> <td>(iv) entry of multinationals</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)</p> <p>b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)</p> <p>c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)</p> <p>d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)</p>	List-1	List-2	(a) Left wing	(i) cultural influences	(b) Trade unions	(ii) Patents on Indian herbs	(c) Right Wing	(iii) economic liberalization	(d) Industry	(iv) entry of multinationals	[1]
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6	<p>Assertion (A): The ruler of Travancore decided to remain independent and Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day.</p> <p>Reason (R): With the end of British rule in India, the paramountcy of the British crown over princely rulers also came to an end.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
7	<p>When was the Tashkent Agreement signed?</p> <p>a) 1971</p> <p>b) 1965</p> <p>c) 1975</p> <p>d) 1966</p>	[1]
8	<p>The Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971:</p> <p>a) proved to be a great success</p> <p>b) had a clear ideological programme.</p> <p>c) got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.</p> <p>d) had a grand finish in the 1970 elections.</p>	[1]
9	<p>What is true about India's nuclear policy?</p> <p>a) India is against nuclear weapons but for the fulfillment of peaceful purposes it always wants to make nuclear energy.</p> <p>b) All of these</p> <p>c) Nuclear program is an essential element of the policy of industrialization.</p> <p>d) India conducted nuclear tests in May 1998.</p>	[1]
10	<p>Assertion (A): Gorbachev's decision to normalize relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that no one anticipated.</p> <p>Reason (R): The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc, had started to support Gorbachev in his every decision.</p> <p>a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p>	[1]

	<p>b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p>	
11	<p>Which of the following king merged Jammu and Kashmir princely state as a union of states in India?</p> <p>a) Mir Agha Sulaiman Jan</p> <p>b) Osama Ali</p> <p>c) King Hari Singh</p> <p>d) Nizam</p>	[1]
12	<p>The expression South Asia usually includes the following countries:</p> <p>a) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Melbourne, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</p> <p>b) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</p> <p>c) Bangladesh, Ukraine, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</p> <p>d) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Utopia, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</p>	[1]
SECTION- B (12 MARKS)		
13	Why is it said that history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggles?	[2]
14	Assess the impact of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.	[2]
15	What is Kyoto Protocol?	[2]
16	Examine any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the State Assembly elections of 1967.	[2]
17	In which way did the policy of Non - Alignment serve India's interests?	[2]
18	Describe any two features of the ideology of Socialist Party .	[2]
SECTION-C (20 MARKS)		
19	What do you understand by arms control? Mention the treaties that have been signed on arms control? Explain how NPT was an arms control treaty?	[4]
20	Describe any four reforms of the organisation's structures and processes that are considered necessary for the UN after the Cold War.	[4]
21	"The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes related to environmental issues". Give any four examples to support the statement.	[4]
OR		

	Oil is an important resource in global strategy that affects the geopolitics and global economy. Comment.	
22	<p>What is meant by globalisation? Explain any three cultural consequences of globalisation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of political globalization.</p>	[4]
23	Describe the role played by insurgency and separatism in aggravating the political crisis in Kashmir.	[4]
	SECTION-D (12 MARKS)	
24	<p>1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>Study the cartoon given below (about SAARC) carefully:</p>  <p>a. The cartoon depicts the SAARC Summit. When did the participant leaders sign the SAARC Charter at its first summit?</p> <p>a) In October 1990</p> <p>b) In December 1988</p> <p>c) In October 1981</p> <p>d) In December 1985</p> <p>b. The position of India and Pakistan in the cartoon shows the _____ between the two which has impeded the process of regional cooperation in South Asia.</p> <p>a) religious animosity</p> <p>b) disagreement and differences</p> <p>c) mutual cooperation</p> <p>d) solidarity</p>	[4]

- c. SAARC was not much successful in improving relations among its member states due to persistent _____.
- a) peace and cooperation
 - b) political differences
 - c) democratic differences
 - d) mutual negotiations
- d. In January 2004 SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in _____. a) Dhaka
- b) Islamabad
 - c) New Delhi
 - d) Kathmandu

25 In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map as per the format given below:

[4]



1. The State to which Jai Prakash Narain belonged.

2. The State where Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.
3. The State from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 election.
4. The State where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 election.

S. No. of the information used	Related alphabet given in the Map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

26 **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2)**

[4]

Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province, which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Vishalandhra movement (as the movement for a separate Andhra was called) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra province. The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.

1. Name the first Indian states to be created on the basis of language?
 - a. Punjab
 - b. Andhra Pradesh
 - c. Nagaland
 - d. Gujarat
2. How many days Potti Sriramalu went on the fast?
 - a. 56
 - b. 66
 - c. 68
 - d. 70

	3. What led to the formation of the separate Andhra state in 1952, and how did the Vishalandhra movement play a role in this?	
	SECTION-E (24 MARKS)	
27	<p>What sort of conflicts had occurred in Soviet Republics? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.</p>	[6]
28	<p>Highlight any three strengths of the European Union as a centre of power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is meant by ASEAN? How has it broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres?</p>	[6]
29	<p>In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of the coalition has ended? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain how in the coalition era a consensus seems to have emerged among most political parties. Explain its elements also.</p>	[6]
30	<p>Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the Party System in India change dramatically between the elections of 1977 and 1980? Explain.</p>	[6]