

Pre Board -1 Examination – December 2019

Roll No. 

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Series SSR / 1

Code No. 028/ 1 / 1

- Please check that this question paper contains 6 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

**Political Science**

Class : XII  
Date : 03-12-2019

Time allowed : 3 hrs.  
Max marks : 80

**General Instructions:-**

- a) Question paper consists of Section A, B, C, D and E.
- b) All questions are compulsory.
- c) **Section A** : Question nos. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
- d) **Section B** : Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
- e) **Section C** : Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
- f) **Section D** : Question nos. 28 to 31 carry 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each for the two passage based questions and one picture based question. For the map – based question, write the answers in your answer book in the form of table shown in the question paper.
- g) **Section E** : Question nos. 32 to 34 carry 6 marks each. Each has an internal choice. Answer should not exceed 150 words each..

**Section A**

1. What is meant by 'Unipolarity' and 'Bipolarity' ? (½ + ½)  
OR  
What is the full form of SEATO ?
2. On which ideology was the Soviet political system based ? (1)
3. Mention any two nations of SAARC. (½ + ½)
4. Whose mediations resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan ? (1)

5. Correct the statement :- (1)  
UN agency ILO, looks after the welfare of the people of lower age group in the world.
6. Name the present Secretary General of the UNO and state the country to which he belongs. (½ + ½)
7. What is meant by 'Disarmament' ? (1)
8. Give two examples of Non-traditional Security threat in the world. (½ + ½)
9. What did BWC decide in their meeting in 1972 ? (1)
10. Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security ? (1)
11. When was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India ? (1)
12. Complete the sentence : (1)  
The Tibetan Leader \_\_\_\_\_ took refuge in India due to China's suppressive measures.
13. Mention one reason for the resentment of the people of East Pakistan against West Pakistan in 1971. (1)
14. Correct the statement :- (1)  
NAM agreement signed between India and China in 1954 was a step in the direction of stronger relationship between the two countries.
15. Name the two main contenders who contested the election for the post of President of India in 1969. (1)
16. Who led the Railway Strike in 1974 ? (1)
17. Mention the main reason for the defeat of the Congress party in the General Elections of 1977. (1)
18. Who is credited with the process of nationalization of banks in India. (1)
19. Who was Charu Majumdar ? (1)
20. Name the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party. (1)

### Section B

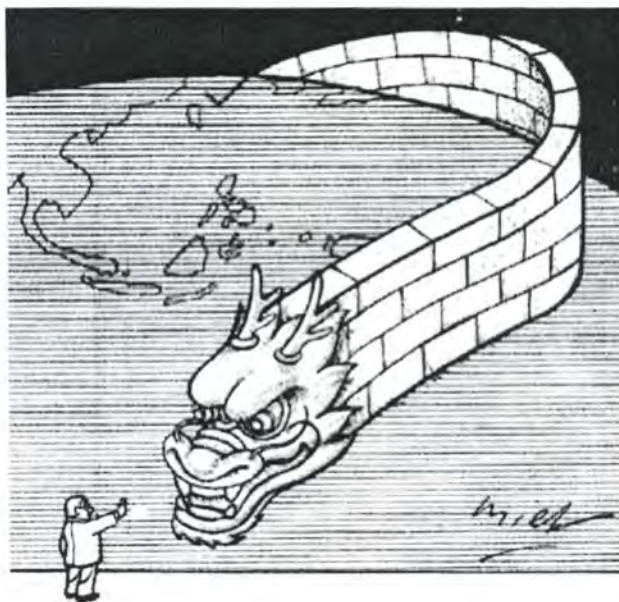
21. Mention the main reasons for the collapse of Soviet Union. (any 2) (2)
22. When was the Election Commission of India set-up ? Who was its first Commissioner ? (1+1)
23. State any two Directive Principles of State Policy related to foreign affairs. (1+1)

### Section C

24. Why was the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War ? (4)
25. Describe any four consequences of 'Shock Therapy'. (4)
26. Explain any two positive and two negative effects of Globalisation. (2+2)
27. How does the state of Hyderabad became a part of India after Partition ? (4)

### Section D

28. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the question that follows :- (1+2+2)



- a) Which country does the given cartoon refer to ?
- b) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- c) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics ? Explain briefly.

29. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows :-

(1+1+1+2)

The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression, Look at the situation in the eighties—militancy had erupted in Punjab: problems were persisting in the North-East: students in Assam were agitating; Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements. This produced a reconciliation which reduced the tensions existing in many regions. The example of Mizoram shows how a political settlement can resolve the problem of separatism effectively.

- a) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country?
- b) What is meant by democratic negotiations?
- c) Who was leading agitation in Assam?
- d) What steps were taken by the government of India to respond to regional aspirations?

30. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows :-

(1+2+2)

This summit was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations. Five years earlier, the 1987 Brundtland Report, Our Common Future, had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term, especially in view of the demands of the South for further industrial development. What was obvious at this Summit was that the rich and developed countries of the First World, called the 'Global North', were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and developing countries of the Third World, called the 'Global South'. Whereas the Northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming, the Southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.

**Questions:**

- a) Which summit has been referred to in the passage given above?
- b) Name two countries each from the First World and the Third World.
- c) Why were the traditional patterns of economic growth not considered to be sustainable in the long term?

31. Map Based Question

(1+1+1+1+1)



In the given political map of India, six states have been indicated by A, B, C, D, E and F. Identify them on the basis of the given 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 following format :-

(With reference to elections of 1967)

- a) A state where Congress party did not get majority but formed the government with the help of other parties.
- b) A state where the Congress party got majority seats and formed the government.
- c) One state where the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments
- d) A state where 'Popular United Front' came to power.

e) Why were the non-Congress government called SVD governments ?

Question number	Answer	Corresponding alphabet/s
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

**Section E**

32. Explain the three types of US Hegemony and give suitable examples for each. (3x2)

OR

Mention the causes of disintegration of Soviet Union. (6)

33. Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India. (6)

OR

a) Which two models of modern development were there at the time of independence of India ?

b) Differentiate between these two models. (2+2+2)

c) Which model did India choose and why ?.

34. Mention any three social movements of India. Describe their main objectives. (2+2+2)

OR

Where and when was the organization 'Dalit Panthers' formed ? (1+1+4)

Describe any four of its activities.

