



PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

10+2 Senior Secondary School (Affiliated & Recognized by CBSE)
Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44

MID-TERM REVISION PAPER

SESSION 2023-24

Time: **Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE** **Class: XII** **Date:** **M. Marks: 60**

General Instructions:-

1. Question number 1 to 14 are having one mark each.
2. Question number 15 to 18 are having two marks each.
3. Question number 19 and 20 are having four marks each.
4. Question number 21 to 23 are based on passage, cartoon and map having four marks each.
5. Question number 24 to 26 are having six marks each.

-----1. Who described the Government of India Act 1935
as a new charter of bondage?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) MA Jinnah
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d)KT Shah

2. In which year the Gujarat state was formed ?

- (a) 1959
- (b)1958
- (c)1960
- (d)1957

3. When was first 5 year plan implemented?

- (a) 1955
- (b)1953
- (c)1951
- (d)1956

4. Who among the following is known as the architect of India's Foreign Policy was?

- (a) VK Menon
- (b) MK Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal
- (d) Sardar Patel

5. First non aligned conference was held in:

(a) kahira

(b)Belgrade

(c) Colombo

(d) New Delhi

6. Laldenga was a leader of:

(a)SDF

(b)Mizo National Front (MNF)

(c)Nagaland Council

(d)AASU

7. Who among the following started the self respect Movement in 1925?

(a)Periyar

(b)C. Annadurai

(c)Karunanidhi

(d)None of these

8. The revolution of Russia in 1917 was inspired by the ideals of:

(a) socialism

(b) capitalism

(c) socialism as well as capitalism

(d) none of the above

9. Gorbache became General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in:

(a) 1985

(b)1986

(c)1990

(d)1991

10. Who of the following extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy?

(a) Japan

(b)Britain

(c)China

(d)America

11. The currency of European Union is:

(a) Dollar

(b)Rupees

(c)Euro

(d)Yuan

12. Farakka Treaty was signed for sharing of the:

- (a) Brahmaputra water
- (b) Ganga water
- (c) Gandak water
- (d) Bagmati water

13. Sinhala community is a major ethnic political force in which of the following South Asian countries?

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Maldives
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Sri Lanka

14. Security policy is concerned with:

- (a) deterrence
- (b) defence
- (c) both
- (d) none of the above

15. Mention any two effects of Shock Therapy.

16. Mention any two objectives of the SAARC.

17. Mention any two criticism of the second plan.

18. Why did the Dalai Lama leave Tibet and takes Asylum in India?

19. What are the two kinds of moments going on North East India?

20. Discuss the problem of sharing of water between India and Pakistan.

21. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

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 India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the 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 may look easy now, but it was a very complicated task which required skilful persuasion. For instance, there were 26 small states in today's Orissa. Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 big States, 119 small states and numerous other different administration's.

1. British India was divided into what were called the -----and the princely states.

- (a) British Indian provinces
- (b) British Union
- (c) Union territories

(d) Satellite States

2. What did the 'lapse of British Paramountcy' over the Indian princely states mean?

(a) princely states had to join Indian Union

(b) rulers of the princely states for decide whether to join India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished

(c) people of the princely states for decide whether to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

(d) none of these

3. -----Was one of the first princely states to refuse accession to the Indian Union and question the Congress leadership of the nation?

(a) Bhopal

(b) Travancore

(c) Mysore

(d) Hyderabad

4. Choose the correct option number of small states in today's Orissa .

(a) 26

(b) 28

(c) 29

(d) None of the above

22. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



question.

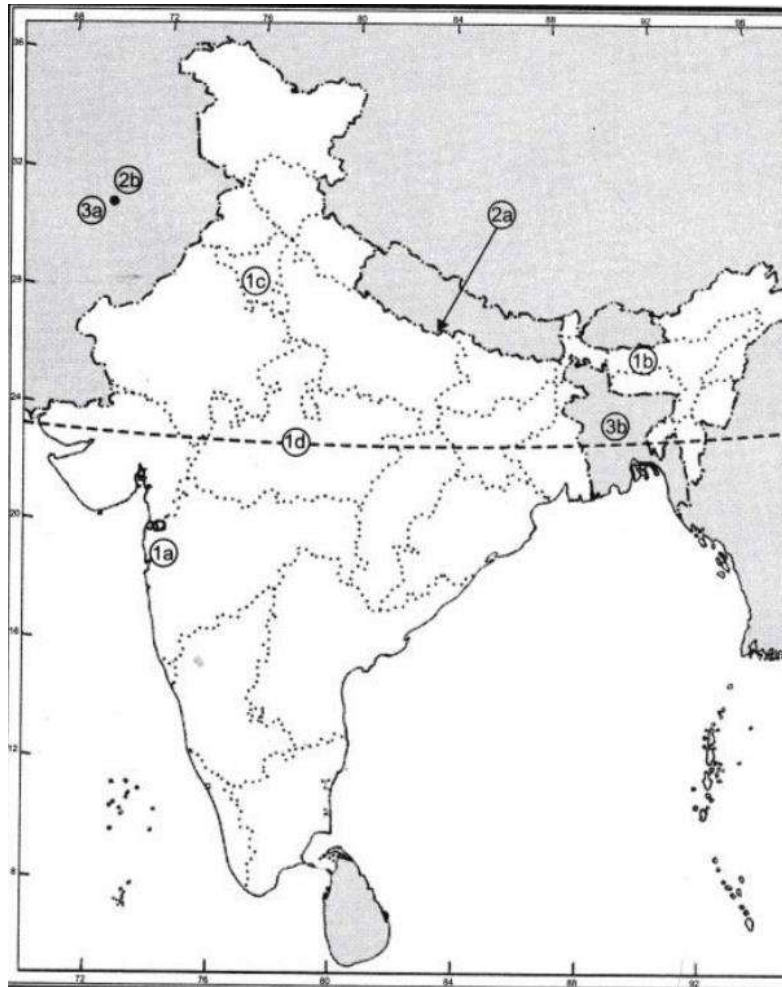
1. What does the cartoon represent?

2. Name the policy that is being represented in the cartoon.

3. What does the 'Competition' refer to in the cartoon?

4. "We'll have to get used to it". What does it denote?

23. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:



Questions

1. Name and mark the original state from which the following states were carved out. (a) Gujarat (b) Meghalaya (c) Haryana (d) Chhattisgarh
2. Name and mark the countries reorganised on religious grounds.
3. Demarcated boundaries of these countries by geographical zones.

24. What are the objectives of the NITI Aayog?

Or

Assess any four principles of India's foreign policy.

25. Describe the Assam movement against the outsiders from 1979 to 1985.

Or

What were the reasons for the breakup of the Soviet Union? Explain.

26. Assess any three difficulties each in maintaining cordial relationship with Bangladesh and Nepal by India.

Or

What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any four new sources of threat to security.