

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
PRE BOARD Examination (10 January 2025)
Class XII (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science (028)
(Set - A)

Time: 3 hrs

M.M. 80

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Q 1-12 are Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Q 13-18 are of 2 marks each.
4. Question numbers 19-23 carries 4 marks each.
5. Questions number 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map based questions. Answer accordingly.
6. Question numbers 27-30 carries 6 marks each.

SECTION A

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- I Gorbachev became the General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
- II Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that Soviet Union disbanded.
- III Russian Revolution
- IV Fall of the Berlin Wall

Choose the correct option.

- a) III, I, IV, II b) IV, II, I, III c) II, III, I, IV d) III, IV, I, II

2. Assertion and reason based Question

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

- A Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A
- B Both A and B 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

Assertion: The USSR emerged as a superpower after the second world war.

Reason: The Soviet System had drawbacks like lack of public facilities, lack of democratic rights etc.

3. Match the following

COLUMN A

- A) Kyoto Protocol
- B) Electricity act of 2003, India
- C) Agenda 21
- D) Sustainable development

COLUMN B

- I) List of development practices
- II) Economic growth with ecological responsibility
- III) Aims to cut greenhouse gas
- IV) Encourages use of renewable energy

Codes

- 1) III, IV, I, II 2) I, III, II, IV 3) IV, III, I, II 4) III, IV, II, I

- 4 People who flee from war, natural disaster, persecution are called_____.

- a) Fugitives b) Expatriates c) Refugees d) Migrants

5. Which one of the following agency of UN is related to Environmental issues?

- a) UNDP b) UNHRC c) UNEP d) UNESCO

6. Who was the first military ruler of Pakistan?
a) Yahya Khan b) General Musharaf c) Ziaur Rehman d) Ayub Khan
7. In which session of Congress declared the socialist pattern of development in India?
a) Bombay session in 1955 b) Nagpur session in 1920
c) Avadi session in 1955 d) Lahore session in 1929
8. Which of the following was not a problem faced by the Election Commission to hold a free and fair election after Independence
a) Delimitation or drawing of the boundaries of the electoral constituencies
b) preparing of electoral rolls
c) full names of voters along with their permanent addresses
d) to grant universal adult franchise
9. Which one of the following was not involved in signing of Tashkent agreement in 1966?
a) Lal Bahadur Shastri b) General Ayub Khan c) Prime Minister Kosyzen d) Benazir Bhutto
10. After devaluation of the Indian rupee, (1967) what was the cost of a dollar in terms of rupee?
a) More than 6 rupees b) More than 7 rupees c) More than 8 rupees d) None of the above
11. In which state of India are the Khasi Hills located?
a) Meghalaya b) Manipur c) Mizoram d) Tripura
12. Find the odd one out in the context of coalition politics
a) United front in 1989 b) National front in 1996 c) C NDA in 1997 d) UPA in 2014

SECTION B

13. "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement.
14. Which is the greatest danger to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security and why?
15. What was P.C. Mahalanobis model of development?
16. How was the Congress broad based ideological coalition?
17. How is alliance building a component of traditional security?
18. Highlight any two constitutional issues between the parliament and the judiciary during 1970's.

SECTION C

19. Evaluate the role of India's military and diplomatic support to the Bangladesh Liberation movement.
20. Analyse any 4 consequences of Shock Therapy due to which the economies of second world countries collapsed.
21. Discuss the major conflicts and security concerns in South Asia and their impact on regional stability.

OR

- How accurate is ASEAN description as the new centre of power in the World?
22. "Globalisation has shifted from nation states to global consumers". Support the statement with suitable arguments

OR

“The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes related to environmental issues.” Give ant 4 examples to support the statement.

23. What were the causes of the student agitation in Bihar in 1974 and what role did Jaya Parkash Narayan play in it?

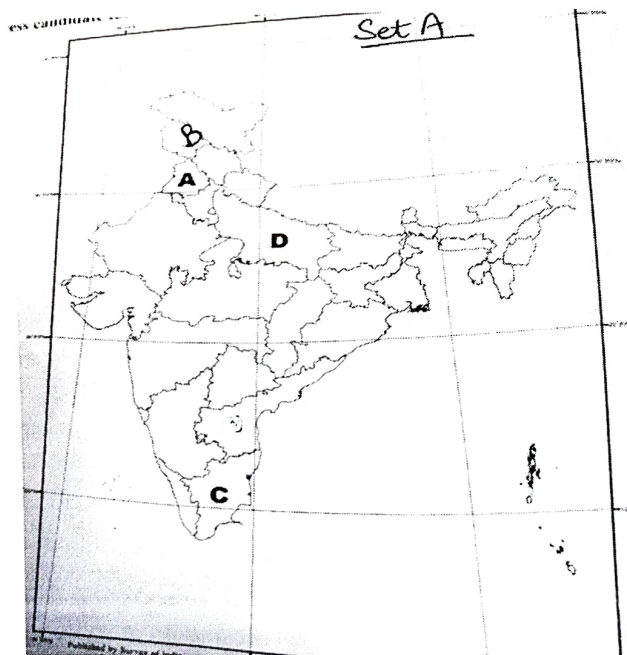
SECTION D

24. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Though environment concern is long known in history, yet awareness about adverse economic effects on environment acquired increased political attention since 1960. A global think tank called “The Club of Rome” came out with a book in 1972 called “Limits to growth”. This book dwelt upon the dramatic depletion of earth’s resources against the backdrop of speedy increase in World population. International agencies held conferences and promoted detailed studies to get more coherent and effective response to problems related to environment. Environment, thus, has emerged as a major issue in Global politics.

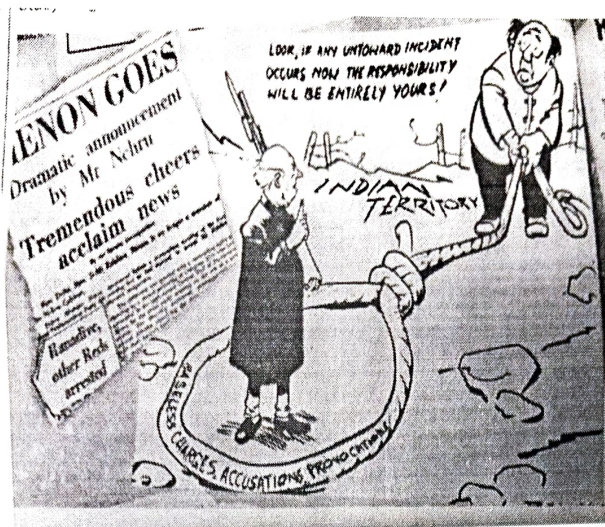
Questions

1. What has emerged as a major issue of world politics? (1)
a) Forest b) Environment c) Glacier d) Mountains
2. What was the name of the scholarly group that deals with global affairs? (1)
a) The Club of East b) The club of Europe c) The club of North d) The Club of Rome
3. Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources. (2)
25. In the outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A-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.



- A) The State associated with the formation of DK, DMK and AIADMK
- B) The state where a coalition called the ‘Popular United Front’ came to power after 1967 election
- C) The state related to the leader who coined the famous slogan ‘Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan’
- D) The region which is a Union territory now

26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions



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) President Jinping c) Zhou Enlai d) Dalai Lama
2. Name the place in Indian territory which was occupied by China in the year 1962?
a) Chagai Hills b) Nagaland c) Aksai Chin d) Balochistan
3. _____ was the defence minister of India during the Indo-china war.
a) Kailash Nath Katju b) Baldev Singh c) V.K. Krishna Menon d) Jawahar lal Nehru
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

SECTION E

27. "The emerging economy of China has great potential to challenge the unipolar world." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

28. What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?
"Reforming the UN means restructuring the Security Council". Suggest measures to reform the UN Security Council.

OR

29. Write the Changes that have occurred in the functioning of the UN after the Cold War.
Examine any 6 factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi government in the early 1970s.

OR

30. Describe the secessionist movement of Mizo's. How as per the provisions of the Constitution was it resolved on accommodation of diversities?
"In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, consensus appeared to have emerged among most of the political parties." In the light of above statement, highlight the points of consensus.

OR

- "The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known." Justify the statement.

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SECTION A

1. 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 Yeltsin was the first elected president of Russia

2. Assertion and reason based Question

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

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- d) A is false but R is true

Assertion: The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.

Reason: The Soviet system was based on the ideology of socialism.

3. Match the following

COLUMN A

- A) 1972
- B) 1992
- C) 1968
- D) 1997

COLUMN B

- I) Chemical weapons convention
- II) NPT
- III) Kyoto Protocol
- IV) Biological Weapons Convention

Codes

- 1) IV, I, II, III 2) I, III, II, IV 3) IV, III, I, II 4) III, IV, II, I

4. According to Human development report 2006 of UN, which one of the following is cause of death of more than three million children every year in the world?

- a) Millions of people in the developing countries have no access to safe drinking water and to sanitation.
- b) Millions of people in the developing countries have no access to health care.
- c) Millions of people have no food security
- d) Millions of people die during wars.

5. Which country does the MNC Western Mining corporation belong to?

- a) USA b) Australia c) Newzealand d) UK

6. Identify the issue where the Government of India and Bangladesh have difference

- a) Disaster management b) Environmental issues c) Export of Natural gas d) India's Look east policy

7. The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for ____ while negotiations with the Indian government were going on

- a) a year b) three years c) two years d) Six months

8. In which of the following countries, the constitution does not permit only a single party to rule the country

- a) China b) Cuba c) Pakistan d) Syria

9. Which among the following events happened last?

- a) Afro Asian relationship conference b) Bandung conference
c) Belgrade conference d) Panchsheel pact

10. Which of the following Minister did resign as the railway minister taking responsibility for the railway accident?

- a) Gulzari Lal Nanda b) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai c) Lal Bahadur Shastri d) V K Krishna Menon

11. To which state of the India does the Dimas community belong?

- a) Mizoram b) Tripura c) Manipur d) Assam

12. After the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, ____ became the Prime Minister of India.

- a) H D Deve Gowda b) V P Singh c) Manmohan Singh d) Narsimha Rao

SECTION B

13. What is meant by SAARC? How can peace and cooperation be enhanced in this region?

14. Mention any 2 components of India's security strategy.

15. Which 2 models of development was there before India on the eve of Independence? Which model did India decide to choose and Why?

16. What distinguished the dominance of the congress party in India from the one party dominance in other countries? Explain

17. "Human security stresses on freedom from want and freedom from fear." Justify the statement

18. What was the controversy regarding the appointment of Chief Justice A N Ray in 1973?

SECTION C

19. List any 4 directive principles of state policy given in Constitution of India for the promotion of International peace and security.

20. "After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the newly independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India." Justify the statement with examples.

21. "Democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia". Justify by giving examples from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

OR

"The peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organizations." Justify this statement.

22. "Welfare state is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.

OR

What is meant by "Common but differentiated responsibilities" in relation to environment? How could we implement the idea?

23. "Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics." Analyse the consequences of it.

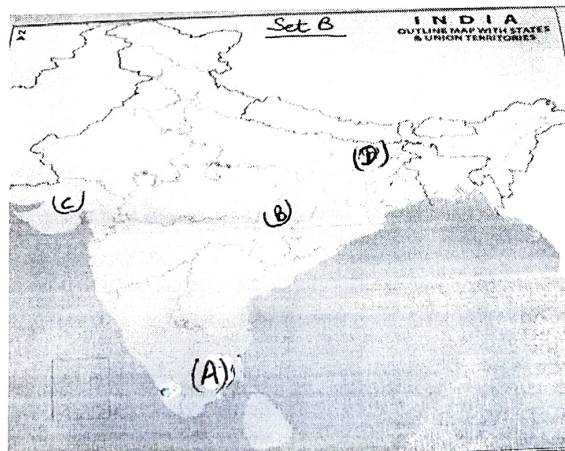
SECTION D

24. Read the Passage and answer the questions

The global economy relied on oil for much of the 20th century as a portable and indispensable fuel. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it, and the history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggle. Nowhere is this more obviously case than in West Asia and Central Asia. West Asia, specifically the gulf region, accounts for about 30% of global oil production. But it has about 64% of the planet's known reserves, and is therefore the only region able to satisfy any substantial rise in oil demand. Saudi Arabia has a quarter of the world's total reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia's. And, since substantial portions of Iraqi territory are yet to be fully explored, there is a fair chance that actual reserves might be far larger than actual reserves might be far larger. The USA, Europe, Japan and increasingly India and China, which consume this petroleum, are located at a considerable distance from the region.

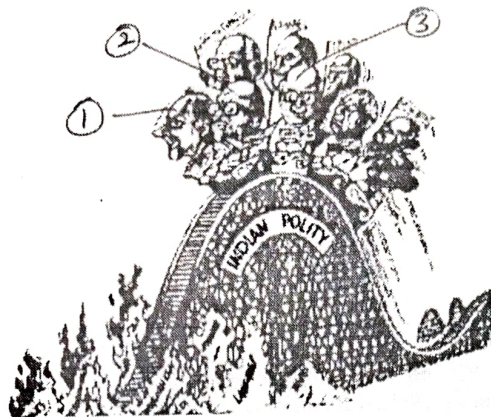
Questions

1. Which region has much potential for oil production? (1)
 - a) East Asia, Central Asia and the gulf region
 - b) West Asia, Central Asia and the gulf region
 - c) Middle East, South Asia and the gulf region
 - d) none of the above
2. An oil war is a conflict about (1)
 - a) Iran b) Diesel resources c) Iraq d) Petroleum resource
3. Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources. (2)
25. In the outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A-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.



- A The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward class.
- B The state related to K Kamraj, who started the Mid day Meal program for School students.
- C The state Which was carved out from Madhya Pradesh
- D The state related to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel who undertook integration of princely states.

26. Study the cartoon and answer the questions:



1. Identify the leader numbered 3 in the cartoon
 a) L.K.Advani b) Rajiv Gandhi c) VP Singh d) Devi Lal
2. Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader number 2 as Prime Minister of India?
 a) Implementation of emergency in the country
 b) Implementation of Mandal Commission recommendation
 c) Implementation of foreign direct investment
 d) Implementation of tax
3. Who is leader numbered 1 here? What was the result of elections led by him?
 a) VP Singh he could not form the government at all
 b) L K Advani, His party was able to secure reasonable seats in the parliament.
 c) Rajiv Gandhi. Party reduced to form a majority to minority in Parliament
 d) None of the above
4. In 1989 elections, how many seats did congress win?
 a) 147 b) 197 c) 180 d) 415

SECTION E

27. Describe the aims and achievements of the Association of South East Asian Nations in detail.

OR

Examine Indo China relations in detail.

28. "The UN is an imperfect body but without it, the World would be worse off." Explain the statement.

OR

Mention the six principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them.

29. How did the outcome of 1971 election help in restoration of Congress? Explain

OR

"The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness." Explain

30. Examine the change in electoral performance of Congress Party and BJP from 1984-2004.

OR

Explain the circumstances that led to Hyderabad accession to India.