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Candidates must write the Set No. on the title page of the answer book.

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains 6 printed pages.
- Set number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS- XII
SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, map-based and cartoon questions, respectively. Answer accordingly.
- vi. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**SECTION – A
(12 Marks)**

1.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:</p> <p>I. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. II. A coup took place in the former USSR was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. III. Mikhail Gorbachev had become General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. IV. End of civil war in Tajikistan.</p> <p><u>CODES:</u></p> <p>a. IV-II-III-I b. I-III-II-IV c. IV-I-III-II d. II-III-IV-I</p>	1
2.	<p>The Russian Revolution, after which the USSR came into being, was inspired by the ideals of socialism. One of the following was not its feature:</p> <p>a. Abolition of private property and establishment of an egalitarian society. b. The Soviet system gave primacy to the state and institution of party. c. The economy was planned and controlled by the state. d. The State to perform minimum functions</p>	1

3.	<p>Choose the INCORRECT statement(s):</p> <p>I. Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by peaceful protests.</p> <p>II. The idea of global security emerged in response to global nature of threats such as global warming and international terrorism.</p> <p>III. The Non-Proliferation treaty of 1968 was an arms control treaty to regulate the acquisition of biological weapon.</p> <p>a. I only b. I and II only c. I and III only d. III only</p>	1										
4.	<p>Name the founder president of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.</p> <p>a. C. Rajagopalachari b. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee</p> <p>c. A.K.Gopalan d. Ram Manohar LOhia</p> <p><u>Assertion Reason Questions: Directions for Q.Nos. 5 and 6-</u></p> <p>In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false</p> <p>(d) A is false, but R is true</p>	1										
5.	<p>Assertion: Immediately after independence, India adopted the planned economy model of development.</p> <p>Reason: The Left parties demanded state intervention through Planning Commission for the benefit of the poor and disadvantaged.</p>	1										
6.	<p>Assertion: One of the four components of India’s security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country.</p> <p>Reason: Several militant groups from the states like Punjab and Mizoram have sought to break away from India.</p>	1										
7.	<p>After the 3rd Five Year Plan, the government decided to take ‘Plan Holiday’ due to</p> <p>a. political instability. b. wars with China and Pakistan.</p> <p>c. acute economic crisis. d. Failure of the public sector</p>	1										
8.	<p>Match the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="178 1429 1043 1648"> <thead> <tr> <th>COLUMN A</th> <th>COLUMN B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Total Revolution</td> <td>A. Indira Gandhi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Garibi Hatao</td> <td>B. Jayaprakash Narayan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Students’ Protest</td> <td>C. Bihar Movement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Railway strike</td> <td>D. George Fernandes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 1-B; 2-A; 3-C; 4-D b. 1-C; 2-B; 3-A; 4-D</p> <p>c. 1-A; 2-C; 3-D; 4-B d. 1-D; 2-A; 3-C; 4-B</p>	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	1. Total Revolution	A. Indira Gandhi	2. Garibi Hatao	B. Jayaprakash Narayan	3. Students’ Protest	C. Bihar Movement	4. Railway strike	D. George Fernandes	1
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9.	<p>An Indian editor called it “the biggest gamble in history.” What did ‘it’ refer to?</p> <p>a. Making of the constitution. b. Indira Gandhi succeeding Shastri as PM.</p> <p>c. The First General Election. d. Formation of the Interim government.</p>	1										
10.	<p>“He” took over the post of Secretary-General of the UN on 1st January, 2017. In this statement, “He” is referred to:</p> <p>a. Ban Ki-moon b. Antonio Guterres c. Kofi Annan d. U Thant</p>	1										

11.	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) came into being to implement US President_____’s proposal of “Atoms for Peace”. a. Richard Nixon b. Jimmy Carter c. George Bush d. Dwight Eisenhower	1
12.	Name the judge of the Allahabad High Court who declared Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s election in 1971 as invalid. a. A.N.Ray b. Jagmohan Lal Sinha c. H.R.Khanna d. M.H.Beg	1
	SECTION-B (12MARKS)	
13.	“In the early years after independence, there was a lot of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and those in the Opposition.” Give two examples in support of the sentence.	2
14.	What was the major thrust of the first Five Year Plan? In which ways was it different from the Second Plan?	2
15.	Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in the Soviet disintegration. Do you agree? Justify in 2 points.	2
16.	Evaluate balance of power as a significant component of traditional security policy.	2
17.	What was the role and efforts of the USA in the post-W.W.II European recovery?	2
18.	Many contemporary political observers described the results of the 1967 general election as ‘political earthquake’. Give any two points in support of this observation.	2
	SECTION-C (20MARKS)	
19.	Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. OR The South Asian nations recognize the importance of cooperation and friendly relationship among themselves. How did the SAFTA help realise this? What challenges have been faced by SAFTA while realizing this goal?	4 (2+2)
20.	How did the ‘Afro-Asian Unity’ become a major principle of India’s foreign policy? Explain.	4
21.	“Most of the former Soviet Republic are prone to conflict, civil wars and insurgencies”. Examine the statement by citing four examples in support of your answer.	4
22.	Cooperative security may be a far more effective strategy to ensure global peace. How? Explain.	4
23.	What is the ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY? What are its objectives?	4
	SECTION-D (12MARKS)	
24.	Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow: Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with Bangladesh remaining a democracy in the post-Cold War period. Pakistan began the post- Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively. But it suffered a military coup in 1999. It has been run by a civilian government again since 2008. Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. In 2008, the monarchy was abolished and Nepal emerged as a democratic republic. From the experience of Bangladesh and Nepal, we can say that democracy is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia. 24.1 Who among the following was not a democratically elected leader in Pakistan? a. General Zia Ul-Haq. b. Benazir Bhutto. c. Nawaz Sharif. d. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	1+1 +1+ 1 =4

	<p>24.2 Why did the USA and other Western nations encourage military authoritarianism in Pakistan?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To get Pakistan's support against China Due to their fear of the threat of 'global terrorism'. Pakistan was a member of NATO To use Pakistan as an effective control against India's proximity to the Soviet Union. <p>24.3 What did the people of East Pakistan resent against the West Pakistan?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> More areas given to the West Pakistan at the time of independence. Continuous military intervention by the West Pakistan in the East. Imposition of the Urdu language on the East Pakistan The West Pakistan installed a military regime in the East Pakistan <p>24.4 The Seven Party Alliance [SPA] in Nepal supported</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the Chinese intervention during the constitutional crisis in the country. Suspension of the Parliament by the king. Armed insurrection by the Maoists. Pro-democratic movement. 	
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<p>25.</p>	<p>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 the correct names in your answers book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The famous politician Kamaraj belonged to this state After 1967 election, the breakaway congress legislator played an important role in installing non-Congress government in this state The vice-president and acting President, V.V. Giri originally belonged to this state The joint legislative parties were named as Popular United Front in this state <table border="1" data-bbox="284 1193 1316 1599"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="284 1193 632 1328">Sr. Number of the information used</th> <th data-bbox="632 1193 1015 1328">Alphabet Concerned</th> <th data-bbox="1015 1193 1316 1328">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1328 632 1391">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="632 1328 1015 1391"></td> <td data-bbox="1015 1328 1316 1391"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1391 632 1453">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="632 1391 1015 1453"></td> <td data-bbox="1015 1391 1316 1453"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1453 632 1516">(iii)</td> <td data-bbox="632 1453 1015 1516"></td> <td data-bbox="1015 1453 1316 1516"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1516 632 1599">(iv)</td> <td data-bbox="632 1516 1015 1599"></td> <td data-bbox="1015 1516 1316 1599"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			<p>1+1 +1 +1= 4</p>
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(i)																	
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26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

1+1
+2=
4



- A. Which incident has been depicted through the cartoon?
- B. Identify the two men in the cartoon:
 - i. The man in the boxer and with the garland.
 - ii. The man on his knees.
- C. What were the effects (any two) of this incident on the Congress Party?

SECTION-E (24MARKS)		
27.	<p>27.1 Explain any four challenges faced by India at the time of independence. [4 X1.5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>27.2 What were the reasons and effects of accepting the demands for separate states on linguistic claims? [3+3]</p>	6
28.	<p>28.1 What has been India's role and demand with regard to reforms of structures and processes in the United Nations?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>28.2 In the midst of major global changes, the UN was expected to serve as a balance against the US dominance. But, it looks difficult. Why?</p>	6
29.	<p>29.1 Explain the findings of Shah Commission constituted after the end of emergency of 1975.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>29.2 Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.</p>	6
30.	<p>30.1 India's involvement with the ASEAN crucially determine the rise of her (India's) economy and growing external influence in the region. In this context discuss the dynamism of India's foreign policy vis-à-vis the ASEAN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>30.2 How was the European Union formed and, when? What were the limitations this supranational organisation has faced over the years since its inception?</p>	6