



PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2021-22)
TERM I -SET B

Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks:40

Grade: 12

Time:90 min

Name:

Section:

Roll No:

General Instructions:

The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.

Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.

Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.

Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.

There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia, the United States built an alliance system called _____ and _____.
A. CENTO and NATO
B. NATO and SEATO
C. SEATO and CENTO
D. None of the above
2. The Arab Spring did not transcend which of the following countries?
A. Tunisia
B. Libya
C. Iran
D. Yemen
3. India's Nuclear Policy reiterates its resolve in:
A. Establishing its regional supremacy
B. Establishes it as the guardian of SAARC
C. Establishing disarmament and regional peace
D. Engage in hostilities with others
4. The 18th Summit of NAM was held in
A. Belgrade
B. Paris
C. Azerbaijan
D. New York
5. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not _____.
A. Cease fire
B. Ideological conflict
C. Rivalry between powers
D. None of the above
6. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM?
A. Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies.
B. Not joining any military alliances.
C. Following a policy of neutrality on global issues.
D. Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.
7. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO?
A. U.S.S.R
B. New Zealand
C. Pakistan
D. Australia

- 8 Indian Foreign policy is driven by a wide range of factors. Identify the incorrect one.
- A.** National integration **B.** Protection of International Boundaries
C. Alliance Building **D.** National interest
- 9 Years after the end of cold war, central Asian republic have not risen to the global availability of opportunity why?
- A.** Backdrop of Soviet influence **B.** Authoritarianism in the countries
C. US Involvement **D.** Traditionally isolated nature of the countries
- 10 In the deterrence relationship both blocks led by the superpowers were respected to behave as ____ actors.
- A.** Rational and responsible **B.** Responsible and vigilant
C. Careful honest **D.** None of the above
- 11 Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:
- i) The World Trade Organisation
 ii) Amnesty International
 iii) League of Nations
 iv) World Bank
- A.** iii, iv, i, ii **B.** iv, iii, ii, i
C. ii, iii, iv, i **D.** i, ii, iii, iv
- 12 The event that took place in 1961 was
- A.** The construction of the Berlin wall. **B.** Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
C. Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. **D.** The Unification of Germany
- What was the principal function of Warsaw pact?
- 3
- A.** To defend Western Alliance. **B.** To defend Europe and North America
C. To counter NATO's forces in Europe **D.** All the above
14. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in _____?
- A.** 1969 **B.** 1979
C. 1989 **D.** 1999
- 15 The office of the UN General Assembly.
- A.** New York **B.** Washington DC
C. San Francisco **D.** Zurich
- 16 The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell. Who made this statement?
- A.** Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru **B.** Kofi Annan
C. Ban Ki-moon **D.** Dag Hammarskjöld
- 17 The more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council is
- A.** Nuclear capability **B.** Located in Asia
C. India's membership in the UN **D.** India's growing economic power and stable political system
- 18 Choose the wrong option about the Veto power.
- A.** only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power
B. It is a kind of negative power
C. The Secretary General uses this power when not satisfied with any decision.
D. One veto can stall a Security Council resolution

- 19 The headquarters of International Court of Justice are at
A. Geneva **B.** Rome
C. The Hague **D.** Vienna

20 What is the purpose of 'United Nations Conference on UNCTAD'?
A. Promotes International Trade with a view to accelerate economic growth of developing countries **B.** Set rules for World Trade
C. Promotes International Monetary cooperation and expansion of International Trade **D.** None of the above

21 Arrange the following in the chronological order:
a. Establishment of Human Rights Council
b. Yalta Conference
c. Atlantic Charter
d. India joins the UN
A. b, d, a, c **B.** c, b, d, a
C. a, b, c, d **D.** b, c, d, a

22 Identify the wrongly matched:
A. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – Chairman of drafting committee **B.** Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad – First Education Minister
C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – First Finance Minister **D.** Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad – First President of India

23 Tribals of Odisha fear their displacement due to the extraction of which mineral?
A. Copper **B.** Zinc
C. Uranium **D.** Iron ore

24 During 1965-67 which state faced a near famine situation?
A. Tamil Nadu **B.** Bihar
C. Andhra Pradesh **D.** Manipur

SECTION B

- 25 Which among the following is the most appropriate reason behind the Arab spring?
- A.** Dictatorship **B.** Imperialism
- C.** Widespread unemployment and corruption **D.** US Hegemony
- 26 What was the final and most immediate cause of the disintegration of the USSR?
- A.** Gorbachev's policies **B.** Western developments
- C.** Second World War **D.** The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics
- 27 How Central Asian economies benefited?
- A.** due to oil resources **B.** due to their agricultural activities
- C.** due to tourism **D.** due to their hydrocarbon resources

- 28 Who was the Secretary of UN in 1997?

A. Bill Clinton	B. General Kofi Annan
C. George W Bush	D. None of the above

Which of these statements about the princely states is incorrect?

A. Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.	B. The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
C. The ruler of Junagadh had decided not to be an independent state and be part of independent India.	D. Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.

30 What was the stand of Indian Government on partition?

A. India did not respond at all.	B. India wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.
C. India wanted to become a Hindu nation.	D. None of the above

3 “There was no way these two parts could be joined.” For which of the below this sentence is meant to be:

A. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east.	B. There were two belts one in north and another in west.
C. There were two areas within the borders of modern India.	D. There were two areas within the borders of modern Pakistan

32 Why was Muslim League formed?

A. To propose two-nation theory.	B. To look after the administration in newly formed Pakistan.
C. To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India	D. To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India

33 acts as a think tank of the Union Government.

A. NITI Aayog	B. Yojana Aayog
C. Election Commission of India	D. Ministry of External Affairs

34 Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

Assertion: The nationalist leaders were clear that the economic concerns of the government of free India would have to be different from the narrowly defined commercial functions of the colonial government.

Reason: It was further clear that the eradication of the poverty was not the responsibility of the government, but the people

A. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.

35 The Planning Commission become ineffective and irrelevant in the 21st century in terms of

A. As it is unable to handle new policies	B. Coping with present challenges of development
C. As it acts as a think tank to the Union Government	D. As it is unable to function in an effective manner

36 The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of:

- A.** non-alignment
B. no nuclear weapons
C. military expansion
D. no Cold War
- 37 NITI Aayog was set up:
- A.** to bring more accuracy in the development
B. because people had expectations for growth and development in the
C. so that departments could be included in Planning Commission
D. all the above
- 3 In 1946, who was chairman of the Planning Advisory Board
- 8
- A.** K C Neogy
B. Sardar Patel
C. Dr. Ambedkar
D. None of the above
- 39 Which of the following leaders were in favor of supporting the US bloc?
- A.** Sardar Patel
B. B.R Ambedkar
C. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
D. All the above
- 40 Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
- Assertion:** A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China. India claimed that the boundary was a matter settled in colonial time, but China said that any colonial decision did not apply.
- Reason:** The China war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis
- A.** Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.
- 41 Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
- Assertion:** There are no differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations.
- Reason:** Indian politics is generally marked by a broad agreement among the parties on national integration, protection of international boundaries, and on questions of national interest.
- A.** Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.
- 42 Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
- Assertion:** Gorbachev did nothing to save the disintegration of soviet system.
- Reason:** These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration.
- A.** Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.
- 43 Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
- Assertion:** US power cannot be easily checked.
- Reason:** US can undermine UN legally if she must attack any of the countries of the world.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.
- 44 How has US dominated the world?
 A. By its trade and commerce B. By its technology
 C. By its advancement in space research. D. By dominating military, economy, and cultural aspects of the other nations.
- 45 Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion: The British Government took the view that all these 565 states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.
Reason: This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.
 A. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.
- 46 Consider the following statements. Find the wrong statement
 A. Lenin was the leader of Bolshevik party B. Stalin was not the immediate successor of Lenin
 C. Gorbachev was blamed for the disintegration of USSR D. Boris yelstin was the first elected president of Russia
- 47 Choose correct statement about the membership and voting procedure of the International Monetary Fund.
 A. The IMF has 189 member countries, but they do not enjoy an equal say. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights. B. The IMF has 189 member countries, but they are enjoying equal rights.
 C. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights because it is the permanent member country in the Security Council. D. All of above are correct
- 48 India became a member of the U.N. in:
 A. 1945 B. 1947
 C. 1950 D. 1962

SECTION C

- 49 Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
 What event officially marked the end of communism in the Soviet Union?



- A. End of Cuban Missile Crisis
- B. Rise of New World Order
- C. The failed August Coup
- D. Rise in US economy

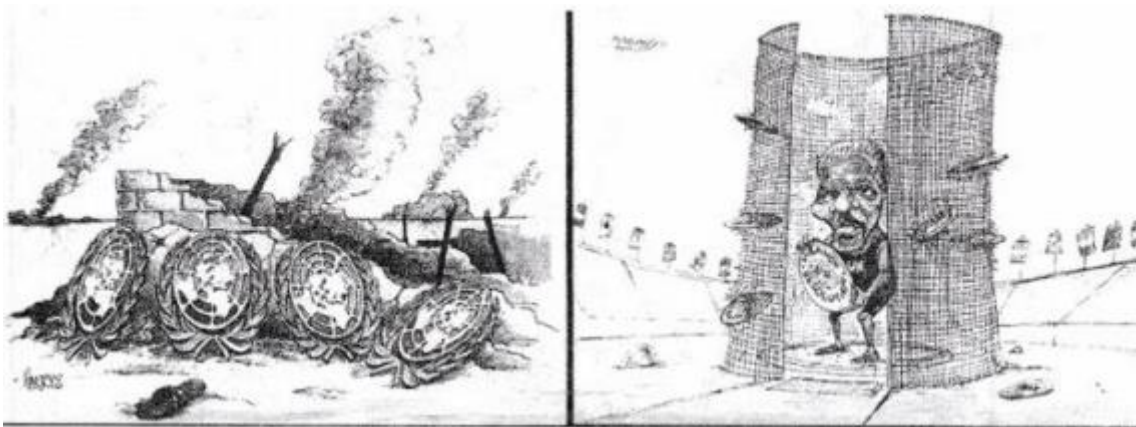
50 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow:

What message does this cartoon convey?



- A. UN's influence on the world
- B. USA's influence on UN
- C. US Hegemony
- D. None of the above

51 What could be the appropriate interpretation of the picture given above?



- A. A humanitarian war
- B. The movement of peace keeping forces
- C. It represents role of UN on attack on Lebanon by Israeli forces
- D. World War II

52 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows:

Thus, it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties. First, there was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. There was no way these two parts could be joined. So it was decided that the new country, Pakistan, will comprise two territories, West and

East Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory. Secondly, not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the Northwestern Frontier Province and known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’, was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory. Eventually, his voice was simply ignored and the NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab, and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or even lower level. This decision could not be made by the midnight of 14-15 August. It meant that many people did not know on the day of Independence whether they were in India or in Pakistan. The Partition of these two provinces caused the deepest trauma of Partition.

Which principle was followed for the division of India and Pakistan?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Principal of cultural majorities | B. Principal of ethnicity of the people |
| C. Principle of religious majorities | D. None of the above |

53 . “There was no way these two parts could be joined.” For which of the below this sentence is meant to be:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. | B. There were two belts one in north and another in west. |
| C. There were two areas within the borders of modern India. | D. There were two areas within the borders of modern Pakistan. |

54 Who was known as “Frontier Gandhi”?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Mohammad Ali Jinnah | B. Abdul Gaffar Khan |
| C. Mahatma Gandhi | D. None of the above |

55 Who did not believe in “Two-Nation Theory”?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. The leaders of Indian National Struggle | B. People of Pakistan |
| C. Muslim League | D. Muslim People of India |

56 Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. The Communist Party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government, and the centralization of authority in a vast land. Worse still, the party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens. People did not identify with the system and with the rulers, and the government increasingly lost popular backing. Gorbachev’s reforms promised to deal with these problems. Gorbachev promised to reform the economy, catch up with the West, and loosen the administrative system. All this might not have led to the collapse of the Soviet Union but for another development that surprised most observers and indeed many insiders. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia, and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.

How long the communist party have been ruling Soviet Union?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. For sixty-eight years | B. For seventy years |
| C. For 82 years | D. For fifty years |

- 57 Which were the three major republics of USSR?
- A. Poland, Cuba, Russia
 - B. Sweden, Germany, France
 - C. Russia, Ukraine, Belarus
 - D. Ukraine, Poland, Sweden
- 58 What led to the collapse of the Soviet System?
- A. Because of its failure in World War Two
 - B. Because people did not identify with the system
 - C. Because of its extreme bureaucratic nature
 - D. All the above
- 59 Gorbachev promised to...
- A. Back the people in war and international tensions.
 - B. Provide employment to all and pensions to elder citizens
 - C. To defeat west and become the sole superpower.
 - D. To reform the economy, catch up with the West, and loosen the administrative system.
- 60 What happened in Poland after the initial success of the shock therapy?
- A. Rise in the commodity prices
 - B. Economy declines
 - C. Rise in the unemployment rate
 - D. All the above
