

J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA
Half Yearly Examination 2023-24
Class : XII, Sub: Political Science (028)

Time : 3 hours

M. M: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections A, B, C, D and E with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Qus numbers 1 to 12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Qus numbers 13 to 18 are of 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Qus numbers 27 to 30 are of 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION – A (12x1=12)

1. What made the First Gulf War a 'video game war' according to some observers?
 - a. The use of virtual reality technology
 - b. The use of computer-generated graphics
 - c. The widespread television coverage of the war
 - d. The involvement of video game developers
2. What was the ostensible purpose of the US invasion of Iraq?
 - a. To prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction
 - b. To overthrow the Iraqi government
 - c. To control Iraqi oilfields
 - d. To establish democracy in Iraq
3. What is the objective of the ASEAN Economic Community?
 - a. To create a political union within ASEAN states
 - b. To create a common market and production base within ASEAN states
 - c. To create a military alliance within ASEAN states
 - d. To promote cultural exchange within ASEAN

4. Where ASEAN Summit-2023 was held where Prime Minister Modi attended the meeting ?

- a. Sydney, Australia
- b. Jakarta, Indonesia
- c. Cape Town, South Africa
- c. Brussels, Belgium

5. What was the result of the pro-democracy movement in Nepal in 1990?

- a. The Maoists took control of the government.
- b. The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution.
- c. The democratic government was overthrown by the military.
- d. The Maoists and monarchists formed an alliance.

6. Which militant organisation has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka demanding a separate country for the Tamils?

- a. Srilankan National Congress Party
- b. Communist Party of Sri Lanka
- c. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
- d. Liberation of Tamil Tigers Eelam

7. What was the role of the Indian government in the Bangladesh crisis?

- a. The Indian government supported the Pakistani army
- b. The Indian government supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for autonomy
- c. The Indian government supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for independence
- d. The Indian government remained neutral

8. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell."

Who made this statement?

- a. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b. Kofi Annan
- c. Ban Ki-moon
- d. Dag Hammarskjold

9. **Assertion(A):** 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(R): This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.

- a. Both the (A) and the (R) are correct, and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A).
- b. Both the (A) and the (R) are correct, but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A).
- c. The (A) is incorrect, but the (R) is correct.
- d. The (A) is correct, but the (R) is incorrect.

10. Which of the following is not a contributory factor for development?

- a. Abundance of national resources
- b. Character of people
- c. Frequent and free elections
- d. Level of technology

11. Which committee recommended the establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions in India?

- a. Rajamannar Committee
- b. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- c. Dhar Commission
- d. Sarkaria Commission

12. **What were the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?**

- a. Protect territorial integrity, promote rapid economic development, and establish a monarchy
- b. Establish communism, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development
- c. Preserve hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development
- d. Promote rapid economic development, establish democracy, and protect territorial integrity

SECTION- B (2x6= 12)

13. Highlight any two features of Indo-Bhutan relationship.

14. What is the inspiration for G-20, 2023 Logo?

15. What was Marshall Plan? How did it pave the way for the formation of OEEC ?

16. What is UNEP? Mention its any two main functions.

17. Give any two reason why veto power of permanent members of security council cannot be abolished.

18. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

SECTION- C (5x4=20)

19. BRICS is an international alliance. Explain its objective.

20. Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspirations of democracy.' Explain.

21. Analyse the factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization.

22. Describe briefly the composition and any four functions of the planning commission of India.

OR

Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.

23. Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity’.

SECTION-D (4+4+4=12)

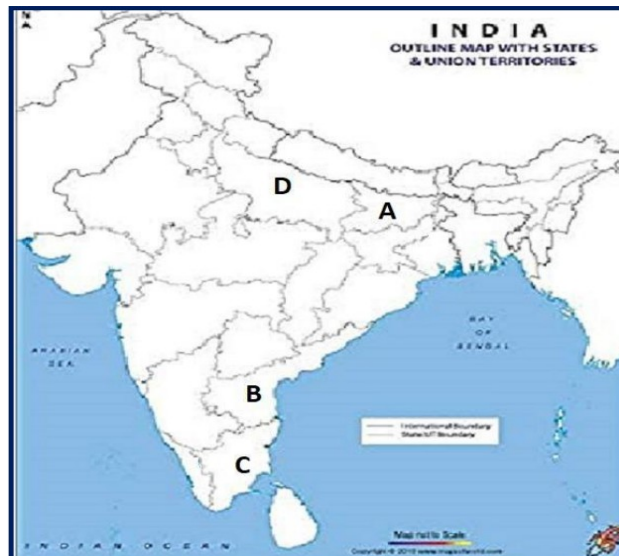
24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

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.

- 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?
- iv. Which countries have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN and why?

25. 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.

- i. The state which was created on the basis of language
- ii. The state which was under rule of Britishers in 1947 as British-Indian state
- iii. The state From where Jai Prakash Narayan started ‘Sampurna Kranti’
- iv. The state where former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated



26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow (1+1+2=4)



- i. Who is addressing the people in the Cartoon?
- ii. What does the people symbolize in it?
- iii. On which plan the Cartoon is highlighting?

SECTION-E (4x6=24)

27. Whom did the USA hold responsible for the "9/11" attacks? Analyse the role of USA in Global War and Terror after these attacks.

OR

'Although India has maintained good relations with all the post- communist countries, yet the strongest relations are still b/w India and Russia'. Explain the statement with suitable argument.

28. Trace the evolution of the United Nation since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies.

OR

What makes the UN an indispensable organization? What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context?

29. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence.

OR

What was State Reorganisation Commission? What were its recommendations?

30. Give any three suitable arguments in favour of “India being a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racism”

OR

Do you agree with the statement that ‘The Foreign Policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world’? Justify your answer with proper arguments.

