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Candidates must write the Set No.
on the title page of the OMR Sheet.

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE –I
PA-II EXAMINATION, 2021-22

- Check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages.
- Set number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the OMR SHEET by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 60 questions.

CLASS – XII

SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE [028]

Time: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks:40

General Instruction:

1. The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.
2. Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.
5. There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.
6. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.

Section: A

Section – A consists of 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

Q1. The Cold War led to several shooting wars. One of the following is an incorrect option. Identify it.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. The Korean crisis, 1950-53 | B. The Gulf War, 1990 |
| C. The Afghanistan crisis | D. The Vietnam crisis |

Q2. The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the super powers for their own purposes. They got the promise of----- and ----- specially against their regional rivals.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| i. Economic aid | ii. Military protection | iii. stronger trade |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|

Identify the correct option.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| A. i& iii | B. i& ii | C. ii & iii | D. i, ii & iii |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------------|

Q3. NITI Aayog has been constituted to actualize the important goal of ----- and enable good governance in India.

- A. Democracy
- B. Pluralism
- C. Cooperative federalism
- D. Global interdependence

Q4. Which among the following statements about Soviet Economy is not true?

- A. Food imports increased every year.
- B. The USSR could enrich itself by protecting and developing its satellite states in the Western Europe.
- C. Productivity and technology fell considerably behind the West.
- D. Economic stagnation led to severe consumer shortages.

Q5. NITI Aayog provides relevant technical advice to the

- A. Centre.
- B. States.
- C. Union Territories.
- D. All the above

Q6. Identify the correct pair of nations considered as the founding members of the NAM.

- A. India, Indonesia and Srilanka
- B. India, Yugoslavia, Cuba
- C. India, Ghana, Czechoslovakia
- D. India, Egypt, Indonesia

Q7. In 1972, India and Pakistan signed the ----- Agreement.

- A. Tashkent
- B. Shimla
- C. New Delhi
- D. Lahore

Q8. Hyderabad was acceded to India after

- A. armed intervention
- B. a plebiscite
- C. a resolution of the Union Cabinet
- D. negotiation between Patel and Nizam

Q9. Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is correct?

- A. The movement remained neutral.
- B. NAM nations followed a policy of isolation
- C. In 1960s, NAM began working more as an economic pressure group.
- D. Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies.

Q10. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:

- i) Establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency
- ii) Expansion in the Security Council
- iii) League of Nations
- iv) World Bank

- A. iii, iv, i, ii
- B. iv, iii, ii, i
- C. iii, ii, iv, i
- D. i, ii, iii, iv

Q11. The “ATOMS FOR PEACE” proposal was given by:

- A. Kofi A. Annan.
- B. Dwight Eisenhower.
- C. George Bush
- D. Ban ki Moon

Q12. Which of the following options is incorrect with respect to India’s global stand on nuclear programmes?

- A. The non-proliferation treaties are selectively applicable.
- B. These have legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear powers.

C. India has opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995.

D. India conducted a series of nuclear tests in 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes,

Q13. As a part of the Arab Spring, Hosni Mubarak, who had been in power in ----- since 1970, fell because of massive democratic protests.

- A. Tunisia B. Libya C. Egypt D. Syria

Q14. Which of the following may be considered as the outcome of the collapse of the Berlin wall?

- A. Beginning of end of the communist bloc.
B. Highest point of the cold war.
C. Intensification of rivalry between the power blocs
D. Many shooting wars occurred after this.

Q15. Art 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some directives that aim at promotion of international peace and security. Find out from among the following the correct group of directives:

- i) Maintain honourable relationships between the nations.
ii) Foster respect for international law.
iii) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
iv) To improve bilateral relationships.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- A. i, ii and iv only. B. ii, iii and iv only.
C. i, ii and iii only. D. ii, iii and iv only.

Q16. China claimed two areas within the Indian territory: Aksai-Chin in Ladakh and NEFA. Which Indian state was then called NEFA?

- A. Assam B. Meghalaya C. Jammu and Kashmir D. Arunachal Pradesh

Q17. Which of the following is incorrect about Manipur with respect to its merger with the Indian union?

- A. It signed the Instrument of Accession even before independence.
B. It was assured to maintain its internal autonomy.
C. The king signed the Standstill Agreement in 1949.
D. It was the first state to hold elections based on universal adult franchise.

Q18. "Both the USA and the USSR are extraordinarily suspicious of each other, as well as of other nations. This makes our path difficult.....". This was stated by:

- A. Indira Gandhi B. Jawahar Lal Nehru
C. B.R. Ambedkar D. V. Krishna Menon

Q 19. Non-alignment did not mean neutrality. The Non-aligned nations, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons. They also worked to prevent war between the others. Such as:

A. Congo crisis B. Vietnam war C. Afghanistan crisis D. Korean war

Q20. In view of the growing demands for the restructuring of the UN, on 1st January, 1997, the UN Secretary General- KOFI A. ANNAN initiated an inquiry into:

- A. the possibility of expansion of veto power.
- B. the formation of the UN Peace Keeping Force.
- C. how the UN should be reformed.
- D. the steps to be taken against human rights violation.

Q21. Choose the odd one out of the following statements.

- A. Maharashtra: 1961 B. Gujarat: 1960
- C. Punjab: 1966 D. Meghalaya: 1972

Q22. What was/were the political impact of the Indo-China conflict?

- i. Some top army commanders and the country's defence minister, V. Krishna Menon, resigned.
- ii. Nehru's own stature suffered as he was criticised for his naïve assessment of the Chinese intentions and lack of military preparedness.
- iii. For the first time, a no-confidence motion against his government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha.
- iv. Despite the military reverses, Congress won some of the key by-elections to the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- A. i, ii and iii only. B. iii only. C. i and iii only. D. iv only.

Q23. The Russian Revolution was perhaps the biggest attempt in human history to:

- A. establish collective farming.
- B. change the government through a revolution.
- C. establish the government control over people.
- D. abolish the institution of private property.

Q24. Which one of the following statements is false?

- A. Under the States Reorganisation Act, 14 states and 6 Union Territories were created in 1956.
- B. The government accepted the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission to form states on the basis of administrative divisions.
- C. The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite in the state.
- D. The principle of linguistic states was accepted at the Nagpur session of Congress.

Section B

Section –B consists of 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

Q25. Failure to resolve the missile crisis in 1961, would have led to:

- A. War between the US and the USSR. B. The US invasion of Cuba.

- C. A devastating nuclear warfare. D. All of the above.

Q26. A pair of the following features do not support that “Russia become the successor of USSR”. Identify those.

- i. Russia led the formation of CIS
- ii. It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN
- iii. It was the largest republic
- iv. Boris Yeltsin was more charismatic than Gorbachev

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- A. i and iii only. B. ii and iii only. C. I and iv only. D. ii and iv only

Q27. Why did the government delay in drawing the boundary of the states immediately after independence?

- i. The fate of the Princely states was not decided.
- ii. Communal riots had spread the country.
- iii. Tribal militia of Pakistan invaded Kashmir.
- iv. The government feared disintegration and disruption.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- A. ii and iv only. B. iii and iv only. C. i and iv only. D. i and iii only.

Q28. The US launched “OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM” in response to:

- A. the Gulf War B. bombing of the US embassy in Afghanistan.
- C. the 9\11 incident. D. the Soviet occupation of Hungary

Q29. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following argument is not correct?

- A. It was under his leadership that the Indian forces compelled Hyderabad to merge with India.
- B. He wanted the full integration of Kashmir with India through diplomatic negotiations.
- C. Under his guidance, the princely states signed a document called “Instrument of Accession” and became a part of the Union of India.
- D. Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel was the Deputy PM and the Home Minister during this crucial period

Q30. The Indian Government signed the treaty with the Soviet Union in 1971. Why was it criticised?

- A. It resulted in the militarisation of South Asia.
- B. It widened India’s relationship with the USA.
- C. It was inconsistent with India’s policy of non-alignment.
- D. It was ideologically inconsistent.

Q31. Consider these statements about NITI Aayog. Find the Wrong statement.

- A. NITI Aayog was created to replace the Planning Commission.

- B. NITI Aayog promotes the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.
- C. The Prime Minister of India is the Ex Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- D. NITI Aayog, was formed through a bill passed in the Union Parliament.

Q32. One of the following is not a feature of Shock Therapy. Identify it.

- A. Privatisation of state assets, corporate ownership of industry & companies, and private ownership of property were to be introduced.
- B. Collective farming was to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture.
- C. Economy was given an external orientation: a complete switch to free trade, foreign direct investment, deregulation, etc were considered to be the main engines of change.
- D. Break-up of the existing trade alliances between the East and the West. These nations are now directly linked to the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS].

Q33. The term 'glasnost and perestroika' are associated with:

- A. the World Bank induced economic reforms in Russia
- B. economic and political reforms introduced by Gorbachev
- C. Bolshevik Revolution
- D. Shock Therapy

Q34. Assertion: Isolationism sums up the foreign policy of the US from the American war of Independence in 1787 up to the beginning of the W.W.I.

Reason: Though the W.W.I began in 1914, the US intervened at a later stage.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- D. The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

Q35. What was the ostensible purpose of the US invasion of Iraq in 2003?

- A. To control the Iraqi oilfields.
- B. To remove Saddam Hussain and install a regime friendly to the US.
- C. To establish its superior military power.
- D. To prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction [WMD]

Q36. The Arab Spring was started by people but soon turned into a political movement because people considered the existing problems as an outcome of :

- A. Islamic orthodoxy.
- B. Outside interference, especially by the super powers.
- C. autocratic dictatorship.
- D. Arab-Israel conflict

Q37. The NITI Ayog works on -----approach.

- A. Top-down
- B. Bottom-up
- C. Decentralized
- D. Planned

Q38. A former Finance Minister made the following observation on the necessity of creating NITI Aayog. One of the following contradicts the rest. Identify it.

- A. The Planning Commission was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer.
- B. India is a diversified country and its states are in various phases of economic development along with their own strengths and weaknesses.
- C. In this context, a 'one size fits all' approach to economic planning is obsolete. It cannot make India competitive in today's global economy."
- D. State control of the economy proved to be detrimental to the faster pace of development.

Q39. Given the contemporary realities of the world, how can the UN play a more important role?

- A. By being more assertive about human rights violations and calling for change.
- B. By allowing the emerging regional powers like India to play a major role.
- C. By indulging US-Russia to interfere to resolve disputes.
- D. By bringing in organisational reforms and in its jurisdiction.

Q40. Assertion: Since 1970s, the NAM has become an economic pressure group.

Reason: Economic development became the major issue among the developing nations.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- D. The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

Q41. Assertion: International Organisations play a very important role in maintaining peace. Reason: Countries have conflicts and differences with each other.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- D. The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

Q42. Assertion: The permanent members can vote in a negative manner. It is known as Veto power.

Reason: The non-permanent members represent the developing world.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

- B. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- D. The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

Q43. Assertion: The Soviet Union was economically stagnant and in an administrative as well.

Reason: Defeat of the ruling party in regular intervals brought political instability to the Soviet system.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- D. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

Q44. Choose the number of incorrect argument/arguments as far as the opposition to India's claim for a permanent seat in the Security Council is concerned.

- i. Some countries are concerned about India's minimal nuclear weapons capability.
 - ii. Difficulties with Pakistan and China will make India ineffective as a permanent member.
 - iii. If India's demand is accepted, there are other eligible countries also: Brazil, Japan, Germany and South Africa.
 - iv. Africa and South America do not have any permanent representation in the UNSC. So, they should be given priority.
- A. i is incorrect. B. ii and iii are incorrect.
C. ii, iii and iv are incorrect. D. All are incorrect.

Q45. Assertion: The NITI Aayog, like its predecessor, prepares 5 year plans.

Reason: The Prime Minister of India is the Ex- Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- D. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

Q 46. Why do we need international organisation's help? In this context, which pair of quotes give the answer?

- A. "Jaw-jaw is better than war-war".
- B. "Is not it better to have one place, where nation can assemble, sometimes bore each other with their words rather than bore holes into each other on the battle field?"

C. "The UN was not created to take the humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell."

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

A. a,b,c

B. a & d

C. a & c

D. b & c

Q47. The nationalist leaders had a consensus on two goals. One of those was:

A. The Formation of linguistic states.

B. Partition of the country.

C. Democratic government.

D. Freedom to the princely states to decide their future.

Q48. There were some parties and groups during the Nehruvian era, that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US. Because:

A. That bloc claimed to be pro-democratic.

B. The US led bloc was militarily very powerful.

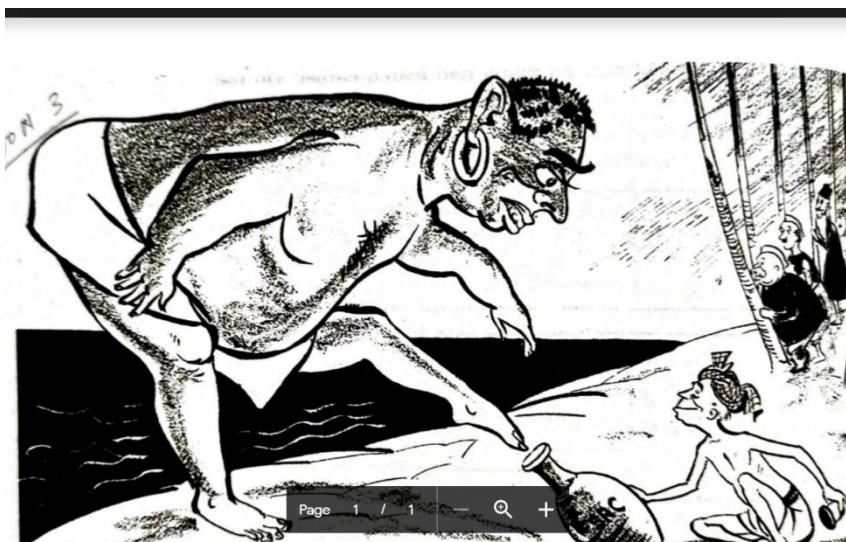
C. The US played an instrumental role in India gaining independence in 1947.

D. The US-led group includes almost all nations of the world.

Section: C

Section-C consists of 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions from this section. The first attempted 10 questions would be evaluated.

Q49. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



What does the 'genie of linguism' mean with reference to this cartoon?

A. Demand for linguistic states.

- B. Formation of the linguistic states.
- C. Recommendation for the linguistic states.
- D. Rejection of the demand for linguistic states.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

When did the Parliament pass the States Reorganisation Act?

- A. 1956
- B. 1954
- C. 1958
- D. 1953

**Q50. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:
What does this logo symbolise?**



- a) Demand for the UN reforms in its 60th year of inception.
- b) A demand by 60 nations for removal of veto power in the Security Council.
- c) A group of 60 most rich nations in the world.
- d) A group of 60 developing nations in the UN are demanding complete reforms in the UN.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

The United Nations was set up in the year:

- A. 1943
- B. 1944
- C. 1945
- D. 1950

Q51. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question that follows:



The message that this picture gives is _____.

- a) The condition of poor people in the African nations.

- b) Food insecurity in the developing nations.
- c) Outcome of the environmental crisis.
- d) Empty promises by the international community to help people effected by famine.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable. Choose the Incorrect reason for the same.

- A. The UN is Physically located within US territory.
- B. The US has many nationals in the UN Bureaucracy.
- C. The US is the largest contributor to the UN.
- D. The US was the least powerful country when the UN came into being.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the states should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel was the Deputy PM and the Home Minister during this crucial period, immediately following independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union. It was a very complicated task.....for instance, there were 26 small states in today's Odisha and 14 in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat.

Q52. Princely states covered -----of the land area of the British India and one out of every -----Indians lived in the princely states.

- A. 1\4th----4
- B. 1\3th----3
- C. 1\4th----3
- D. 1\3th----4

Q53. Which of the following is not correct?

- A. Princely states accepted the British suzerainty.
- B. Rulers had some form of control over their internal affairs.
- C. The British lost paramountcy over them even before independence.
- D. After India gained independence, they were free to remain independent.

Q54. Few of the princely states decided to remain independent. Identify the correct pair.

- i. Manipur
- ii. Bhopal
- iii. Hyderabad
- iv. Travancore

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- A. i, ii
- B. ii, iii, iv
- C. iii, iv
- D. All are incorrect.

Q55. Who was the Head of the Interim government?

- A. Dr B.R.Ambedkar
- B. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- C. Sardar Pate.
- D. J.L.Nehru

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Nehru's era was marked by the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Afro-Asian unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, even before it itself achieved independence. India convened another international conference in 1949 to support Indonesia's freedom struggle. India very strongly campaigned for decolonisation and against apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung, marked the peak of India's engagement with the newly independent Afro-Asian nations.

Q56. In which international conference, the idea of the NAM was conceptualised?

- A. Belgrade. B. New Delhi. C. Bangkok. D. Bandung.

Q57. Apartheid was based on----- difference.

- A. Religious. B. Racial. C. Ethnic D. Cultural\Linguistic

Q58. India made efforts in the realisation of the independence of Indonesia from

- A. The Dutch. B. The French. C. The British. D. The Portuguese.

Q59. Find out the incorrect one:

- A. Many of the Afro-Asian nation became free around 1950s.
B. After their independence, all of them joined either the US or the Soviet bloc.
C. Many of them are continuing to be underdeveloped.
D. Many of them decided to join the NAM.

Q60. Indian and other Afro-Asian nations share the common historical bondage of:

- A. Long years of colonisation.
B. Racial exploitation by the colonisers.
C. Negligence in the international platforms, such as, the UN.
D. Members of the NAM