



ROLL NO.

ST. VIVEKANAND MILLENNIUM SCHOOL

HMT Township, Pinjore

Subject: Political Science

Half Yearly , September- 2025

CODE: XII/028/Set-3EL

MM : 80

Time allowed : 80Min.

General Instructions :

- The question paper consists of five section (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Section A-Questions 1 to 12 are of multiple choice of one mark each.
- Section B-Questions 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
- Section C-Questions 19 -23 are of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
- Section D-Question number 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map based 4 marks each. Answer accordingly.
- Section E - Questions 27 -30 are of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each.

There is an internal choice in 6 marks question.

Section -A

- 1 Which of the following countries adopted the policy of glasnost and perestroika? 1
a) USA b) Soviet Union c) China d) India
2. ASEAN was established in which year? 1
a) 1965 b) 1967 c) 1970 d) 1975
3. Which country was divided into two parts in 1971? 1
a) Sri Lanka b) Nepal c) Pakistan d) Afghanistan
4. Which UN body is responsible for maintaining international peace and security? 1
a) General Assembly b) Security Council
c) ECOSOC d) Trusteeship Council
5. Assertion (A): India adopted the principle of *non-alignment* in its foreign policy. 1
Reason (R): India wanted to stay away from the Cold War power blocs.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and 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, R is false.
(d) A is false, R is true.
6. Assertion (A): The First General Elections in India were held in 1952. 1
Reason (R): India had adopted a parliamentary system of democracy.
(a) Both A and R are true, and 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, R is false.
(d) A is false, R is true.
7. Which Commission recommended the reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis? 1
a) Mandal Commission b) Sarkaria Commission
c) Fazl Ali Commission d) None of these
8. The Green Revolution was mainly related to— 1
a) Education b) Industrial growth c) Agriculture d) Transport
9. Panchsheel Agreement was signed between— 1
a) India and USA b) India and Pakistan
c) India and China d) India and USSR
10. Which party dominated Indian politics after Independence? 1
a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh b) Congress Party
c) Communist Party d) Swatantra Party
11. SAARC's headquarter is located at— 1
a) New Delhi b) Kathmandu c) Dhaka d) Colombo
12. Which of the following is a founding member of NAM? 1
a) India b) USA c) UK d) USSR
- Section - B
13. Mention any two causes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 2
14. State two objectives of ASEAN. 2

15. Why were the states reorganized and which organization did this work? 1+1
16. Give two major objectives of India's foreign policy. 2
17. Why was the Green Revolution considered significant? 2
18. Mention any two challenges of Nation-Building at the time of Independence. 2

Section - C

19. Describe the role of UN in maintaining international peace. 4

OR

Analyse any four features of WHO.

20. Explain any four reasons why India emerged as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement 4
21. Explain the main features of the Era of One-Party Dominance in Indian politics. 4
22. Discuss the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in shaping India's foreign policy. 4
23. What were the main challenges faced by India immediately after Independence? 4

Section-D

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow 4
- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged as an alternative in a world divided between two superpowers during the Cold War. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Tito, and Nasser promoted the idea that newly independent countries should not join either bloc but should pursue an independent path in world politics. NAM became a forum for developing countries to collectively voice their concerns on issues like colonialism, disarmament, and economic inequality.

Questions:

i) Which two blocs were dominant during the Cold War?

- a) NAM and ASEAN b) USA and USSR
c) India and China d) SAARC and OIC

ii) Which Indian leader played a key role in the foundation of NAM?

a) Sardar Patel b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Indira Gandhi d) Rajendra Prasad

iii) Which of the following was NOT a concern of NAM?

a) Disarmament b) Colonialism

c) Economic inequality d) Expansion of NATO

iv) The main idea behind NAM was—

a) To join the US bloc b) To join the USSR bloc

c) To remain independent of both blocs d) To merge with ASEAN

25. Study the image and answer the following questions —

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Questions:

i) The image shown here is related to which historical event?

a) Quit India Movement b) Partition of India
c) Green Revolution d) Non-Aligned Movement

ii) What does this image mainly depict?

a) Farmers migrating for better agricultural land
b) Refugees moving across borders during Partition
c) Indian soldiers leaving for war
d) Industrial workers travelling for jobs

iii) The Partition of India in 1947 led to the creation of which two independent nations?

a) India and Sri Lanka b) India and Bangladesh
c) India and Pakistan d) India and Nepal

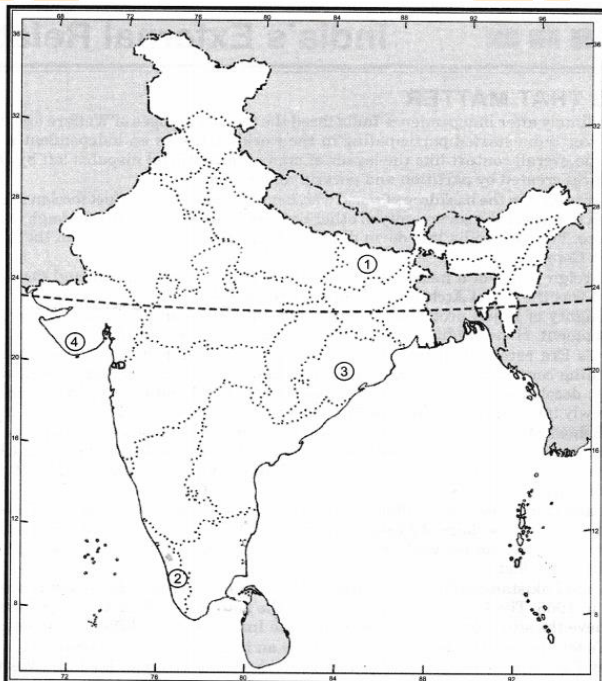
iv) Which of the following was a major consequence of Partition, as reflected in this image?

- a) Rise of Non-Aligned Movement
- b) Mass migration and communal violence
- c) Beginning of Green Revolution
- d) Formation of United Nations

26. In the given 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 in respective serial number. Information given about the Lok Sabha election results 1977. (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4)

4

- (i) The state prone to food crisis during independence days!
- (ii) The state adopted decentralisation.
- (iii) The state where people protested against POSCO plants.
- (iv) The state where White Revolution took place.



Section-E

27. Examine the consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991.

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OR

Discuss any six reasons behind the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

28. Explain the importance of Alternative Centres of Power in the contemporary world with reference to ASEAN and the European Union. 2+4
OR
Evaluate the role of China as an emerging power in world politics. 6
29. Describe the major challenges of Nation-Building faced by India at the time of Independence. 6
OR
Analyse the role of the States Reorganisation Commission in the creation of linguistic states in India. 6
30. Discuss the main objectives of India's foreign policy after Independence. 6
OR
Examine the changing nature of India's relations with the Pakistan after independence. 6