

ASN Senior Secondary School

PREBOARD EXAMINATION 2019-20

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS XII

TIME- 3 HR.
MM-80

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Questions number 1 – 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (iii) Questions number 6 – 10 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (iv) Questions number 11 – 16 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Questions number 17 – 21 are of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- (vi) Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answerbook.
- (vii) Questions number 22 – 27 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each

PART A

1X20

1. Why is Anti-Arrack Movement called an altogether different kind of mobilization in the rural areas ?
2. In spite of following a policy of Non-alignment, why did India sign 20 year Treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971 ?
3. "The loss of land means the loss of an economic resource base." Interpret the statement from the indigenous people's point of view.
4. What does 'ASEAN Way' imply ?
5. Gorbachev did not promise to reform which one of the following ?
 - (a) To loosen the administrative system.
 - (b) To catch up with the west.
 - (c) To reform the economy.
 - (d) To maintain a strict control over the government.
6. What is the attitude of the neutral states towards war ?
7. Assess the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord as a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab.
8. What was the main reason for the rivalry between the two super-powers during Cold War ?
9. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about the First Gulf War ?
 - (a) It revealed the weakness of the USSR.
 - (b) It revealed the technological gap between the US military capability and that of the other States.
 - (c) It revealed the strength of Kuwait military.
 - (d) It united the oil producing countries.
10. Explain the meaning of 'Privy Purse'.
11. Identify the popular movement which demanded the control of local communities over their natural resources.
11. In your opinion, which was the main problem of the North-East people ?
12. State any one feature of the Soviet System.

13 Suggest any one methods to save the forests from rapid degradation Why is it said that the story of Nagaland is similar to that of Mizoram ?

14. Analyse the circumstances that compelled the Communist Party of India to go for a

15. Match the following in a meaningful way :

(A) (Nature of regional aspirations)	(B) (States)
(a) Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.	(i) Mizoram
(b) Linguistic identity and tension with centre.	(ii) Jharkhand
(c) Regional imbalance leading to demand for statehood.	(iii) Punjab
(d) Secessionist demands on account of tribal identity.	(iv) Tamil Nadu

15. Which one of the following statements is true about the beginning of the 'new worldorder' ?

- A. Emerging of Iraq as a power after it invaded and occupied Kuwait.
- B. Weakening of socialism in the U.S.S.R.
- C. The decision of the UN to get Kuwait liberated by force after years of deadlock during the Cold War.
- D. Disintegration of the Soviet Union.

16. In 1971, who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty) and why ?

17 Give any one suitable argument to support the need of popular movements.

18. In your opinion, which is the major factor responsible for the success of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 2014 Lok Sabha Elections ?

19 Name any two member countries of NATO.

20 Give any one example to support the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

PART-B

2X3=6

21 Mention the two main objectives of ASEAN Economic Community.

22 What is meant by Veto Power ? Which countries enjoy this power and why ?

23 Highlight any two environmental concerns which fall within the scope of contemporary world politics.

PART-c

4X4=16

24 Who formed the Bhartiya Jana Sangh and when ? How was it different from other political parties of India ? OR

What led to the downfall of the Janata Government and holding of fresh Lok Sabha elections in January, 1980 ? Explain the circumstances.

25 Examine the circumstances responsible for reducing the salience of State-led economic development in India.

26 Explain the US Hegemony as a structural power.

27 Describe any four consequences of the Partition of India in 1947...

PART-D

5X3=15

28 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China. Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. Since India is an oil importing nation, India is important to Russia and has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crises. India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Cooperation with these republics includes partnership and investment in oilfields. Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space industry also.

- (i) How did Russia help India on Kashmir issue ?
- (ii) How do good relations with Russia help India to balance its relations with China ?
- (iii) In what way did Russia help the space industry of India ?
- (iv) How did India and Russia get benefitted from each other ? Give one example from each side.

29 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

There are different groups with different and conflicting aspirations. How do we resolve these differences ? Democratic politics is an answer to this question. While competition and power are the two most visible things about politics, the purpose of political activity is and should be deciding and pursuing public interest. This is the route our leaders decided to take.

- (a) Identify any two groups from Indian society which have different aspirations but opposite to each other.
- (b) Give any one example to prove that democratic politics provides alternatives to resolve the conflicts.
- (c) Identify any two decisions taken by the present Union Government of India which are in public interest.

30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

Just as both internal and external factors guide the behaviour of an individual or a family, both domestic and international environment influence the foreign policy of a nation. The developing countries lack the required resources to effectively advocate their concerns in the international system. So, they pursue more modest goals than the advanced states. They focus more on peace and development in their own neighbourhood. Moreover, their economic and security dependence on the more powerful states occasionally influences their foreign policy. In the period immediately after the Second World War, many developing nations chose to support the foreign policy preferences of the powerful countries, who were giving them aid or credits. This resulted in the division of countries of the world into two clear camps.

- (i) Give one example each of the domestic as well as international environment that has influenced the foreign policy of India.
- (ii) Why do the developing countries focus more on peace and development in their own neighbourhood ?
- (iii) Mention the two super blocs the world was divided into.

31. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

Resistance to globalization in India has come from different quarters. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalization voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum. Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests against the entry of multinationals. The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated considerable opposition.

- (i) Name any two left wing political parties of India.
- (ii) Why did the unions of workers and the farmers organize protests against the entry of multinationals ?
- (iii) How did the patenting of the Neem tree by the Americans generate opposition in India ?

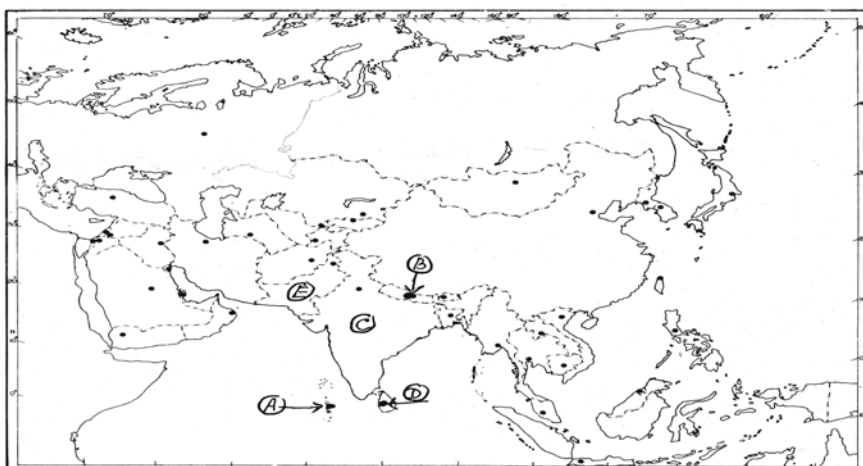
PART-E

5X1=5

32. In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries are marked as ±A , ±B , ±C , ±D and ±E . Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with the respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format :

Serial No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the Country
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- (i) The citizens of this country can travel to Nepal and work there without any visa or permit.
- (ii) This country signed the Indus Water Treaty with India in 1960.
- (iii) One of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population.
- (iv) The country that faced a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.
- (v) Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968 ?



PART-F

6X3=18

33 Analyse the factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi which led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

Assess the developments which were the root cause of the confrontation between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India in 1970s.

34. Distinguish between the approach of Interim Government of India and the Muslim League regarding the possible division of India. Examine the considerations that guided the Indian Government to solve the problem of Princely States.

OR

Analyse the circumstances which led to a severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country in 1960s. Which state of India suffered the most and how ? Explain.

35 Describe India's view point about the restructuring of the United Nations.

OR

Describe any three broad components of India's security strategy .As a leader of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), explain India's role during the ColdWar.