

**PB1/PSQP/1222/B 24-NOV-2022**

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| **PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION - I (2022-2023)** | | | |
| **Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE**  **Grade: XII** | Max. Marks: 80Time: 3 hrs. | | |
| **Name:** | | **Section:** | **Roll No:** |
| ***General Instructions:***   * All questions are compulsory. * Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each. * Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each. * Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each. * Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly. * Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words. * There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions. | | | |

**SECTION A**

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| 1  a  b  c  d | The movement ‘Arab Spring’ that began in 2009 later turned into a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Social Movement  Religious Movement  Political Movement  Economic Movement | 1 |
| 2  a  b  c  d | Select one of the most appropriate statements for the ‘ASEAN WAY’-  Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members  Is an informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members  Is the defence policy followed by the ASEAN members  Is the philosophical principle that connects all the ASEAN members | 1 |
| 3  a  b  c  d | Choose the correct set of countries that refused to adopt the Maastricht Treaty and European currency, Euro?  Britain and France  Denmark and Sweden  US and USSR  Canada and Sweden | 1 |
| 4  a  b  c  d | Shock Therapy is a phenomenon associated with  Central Asian conflicts in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan  New International Economic Order  US plans to root out communism  Stabilizing the Russian currency against the US dollar | 1 |
| 5  a  b  c  d | Where did Pakistan conduct its nuclear tests?  Patkai hills  Chagai hills  Naga hills  Kargil hills | 1 |
| 6  a.  b.  c.  d. | What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties?  The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer with the Congress.  The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963.  Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.  Nagaland was given state status. | 1 |
| 7  a.  b.  c.  d. | Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is incorrect?  Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies  Refusal to joining any military alliance  Following a policy of neutrality on global issues  Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities | 1 |
| 8  a  b  c  d | Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true?  (i)NITI Aayog acts as a “think tank” of the Union Government  (ii) NITI Aayog acts against terrorism  (iii) NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism  (iv) NITI Aayog decides more role for bigger states and smaller role for smaller states Code  (i), (ii) and (iv)  (iii) and (iv)  (i), (iii) and (iv)  (i) and (iii) | 1 |
| 9  a  b  c  d | Name the Soviet leader who faced a coup in the year 1991.  Boris Yelstin  Mikhail Gorbachev  Leonid Brezhnev  Joseph Stalin | 1 |
| 10  a  b  c  d | Consider these statements about NITI Aayog. Find the Wrong statement.  NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government.  NITI Aayog does not ensure the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.  The Prime Minister of India is the Ex Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.  Dr. Rajiv Kumar is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog. | 1 |
| 11.  a.  b.  c.  d. | Which of the following is not the disputed site between India and China?  Doklam  Galwan Valley  Depsang Plains  Lipulekh Pass | 1 |
| 12  a.  b.  c.  d. | 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  iii, iv,i, ii  iv, iii, ii, i  ii, iii, iv, i  i, ii,iii, iv | 1 |
|  | **SECTION B**  (12 Marks) |  |
| 13 | Evaluate any two benefits of the ‘Green Revolution’. | 2 |
| 14 | Highlight the main reason behind Indo-Pakistan War of 1965. | 2 |
| 15 | Mention any two reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. | 2 |
| 16 | Mention any two main objectives of the United Nations. | 2 |
| 17 | Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity. | 2 |
| 18 | What is meant by ‘common but differentiated responsibilities? | 2 |
|  | **SECTION C**  (20 Marks) |  |
| 19 | How far is it correct to describe ASEAN as an alternative Centre of power in the world? | 4 |
| 20 | What is resource geopolitics? How is global economy relied on it? | 4 |
| 21 | “China followed its own path in introducing a market economy”. Justify this statement with four suitable arguments? | 4 |
| 22 | .Identify the factors that contributed to the dominance of the Congress Party during the early years of independence. |  |
| 23 | Why do the people in the SAARC countries share the aspiration for democracy.? |  |
|  | **SECTION D**  (12 Marks) |  |
| 24 | Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows; India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of 'No First Use'. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government has made it clear that the policy of 'No First use' can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security. In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.  Why was the policy of 'No First Use' reviewed and changed?   1. India is not a peace-oriented nation any more. 2. India wants to be a permanent member of UNSC. 3. India’s regional and national security is paramount. 4. All of these.   India wants to ensure its place in .  a) United Nations Security Council.  b) International Atomic Energy Agency.  c) National Security Guard  d) Missile technology control regime  Which one is the correct option for CTBT?  a) Compact Test Ban treaty.  b) Comprehensive Testing Ban Treaty.  c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.  d) Compact Testing Ban Treaty.  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 | 1+1+1+1+1 |
| 25 | PICTURE COMPREHENSION    Border disputes between India and China erupted in 1960. Pandit Nehru was having talks with his counterpart\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China which proved futile.  (a) Mao Tsetung  (b) Presidnt Jinping  (c) Zhou Enlai  (d) Dalai Lama  Name the place in Indian territory which was occupied by China in the year 1962? (a) Chagai hills  (b) Aksai Chin  (c) Balochistan  (d) Nagaland  Which of the following statements related to Indo-China War (1962) is correct?  a. China could not cross the Line of Control  b. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict  c. The Soviets helped China against India  d. The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to their earlier position.  Name the agreement signed between India and China on April 29, 1954.  (a Peace Agreement  (b) Panchsheel Agreement  (c) Standstill Agreement  (d) Tashkent Agreement | 1+1+1+1+1 |
| 26 | Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:  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.  Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful?  a) The general public was in favor of the partition.  b) The leaders of the two countries handled it properly.  c) People were divided on the basis of language.  d) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.  What major difficulty/difficulties arose in the way of partition?  a) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.  b) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.  c) Neither (a) nor (b).  d) Both (a) and (b).  What would have been India’s position in the world, had there been no partition of India?   1. India would have been a much larger nation in terms of territorial area.   ii) India would have played a more vital role in the world scenario.  a) i is correct.  b) ii is correct.  c) Both are correct  d) Both are incorrect.  What led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan? Choose the incorrect statement as the reason –  a) Political competition between Muslim League and Congress.  b) Several political developments in 1940’s.  c) Role played by the British.  d) Failure of the Interim Government. | 1+1+1+1+1 |
|  | **SECTION – E**  (24 Marks) |  |
| 27 | Give an analysis of the cultural and political consequences of globalization.  OR  Analyze any three reasons for resistance to globalization. | 6 |
| 28 | Enlist the main considerations for bringing the Princely States with the Indian Union. Name the leader who played the historic role in this direction. What was his contribution?  OR  Discuss three reasons for setting up of the States Reorganization Commission after India’s independence. | 6 |
| 29 | ‘India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds.’ Justify the statement with three suitable arguments  Or  ‘The European Union has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence’. Substantiate the statement | 6 |
| 30 | Critically examine the consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union.  OR  Explain the consequences of Shock therapy. | 6 |