HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

Question Paper 2022-23

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS

FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

QUESTION PAPER

PT-2/HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2022-23

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time – 3 hrs. **Class – XII** **M.M. : 80**

Date – 14.09.2022 (Wednesday)

Name of the student _____ **Section** _____

General Instructions -

- All Questions are Compulsory.
- Q. Nos. 1 to 16 is Objective Type Questions, carry 1 mark each.
- Q. Nos. 17 & 18 are two passage based questions carries 8 marks.
- Q. Nos. 19-22 are very short type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- Q. Nos. 23-27 are short type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Q. Nos. 28 is a picture based which carries 5 marks.
- Q. Nos. 29 is a map based question which carries 5 marks.
- Q. Nos. 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

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. _____acts as a think tank of the Union Government.

a) NITI Aayog b) Yojana Aayog

c) Election Commission of India d) Ministry of External Affairs

Q3. The country that does not belong to SAARC is -

(a) Bangladesh (b) Japan (c) Pakistan (d) India

Q4. Arab Spring began with----

a) Russian Revolution b) Tunisian Revolution

c) Egyptian Revolution d)Syrian Revolution

Q5. Different parties in spite of having different ideologies came together to form anti congress fronts to keep congress out of power. Name the strategy as given by Ram Manohar Lohia.

Q6. First Gulf War was known as _____.

a) Operation Infinite Reach b) Operation Enduring Freedom

c) Operation Desert Storm d) Operation Iraqi Freedom

Q7. 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

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Q8. Informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative interaction among members of South East Asian Nations is also called----------.

Q9. Who represented Congress (O) and Congress (R) after the split of the Congress party?

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 organisation that brokered the Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan.

Q12. Name the person with whom would you associate the following slogans?

a) Aya Ram and Gaya Ram _____

b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan _____

Q13 State any two objectives of Nehru's Foreign policy.

Q14 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.

Q15. Name the only Asian member of G-8.

Q16 Explain 'Operation Infinite Reach'.

Q17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under what was called the "Marshall Plan". The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO. Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the West European States. It became a forum where the Western European States began to cooperate on trade and economic issues. The Council of Europe, established in1949, was another step forward in political cooperation. The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries proceeded step by step leading to the formation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957.

17.1 What was the "Marshall Plan"?

a) Aid given by the US b) Health Aid given by the US

c) Military help given by the US d) Financial Aid given by the US

17.2 The US created a new collective security structure under which organisation?

a) SEATO b) CENTO c) NATO d) All of These

17.3 Under which plan the organisation for European Economic Cooperation was established?

a) Maastricht Plan b) Marshall Plan c) American Plan d) Any other Plan

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17.4 Which organisation became a forum where the western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues?

a) Organisation for European Political Cooperation

b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation

c) Organisation for European Military Cooperation

d) Any other Organisation

Q18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance didn't have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition Alliance didn't have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

18.1 Which Congress is being referred to as the 'New Congress'?

a) The Congress led by Indira Gandhi after the split in Congress in 1969.

b) The congress that lacked programs, issues and agendas.

c) It lacked a positive programme approach.

d) Both (a) and (b)

18.2 What were the steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty?

a) Nationalisation of Banks b) Abolition of Privy Purses.

c) Slogan of Garibi Hatao. d) Both (a) and (b)

18.3 How was the Grand Alliance different in its approach?

(a) It didn't have a coherent political programme.

(b) It had an issue to govern country.

(c) It had an agenda for development.

(d) It had a common programme i.e., 'Indira Hatao'.

18.4 How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as Grand Alliance'?

(a) Because all the major parties were included in this alliance.

(b) This alliance was formed against the New Congress.

(c) Because all the major parties were mainly the opposition parties.

(d) All of the above.

Q19. Analyse the issue 'Indira vs Syndicate'.

Q20. When and Why was the SAFTA agreement signed by SAARC members?

Q21. Explain any two points of conflict and agreements between India and Bangladesh.

Q22. The 1960s were labelled as the dangerous decade. Explain in two points.

Q23. Several factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. Explain the four factors.

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Q24. "China followed its own path in introducing a market economy". Justify this statement with four suitable arguments?

OR

Describe Indo-Israel relations in four points.

Q25. State the causes responsible for the rise of Congress system in India during first three general elections.

Q26. State positive and negative features of Soviet system.

Q27. ASEAN is rapidly growing into very important regional organisation. Justify the statement.

Q28. In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D), (E). 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+1= 5)

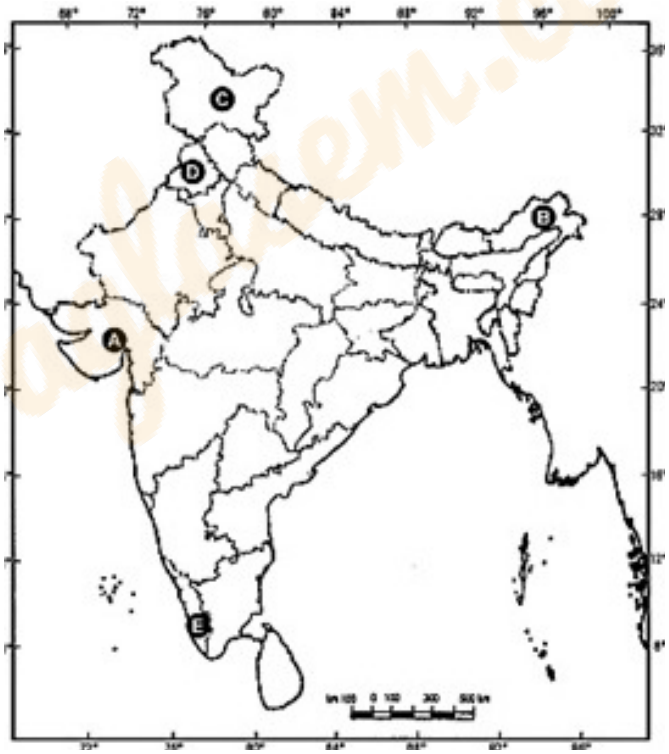
i. This state was the first in India where a non-Congress government was formed in 1957.

ii. This state is the birth place of Amul Dairy Co-operative.

iii. This Northern State was divided between India and Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947.

iv. This State was given a special status under Article 370.

v. This State was formed in 1987.



Sr Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
1) 2) 3) 4) 5)		

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Q29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. (1+1+2+1)



a) What does lion in the cartoon represent? What does it believe?

b) What does tiger in the cartoon represent? What is its demand?

c) Which country's problem is depicted here? Which dilemma of government is represented by this cartoon?

d) Name the external powers that helped to resolve issues

Q30. a) 'Democracy is becoming the first choice of people of South Asia'. Justify the statement.

b) How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Explain with an example.

OR

Critically examine the consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Q31. How did the fourth general elections (1967) in India change the dynamics of Indian Politics?

OR

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.

Q32. Assess any six outcomes of planning in India.

OR

In spite of strongly propagating for nuclear disarmament, India herself conducted a nuclear test in 1998. Analyze the possible reasons behind such a development. Also state any four important features of India's Nuclear policy.

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