



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**



**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**

**PRE BOARD-3 EXAMINATION 2024-25**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CLASS: XII**

**ANSWER KEY**

**DURATION: 3 Hrs.**

**DATE: 16/01/2025**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**

A1	(b) India's freedom struggle was deeply committed to the idea of democracy	1
A2	a. Lahore, Amritsar, and Calcutta	1
A3	a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
A4	iv. All the above	1
A5	(d) 1973.	1
A6	a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
A7	<b>A.</b> d-a-b-c	1
A8.	(d) Crises in the Middle East	1
A9.	b) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.	1
A10.	A. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i	1
A11.	(b) The Global Commons are outside sovereign jurisdiction.	1
A12.	(b) International Atomic Energy Agency	1
A13.	The opposition parties play the following roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party.</li><li>• This kept the ruling party under check.</li></ul>	2

A14.	unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s. The US also resented India's growing partnership with the Soviet Union. You have studied in the last chapter, the strategy of planned economic development adopted by India. This policy emphasised import-substitution.	2
A15.	Defection refers to an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she is elected and joins another party. This culture developed in Indian Politics after the 1967 elections. Its two demerits were as follows: 1. It played an important role in the making and unmaking of government frequently. 2. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression "Aaya Ram Gaya Ram".	2
A16.	Although Indo-Pakistan relations seem to be a story of endemic conflict and violence there has been a series of efforts to manage tensions and build peace under the various agreements: 1. Agreed to undertake confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of war. 2. Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to create an atmosphere of friendship. 3. Leaders have met at summits to create better understanding. 4. Bus routes have been opened up between these two countries. 5. Trade between the two parts of Punjab has increased substantially in the last five years. 6. Visas have been given more easily. Despite above-mentioned agreements and initiatives, we cannot be sure that both the countries are well on their way to friendship still some areas of conflict exist there to be sorted out.	2
A17.	The "Traditional Notion of Security" covers both the external and internal threats of a country's security. External threats consist of four components i.e. military threats a threat of war the balance of power alliance building. Internal threats include maintenance of internal peace and order and recognize cooperative security to limit violence.	2
A18.	The non-traditional concept of security includes human and global security covering a wide range of threats affecting human existence: 1. It does not cover the states only but also the individual and communities. 2. It emphasizes on security on the nature of the threat and the right approach to deal with the threat.	2
A19	Globalisation is the integration of an economy with other economies along with the free flow of trade and capital. The process of globalization is the result of: 1. Historical factors 2. Role of International Organisations like IMF and WTO. 3. Liberalisation and Privatisation 4. Technological innovations.  OR  The political impact of globalization on the world is:- a. Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity that is the ability of the government to do what they do. All over the world the old welfare state is giving way to the old minimalist state that performs certain core functions like maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. b. In place of the welfare state it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. c. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of	4

	<p>governments to take their decisions on their own d. Some governments are forced to do away with certain rules and regulations which safeguard the rights of the working people and environment. e. The supporters of the Globalization on the other hand believe that in some respect the state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information the state is better able to rule not less able.</p>	
A20	<p>India and the Soviet Union had a strong relationship during the Cold War, and the relationship continues today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Political support</b></li> </ul> <p>The Soviet Union supported India's position on Kashmir in the United Nations and vetoed resolutions that were unacceptable to India. The Soviet Union also supported India during major conflicts, such as the 1971 war with Pakistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Military support</b></li> </ul> <p>The Soviet Union was a major supplier of arms and military equipment to India, and the two countries signed agreements to co-produce military equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Economic support</b></li> </ul> <p>The Soviet Union provided financial and technical assistance to India for the development of basic industries like steel, coal, and machine-tool manufacturing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Space cooperation</b></li> </ul> <p>The Soviet Union launched India's first satellite, Aryabhata, in 1975, and also launched the first Indian to visit space, Rakesh Sharma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural exchange</b></li> </ul> <p>Hindi films and Indian culture were popular in the Soviet Union, and many Indian writers and artists traveled there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trade</b></li> </ul> <p>India and Russia have a diversified trade relationship that includes machinery, electronics, aerospace, automobiles, and more.</p>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy</b></li> </ul> <p>India and Russia have a significant relationship in the energy market, including ONGC-Videsh's 20% stake in the Russian Federation's Sakhalin-I oil and gas project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recent cooperation</b></li> </ul> <p>India and Russia work together on basic sciences, materials science, mathematics, and cutting-edge areas like India's manned spaceflight program (Gaganyaan), nanotechnologies, and quantum computing.</p> <p>The relationship between India and the Soviet Union ended in 1991 with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. However, the relationship has continued into the post-Cold War period, with annual summits beginning in 2000.</p>	
A21	<p>The Congress Party began to identify itself as a socialist and pro-poor party and began to revolve around Indira Gandhi only. The issue of welfare of backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977 and the issue of reservations for “other backward classes” heightened and led to the formation of Mandal Commission by the Janata Government. Mass movement and protests became common in Indian Politics based on caste, religion and regional identity.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Reasons for Student’s Movement of 1974: Students organized the movement against: 1. Rising prices of food grains cooking oil and other essential commodities. 2. Corruption in high places. Assess Role played by Jai Prakash Narayan: Satyagraha was organized by Jayaprakash Narayan for Indira Gandhi’s resignation he appealed to people not to obey illegal and immoral orders by a massive demonstration on 25 June 1975. All these changed the political mood of the country against Congress.</p>	4
A22	<p>Because: 1. It was against outsiders to maintain cultural integration of Assam. 2. There were widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam despite the existence of natural resources like tea coal and oil. 3. It was felt that these were drained out of state without any commensurate benefit to the people.</p>	4
A23	<p>a). Israeli-India relationship has reached new heights over the last few years. (i) Israel is the second most important defense partner of India after Russia. (ii) The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security and defense, counterterrorism, space research, water and energy and agricultural development. (iii) Centers of Excellence that Israel has opened up, cooperation in the field of agriculture can reach new heights. (iv) Water Harvesting is also an area where Israel stands out as a unique partner of India. Read more on Sarthaks.com -</p>	4

	<a href="https://www.sarthaks.com/972705/highlight-the-salient-features-of-indo-israeli-relations-in-contemporary-times">https://www.sarthaks.com/972705/highlight-the-salient-features-of-indo-israeli-relations-in-contemporary-times</a>																
A24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One vote</li> <li>2. It is considered as a disagreement</li> <li>3. 10</li> <li>4. Japan</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>															
A25	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th>Corresponding alphabet</th> <th>Answer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>C</td> <td>KERALA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>D</td> <td>UP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iii</td> <td>A</td> <td>PUNJAB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iv</td> <td>B</td> <td>BIHAR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No	Corresponding alphabet	Answer	I	C	KERALA	ii	D	UP	Iii	A	PUNJAB	Iv	B	BIHAR	<b>4</b>
Sr. No	Corresponding alphabet	Answer															
I	C	KERALA															
ii	D	UP															
Iii	A	PUNJAB															
Iv	B	BIHAR															
A26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sonia Gandhi and Atal Bihari Vajpayi</li> <li>2. Karunanidhi. Mayawati, Balasaheb Thakrey</li> <li>3. A cartoonist depiction of the change from one party dominance to a multi-party alliance system</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>															
A27	<p>Reasons for keeping India secular: 1. All the Muslims did not leave India during participation some muslims stayed in India as a minority and Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with them in a very civilized and dignified manner. 2. He advocated security and democratic rights of Muslims as a citizen of India. No these reasons were not only ethical and sentimental but there were some prudential reasons also as: 1. India's secular nature cherished its long term goals and principles like socialism equality liberty and fraternity. 2. Secularism stops any single faith to become superior and inferior to those who practicsied another religion. Hence it considers all citizens equal irrespective of religious affiliation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The British policy of Divide and Rule. 2. Attitude of Muslim league &amp; Mr. Jinnah. 3. Appeasement Policy towards Muslims. 4. Recommendation of various missions. 5. Failure of Interim Government. 6. Lack of Co-operation between congress and Muslim League. 7. Communal growth. 8. Hindu Muslim riots. 9. Role of communal parties and leaders. No the Partition was not avoidable as there was a situation of civil war in India.</p>	<b>6</b>															
A28	<p>Inspite of serious differences between major national political parties emergence of new consensus is being viewed with interest in the light of statement as following :</p> <p><b>1. Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes</b> Most of the political parties accepted the adequate representation. As a result, all political parties supported reservation for OBCs in education and employment. Political parties even want to ensure that OBCs get their due share of power.</p> <p><b>2. Role of state-level parties</b> The role of state-level parties in governance of the country has been recognised. The gap between centre and state level parties decreased. State level parties are sharing</p>	<b>6</b>															

	<p>power at central level and have become crucial for the survival of country's politics in the last two decades.</p> <p><b>3. Focus on pragmatic consideration</b></p> <p>Coalition politics has shifted political alignments from ideological differences to power-sharing agreements. Governance is based on pragmatic consideration and political alliances take no rigid ideological positions. Thus, the alliance with BJP was formed called NDA in spite of BJP Hindutva. The NDA government lasted for its full term in office.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, i.e., BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha called a 'surplus majority coalition' 2) The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA III &amp; IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. (3) A major change in Indian politics is the shift from caste and religion based politics to development and governance oriented politics. (4) With its pre-intended goal Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, the NDA III Government started several socio-economic welfare schemes to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as – Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Padhao, Desh Badhao, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc. (5) All these schemes intended to take administration to the doorstep of the common man by making the rural households, particularly the women, real beneficiaries of the Central Government schemes. (6) The success of these schemes could be seen from the results of 2019 Lok Sabha elections where the voters across states – castes, classes, communities, gender and regions brought back the issues of development and governance to the centre stage. under the BJP led NDA Government characterizing the current change with 'SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas and SabkaVishwas'.</p>	
A29	<p>As a supernational organisation, the European Union bears economic, political diplomacy and military influence as a regional organisation in the following manner:</p> <p><b>Economic Influence:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Three times larger share in world trade than the US.</li> <li>(2) Its currency Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.</li> <li>(3) The EU functions as an important bloc in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).</li> </ol> <p><b>Political and Diplomatic Influences:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Two members of EU, Britain and France hold permanent seats in the Security Council to influences the UN policies.</li> <li>(2) The EU includes various non-permanent members of the UNSC.</li> <li>(3) The European Union play an influential role in diplomacy and negotiations except the ,military force i.e. the EU.s dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation is remarkable.</li> </ol> <p><b>Military Influence:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The EU.s combined armed forces re second largest in the world.</li> <li>(2) Its total expenditure on military is second to the US.</li> <li>(3) Its two important members - Retain and France also experience nuclear ascends of 550 nuclear warheads.</li> </ol>	6

	<p>(4) The EU is world's second most important source of space and communications technology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>China's rapid economic development is an aggregate outcome of the introduction of the reforms in phases since 1978. The following are the various factors that led to the rapid growth in the economic development in China:</p> <p>In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors. The system of collective farming known as Commune System was implemented. Under this system, land was divided into small plots that were allocated to the individual households. These households were allowed to keep the remaining income from land after paying the taxes to the government.</p> <p>In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. During this phase, the private firms, village and township enterprises were allowed to produce goods and services and to compete with the State-Owned Enterprises.</p> <p>The dual pricing was implemented. This implies that the farmers and the industrial units were required to buy and sell a fixed quantity of inputs and output at the price fixed by the government and the remaining quantities were traded at the market price. Gradually, with rapid increase in aggregate production in the later years, the quantities traded in the market increased by many folds.</p> <p>The reforms also included setting up of Special Economic Zones to attract foreign investors and to encourage its exports.</p> <p>Therefore, the aggregate focus of all these economic reforms resulted in rapid industrial growth and economic development in China.</p>	
A30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interdependence and globalization are not possible without the international organizations such as the UN.</li> <li>2. To enforce cooperation on the issues of poverty unemployment environmental degradation crime rate etc.</li> <li>3. To provide financial assistance to developing countries to stabilize the economy all over the world the UN and its specialized agencies are always required.</li> <li>4. The UN works as a forum to solve any international dispute among nations and sort out the best possible way.</li> <li>5. Hence though the UN has failed in preventing related wars and miseries despite the nations require its continuation due to above-mentioned reasons to promote international peace and understanding.</li> </ol> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Yes, we agree with the statement because Security Council plays a crucial role in functioning of the UN. In today's scenario power equations have been changed with the disintegration of USSR and many new countries are entering into the UN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The UN charter has given a privileged position to permanent members to bring stability all over the world. This position remains the same and no one is allowed to enter.</li> <li>2. Except permanent members enjoy veto power to be placed in a valuable position.</li> </ol>	6

	<p>3. Permanent members category is from industrialised developed country which should be balanced by enhancing representation from developing countries to become either permanent or non-permanent members.</p> <p>4. Hence, Security Council should reform and improve its working to make the UN more effective i.e., inclusion of member states should be judged on the basis of contribution to peace keeping initiatives.</p>	
--	--	--