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Candidates must write the Set No on the title page of the answer book.

SAHODAYA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – 2023-24

- ◆ Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages.
- ◆ Set 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.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during the period.

CLASS – XII

Sub.: Political Science (028)

Time Allowed: : 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- I) The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total
- II) All questions are compulsory.
- III) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- IV) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- V) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- VI) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, map-based and cartoon questions, respectively. Answer accordingly.
- VII) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- VIII) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q-7- Which of the following factor has significantly contributed to the process of 'Globalisation'?

- a) Fear of war
- b) Advancement of technology
- c) Achievements of the United Nations
- d) Security threats

Q-8. Which of the following coalition governments implemented Mandal Commission report?

- a. National Front, 1989
- b. United Front, 1996
- c. National Democratic Alliance, 1997
- d. United Progressive Alliance, 2004

Q-9. With respect to conflict and democracy in Nepal, which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A. In December, 2002, the king abolished the Parliament and the Government, thus ending democracy in the country.
- B. In 2015, Nepal adopted a new constitution.
- C. The SPA led a violent struggle against the Monarchy

Options:

- a) Only A
- b) Only C
- c) Only A and B
- d) Only A and C

Q-10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option:

Assertion (A) : India pleaded with superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R) : These treaties are selectively applicable for the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of five nuclear powers.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q-11. A long phase of coalition politics began in India in-----.

- a) 1991 b) 2009 c) 1989 d) 1996

Q-12. During the period between 1953 and 1974, lots of influence on the politics of Jammu and Kashmir was exercised by the -----

- a) BJP b) CPI c) Congress d) Akali Dal

SECTION-B (12 MARKS)

Q-13. What makes South Korea a new center of regional power in Asia?

Q-14. Mention any two reasons as why the critics thought that elections based on adult franchise, will not be a success in India?

Q-15. How is oil continued to be the most important resource in the global strategy ? Explain with an example.

Q-16. List any two features of policy reformations under the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Q-17. What do you understand by Social Safety Nets?

Q-18. What are the two major elements of India's Foreign policy?

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

Q-19. Explain any four major developments in the Sino-Indian relationship after Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in 1988.

Q-20. Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity.

Q-21. Describe the series of events that led to the formation of Bangladesh.

OR

Why was India involved in the crisis in Sri Lanka, and how? [2+2]

Q-22. What were the causes behind the socio-economic-political unrest in the North-East region of India?

OR

What was 'Operation Blue Star'? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community?

Q-23. Explain how is global poverty a source of threat to the world.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

Q24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[1+1+1+1=4]

India's international negotiating position on environmental issues relies heavily on principles of historical responsibilities, as enshrined in the UNFCCC. This acknowledges that developed countries are responsible for most historical and current greenhouse emissions, and emphasize that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing nations. So India was wary of recent discussions within the UNFCCC about introducing bounding commitments on rapidly industrialising nations to reduce their greenhouse emissions. India feels this contravenes the very spirit of the UNFCCC.

24.1 UNFCCC is

- a) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- b) UN Foundation on Continental Climate Change.
- c) UN Framework Collective Change of Climate.
- d) UN Funding for Convention on Climate Change

24.2 India and China are exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol because

- a) Both are powerful developing nations who could bargain at Kyoto.
- b) China and India are the members of the UN Security Council.
- c) They declared their exclusion from the UNFCCC.
- d) Their greenhouse emission is not significant.

24.3 What is India's views on the SAARC nations stand on environmental issues?

- a) They should support India's global position.
- b) They should adopt a common programme on environmental issues.
- c) They should carry on minimum industrialisation
- d) They should demand advanced technology and fund from the North.

24.4 India understands that _____ is/are responsible for historical and current greenhouse gas emissions.

- a) The USA
- b) China
- c) Developed nations
- d) West European nations.

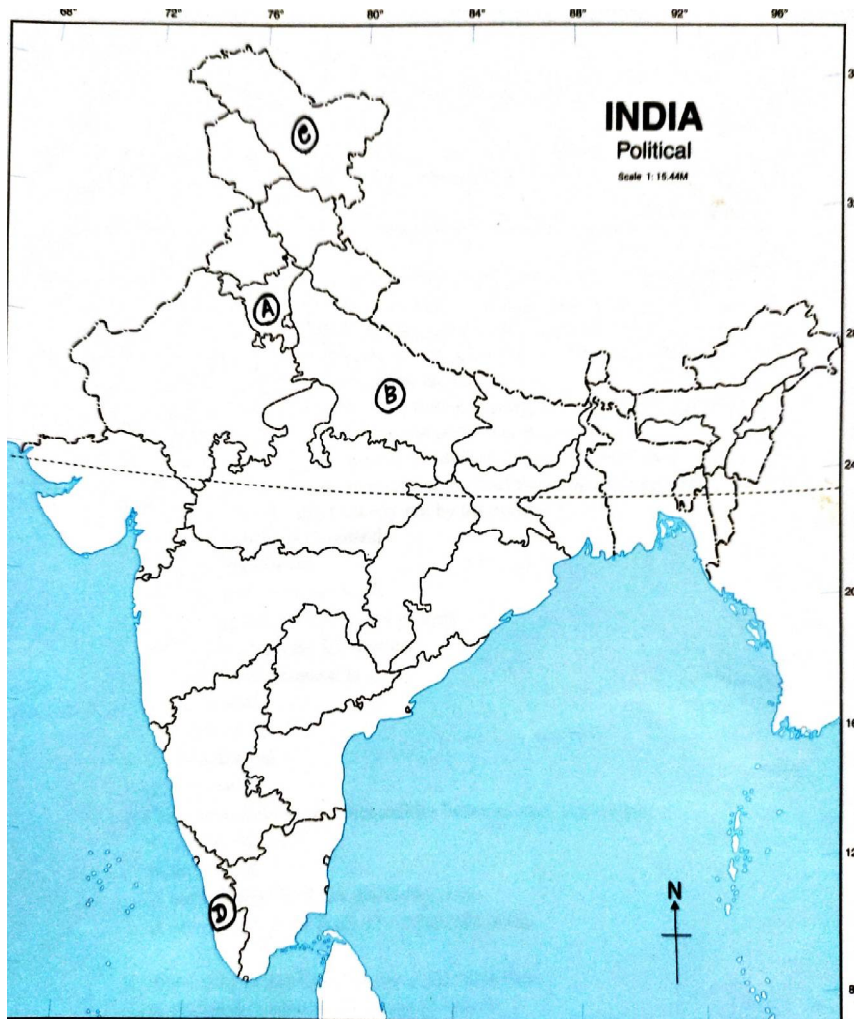
Q-25. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned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

- i. The Bahujan Samaj Party achieved its political breakthrough in this state in 1989 and in 1991.
- ii. The term 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' was related to an MLA of this state who changed his party thrice in a fortnight.
- iii. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee opposed to India's policy of autonomy to this state.
- iv. It was the first state to have a non-Congress government after independence.

TABLE

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

Sr Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the state



Q-26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow: [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]



- a) Which Party suffered a defeat in the January 1980 elections?
- b) Which party restored its position in this election?
- c) What lesson is learnt through the experience of 1977 – 79 rule in Indian democratic politics?

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

Q-27. Why are India's relations with Russia considered an important aspect of India's foreign policy ? Explain.

OR

Examine the impact of disintegration of the Soviet Union on the world and on former Soviet Republics.

Q-28. Justify India's demand for permanent membership in the Security Council. What are the challenges against India's claims? [3+3=6]

OR

'Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council'. Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

Q-29. What were the princely states? How did the British exercise its paramountcy over them? Why was the end of the paramountcy considered as a threat to the unity of the country? Name any four princely states at the time of independence.

[1+1+2+2]

OR

India was born in very difficult circumstances. In this situation independent India started on its journey to achieve several objectives. Explain it.

Q-30. Coalition government is a bane or boon for democracy in India'. Explain any three arguments in support of your answer. [3+3]

OR

Examine the circumstances that led to the political rise of the Other Backward Classes. What were its political fallouts? [3+3]