

CLASS XII  
MID TERM EXAM 2023-24  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
SOLUTIONS SET A

1 Arms control is an important measure of traditional security as:

- a. It prevents the military action.
- b. It coordinates actions to defend against military attack.
- c. **It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.**
- d. It is concerned with preventing a war like situation.

2 Name the place in Indian territory which was occupied by China in the year 1962?

- (a) Chagai hills
- (b) **Aksai Chin**
- (c) Balochistan
- (d) Nagaland

3 Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:

- i) The World Trade Organisation
- ii) Amnesty International
- iii) League of Nations
- iv) World Bank

- a) **iii, iv, i, ii**
- b) iv, iii, ii, i
- c) ii, iii, iv, i
- d) i, ii, iii, iv

4 The Russian Revolution was inspired by the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_ as opposed to capitalism and the need for an \_\_\_\_\_ Society.

- a) **Socialism, Egalitarian**
- b) Communal, Religious
- c) Socialism, Religious
- d) Communal, Egalitarian

5 Which of these Provinces was not formed by Yugoslavia split:

- a) Croatia
- b) **Slovenia**
- c) Slovakia
- d) Herzegovina

6 What was the result of the pro-democracy movement in Nepal in 1990?

- (a) The Maoists took control of the government.
- (b) **The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution.**
- (c) The democratic government was overthrown by the military.
- (d) The Maoists and monarchists formed an alliance.

7 Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries.

- (a) For the welfare of the underprivileged people.
- (b) **To increase their own assets and earn profits.**
- (c) For the benefit of other countries.
- (d) To provide financial support to the developing countries.

8 After the disintegration of USSR, newly independent countries started reviving after about ten years of decline. The reasons cited for their revival are:

- 1. Revival was brought by export of oil and natural gas.
- 2. Rent gained from oil pipelines, crossing many countries.
- 3. Priority given to establishment of stable democratic institutions.
- 4. Independence of judiciary, prevented any dissent among these countries

a) **1 and 2 only**

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) All of the above

9 European Union is a major alternate political and economic power centre in the unipolar world led by US. Consider the following statements about origin of EU. Which of the following is/are not correct?

- a) European integration after 1946 was aided by the Cold War.
- b) Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the east European states.
- c) **The Council of Europe was established in 1949, which was another step forward in political cooperation.**
- d) Formation of the European Economic Community in 1956

10 Identify the correct full form of SAFTA.

- (a) South Asian Foreign Trade Agreement
- (b) South Asian Financial Trade Association
- (c) **South Asian Free Trade Agreement**
- (d) South Asian Free Travel Agreement

11 The main agenda of the World Social Forum is

- a) Opposition to Terrorism
- b) **Opposition to Neo-Liberal Globalisation**
- c) Opposition to Colonialism
- d) Opposition to Communism

12 Under the military rule of \_\_\_\_\_, the Pakistani army tried suppressed the mass movement of the Bengali people.

- a) General Ayub Khan
- b) General Zia-ul-Haq
- c) General Pervez Musharraf
- d) **General Yahya Khan**

Q 13 American involvement in South Asia has rapidly increased after the Cold War. Give two examples to illustrate.

The United States has had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly works as a moderator in India- Pakistan relations. (b) The

Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both the countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region. (c) The large South Asian Diasporas in the US and the huge size of the population and markets of the region also give America an added stake in the future of regional security and peace. (Any two points)

Q 14 With the help of any four examples, explain India's stand on environmental issues.

Answer:

India's stand on environmental issues is clear through the following points:

(i) India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. (ii) Following the principal of common but differentiated responsibilities, India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that per capita emission rates of developing countries are a tiny fraction of those by developed countries. (iii) India has initiated different programs and policies such as National Auto-Fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act 2001 and Electricity Act 2003 in order to participate in global efforts to protect the environment. (iv) In October 2016, India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement, where India plans to reduce its carbon emission intensity by making a significant shift to energy production from renewable sources.

Q 15 South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. Do you agree with the statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

Ans. (a) 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 subcontinent.

(b) The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems but democracy has become an accepted norm in this region.

Thus, yes, South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space.

Q 16 After the collapse of Communism, what was the major economic change in the post-Communist countries?

Ans i) Socialism was replaced by capitalism ii) Public sector was replaced by privatization.

Q 17 Do you agree with the opinion that Globalization leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. Elaborate your answer with two suitable arguments.

i) External influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. (ii) For example, the burger is no substitute for masala dosa and, therefore, does not pose any real challenge. In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun Khadi Kurta. (iii) Globalization broadens our cultural outlook and generates cultural homogenization, making cultures more different and distinctive. (iv) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

Q 18 Identify the factors that contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

The following factors are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy: -

a. The lack of genuine international support for a democratic rule in Pakistan has encouraged the military to continue its dominance. b. The US and other countries have also supported military rule due to fulfilment of their own interests. Global Islamic terrorism and their

apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan was seen as the protector of western interests in West Asia and South Asia. c. Pakistan's conflict with India has made pro-military groups more powerful which have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed, that Pakistan's security would be harmed by selfish minded parties and chaotic democracy, hence army stay in power is justified. d. The social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy has led to frequent overthrow of elected government and the establishing of military governments

Q 19 In what ways did the principle of "Common but differentiated responsibilities" help in addressing and overcoming the differences between the "Global North" and 'Global South'? The developed countries of the first world generally referred to as 'Global North' were concerned with the ozone depletion and global warming, whereas the developing countries of the third world called the 'Global South' were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management. b) i) There were major differences between the countries of the North and the South over environmental issues. The developed countries of the North wanted everyone to be made equally responsible for ecological conservation. The Global South on the other hand felt that much of the environmental degradation caused today is the result of economic activities pursued by the Global North. Hence, they believed that the Global North owes a greater responsibility of undoing the damage now. ii) Moreover, the developing countries are undergoing a process of industrialisation and they should not be subjected to the same restrictions which apply to the developed countries. iii) These two concerns were effectively addressed by the Principle of "Common but differentiated responsibilities. It accepted that the special needs of the developing countries be taken into consideration and in view of different contributions of global environmental degradation; states have common but differentiated responsibilities.

Q 20 Highlight any two issues of cooperation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh.

Answer: The issues of tension (negative aspects) between India and Bangladesh are :  
Sharing of river waters of Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Indian Government is not happy with Bangladesh's refusal to act on unlawful immigration to India.

Bangladesh's support to anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups.

Bangladesh refused to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to North-East region.

Bangladesh refused to export natural gas to India and allow Myanmar to do so through its territory.

The issues of cooperation (positive aspects) between both the countries are:

From the last decade, economic relations have been strengthened.

India's Look East Policy does involve Bangladesh that links South-East Asia via Myanmar.

Cooperation is noticeable on the grounds of disaster management and environmental issues.

Area of cooperation is being broadened by identifying areas of common threat and by responding sensitively to each other's needs.

Q 21 Highlight any Four criteria proposed for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Ans ( i ) A major economic power (ii) A major military power (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget (iv) A big nation in terms of its population (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights. (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture

Q 22 Give an account of the changing role of state in the light of Globalization.

Ans. (a) Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity, i.e. the ability of government to do what they do. (b) All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions, such as, the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. (c) The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own. (d) Globalization has also reduced the power of states to decide national and foreign policy voluntarily. They have been forced to follow the policies and decisions of international organizations. (e) There has been a change in the role of the state in making and implementing strict rules of import-export. Because globalization is based on the concept of rapid flow of people, things and ideas. Therefore, the barriers to permits, licenses etc. have been reduced, due to which the role of the state has also been reduced. (f) In some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizen. With the information, the state is better able to rule, not less able

Q 23 Analyse any Four components of India's security strategy

The first component was strengthening its military capabilities. India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified by the Indian government in terms of safeguarding national security. 2. The second component of India 'security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests. 3. The third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as Nagaland, Mizoram, the Punjab and Kashmir among others have from time to time sought to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system. 4. There has been an attempt in India to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens is lifted out of poverty.

Q 24 Compare the powers of European Union with ASEAN.

European Union

- (a) After the Second World War, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OECC) was established by America, under the Marshall Plan.
- (b) The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries proceeded systematically and the Council of Europe was established in 1949.
- (c) This led to the formation of the European Economic Community in 1957. After the collapse of Soviet bloc, European Union was established in 1992.
- (d) It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. European Union was the world's largest economy in 2005. It had a GDP of more than US \$ 12 trillion in 2005.

ASEAN-

- (a) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967 by five countries of this region –Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by signing the Bangkok Declaration.
- (b) ASEAN countries have adopted the "ASEAN Way" as a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.
- (c) In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of establishing an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

- (d) ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, noninterference and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. ASEAN economy is growing much faster than other countries.
- (e) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labor and services. ASEAN Vision 2020 had defined an outward- looking role for ASEAN in the international community. ASEAN policy has been to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region.

Q 25 Analyse any four adverse effects of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

Adverse effects of the Reforms:

- i) The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control.
- ii) The communist regimes in the Soviet system collapsed one after another due to non-interference by the Soviet regime.
- iii) Crisis within the USSR deepened leading to quick Soviet disintegration.
- iv) These reforms were opposed even by the leaders within the communist party.

Q 26 1. Which of the following is a part of global commons?

- a. **Ocean floor**
- b. River Narmada
- c. Thar desert
- d. Nilgiris

2. The Earth summit was held in.

- a. Kyoto
- b. **Rio- de- Janeiro**
- c. Rome
- d. Montreal

3. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is associated in dealing with environmental issues?

- a. UNESCO
- b. ECOSOC
- c. **UNEP**
- d. UNFCCC

4. Why is cooperation over global commons not easy?

- a. Task cannot be monitored
- b. **Lack of consensus on common environmental agendas**
- c. Similar approach to environment between the global north and south.
- d. All the above

Q27 The non -traditional concepts both human security and global security focus on the change nature of threats and security. Substantiate the statement. (Any Three)

The non -traditional concepts both human security and global security focus on the change nature of threats and security: i. Human rights ii. Global poverty iii. Terrorism iv. Environmental threats v. Diseases Any three

Q 28 Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council. Suggest measures to reform UNSC

i. The UN Security Council is the primary organ entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Its composition is highly undemocratic. It contains 15 members (5 permanent & 10 non-permanent members). These five permanent members enjoy veto power. ii. Since the inception of UN, the membership has increased from 51 to 193. The number of third world countries has expanded rapidly but do not have representation in UNSC as permanent members. Therefore, various suggestions have been made to reform UNSC. a. There is a need to increase the number of new permanent and non-permanent members to UNSC. b. The new permanent members and non-permanent members should represent Asian, African and South American continents. It should equally cater to the needs & aspirations of third world countries along with the first world countries. c. The new permanent members should also be provided with veto power. Otherwise, the new permanent members will be powerless. d. If the existing permanent members are not ready to provide veto power to the new permanent members, then, the veto power itself shall be abolished.

Q 29 Compare and contrast the “shock therapy “of the USSR with “the open door’ policy of China.

China a. The Chinese did not go for shock therapy but opened their economy step by step. b. The privatization of agriculture began in 1982 and was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998. c. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. d. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy USSR; a. Shock therapy Gorbachev ahead of his times with Perestroika and Demokratizatsiya and Glasnost b. Sudden shift to Liberal Capitalism collapse of Economy. Rise of Mafia - Garage sale of Industries

Q 30 Examine the economic implications of globalization? How has globalization impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?

i. Economic globalization draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world. ii. Involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries. iii. different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced iv. Globalization has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services are an example of that. But globalization has not led to the same degree of increase in the movement of people across the globe. v. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away vi. Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests the entry of multinationals.