



HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION - (2022-2023)

Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks: 80

Grade: XII

Time: 3 hrs

Name:

Section:

Roll No:

General Instructions:

- All Questions are Compulsory.
- Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
- Section C Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- Section D Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section E Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
- Section F Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION A

- 1 Which region of the Indian territory was captured by China between 1957-59? 1
a Arunachal Pradesh
b Sikkim
c Meghalaya
d Aksai-chin
- 2 The Muslim population in India accounted for _____ of the total population in 1951. 1
a 14%
b 12%
c 11%
d 10%
- 3 When Mikhail Gorbachev became General secretary of the communist party of Soviet Union? 1
a 1981
b 1985
c 1989
d 1990
- 4 _____ acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism as it ensures equal participation of all the states. 1
a Planning commission
b NITI Aayog
c Yojana Aayog
d .Ayushman Bharat Yojana

- 5 Who formed the Bangladesh National Party? 1
- Sheikh Mujib ur Rehman
 - Ziaur Rahman
 - Gen Ershad
 - Gen Zia- ul-Haq
- 6 What is the meaning of Perestroika? 1
- Rejecting
 - Recounting
 - Restructuring
 - Reopening
- 7 Arrange the following in the chronological order of occurrence 1
- Disintegration of U S S R
 - Berlin wall collapse
 - February Revolution
 - Gorbachev became the General Secretary of U S S R
- I,II,III and iv
 - II,I,III and iv
 - III, IV,II and I
 - IV,III,II and I
- 8 Assertion(A) : The ruler of Travancore decided to remain independent and Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcements the next day. Reason (R): With the end of British rule in India, paramountcy of the British crown over princely rulers also came to an end. 1
- Both (A)and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R)are true and (R)is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) IS true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but(R) is true
- 9 The states created in 1960 were? 1
- Maharashtra and Gujarat
 - Orissa and West Bengal
 - Rajasthan and Gujarat
 - Punjab and Haryana
- 10 Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is INCORRECT? 1
- It was a blueprint for India's economic future
 - It supported state-ownership of industry
 - It was made by some leading industrialists
 - It supported strongly the idea of planning
11. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is 1
- FALSE?
 - Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhallas.
 - Interests of Tamils were neglected.
 - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.
- There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.
- 12 How many states and UTs were formed by the State Reorganization Act? 1
- 14 states and 6 UTs
 - 28 states and 6 UTs
 - 14 states and 8 UTs
 - 28 states and 8 UTs

- 13 In which year India sent a peace-keeping force to Sri Lanka? 1
 a. 1990
 b. 1987
 c. 1999
 d. 1975
- 14 Which of these statements about the princely states is INCORRECT: 1
 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
 d Independence. Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire
- 15 Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy? 1
 a. Planning
 b. Cooperative Farming
 c. Liberalization
 d. Self sufficiency
- 16 One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was..... 1
 a. Working class interests
 b. protection of Princely States
 c. economy free from State control
 d. Autonomy of States within the Union

SECTION B

- 17 Read the passage and Answer the questions- (1+1+1+1=4)
 The value of ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
1. What is meant by subsidy?
 a) Failure of economy
 b) Direct and indirect payment to individual/ firm.
 c) Greater economic efficiency
 d) To hold back the economy.
2. How did the disintegration of collective farm lead to the loss of food security?
 a) Government had no control on the prices.
 b) The traditional farming is in regular practice.
 c) Country had violent secessionist movements.
 d) Citizens become more knowledgeable about the economic development.
3. This passage is associated to which country?
 a) USSR
 b) Russia
 c) South Asian countries
 d) Baltic countries.

4. Why did the government start importing food?
 - a) High economic inflation
 - b) Pressure from western countries
 - c) Economic instability
 - d) Because of capitalist policy
- 18 Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions- The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States are free to adopt any courses they liked. Sardar Patel during the crucial period, immediately after independence, played historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.
 - 1 Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
 - a) Muslim League
 - b) Indian National Congress
 - c) Members of constituent assembly
 - d) Members of Union Government
 - 2 Why did Muslim League oppose INC?
 - a) Because of unequal partition
 - b) Because of the decision taken by the government.
 - c) As the rights of people is suppressed
 - d) All of the above
 - 3 What do you mean by division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes
 - a) Monarchical feudatory
 - b) Role of princely states
 - c) Importance of princes in Union Government
 - d) Further division of India in smaller sizes
 - 4 Why were Princely states did not want to be part of India?
 - a) It changes the power of princes
 - b) They want autonomous country
 - c) They want to be more powerful
 - d) All of the above

SECTION C

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 19 | What was BOMBAY PLAN? | 2 |
| 20 | Explain the major difference of ideology between that of the Communist party and the Jana Sangh. | 2 |
| 21 | Suggest any two effective step which would limit war or violence between countries. | 2 |
| 22 | State two objectives of NITI Aayog. | 2 |

SECTION D

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 23 | What was the major thrust of the First Five Year Plan? In which ways did the Second Plan differ from the first one? | 4 |
| 24 | "For a long time, Congress Party had been a social and ideological coalition." Justify the statement. | 4 |
| 25 | "China followed its own path in introducing a market economy". Justify this | 4 |

statement with four suitable arguments?

26. What was the task of States Reorganization Commission? What was its most salient recommendations? 4
27. How far is it correct to describe ASEAN as a new Centre of power in the world? 4

SECTION E

28. 1+2+2



55

Look at the above clipping of Hindustan times. In the light of this answer the following questions:

What is the situation mentioned in the clipping?

Why did the situation went from bad to worse?

How did India solve this problem?

29. 5



Study the physical map of Europe and identify the following countries

1. Three countries that were the old members of European Union.
2. Two countries that were new members of European Union.

S.NO	NAME OF COUNTRY	OLD/NEW MEMBER

SECTION F

30. What were the key controversies regarding development in India?
OR
What are the three challenges that India faced after independence?
31. Mention the areas of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.
OR
Why did the Indian National Congress dominate the first three General Elections after independence?
32. Why was Gorbachev forced to initiate reforms and how did it lead to the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
OR
What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organization?
