

# HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2024-25

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time – 3:00 Hrs.

Class – XII

M.M. : 80

Date – \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the student \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. All Questions are Compulsory.
- ii. Question numbers 1 -12 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Question numbers 13 - 18 are of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions must not exceed 50 words each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map- based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

### **SECTION – A (1\*12=12)**

- Q1. Which of these statements about the princely states is incorrect?
- a) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
  - b) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
  - c) First of all, the ruler of Junagarh announced that the state had decided on Independence.
  - d) Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.
- Q2. Which organ of United Nations has ceased to be operational?
- a) Trusteeship Council
  - b) Secretariat
  - c) International Court of Justice
  - d. Economic and Social Council
- Q3. The country that do not belong to SAARC is
- (a) Bangladesh
  - (b) Japan
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) India
- Q4. The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is:
- (a) The UN Committee on Disarmament
  - (b) International Atomic Energy Agency
  - (c) UN International Safeguard Committee.
  - (d) None of the above

### **Assertion Reason Questions:**

#### **Directions for Q.Nos. 5 and 6**

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given 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

- Q.5 Assertion: The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party.  
Reason: She had to deal with the 'Syndicate' a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- Q.6 Assertion(A) - The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly the agrarian sector including investments in dams and irrigation.  
Reason(R) - Agriculture sector was hit hardest by partition and needed urgent attention
- Q7. Different parties in spite of having different ideologies came together to form anti congress fronts to keep congress out of power. Who named this strategy.  
a) Ram Manohar Lohia      b) Gaya Lal      c) Morarji Desai      d) Syndicates
- Q8. Identify the country-----  
Where the Monarch worked to weed out militants and guerrillas from north-eastern India that operated in his country with a view to help India.  
a) Maldives      b) Nepal      c) Myanmar      d) Bhutan
- Q9. Informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative interaction among members of South East Asian Nations is also called-----.  
a) ASEAN Way      b) EU Way  
c) ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community      d) ASEAN Security Community
- Q10. Select the correct option for the leader and the country that helped to reach the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan:  
a) India- Nehru and Pakistan – Ayub Khan  
b) India- Shastri and Pakistan- Ayub Khan  
c) India- Indira Gandhi and Pakistan- Musharraf  
d) India- Indira Gandhi and Pakistan- Benazir Bhutto
- Q11. Identify the organization that brokered the Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan.  
a) IMF      b) World Bank      c) SAARC      d) United Nation
- Q12. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
a) Fall of Berlin wall  
b) Gorbachev elected as General secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.  
c) Disintegration of Soviet Union.  
d) Czechoslovakia split into two nations.

### **SECTION – B (6x2=12)**

- Q13. Analyse any two challenges faced by Election Commission of India before the first General Election.
- Q14. India was born in a very trying and challenging international context. Justify the same in two points.
- Q15. Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why?

- Q16. How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Explain with an example.
- Q17. What were the factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s?
- Q18. The government's approach in integration of princely states was guided by three considerations. State any two considerations.

**SECTION –C (5x4=20)**

- Q19. Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian countries.
- Q20. State the causes responsible for the rise of Congress system in India during first three general elections.
- Q21. ASEAN is rapidly growing into very important regional organisation. Justify the statement.

**OR**

“China followed its own path in introducing a market economy”. Justify this statement with four suitable arguments?

- Q22. What was the major thrust of the First Five Year Plan? In which ways did the Second Plan differ from the first one?
- Q23. Explain any two organs of UN highlighting its composition and functions.

**SECTION-D (3x4=12)**

- Q24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

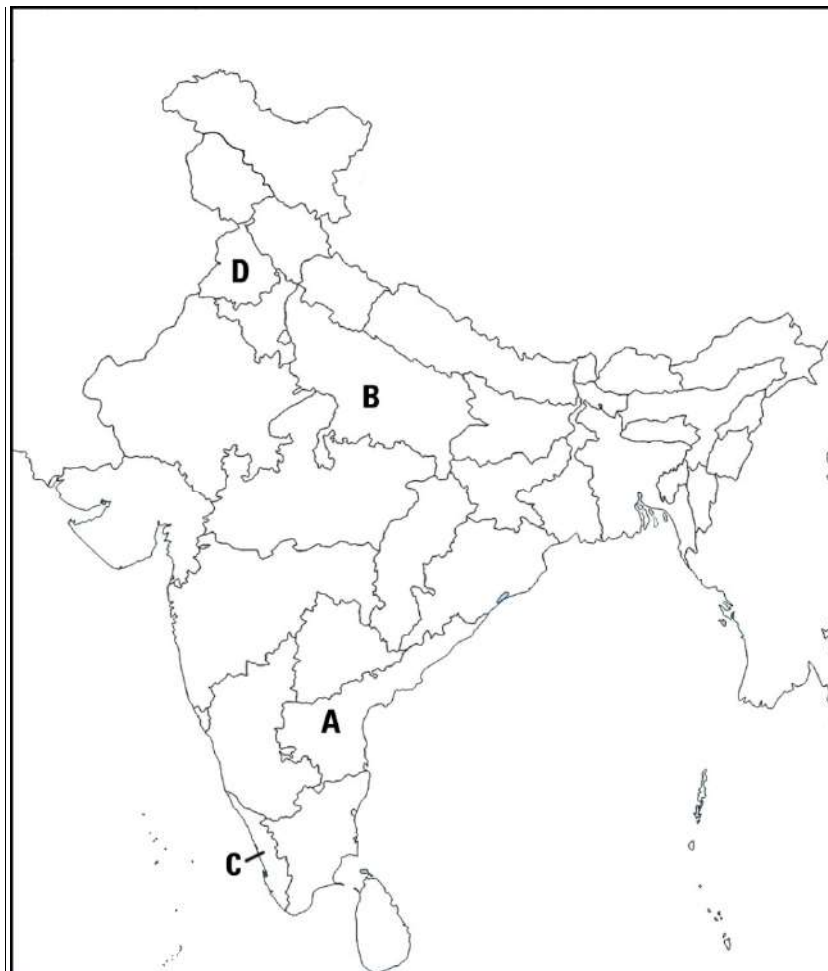
The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of CIS came as a surprise to the other republics, especially to the Central Asian ones. The exclusion of these republics was an issue that was quickly solved by making them founding members of the CIS. Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union. It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council. Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.

- i) CIS here stands for
- a) Commonwealth of Independent States
  - b) Commonwealth of Independent successor
  - c) Common Independent States
  - d) Commonwealth of Independent Sovereigns.
- ii) Which among the following states was accepted as a successor state of the Soviet Union?
- a) Ukraine
  - b) Latvia
  - c) Russia
  - d) Belaurus
- iii) Disintegration of USSR came as a surprise because
- a) It emerged as a great power after the Second World War.
  - b) It had vast energy resources.
  - c) In the arms race, Soviet Union managed to match the USA
  - d) All of the above

- iv) What kind of role was played by the successor of Soviet Union in the international politics?
- It accepted all international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.
  - It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council
  - It signed treaties with the US
  - Both a and b

Q25. In the given outline political 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 format that follows: 1+1+1+1=4

- This state was the first in India where a non-Congress government was formed in 1957. (Kerala)
- This Northern State was divided between India and Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947. (Punjab)
- The state related to the leader who signed the Tashkent Agreement.
- V.V Giri belonged to this state. (Andhra Pradesh)



Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
i)		
ii)		
iii)		
iv)		

Q26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. (1+1+2)



i) Identify the organization.

ii) How many stars are seen in the above picture? Which symbol these stars are indicating?

iii) Why does the cartoonist use the image of the ship Titanic to represent this organisation?

**SECTION-E (4x6=24)**

Q27. Critically examine the consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union.

**OR**

Several factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. Explain the four factors. Explain any two major irritants that have spoiled relationship between India and Pakistan.

Q28. How did the fourth general elections (1967) in India change the dynamics of Indian Politics?

**OR**

Assess any three challenges that the Congress Party had to face during the period from 1964 to 1971.

Q29. Analyze the implication of partition in India. How did the formation of linguistic states help in strengthening the foundation of democracy and the process of national integration in India.

**OR**

Discuss the strained relationship between India and China which led to Chinese invasion of 1962? How did China war dent India's image at home and abroad

Q30. Critically evaluate the role of the UNO in a Unipolar world. Is it still relevant? How?

**OR**

Which three complaints related to the UN Security Council were reflected in the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly in 1992? Describe any six criterias for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.

