

Practice Paper - 4 (2020-21)

Class 12

Sub- Political Science (028)

Time: 3 hrs.

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 2 passage – based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
5. Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
7. Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Section A

1. What was the name of Germany-Italy-Japan alliance during World War-II ? 1

A) Axis Nation

B) Allied nations

C) Non-Aligned Nations

D) Communist nation

2. What was the name of the nuclear bomb dropped by the US on Japan on 9 August 1945? 1

A) Little Boy

B) fat man

C) fast boy

D) Young Lady

3. Into how many republics the Soviet Union disintegrated ? 1

4. Write the Name of Baltic republics. 1

5. Write true or false for the given statement. 1

"Shock therapy" was executed under the direction of World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

6. Which of the following countries is not a part of Central Asia? 1

A) Libya

B) Algeria

C) Tunisia

D) Austria

7. Which organization's currency is named as EURO?1

8. ASEAN Organization was established in which year.1

9. Which of the country of South Asia saw the struggle between Tamil and Singhalese communities for a long time?1

A) Pakistan

B) Bangladesh

C) Sri Lanka

D) Nepal

10. Who gave the statement "Democracy is the rule of the people, for the people, by the people" ? 1

11. At the time of independence, how many princely states were there in India? 1

A) 400

B) 555

C) 565

D) 700

12. Write True or False for the given statement. 1

“Potti Sreeramulu” fasted indefinitely for the creation of Andhra State.

13. When was the beginning of coalition government at the central level in India started 1

14. Against corruption creation of which post was advocated by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan ji ? 1

15. Which political party got an absolute majority in the 2019 general elections ? 1

16. Prime Minister Ujjwala scheme is related to which of the following? 1

A) Water supply

B) Road construction

C) Domestic Gas (L.P.G)

D) Opening of bank account

Section B

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+ 1+ 1 + 1 = 4)

The term BRICS referred to Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa respectively. BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009. The key objective of BRICS are primarily to co-operate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non interference in the internal policy of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019 shared by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.

17.1 In which year was BRICS established?

a) 2003

- b) 2006
- c) 2009
- d) 2011

17.2 Why was BRICS established?

- a) Economic Cooperation
- b) strategic cooperation
- c) Cultural Cooperation
- d) none of these

17.3 With the inclusion of which country did BRIC convert to BRICS?

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) China
- d) South Africa

17.4 In which country did the 11th BRICS conference (2019) take place?

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) Brazil
- d) South African

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+ 1+ 1 + 1 = 4)

The first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. Thus both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives to the strategy of non-alignment. There were of course parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the block led by the US because that block claimed to be pro- democracy. Among those thought on these lines were leaders like Dr Ambedkar. Some political parties which were opposed to communism, also wanted India to follow pro US foreign policy. These included the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and later the

Swatantra Party. But Nehru possessed considerable leeway in formulating the foreign policy.

18.1 Who is called the framer of independent India's foreign policy?

- a) Sardar Patel
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Bhimrao Ambedkar

18.2 The objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were ---

- a) to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty
- b) to protect territorial integrity
- c) to promote rapid economic development
- d. All of the above

18.3 'block claimed to be pro- democracy' is used in the above passage for--

- a) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- b) United States
- c) Swatantra Party
- d) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

18.4 Who was the first foreign minister of India?

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) C Rajagopalachari

Section C

19. When was ASEAN founded? Write the name of founding nations of ASIAN?2

20. What are the main objectives of the United Nations? 2

21. Write one feature each of the One party system of elections and multiparty system ? 2

22. What do you understand by press censorship? 2

or

What do you understand by emergency?

Section - D

23. Describe any four characteristics that distinguish the Soviet economy from the economy of a capitalist country, such as the US / USA. 4

24. Explain the following institutions of the United Nations. 4

i) UNICEF

ii) ILO

25. Give any four arguments about the relevance of nonalignment 4

or

Describe Cuban missile crisis.

26. What are the difficulties in democratisation of Pakistan?4

or

Describe two issues of cooperation and two non-cooperation between India and Bangladesh.

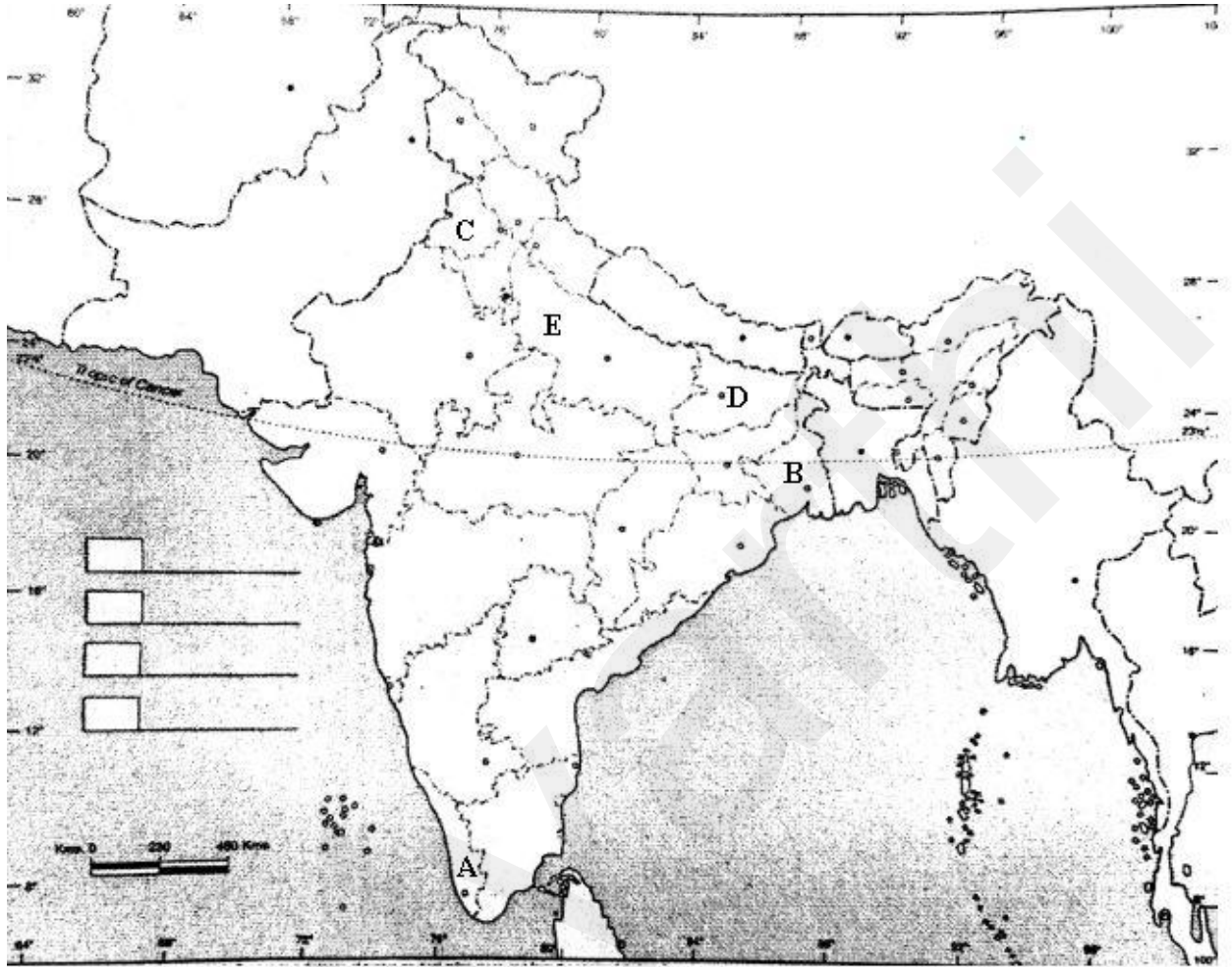
27. What do you understand by 'NITI Aayog'? 4

Section E

28. In the given map of india five states have been marked as A,B,C , D and E .identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format (1+1+1+1+1=5)

Sr. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		

- 1. The state where students started a movement against corruption in January 1974.**
- 2. The Congress did not get a single seat from this state in the 1977 elections.**
- 3. The state of origin of Naxalite movement**
- 4. State related to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay**
- 5. The state where the communist party formed government**



The following questions are for the visually impaired only , in lieu of question no 28

1. Who was the president at the time of emergency?
2. Which decade is marked as first democratic upsurge?
3. After the elections of 1977 which party formed the government?
4. When was Shah aayog formed ?
5. Who was Ram Manohar Lohia?

29. Study the cartoon given carefully and answer the following questions
Answers 2 marks questions should not exceed 40 words. (1+2+2)

Describe the rise of National Democratic Alliance.

evidyarthi