

**PB1/PSQP/1223/B 30-NOV-2023**

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| **PREBOARD EXAMINATION – I (2023-2024)** | | | |
| **Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE**  **Grade: XII** | Max. Marks: 80Time: 3 hrs. | | |
| **Name:** | | **Section:** | **Roll 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

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| 1  i)  ii)  iii)  iv)  a)  b)  c)  d) | The European Union is a major alternate political and economic power center in the unipolar world led by US. Consider the following statements about the origin of EU. Which of the following is/are not correct?  European integration after 1947 was aided by the Cold War.  Under the Marshall Plan, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the east European states.  The Council of Europe was established in 1948, which was another step forward in political cooperation.  All the above  (i) only  (ii) and (iii) only  (i) and (iii) only  All the above | 1 |
| 2  a  b  c  d | **Which of the statements are ‘True’ about globalization? Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon.  Globalization began in 1991.**  **Globalization is the same thing as westernization.  Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.** | 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 | **Which among the following best explains the reason for growing concerns about the environment?**  **The developed countries are concerned about projecting nature. Protection of the environment is vital for indigenous people and natural habitats. The environmental degradation caused by human activities has become pervasive and has reached a dangerous level.  None of the above.** | 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 favors 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 join 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 territory was the issue for the Indo- Pak war 1947-48 and 1965?  Kashmir  Parts of Gujarat  It was a political rivalry  None of the above | 1 |
| 9  a  b  c  d | **Assertion:** While India was trying to convince the other developing countries about the policy of non-alignment, Pakistan joined the US-led military alliances.  **Reason:** Unlike its relationship with Pakistan, free India began its relationship with China on a very friendly note.  Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  (A) is true, but (R) is false.  (A) is false, but (R) is true | 1 |
| 10  a  b  c  d | What is one of the universal criticisms given by the critics to globalization?  The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer.  The economic depression would start in the 21st century.  It would lead to the concentration of the global wealth to one country.  None of the above | 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. | **Assertion**: Democratic governments had a short and troubled career.  **Reason**: India continued to enjoy democratic status since its inception. It is among the best democracies of the world.  Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  (A) is true, but (R) is false.  (A) is false, but (R) is true | 1 |
|  | SECTION B  (12 Marks) |  |
| 13 | What is ASEAN WAY? | 2 |
| 14 | What were the main provisions of the Punjab accord? | 2 |
| 15 | What is worldwide connectiveness? What are the components? | 2 |
| 16 | What are the two aspects of Indian foreign policy? | 2 |
| 17 | Briefly discuss the India’s relation with Bhutan. | 2 |
| 18 | What is meant by Global commons? State an example for the same. | 2 |
|  | SECTION C  (20 Marks) |  |
| 19 | What is meant by ‘common but differentiated responsibilities? How can the idea be implemented? | 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 | Describe the factors that led to failure of Pakistan as a stable democracy. | 4 |
| 23 | Why do the people in the SAARC countries share the aspiration for democracy.?  OR  What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organization? | 4 |
|  | 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.  24.1 Why was the policy of 'No First Use' reviewed and changed?   1. India is not a peace-oriented nation anymore. 2. India wants to be a permanent member of UNSC. 3. India’s regional and national security is paramount. 4. All of these.   24.2. 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  24.3. 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.  24.4.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 |
| 25 | PICTURE COMPREHENSION    25.1. 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  25.2. 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  25.3. 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.  25.4. 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 |
| 26 | **Map based question.**  In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). 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.  Political Science Class 12 Important Questions Chapter 5 Contemporary South Asia 1  (i)The country has experienced civilian as well as a military rule both. (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006. (iii) This country is still a monarchy. (iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system in June 2005.  OR (v) This country is a part of India’s ‘Look East Policy via Myanmar’. | 1+1+1+1 |
|  | SECTION – E  (24 Marks) |  |
| 27 | Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalization.  OR  What are the economic implications of globalization? How has globalization impacted on India regarding this dimension? | 6 |
| 28 | The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain the struggle of people in reference to the Assam movement.  OR  The period since 1980 accentuated these tensions and tested the capacity of democratic politics to accommodate the demands of diverse sections of society. What lessons can we draw from these examples? | 6 |
| 29 | Mention two areas each of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh?  OR  Highlight the issues between India and Pakistan. How are the relation between the two countries normalized time to time? | 6 |
| 30 | Amid severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties. Explain the consensus mentioned in the statement.  OR  The country witnessed five developments that were to make a long-lasting impact on our politics. What were these developments? | 6 |