

CLASS XII
MID TERM EXAM 2023-24
POLITICAL SCIENCE
SET – A 1

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-25 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
6. Question number 26 is passage-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.

SECTION 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

SECTION B

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

SECTION C

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'?

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

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

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

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

Q 24 Compare the powers of European Union with ASEAN.

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

SECTION D

Q 26 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: ‘Commons’ are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. This could be a ‘common room’, a ‘community centre’, a park or a river. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as *res communis humanitatis* or global commons.

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

SECTION E

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)

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

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

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