



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)



CLASS: XII
DATE: 21/09/2024

ANSWER KEY

DURATION: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80

SECTION-A

- Q1. The Russian Revolution in 1917 was led by 1
(a) Joseph Stalin (b) Nikita Khrushchev.
(c) Mikhail Gorbachev (d) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
Ans- (d) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
- Q2. ASEAN stands for . 1
(a) Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations
(b) Alliance of Southern Asian Nations
(c) Association of South West Asian Nations
(d) Association of South East Asian Nations
Ans- (d) Association of South East Asian Nations
- Q3. When was European Union established? 1
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
Ans- (c) 1992
- Q4. Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong? 1
(a) Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river-water sharing
(b) SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad
(c) The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics
(d) All the countries in South Asia are democratic
Ans- (d) All the countries in South Asia are democratic
- Q5. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R): 1
Assertion (A): OEEC became a forum where the western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues.
Reason (R): The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO.
Choose the correct options:
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans. Option (b) is correct.
- Q6. What is the primary purpose of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)? 1
(a) To provide humanitarian aid during disasters
(b) To promote global education initiatives
(c) To regulate international financial stability and exchange rates
(d) To enforce international law and justice
Ans- C) To regulate international financial stability and exchange rates
- Q7. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R): 1
Assertion (A): The IMF and World Bank shows a tilt towards richer and powerful nations.
Reason (R): The value of a vote is determined by the money contributed by the country to the fund.
Choose the correct option:
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.

- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

Ans- Option (a) is correct.

Q8. Expand START. 1

- (a) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll (b) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
 (c) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics (d) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax

Ans- (b) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Q9. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1

Assertion (A): Traditional Security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence.
 Reason (R): Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

Ans- (b) Both (A) & (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A)

Q10. Progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is: 1

- (a) The tragedy of global commons (b) Sustainable development.
 (c) Development without Destruction (d) The politics of the developed nations.

Ans- (b) Sustainable development.

Q11. Which of the statements are 'True' about the impact of globalisation? 1

- (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.
 (b) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.
 (c) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere.
 (d) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

Answer: (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.

Q12. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1

Assertion (A): Globalization need not always be positive; it can have negative consequences for the people. Reason (R): Globalization is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished.

Choose the correct options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

Ans- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

SECTION-B

Q13. Mention any two reforms which Gorbachev initiated in the USSR. 2

Ans : The two reforms which Gorbachev initiated in the USSR are÷

- (i) He reform the economy, catch up with the west and loosen the administrative system
 (ii) Gerbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation within the country.

Q14. Explain the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020. 2

Ans: The com10nents of ASEAN Vision 2020 can be summed up as follows:

- i. An outward looking role in international community.
 ii. To encourage negotiations over conflicts in the region.
 iii. To mediate to end the conflicts i.e. Cambodian conflict, etc.

Q15. How can we say that ASEAN is an economic association? 2

Answer: To more extent it can be said that ASEAN is an economic association:

i. ASEAN Economic Community aims at to create open market and production based activities within ASEAN states.

ii. ASEAN has created Free Trade Areas (FTAs) for investment, labour and services.

iii. The current economic strength of ASEAN is a trading and investment.

Q16. Mention some of the recent agreements between India and Pakistan. 2

Ans. (i) The two countries have agreed to undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.

(ii) Bus diplomacy initiative by India has led to opening of number of bus routes between the two countries.

(iii) Leaders have met at summits to understand each other better and to find solutions.

Q17. Write any two steps taken by India to make SAARC an effective organization. 2

Ans- i. India has forwarded cooperation with the South Asian nations.

ii. Economic relations has been increased and India has provided a helping hand for resolving some crisis in Maldives, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Q18. What is Kyoto Protocol? 2

Answer. i. Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement signed in 1997 in Kyoto for setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.

ii. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluoro Carbons etc. are considered responsible for global warming.

SECTION-C

Q19. "Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council". Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments for or against this position. 4

Answer- i. Yes, we do agree with the statement because Security Council plays a crucial role in functioning of the UN.

ii. It represents the five permanent members and their veto power provide them valuable outstanding position.

iii. Permanent member's category is mainly from developed economy which should be balanced by enhancing representation from developing countries.

iv. Other way through which Security Council to make the UN more effective is inclusion of member states should be judged on the basis of contribution to peace keeping initiatives.

OR

Q. What are the functions of Security Council?

Its main function is to maintain peace and security in the world and the other functions are as follows:

i. It recommends methods to adjust disputes among nations.

ii. It can take military action if required.

iii. It elects the judges of International Court of Justice and appoints the Secretary General by recommending to the General Assembly.

iv. It can apply economic sanction also to stop any aggression.

v. It investigates the disputes in case a friction arises.

vi. It recommends the admission of new members to the UNSC.

Q20. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain. 4

Answer- Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries. It is a source of insecurity because:

i. Half the world's population growth occurs in just six countries- India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia, considered developing countries and even in poorest countries population is expected to triple in next 50 years.

ii. Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the northern and southern countries of the world.

- iii. Poverty in south has also led a large migration to seek a better economic opportunities in the north.
- iv. All these created international political friction as international law and norms make a distinction between migrants and refugees as they do not get ready to accept migrants.

OR

Q. What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? Which category would the creation and sustenance of alliances belong to?

Traditional:

- i. Traditional notion is concerned with the use of the military, a war the balance of power and alliance building.
- ii. Traditional notion is concerned with the state and its governing institutions.
- iii. It is confined to state only by thinking of internal and external threats
- iv. Its main focus is on force only to achieve the target.

Non-Traditional:

- i. It goes beyond military by threatening conditions necessary for human survival.
- ii. It covers a broad aspect of security i.e hunger diseases etc.
- iii. It covers not only the state but also all individuals or humankind.
- iv. It comprises cooperation, hence it protects human or global security.

Creation and sustenance of alliances belong to traditional notion of security.

Q21. Write an essay for or against the following proposition. "With the disintegration of the second world, India should change its foreign policy and focus more on friendship with the US rather than with traditional friends like Russia". 4

Answer: India should not change its foreign policy and focus more on friendship with US, but India is required to maintain healthy relations with Russia because India has experienced a long band of mutual trust, interests and popular perceptions with Russia in the following manner:

- i. Russia and India share a vision of multipolar world order.
- ii. More than 80 bilateral agreements have been experienced between India and Russia as a part of the Indo- Russia Strategic Agreement of 2001.
- iii. India has been benefitted from its relationship on the issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism.
- iv. Russia is also important for India's nuclear energy plane and assisting India's space industry.
- v. Russia is also benefitted from India on ground of the second largest arms market for Russia.

Q22. "The peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organisations". Justify this statement. 4

Answer: This statement represents the ASEAN Regional Forum and the European Union, where ASEAN Regional Forum is based on the notion not to escalate territorial disputes into armed confrontation:

- i. The ASEAN is rapidly growing as a regional organisation with the Vision 2020 including an outward looking role in international community and to encourage negotiations over conflicts in the region.
- ii. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) maintains coordination of security and foreign policy.
- iii. The EU has also been funded on the ground of common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs.
- iv. The European Union has also extended cooperation while acquiring new members especially from Soviet bloc.

Q23. Write a short note on the role of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian countries. 4

Ans. Role of SAARC:

- i. 'South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation' (SAARC) is a regional initiative among South Asian states to evolve cooperation since 1985 onwards.
- ii. It consists of seven members to encourage mutual harmony and understanding.
- iii. SAARC has initiated SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement) to free trade zones for the

whole south Asia for collective economic security.

iv. SAARC has projected on economic development of its member states to reduce their dependencies on the non-regional powers.

SECTION-D

Q24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards inter-dependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation?

Questions:

1. What is economic globalisation? 2
2. How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world? 1
3. How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it? 1

Answers:

1. Economic globalisation generates great or economic growth and wellbeing for larger section of population when there is deregulation.
2. Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy.
3. Moderate supporters of globalisation view it as a challenge to be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

Q25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



- 25.1 Which country is represented by this mighty soldier? 1
- 25.2 Why the names of so many countries are written on the uniform of the soldier? 1
- 25.3 What message does this cartoon convey to the International community? 2

Ans- 1. The country represented by the mighty soldier in the USA.

2. The names of so many countries are written because the USA has invaded all these countries and showed its hegemony.
3. The message that this cartoon conveys is that the US is a superpower who has the might to push its agenda in any part of the world.

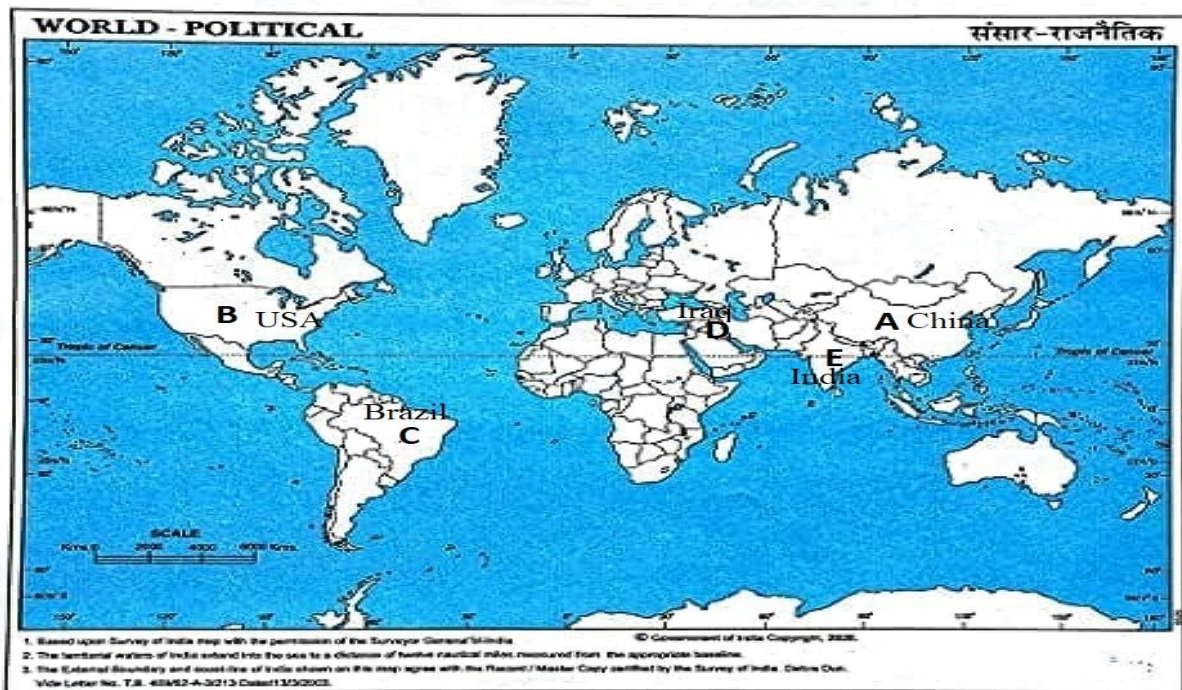
Q26. In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D, E. Identify any four countries on the basis of information given below and write their correct names along with their respective the serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets.

4

- The country where 'Earth Summit was held in June 1992
- A leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions
- A country is known for its anti-dam pro-river movements
- A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The second-largest producer of crude oil in the world

Ans-

Sr. No. Of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	C	Brazil
(ii)	B	USA
(iii)	E	India
(iv)	A	China
(v)	D	Iraq



SECTION-E

Q27. Write the changes that have occurred in the functioning of the UN after the Cold War? 6

Ans: i. After the end of cold war America, no doubt, has become the only superpower in the world.

- ii. In such a situation, the United Nations is the only body which can prevent arbitrary actions of America.
 - iii. United States power cannot be checked easily because UN is located in US and many officials of UN are United States Nationals.
 - iv. Moreover US contributes huge amount to UN as grant and even US enjoys the veto power in the United Nations Security Council.
 - v. Nevertheless,. In a unipolar world in which US is dominant, the UNO can and has served to bring the USA and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.
 - vi. US leaders, in spite of the frequent criticism of the UN, do see the organisation as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic development.
 - vii. The United Nations does provide a space within which arguments against specific US attitudes and policies are heard and compromises and concessions can be shaped.
- Conclusion: - In conclusion it can be said that importance of UN cannot be undermined though it is an imperfect body to US. In a globalised world importance of UN is ever-increasing.

OR

Q. Examine the role played by India in the implementation of UN policies and programmes.

- Answer: 1. India believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in the changing world.
2. India also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among states.
3. India believes that the development should be central to the UN's agenda as it is a vital precondition for the maintenance of international peace and security.
4. India debates more representation in Security Council may enjoy greater support in world community.
5. India has major concern about restructuring of UN Security Council.
6. India supports the role of developing countries should be represented in Security Council in decision making.

Q28. Define terrorism. Is terrorism a traditional or non- traditional threat to security? 6

Answer- Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence to intimidate a civilian population or government, with the goal of furthering political, social, or ideological objectives.

Terrorism is a non-traditional threat to wound the peace and order in the country:

- i. Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
- ii. Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force.
- iii. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national governments or other parties in conflict.
- iv. It involves cases such as hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.
- v. After a terrorist attack on World Trade Centre on 11 September 2001, the other governments and public also are paying more attention to terrorism.

OR

Q. What is meant by security? Mention any four components of Indian Security strategy.

Answer: i. Security mainly refers to freedom from threats. Existence of human being and life of a country is full of threats.

ii. Security is related to extremely dangerous threats which could endanger the core values and these values are not repairable.

Components of Indian Security:

The security strategy of India involves four components:

- i. Strengthening military capability This is the very first component of Indian security strategy because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours. It is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries in the South Asian region, so India first tested a nuclear device in 1974 was justified.

- ii. Strengthening International Norms and Institutions India took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction.
- iii. Internal security the very third components of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as the Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Kashmir among others have, from time to time, sought to break away from India.
- iv. Development of economy India wants to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizen are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist.

Q29. Analyse and explain India's stand on environmental issues.

6

Ans- The following points highlight India's stand on environmental issues:

India signed and approved the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 in August 2002.

India announced in the G-8 meeting that the developing countries emissions are merely a small fraction of that of the developed nations. On the basis of principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, India is of the opinion that the developed countries should take the responsibility to cure this problem as they have accumulated emission over a broad period of time.

A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.

India suggested that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues, so that they have an upper hand.

Some of the steps taken by Indian Government for emission control are India' National Auto-fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and Electricity Act of 2003 which encourages the use of renewable energy.

The initiatives of importing natural gas and adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts.

Indian Government is keen to launch National Mission on Biodiesel using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012.

OR

Q. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save Planet Earth. Substantiate the statement in the light of the ongoing negotiations between the North and South on environmental issues.

Answer. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies to save Planet Earth by the states but the states from North and South have different notions towards environmental issues:

1. The Northern States (Developed) are concerned with ozone depletion and global warming whereas southern states (Developing) want to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.
 2. The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issues which stand equally responsible for ecological conservation.
 3. The developing countries of the south feel that much of the ecological degradation in the world is created by developed countries through their industrial projects.
 4. And if developed countries cause more environmental degradation they are supposed to take more responsibility onwards.
 5. The developing counties are under process of industrialization and they should be exempted from restrictions imposed on developed countries through various conventions like protocol etc.
 6. The special needs of developing countries must be taken into considerations in the process of development, application and interpretation of rules of International Environmental Law.
- All the above mentioned provisions were accepted in Earth Summit, 1992 while adopting common but differentiated responsibilities.

Q30. "Welfare State is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.

6

Answer: i. Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity.

- ii. All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- iii. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social wellbeing.
- iv. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- v. The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.
- vi. Concept of state sovereignty is getting affected.
- vii. It withdraws many welfare functions from the government.

OR

Q. Discuss the economic, technological and political benefits of globalisation with examples.

Answer: 1. Economic Benefits

- i. It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
- ii. It has enhanced trade in commodities among countries.
- iii. The restrictions on the imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
- iv. This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.

2. Technological Benefits

i. Technical equipments as telephone, internet, telephone and microchip have contributed to globalisation by exchanging ideas, capitals and people to make convenient to move from one place to another at a fast pace to stimulate the process of globalisation.

3. Political Benefits

- i. The primary status remains unchallenged on the basis of political community.
- ii. To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.
