

PRE-BOARD 1 EXAMINATION (2024-25)
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
GRADE: XII
DATE: 17th SEPTEMBER 2024
QUESTION PAPER



Duration: 3 Hours

Max Marks:80 Marks

General Instructions:

- 1. The question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D, and E. There are 30 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- 2. Section A – Questions 1 to 12 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*
- 3. Section B – Question no. 13 to 18 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- 4. Section C- Q.19 to Q.23 Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words*
- 5. Section D – Q.24 to Q.26 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Q.25 is a map-based question for which India's political map is attached on the last page to be further attached to your answer scripts.*
- 6. Section-E - Questions no from 27 to 30 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.*

SECTION-A

1. What is the primary role of international organizations in the global context?

1

 - A. Enforcing national laws within member countries.
 - B. Providing military interventions to resolve conflicts.
 - C. Promoting cooperation and coordination among nations on global issues.
 - D. Influencing domestic political decisions of member states.
2. The primary reason for delaying the reorganization of states on linguistic lines after Independence was:
 - A. The need to address economic challenges
 - B. The ongoing integration of princely states
 - C. The fear of regionalism and disunity
 - D. The lack of consensus among political parties.

3. Match the following- 1

Column I	Column II
a. Acharya Narendra Dev	I. Bhartiya Jan Sangh
b. A.K. Gopalan	II. CPI
c. ShyamaPrasad Mookherjee	III. Socialist Party
d. Deen Dayal Upadhyay	IV. Integral Humanism

Options-

- A. a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV
- B. a- II, b-III, c-IV, d-I
- C. a- I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
- D. a-III, b-II, c-IV, d-I

4. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect? 1

- a. NITI Aayog was established as a replacement for the Planning Commission in 2015.
- b. The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- c. NITI Aayog primarily focuses on providing technical advice to the Central Government.
- d. Arvind Panagariya was the first Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.
- e. NITI Aayog's "Bottom-Up Approach" ensures equal participation of all states.

Options-

- A. a,c and d
- B. a, b and e
- C. c and e
- D. b and d

5. Identify the incorrect statement from the following: 1

- A. The Partition of India was primarily based on religious lines.
- B. The Mountbatten Plan outlined the terms of the Partition.
- C. The Partition of India resulted in significant violence and displacement.
- D. The Partition of India led to the creation of three separate nations

6. Assertion (A): The Panchsheel Agreement aimed to promote peaceful coexistence and mutual respect between nations. 1
Reasoning (R): The Panchsheel Agreement primarily focused on military alliances and territorial expansion.
- Options-
- 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.
7. Which of the following statements about the Grand Alliance of 1971 is correct? The Grand Alliance ... 1
- A. was formed by non-Communist, non-Congress parties.
 - B. had a clear political and ideological programme.
 - C. was formed by all non-Congress parties.
 - D. aim was to promote economic liberalisation
8. Which Secretary-General was criticized for his failure to quickly end the Korean War? 1
- A. Trygve Lie
 - B. Dag Hammarskjöld
 - C. U Thant
 - D. Ban ki Moon
9. Identify the correct statement about IMF- 1
- A. The IMF has 186 members countries
 - B. The top ten countries have more than 42 per cent of the votes
 - C. They are the G-7 members
 - D. The IMF provides financial assistance to countries in need
10. Which of the following is NOT a function of the NDC? 1
- A. Reviewing and approving the Five-Year Plans
 - B. Resolving inter-state disputes
 - C. Providing financial assistance to states
 - D. Coordinating central and state policies

11. How did India respond to the Tamil mercenary attack on the Maldives in 1988? 1
- A. It remained neutral and did not intervene.
 - B. It condemned the attack but did not offer military assistance.
 - C. It provided financial aid to the Maldives government.
 - D. It deployed its military forces to help repel the invaders.
12. Which of the following statements about South Asia is wrong? 1
- A. All countries in South Asia are democratic Republics
 - B. India and Bangladesh have resolved their border disputes
 - C. The USA and China influenced the South Asian Politics
 - D. East Pakistan is now called Bangladesh

SECTION-B

13. How does India's nuclear doctrine balance its security concerns with its commitment to global disarmament? 2
14. Discuss the major issues that led to the formal split of the Congress party in 1969. 2
15. Identify the varied options considered by the government to balance growth and socio-economic justice. 2
16. Discuss India's role as a founder of NAM and in forging AfroAsian unity. 2
17. Mention any two reasons that contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. 2
18. Analyse the role played by WTO in ensuring fair global trade. 2

SECTION-C

19. Assess the dominance of the Indian National Congress from 1952 to 1967. 4
20. Compare and contrast the economic growth strategies and achievements of Japan and South Korea making them the contemporary centers of power. 4
21. Define Foreign policy. Discuss the three major components of Indian Foreign policy. 4

22. Summarize the initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to overcome the challenges faced by her. 4
23. Discuss the significance of regional cooperation in South Asia and analyze the role of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in promoting regional integration and addressing common challenges. 4

SECTION- D

24. “Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with Bangladesh remaining a democracy in the post cold war period. Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in 2008. 4

- I. What was the political status of Bangladesh post 1970
- II. Discuss the steps involved in the evolution of democracy in Nepal.

25. On an outline map of India mark the following- 4
- A. The first state of free India having a communist government
 - B. State related to the Vishalandhra movement and was the first to get reorganized.
 - C. State carved out of Assam.
 - D. State which was a ‘protectorate’ of India but became the 22nd state of the Indian union.

26. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow- 4



Source- NCERT

- I. In which year did VV Giri become the president of India
 - A. 1967
 - B. 1969
 - C. 1971
 - D. 1974
- II. What was the main reason for the tussle between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate in the late 1960s?
 - A. The Syndicate opposed Indira Gandhi's socialist policies
 - B. Indira opposed the Syndicate's control over the Congress party
 - C. The syndicate was supportive of Indira's leadership style
 - D. Indira was critical of the Syndicate foreign policy
- III. Which of the following was true about VV Giri's victory in the 1969 Presidential elections?
 - A. He was the official candidate of the Congress party
 - B. He was the candidate of the opposition parties
 - C. He won with the support of the Indira Gandhi as the party head
 - D. Conscience vote among the all India congress members made VV Giri win the election
- IV. What was the impact of VV Giri's victory on Indian Politics?
 - A. It weakened the Congress' party's hold on power
 - B. It led to the formation of new political alliances in the country
 - C. It established the presidency as a more powerful institution.
 - D. It marked the end of the conflicts between syndicate and Indira Gandhi

SECTION- E

27. Analyze the evolution of Sino-Indian relations, focusing on the period before and after the 1962 Sino-Indian War. Discuss the profound impact of this conflict on Indian politics.
28. Analyze the process of integrating princely states into the Indian Union after Independence. Discuss the various approaches adopted by the Indian government in achieving this goal, citing specific examples to illustrate your points.
29. Identify the key characteristics of the Soviet system. Analyze the tensions and conflicts that occurred in the former Soviet Republics after the collapse of the USSR.
30. Analyze the United Nations' role in the post-Cold War era. Suggest two categories of reforms to enhance its relevance and effectiveness.

