

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION, 2023-24

- Please check that this question paper contains **05** printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. Students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

CLASS: XII

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3Hrs

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, map-based and cartoon questions, respectively. Answer accordingly.
- vi. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION-A (1x12=12)

1. Which of the following became the final and the most immediate cause for the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
 - a. The rise of nationalism and demand for sovereignty within the Soviet republics.
 - b. Reforms initiated by Gorbachev.
 - c. The IMF and WB induced-shock therapy.
 - d. The Communist party was disbanded in 1991.
 2. Provinces like Slovenia and Bosnia became independent after the disintegration of
 - a. Czechoslovakia
 - b. Yugoslavia
 - c. USSR
 - d. Ukraine
 3. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order:
 - I. China privatizes the agriculture
 - II. China takes over Tibet
 - III. The ASEAN Regional Forum was established
 - IV. Maastricht Treaty was signed.
- CODES:**
- a. II-I-III-IV
 - b. I-III-IV-II
 - c. III-I-IV-II
 - d. IV-III-I-II
4. We have been using gadgets of companies like Sony, Panasonic, Canon and vehicles from companies like Honda. The Country of Origin of such companies is:
 - a. South Korea
 - b. Japan
 - c. India
 - d. USA.

5. It was the pandemic induced lockdown that led to establishing new Hallyu (Korean wave) converts in large numbers as people binge watched on K-dramas, fuelled by their impressive presence on OTT platforms. Popularity of shows such as CLOY, Goblin, Heirs to K-pop bands like BTS, iKon, BlackPink and many more, has brought in an army of fans, absorbing, and consuming every aspect of the Korean culture and creating a demand for their goods.

Source: Hindustan Times

Which phenomena is being discussed in the above paragraph?

- a. Liberalisation b. Internationalisation c. Localisation d. Globalisation

6. Select the appropriate option:

A: In the name of global culture, it will be the imposition of western culture.

B: Globalisation leads to cultural homogenisation.

CODES:

- a. A contradicts B b. A is a solution to B
c. A and B are unrelated d. A is a consequence of B

7. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion: Many contemporary political observers described the election results of 1971 as political earthquake.

Reason: A popular saying was that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single Congress ruled state.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

8. His ideology came to be known as “Integral Humanism”. Who was he?

- a. S.P. Mukherjee b. Ram Manohar Lohia c. J.P. Narayan d. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

9. Arrange the following in chronological order:

I. The AASU led an anti-foreigner movement.

II. The ASOM GANA PARISHAD formed government in Assam.

III. Influx of illegal Bangladeshi migrants into Assam.

IV. The MNF started an armed campaign for independence.

CODES:

- a. I-II-III-IV b. IV-III-I-II c. IV-I-II-III d. III-I-IV- II

10. Choose the CORRECT statement:

I. Sant Harchand Singh Longwala became president of Akali Dal in 1990.

II. Led by Laldenga, a section of Nagas declared independence from India way back in 1951

III. Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa was key personality involved in Sikkim’s accession into India.

CODES:

- a. I only b. II only c. III only d. None of the above

11. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion: The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] of 1968 was an arms control treaty.

Reason: Those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons after 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

12. Following the _____ war of 1973, the entire world was affected by the OIL SHOCK, and it brought economic turmoil to India.
- a. US-Iraq b. Arab-Israel c. Iran-Iraq d. Israel-Palestine

SECTION-B (2x6=12)

13. How did the American involvement in South Asia has rapidly increase after the cold war? Give two points.
14. List any two areas or regions of the world that belongs to the category of “res communis humanitatis”.
15. “Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity”. Justify the statement by citing two valid points.
16. One of the basic aims of the planners through the First Five Year Plan was to raise the level of national income. Why it could not be possible?
17. Why was the dismissal of the Kerala government in 1959 considered as the first instance of the misuse of Art 356?
18. What was the Mandal issue? When did it begin?

SECTION-C (4x5 = 20)

19. Elaborate the debate on “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities”.
20. Considering the factors that led to the end of bipolarity, analyse a specific event which illustrated the shift in global power dynamics.
21. Discuss the role of ASEAN as an economic association.
22. Article 51 Of the Indian Constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy on ‘Promotion of International peace and security’. List those directives.

OR

Draw the details of India’s nuclear programs and policies, especially in the changing global scenario.

23. What lessons are learnt from the issues of regional aspirations and demands for statehood?

SECTION-D (4x3=12)

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: [1+1+1+1=4]
- A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of the SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. The SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that the SAFTA is a way for India to ‘invade’ their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all SAARC nations from the SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some critics think that the SAFTA is not worth for India as it already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- (i) What is the full form of SAFTA?
- (a) South Asian Formal Trade Agreement
- (b) South Asian Free Trade Association
- (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
- (d) SAARC Free Trade Agreement
- (ii) Why SAFTA was signed?
- (a) To allow free trade among the South East Asian nations.
- (b) To increase the political interference of the nations in South Asia.
- (c) To allow free trade among the South Asian nations.
- (d) To implement the New International Economic order.

(iii) Why do some of the neighbours of India fear SAFTA?

- (a) India will impact their politics
- (b) India will impact their commercial ventures
- (c) They fear that the economic influence of India will increase
- (d) All of the above

(iv) India does not have a trade agreement with which of the following nations?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Bhutan

25. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows: $1+1+1+1= [4]$

i. President V.V. Giri belonged to this state.

ii. Mr. Gaya Lal, with whom the expression “AYA RAM, GAYA RAM” was associated, was an MLA of this state.

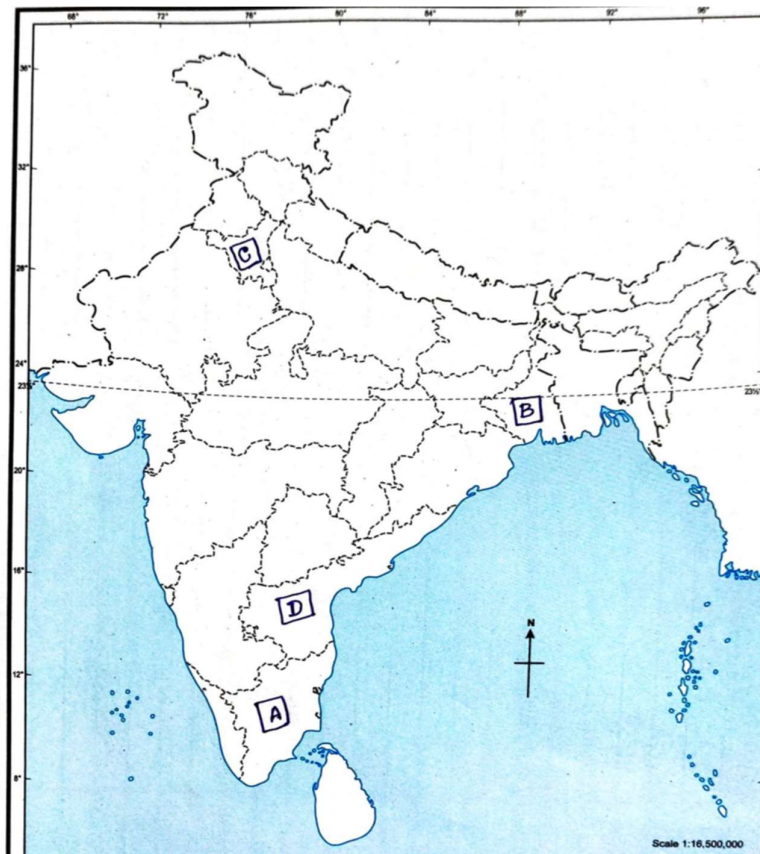
iii. Syndicate member Atulya Ghose belonged to this state

iv. C. Natarajan Annadurai formed the DMK party in this state.

TABLE

[The map given below corresponds to the questions asked above.]

| Sr number of the information used | Alphabet concerned | Name of the state |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |



26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow.

[1+2+1 = 4]



- Which poll outcome is depicted in this cartoon? [1]
- What was the electoral outcome for the Congress and non-Congress parties in this poll? [2]
- What lesson did this election teach in democratic politics? [1]

SECTION-E (4x6=24)

27. Though the UN has failed in preventing wars and related miseries, nations still prefer its continuation. What makes the UN an indispensable organization, especially in a unipolar world of the US hegemony?

OR

The UN was expected to serve as a balance against the US dominance. But, it looks difficult. Why?

28. What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.

OR

Analyse the role of arms control treaty, (with two examples) in bring about a peace and stability to the entire world and setting up a secured nation.

29. What were the 3-immediate and major challenges India faced after independence? Explain.

OR

What forced the Union Government of India to appoint the State Reorganisation Commission in 1953? Mention its two main recommendations. Name any three new states formed after 1956.

30. Two developments around 1986 became central to the politics of BJP as a 'Hindutva' Party. Explain

OR

In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties. Analyse any 3 elements of such consensus.