

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR
Half Yearly Exam (2020-21)

Class: XII
Political Science (028)

Time: 3hrs
MM: 80

General Instruction:

- The question paper has **34** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- The question paper is divided into A, B, C, D and E Sections.
- Section A: Question Nos. 1 to 20 carries 1mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
- Section B: Question Nos. 21 to 23 carries 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
- Section C: Question Nos.24 to 27 carries 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Question Nos. 28 to 31 carries 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
- Section E: Question Nos. 32 to 34 carries 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION –A

(1X20=20)

1. Who was the President of America during Cuban Missile Crisis?
2. Which treaty was signed by eastern alliance to counter NATO?
3. Which was the first republic to declare its independence from USSR?
4. Fill in the blank:

_____ initiated the reforms in the USSR in 1985.

5. Under whose leadership did Communist revolution start in 1949?
6. Who is being credited for initiating the 'Open door' policy?
7. Which was the first South Asian country to liberalise its economy?
8. What is the full form of SAARC?
9. Fill in the blank:

The highest functionary of the UN is called _____.

10. Who is the present UN Secretary –General?
11. When did India become a part of UN?
12. What is the term BRICS refer to?
13. Roots of 'Arab Spring' related to which country?
14. The headquarter of UNICEF is situated in which city?

15. Which international organization aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers?
16. What kind of concept is globalization?
17. Name the global platform against globalization.
18. When was democracy restored in Nepal?
19. How many republics were involved in Soviet Union?
20. On which two Japanese cities did America drop atomic bombs?

SECTION –B

(2X3 = 6)

21. Non-alignment does not mean neutrality. What does this statement mean?
22. What were the objectives of establishment of ASEAN?
23. Mention any two benefits of globalization.

SECTION –C

(4X4 = 16)

24. Why did superpowers feel the need to include smaller states in their allies?
25. What were the reasons behind bitter relations of Indo-China?
26. What was Shimla agreement? Write the names who signed this agreement.
27. What steps should be taken to strengthen the United Nations?

SECTION –D

(5X4 = 20)

28. Read the following passage and answer the following questions (1+2+2)

Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context.....with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

- (i) Why did India adopt non-alignment?
- (ii) Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non-Aligned Movement.
- (iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Alignment Movement has become an international movement?

29. Read the following passage and answer the following questions (1+2+2)

The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South, West and East respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the sub-continent. Afghanistan and Myanmar are often included in the discussions of the region as a whole. China is an important player but is not considered to be a part of the region.

- (i) Which region is being stated in the passage?
- (ii) Which countries are included in this region?

(iii) Does this region have same kind of political systems?

30. Read the following passage and answer the following questions .

(1+2+2)

In the World politics, there is no acknowledged central authority that stands above everyone else. It is tempting to think that the United Nations is such an authority or could become such an institution. However, as presently constituted, the UN is a creature of its members and has authority only to the extent that the membership allows it to have authority and obeys it. So, in world politics each country has to be responsible for its own security.

(i) Why can UN not become central authority of the world–politics?

(ii) Why is each country responsible for its own security?

(iii) Is there any power/authority which is superior to all? Why?

31. On the basis of given information write the name of country and also locate them on the map of world.

(i) Country, where the headquarter of UNESCO situated.

(ii) Country, against which 'Operation Desert Storm' was started.

(iii) Country which is related to Blue jeans.

(iv) Country which attacked India in 1962.

(v) Country which enjoyed maximum Veto-power till 2006.

SECTION –E

(6X3 = 18)

Answer the following questions in detail.

32. What was Cuban Missile Crises? Describe its events in Chronological Order.

OR

What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organization?

33. Explain the reasons for resistance to globalization.

OR

How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from communism to capitalism?

34. Give the suitable arguments to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council.

OR

Describe important issues or struggles held between India and Pakistan.