

CLASS XII
POST MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
SOLUTIONS SET B

1 Which one of the following is not an agency of the United Nations?

- (a) International Labour Organisation
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) International Court of Justice**
- (d) UNICEF

2 Which of these statements about the political decisions take independence related to development are correct?

- (i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social economic justice.
- (ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.
- (iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.
- (iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

Choose the correct option

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

3 In which year did China take over the control of Tibet?

- (a) 1950**
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1968

4 Which two major crises were faced by India during the tenure of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

- (a) Political and economic crisis
- (b) War and food crisis**
- (c) War and communalism
- (d) Failed monsoon and political crisis

5 Which one of the following developing countries is the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Sri Lanka**

6 Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Establishment of SAARC
- (ii) Establishment of European Union
- (iii) Establishment of ASEAN

(iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China

Choose the correct option

(a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

(c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

(d) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

7 Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options:

Assertion (A): The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World.

Reason (R): After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations.

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.

8 The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 to.

(a) Recommend the formation of Union Territories

(b) Redraw the boundaries of States

(c) Merge the Princely States with India

(d) Reorganise only the provinces under the British control

9 NDA government presented which Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5th August, 2019 for the abolition of Sections 370 and 35-A?

(a) Jammu and Kashmir Delimitation Bill

(b) Jammu and Kashmir Reform Bill

(c) Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill

(d) Jammu and Kashmir Abrogation Bill

10 Which one of the following was not a founder country of ASEAN?

(a) Singapore

(b) Thailand

(c) Indonesia

(d) Vietnam

11 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Five Year Plans were adopted by the Government of India as a policy of _____.

(a) Planned development

(b) Mixed economy

(c) Socialism

(d) Industrialisation

12 Who gave a call for a nationwide Railway Strike in 1974?

(a) Jayaprakash Narayan

(b) George Fernandes

(c) Ram Manohar Lohia

(d) Morarji Desai

Q 13 Highlight the apprehensions responsible for labelling the decade of 1960s in India as the 'dangerous decade.'

Country faced the challenge of political succession for the two times in two years
Problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional division were still prevalent
There was speculation that all these could lead to a free democratic process country. (iv)
Economic crisis due to the Indo Pak war of 1965.

Q 14 Explain the concept of “Common Property Resources” with the help of an example.

Ans. Commons Property Resources represent common property for the group. That group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use, and the maintenance of a given resource. Examples: i. The institutional arrangement for the actual management of the sacred groves on state owned forest land appropriately fits the description of a common property resource. ii. Forest of South India . iii. Any Community Centre or Park.

Q 15 Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? Explain any two reasons.

India has refused to sign and opposed the CTBT and NPT because: i) They were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers. ii) The legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers. iii) India considered NPT as discriminatory. iv) India was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. v) It was in the interest of our national security as our neighbours China and Pakistan are nuclear power States. vi) It is important for our defence and deterrence purpose.

Q 16 Describe two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional notion.

i) Disarmament: It bounds states to give up certain kinds of weapons to avoid mass destruction such as chemical weapons. ii) Confidence Building: Cooperative security accepts confidence building as means of avoiding violence. It is the process, designed to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception. iii) Arms Control: It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972 tried to stop United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack. (Any two points)

Q 17 Explain the process of democratisation in Maldives.

i) The Maldives, an island nation was a sultanate till 1968. It was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government. ii) In June 2005 the Parliament of Maldives voted unanimously for multiparty system. MDP dominates the political affairs of the island. Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalized.

Q 18 Why is the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission considered a step to eradicate social and economic backwardness? Highlight any two reasons.

Ans Two recommendations of the Mandal Commission: (i) Reserving 27% seats in educational institutions and Government jobs for OBCs. (ii) Land reforms to improve the conditions of the OBCs. (iii) The Commission also recommended backward classes should be that understood to mean backward ‘castes’.

Q 19 Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India. (i) Regional aspirations is very much a part of Democratic politics and the best way to respond is through domestic negotiations. For example in the eighties militancy had erupted in Punjab. Problems were there in Northeast, agitation in Assam by students, Kashmir Valley was the boil. Government of India negotiated with the regional movements which led to reconciliation and reduced tensions from many regions. (ii)

Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level to take decisions. Since regions together form the nation therefore there power sharing helps the nation to make important decisions. (iii) Regional balance leads to India's development experience to avoid discrimination between state and poor or developed regional balance gives equal status to all regions and adopt equilateral society

Q 20 Pakistan has failed to present a stable democratic government in the past.' Give references of this instability along with the reasons for it.

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 to 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. The social dominance of military, clergy and land-owning aristocracy has led to frequent overthrow of elected government and the establishing of military governments.

OR

'Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council'. Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

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 21 Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered "Historical?"

Ans i. The 1969 Presidential election is considered as the most controversial election. ii. The internal differences within the Syndicate members of Congress Party created a conflict between the two groups. iii. V. V. Giri contested as an independent candidate and was supported by Indira Gandhi to defeat the official candidate of the Congress Party, N. S. Reddy. iv. It led to split in the Congress Party.

Q 22 Describe any four excesses made by the Union Government during the period of emergency imposed in 1975

Ans The Excesses– (i) Preventive detentions on a large scale. (ii) Restrictions were imposed on Press without proper legal sanctions. (iii) Forced Family Planning. (iv) Demolition drives. (v) Torture and custodial deaths.

Q 23 "In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China has received the benefits of economic reforms." Support the statement with Four arguments.
 (i) Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.
 (ii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as in Europe of the 18th and 19th centuries. (iii) Environment Degradation has increased. (iv) Corruption has increased. (v) Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban resident. (vi) Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces.

Q 24 Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

- I) What does the lighter in the cartoon symbolize?
 A) **The Earth being consumed as a source of fuel**
 B) The continents being burned for energy
 C) The world being used up for power
 D) The oceans being exploited for its resources
- II) Why are the fingers in the cartoon designed like chimneys?
 A) To represent humans are supporting earth
 B) **To show only humans are causing global warming**
 C) To show importance of chimneys in cleaning factories
 D) To show importance of industrial revolution
- III) The main theme of the cartoon could be:
 A) The celebration of technological advancement
 B) The impact of deforestation on wildlife
 C) **The role of industrial pollution in global warming**
 D) The importance of reducing waste to save planet
- IV) Thicker chimney has been shown on the push button of the lighter to show that
 A) **Only humans can stop pollution**
 B) Only developed countries contribute to pollution
 C) Pollution can be curbed by shutting factories
 D) Chimneys need to be made more efficient to save earth.

Q 25 (i) B Uttar Pradesh (ii) C Tamil Nadu (iii) D Jammu & Kashmir (iv) A Gujarat

Q 26 Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

- 1 Worldwide interconnectedness is also known as
 (a) **Globalisation.**
 (b) Liberalisation
 (c) Socialisation
 (d) Privatisation
- 2 Dimensions of globalisation are
 (a) Political, Social and Spiritual
 (b) Social, Economic and geographical
 (c) Political, Economic and Environmental
 (d) **Political, Social and economic**
- 3 Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation?
 (a) The power of the states has increased.
 (b) New trade barriers have been imposed.
 (c) **Choice of the customer has increased.**
 (d) It has given a boost to local industries.

4 Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation?

- (a) The emergence of US as Sole superpower
- (b) The development of new technology**
- (c) The establishment of the World Bank
- (d) The rise of economy in India and China

Q 27 Highlight any six factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

Factors responsible for the downfall of the congress: i) Emergency imposed in 1975 -The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of emergency. ii) The experience of emergency brought forth that governments that are perceived to be anti- democratic are severely punished by the voters. iii) Unification of the opposition parties against the Congress; formation of Janata Party, to ensure that non-Congress votes would not be divided. iv) Some leaders of the Congress were also opposed to the emergency . They joined the new party. v) The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the emergency. vi) The opposition fought the election on the slogan 'Save Democracy' vii) Janata Party focused it's campaign on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. viii) In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of press, the public opinion was against the Congress. ix) Jaya Prakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy. (Any other relevant points)

OR

Highlight any three challenges faced by India after independence

To shape the nation that was united and accommodative of the diversity found in our society & India. (ii) To establish democracy, maintain and sustain is to establish equality and end of discrimination. (iii) To ensure development & well – being of the society – protection for the socially disadvantaged groups, religion, and cultural minorities. (To be explained)

Q 28 Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world.

Concerned with military threats - choices before government-surrender prevent r defend - use deterrence defence alliance building and balance of power - Build up military power - threats from outside the border - In the country the threats are controlled and regulated by the government. - this was secured to the powerful countries of the world - Each responsible for their own security - Newly independent nations worried about internal separatist threats - Some countries in Africa and Asia that are newly independent worried about the military conflict with neighbours. - Attacks from the Cold war super powers from each other and colonies worried of cold war turning into hot war

OR

Highlight any six environmental concerns significant to global politics.

Environmental concerns: i) Cultivable area is barely expanding , agricultural land is losing fertility, grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries, overharvested. ii) Access to safe drinking water is not available in many area. Billions have no access to sanitation resulting in the death of more than 3 million children every year. iii) Natural forests are being cut and people are being displaced. It has caused climate disturbances and loss of biodiversity. iv)Decline in total amount of ozone in the earth stratosphere is posing a real danger to the ecosystem human health. v) Coastal pollution is increasing globally. It is adding to the deterioration in the quality of marine environment. vi) Global warming is a global concern as it affects the weather/climate of different nations, changing the physical conditions on earth.

Q 29 Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India. 'Support the statement with relevant arguments

The emergence of coalition governments in India took place in the following ways: I) During 1967 elections, the opposition parties realized that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. This led to formation of anti-Congress fronts and rise of 'non-Congressism' in Indian politics. This brought the opposition together. As a result, coalition governments were formed in eight states which included Punjab, Haryana, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other states. II) In the elections of Lok Sabha in 1971 and State Assembly elections in 1972, Congress achieved victories, but the Congress under Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not have the capacity to absorb all tensions and conflicts that the 'Congress System' was known for. III) The declaration of emergency in 1975 once again brought the opposition together. IV) Janta Party was formed and it came to power in 1977. But the Janta Party could not remain united. It lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. Congress once again won elections held in 1980 and 1984. It, however, depended on the appeal of one leader- Mrs. Indira Gandhi. V) In the 1989 elections, the Congress was the largest party but it sat in the opposition. The National Front government, an alliance of Janta Dal and some regional parties, was formed. VI) The election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance and beginning of coalition governments because after this, one or two parties never got most of the votes or seats. No single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha elections. This initiated an era of coalition government at the Center in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

OR

"The dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections did not adversely affect the democratic nature of Indian politics." Support the statement with any six arguments.

i) Dominance of Congress Party in India was different from the dominance of one-party in countries like China, Cuba, Mexico etc. ii) During the period of Congress dominance, free, fair and regular elections were held. iii) Voice of the opposition was heard with respect. iv) In the first general elections there was Government of CPI in a state 'Kerala'. v) A Multi-Party system was maintained as many new political parties emerged. vi) Congress worked as a social and ideological coalition which is also known as a rainbow-like coalition representing India's diversity which helped in establishing democratic set-up.

Q 30 "The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens." Elucidate.

Ans Weaknesses of the Soviet System i. Lack of democracy ii. the absence of freedom of speech iii. The party refused to recognize the urge of the people in the fifteen republics of USSR iv. Russia one of the 15 republics, dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected. (iv) Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions. (v) Economic stagnation for many years led to consumer shortage. (vi) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining nuclear and military arsenals. (vii) Communist Party was not accountable to the people and corruption was rampant. (viii) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology and economic advancement of the west. (ix) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.

OR

Analyse any Six steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

Suggestions: - i. Creation of a peace building commission
ii. Creation of a democracy fund
iii. Establishment of a Human Rights Council
iv. Agreement to achieve millennium goals
v. Condemnation of terrorism.