

Half Yearly Exams
Class XII
Subject: Political Science (028)

Time: 3 Hours

MM:80

General Instructions:

- 1) The question paper is divided into **A, B, C, D, E, and F Sections**.
- 2) Section A, question number 1-22 are of **1 Mark** each.
- 3) Section B, question number 23-26 are **Case Based or Source Based** Questions having total 12 Marks.
- 4) Section C, question number 27-29 are of **2 Marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- 5) Section D, question number 30-32 are of **4 Marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words.
- 6) Section E, question number 33-34 are of **5 Marks** each including **Map work**. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- 7) Section F, question number 35-37 are of **6 Marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 180 words.

SECTION A (1 Mark Questions)	1*23=23
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Q1 Which leader of the U.S.S.R. started political and economic reforms in U.S.S.R.? [1]

Q2. Arrange the following in chronological order: [1]

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (a) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan | (b) Fall of the Berlin Wall |
| (c) Disintegration of the Soviet Union | (d) Russian Revolution. |

Q3. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the US.? [1]

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) ‘Operation desert storm’ | (b) Computer war |
| (c) ‘Operation enduring freedom’ | (d) Videogame war |

Q4. Which among the following statements about hegemony is incorrect? [1]

- (a) The word implies the leadership or predominance of one state.
- (b) It was used to denote the predominance of Athena in ancient Greece.
- (c) The country has a hegemonic position will possess unchallenged military power.
- (d) Hegemonic position is fixed. Once a hegemon. always a hegemon.

Q5. Match the following: [1]

1. Operation Infinite Reach	(a) War against Al-Qaeda and Taliban
2. Operation Enduring Freedom	(b) Coalition of the willing
3. Operation Desert Storm	(c) Missile attack in Sudan
4. Operation Iraqi Freedom	(d) First Gulf War

Q6. Who was the President of the U.S.A. during ‘First Gulf War’? [1]

Q7. In which year ASEAN was established?

Q8. The border conflict between China and India in 1962 was principally over the _____ and _____ regions. [1]

Q9. _____ plan influenced the establishment of the organization for European Economic Cooperation in 1948. [1]

Q10. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?[1]

- (a) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhallas.
- (b) Interests of Tamils were neglected.

- (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.
 (d) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.

Q11. When SAARC was established? [1]

Q12. Match the principles with the instances: [1]

(a) Mapping of boundaries of religious grounds	1. Pakistan and Bangladesh
(b) Mapping of boundaries on grounds of a different language	2. India and Pakistan
(c) Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones	3. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
(d) Demarcating within a country on administrative and political grounds	4. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

Q13. Give the names of two provinces which were also divided during the partition of India. [1]

Q14. When was the Socialist Party formed in India? [1]

Q15. One-party dominance is rooted in the absence of strong alternative political parties. [1]
 (True/False). [1]

Q16. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up and who was the first chief Election Commissioner of India? [1]

Q17. What is meant by Two Nation Theory? [1]

Q18. Who took the command over Pakistan after its first constitution was framed? [1]

Q19. Write any two founding member countries of ASEAN. [1]

In the following questions (Q20-Q22), a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: [1 Mark Each]

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q20 **Assertion:** Gorbachev did nothing to save the disintegration of Soviet system.

Reason: These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration.

Q21. **Assertion:** The British government took the view that all these 565 states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

Reason: This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.

Q22. **Assertion:** The Shock Therapy brought success which was not anticipated at all.

Reason: Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period.

SECTION- B (Source Based and Case Studies)	12 Marks
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Q23. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association. While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US the EU, and Japan, its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN States and to aid social and economic development in the region. The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area

(FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.

Questions [1 Mark Each]

- i. What is the objective of ASEAN Economic Community?
- ii. Why did ASEAN establish Free Trade Areas (FTAs)?
- iii. How ASEAN Economic Community would resolve economic disputes?

Q24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilised manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic state. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it.
—Jawaharlal Nehru

Questions [1 Mark Each]

- i. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru want to deal with the muslim minority in a civilised way?
- ii. Why this minority should be given the security and rights-on the same footing as 20 all others in a democratic system?
- iii. If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged?

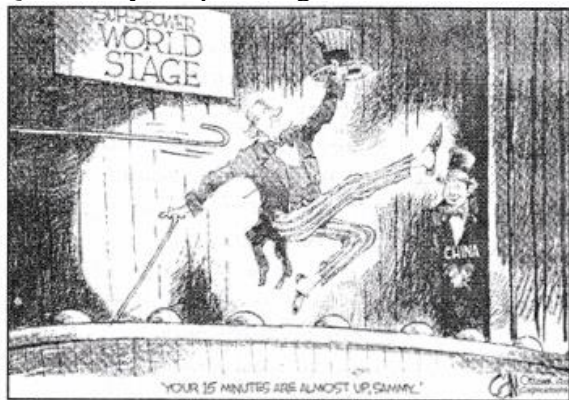
Q25. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions [1 Mark Each]

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. What does the term 'Tug of war' refer to?
- ii. Who has been shown on the branches of tree?

Q26. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions [1 Mark Each]

- i. How long do you think the US will stay on the superpower stage?
- ii. Except China, who can be shown as waiting in the wings?
- iii. What is being represented in the cartoon?

SECTION- C (2 Marks Questions)

2*3=06 Marks

Q27. “Democracy in South Asia has expanded the global imagination of democracy”. Do you agree? Justify. [2]

OR

“The European Union is a nation state more than a Economic Union”. Justify the statement. [2]

Q28. Explain any two challenges that India faced just after independence. [2]

Q29. Highlight any two features of ideology of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. [2]

SECTION- D (4 Marks Questions)

4*3=12 Marks

Q30. What was the significance of linguistic reorganization of Indian states to the nation building? [4]

OR

How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Take any one example to illustrate your point. [4]

Q31. Explain the political, economic and diplomatic influence of European Union as a supernational organisation. [4]

Q32. Examine the dominance of Congress in the first three General Elections. [4]

SECTION- E (Map Based and 5 Mark Question)

10 Marks

Q33. What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism? [5]

Q34. On a political outline map of South Asia, locate and label the following regarding SAARC Nations:

Questions

1. A landlocked country of SAARC nations with multi-party competition. [1]
2. Centrally located and shares borders with most SAARC Countries. [1]
3. Among the SAARC nations, earlier the island had Sultan as head, now it is a republic. [1]
4. A landlocked country of SAARC, where earlier was a monarchy but now it is a republic. [1]
5. A SAARC country, where military has prevailed over democracy. [1]

SECTION- F (6 Marks Questions)

6*3=18 Marks

Q35. Identify the contentious issues between China and India. How could these be resolved for greater cooperation? Give your suggestions. [6]

OR

Explain the causes of Soviet disintegration. [6]

Q36. Describe the various steps taken to hold the first general elections in India. How far these elections were successful? [6]

OR

What are different natures of hegemony? Explain. [6]

Q37. How is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Explain. [6]

OR

Explain different consequences of partition in India. [6]

Name _____

Roll Number _____

Q.34



Map of South Asia