

PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION-I (NOVEMBER-2019).**CLASS: XII****POLITICAL SCIENCE****Time: 3 hours****MAX. MARKS: 80****General Instructions**

- a) All questions are compulsory.
- b) Question nos. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
- c) Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
- d) Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
- e) Question nos. 28 to 31 carry 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words each
- g) Question nos. 32 to 34 carry 6 marks each. Each with an internal choice. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION – A

- 1 Which one of the following statements about Berlin Wall is false? 1
- It symbolized the division between the capitalist and the communalist world
 - It was built immediately after the Second World War.
 - It was broken by the people on 9th November, 1989
 - It marked the tension between the East Germans and the West Germans
- 2 The Gulf War code named as _____ was a war waged by coalition forces of 34 nations led by the United States against Iraq. 1
- Operation Enduring freedom
 - 9/11 Attack
 - Operation Desert Storm
 - None of the above.
- 3 The mediation of _____ helped the resolve the “Indus River Water Dispute” between India and Pakistan. 1
- UN
 - US
 - China
 - World Bank
- 4 Which among the following best explains the reason for growing concerns about the environment? 1
- The developed countries are concerned about protecting 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.
- 5 The leader who played a historic role in the negotiating with the princely states to join the Indian nation. 1
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Sardar Patel
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- 6 One of the guiding principles of the ideology of Swatantra Party was: 1
- Working class interest
 - Economy free from state control
 - Protection of princely states
 - Autonomy of states within the union
- 7 Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and _____. 1
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
 - Ayub Khan
 - Parvez Musharraf
 - None of the above
- 8 The Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971 1
- Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.
 - Had a clear ideological programme.
 - Had a grand finish in the 1970 elections.
 - Proved to be a grand success.
- 9 Dalit panthers demanded: 1
- Implementation of everything guaranteed to them by the government
 - Treating dalit women with respect and dignity
 - Equal access to public places
 - All of the above
- 10 The operation to evacuate the militants from the Golden Temple was _____ 1
- Operation Blue Storm
 - Operation Desert Storm
 - Operation Blue Star
 - Operation Enduring Peace
- 11 What was the main objective of the New International Order? 1
- 12 Why did India not join either NATO or SEATO? 1
- 13 What is the main reason for the beginning of US hegemony in 1991? 1
- 14 Mention the full form of CTBT and ASEAN. 1
- 15 Mention any four member nations of the SAARC. 1
- 16 What are safety nets? 1
- 17 Which institution has replaced the planning commission? 1
- 18 Name the person with whom would you associate the following slogans? 1
- Jay Jawan Jay Kisan
 - Gareebi Hatao Gareebi Bachao
- 19 Which group led the anti foreigner movement in Assam? 1
- 20 Name the peace accord signed for establishing peace in Punjab? 1

SECTION – B

- 21 Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era and Why? 2
- 22 Mention any two outcomes of the Rio Summit. 2
- 23 Give any two political consequences of globalization. 2

SECTION -C

- 24 Describe any four problems that Indians had to face along with Independence. 4
- 25 Give four reason as to why India should be given Permanent Membership in the UN Security Council. 4

OR

What steps should be taken to strengthen the UNO?

- 26 Identify and explain any four new sources of threat to security. 4
- 27 Discuss the consequences of Bangladesh War of 1971. 4

SECTION - D

- 28 Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions: (1+1=2+1) 5



- a. What does the cartoon represent?
- b. Name the policy that is being represented in the cartoon.
- c. What does the “competition” in the cartoon refer to?
- d. “We’ll have to get used to it”. What does it denote?
- 29 Discuss the significance of the “Kyoto protocol”. Is India a signatory to this protocol? 5
- 30 Give an example of the movement against outsiders. Who led this movement? How was this resolved? What were the provisions of the accord signed? 5

OR

Why did the Akali’s feel that their political condition was precarious?

- 31 What were the effects of insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir? 5

SECTION - E

32 **Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows:**

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In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the president of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR. Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The US President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness.

- a. Why was USSR worried about USA invading Cuba?
- b. What did Khrushchev do in response to the US Action?
- c. Why were the two super powers reluctant to start the war?

OR

The western alliance was formalized into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Each of these states would be obliged to help the other. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

- a. What does NATO stand for?
- b. What was NATO's policy?
- c. What did the other bloc do after the formation of NATO?
- d. What were the functions of Warsaw Pact?

33 Explain how the General Election of 1952 was a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

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OR

Assess the outcome of the early phase of planned development in India.

34 Describe any five circumstances that led to the proclamation of emergency in 1975.

6

OR

Why is emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics?