



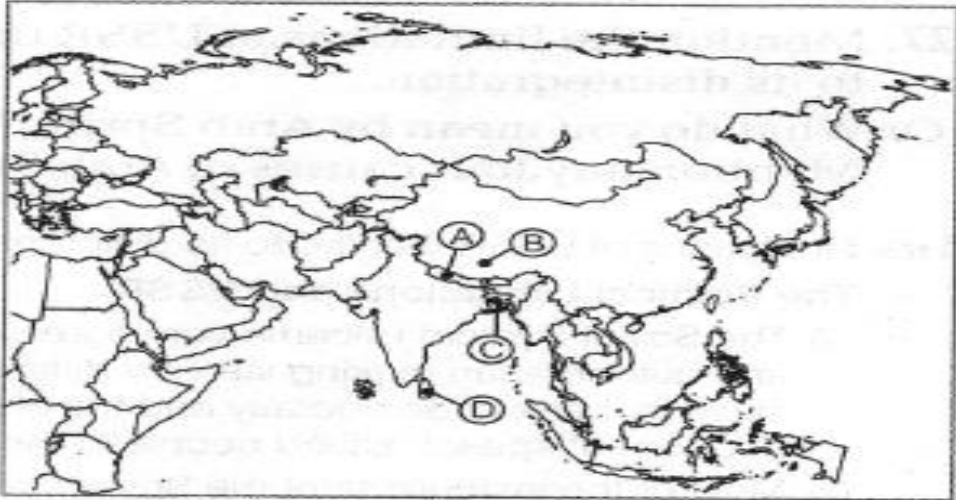
**OSDAV Public School, Kaithal**  
**Unit test July, 2024**  
**Class XII**  
**Political Science (028)**

**Set - A**

**TIME: 1.5 hr.**

**M.M.40**

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.  | The most immediate and final cause of disintegration of USSR is-----<br>a. Second World War<br>b. Western developments<br>c. Gorbachev's reform policies<br>d. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics | 1 |
| 2.  | The council of Europe was established in____<br>a. 1949    b.1959    c. 1969    d. 1979  | 1 |
| 3.  | In 2001, General Parvez Musharraf ?<br>a.Prime Minister    b. President    c. Defence Minister    d. Foreign Minister  | 1 |
| 4.  | What do you mean by Perestroika?   | 1 |
| 5.  | Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment in east Pakistan and west Pakistan?   | 2 |
| 6.  | Mention any two basic concerns about the UN reforms related to processes and restructuring.  | 2 |
| 7.  | Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration?   | 2 |
| 8.  | How the Military influence of European Union makes it highly influential organization.   | 4 |
| 9.  | "Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallel in the world." Justify the statement with any suitable arguments.  | 4 |
| 10. | How did China end its political and economic isolation? Examine the steps towards setting up market economy in China.  | 4 |
| 11. | Explain four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent seat in the UN security council.  | 4 |
| 12. | Explain the major areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.  | 6 |
| 13. | Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-<br><div style="text-align: center;"> </div>  | 4 |

|  | i. To which country this cartoon is related?<br>ii. Which two symbols are closely related to China in this picture?<br>iii. It is heading towards the world, what does it mean?<br>iv. Who is trying to stop it and why?   |                |                            |                    |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 14.  | In the given political outline map of South Asia, four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format. | 4              |                            |                    |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|    |  |                |                            |                    |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Sr. No. of the Information</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Alphabet Concerned</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Country's name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> |  |                | Sr. No. of the Information | Alphabet Concerned | Country's name |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |                |                            |                    |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Country had Constitutional Monarchy.<br>(ii) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.<br>(iii) The country has a successful Democratic System.<br>iv. This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers  |  |                |                            |                    |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



**OSDAV Public School, Kaithal**

**Unit test July, 2024**

**Class XII**

**Political Science (028)**

**Set - A**

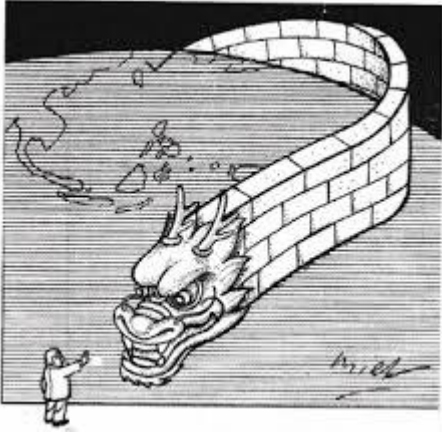
**TIME: 1.5 hr.**

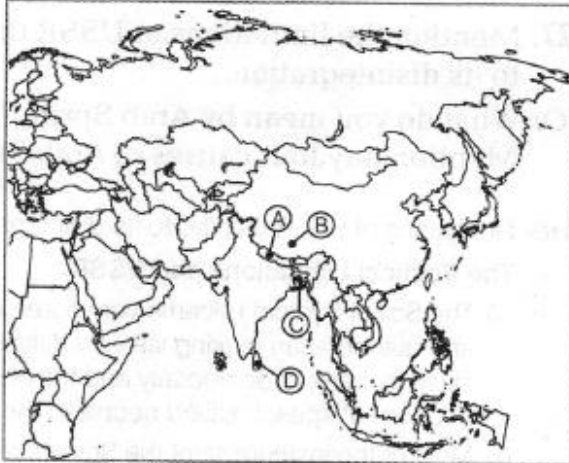
**M.M.40**

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | The most immediate and final cause of disintegration of USSR is-----<br>e. Second World War<br>f. Western developments<br>g. Gorbachev's reform policies | 1 |
|----|--|---|

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
|     | h. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics   |   |
|     | Ans. d   |   |
| 2.  | The council of Europe was established in____<br>b. 1949 b.1959 c. 1969 d. 1979   | 1 |
|     | Ans. a   |   |
| 3.  | In 2001, General Parvez Musharraf ?<br>a.Prime Minister b. President c. Defence Minister d. Foreign Minister   | 1 |
|     | Ans. b   |   |
| 4.  | What do you mean by Perestroika?   | 1 |
|     | Ans. Perestroika MEANS RESTRUCTURING. It was a policy introduced by Gorbachev to reform the administration of USSR.  |   |
| 5.  | Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment in east Pakistan and west Pakistan?   | 2 |
|     | I. West Pakistan dominated East Pakistan.<br>II. West Pakistan was imposing Urdu on East Pakistan.   |   |
| 6.  | Mention any two basic concerns about the UN reforms related to processes and restructuring.  | 2 |
|     | i. To increase the number of permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.<br>ii. US and other western countries wants improvement in UN budgetary procedures and administration.   |   |
| 7.  | Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration?   | 2 |
|     | Chechnya and Dagestan were the two republics of the USSR that had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration.  |   |
| 8.  | How the Military influence of European Union makes it highly influential organization.   | 4 |
|     | a. EU combined forces are second largest in the world.<br>b. Its total spending on defence is second to the US.<br>c. Its important member France has more than 300 warhead.<br>d. The EU is the world's second most important source of space and communication technology  |   |
| 9.  | "Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallel in the world." Justify the statement with any suitable arguments.<br>i. A treaty between two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in each other countries without visa and passport.<br>ii. Nepal being a landlocked country enjoy access to the sea through Indian territory for the purpose of trade and commerce with other regions.<br>iii. Both countries share together trade, scientific cooperation, common natural resource, electricity generation and inter locking water management grids.<br>iv. Both the countries have a common religious population that is Hinduism. | 4 |
| 10. | How did China end its political and economic isolation? Examine the steps towards setting up market economy in China.  | 4 |
|     | i. End of political and economic isolation and establishing relations with China in 1972.  |   |

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Four Modernisation- Agriculture, Industries, Science and technology and Military in 1973 by Zhou-En-Lai</li> <li>iii. Open door policy by Deng Xiaoping in 1978</li> <li>iv. Its own market economy by privatisation in agriculture and industries</li> <li>v. Special economic zones (Explain)</li> </ul>  |   |
| 11. | Explain four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent seat in the UN security council.  | 4 |
|     | <p>In view of the growing demands of restructuring of UN on 1 Jan. 1997 UN Sec. Gen. Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed since then the following criteria has been proposed for new permanent and nonpermanent members:</p> <p>It has been suggested the new member should be –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A major economic power</li> <li>b. A major military power</li> <li>c. A substantial contributor to the UN budget.</li> <li>d. A big nation in terms of population</li> <li>e. A nation that respects democracy and human rights</li> <li>f. A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography , economic system and culture</li> </ul> <p>India claims its fulfilment of the criteria as it the second largest population in the world. It the biggest democracy in the world. India actively participates in the initiatives taken by UN .Regular financial aid to UN and India is fast emerging a big economic power. It plays an important role in keeping and managing peace and cooperation. So its desire to be permanent member is justified.</p>  |   |
| 12. | Explain the major areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.  | 6 |
|     | <p>Kashmir issue-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soon after the partition, the two countries got embroiled in a conflict over fate of Kashmir</li> <li>• Wars between India and Pakistan in 1947-48 and 1965 failed to settle the matter.</li> </ul> <p>Conflict over Siachin Glacier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachin Glacier and over acquisition of arms</li> <li>• Pakistan sent troops in large numbers with a view to strengthen its hold over the Glacier.</li> </ul> <p>Arms race-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1998, India conducted nuclear explosion in Pokhran.</li> <li>• Pakistan responded by carrying out nuclear tests in the Chaghai hills</li> </ul> <p>River water sharing-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India and Pakistan have had problems over the sharing of river water.</li> <li>• Until 1960, they have locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the Indus basin.</li> <li>• In 1960, with the help of the world bank, India and Pakistan signed Indus water treaty</li> <li>• Other issues-</li> <li>• The Indian Government also believes that Pakistan had aided pro Khalistani</li> </ul> |   |

|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
|     | <p>Militants with arms and ammunition during the period 1985-1995.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its spy agency, Inter-Services Intelligence is alleged to be involved in various anti India campaigns in North-East, operating secretly through Bangladesh and Nepal.</li> <li>• The two countries are not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in Rann of Kutch.</li> </ul> |   |
| 13. | <p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</p>  <p>v. To which country this cartoon is related?<br/> vi. Which two symbols are closely related to China in this picture?<br/> vii. It is heading towards the world, what does it mean?<br/> viii. Who is trying to stop it and why?</p>    | 4 |
|     | <p>Ans. i. China<br/> ii. Dragon and great wall of China<br/> iii. Globally China's trade is increasing and it's economic power is increasing. It has trading ties with almost every country.<br/> iv. US is trying to stop it as it is assumed that in 2040 China will take over America in it's economy.</p>  |   |
| 14. | <p>In the given political outline map of South Asia, four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.</p>   | 4 |



| Sr. No. of the Information | Alphabet Concerned | Country's name |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
|                            |                    |                |
|                            |                    |                |
|                            |                    |                |

- (iv) Country had Constitutional Monarchy.
- (v) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.
- (vi) The country has a successful Democratic System.
- iv. This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers

| Sr. No. of the Information | Alphabet Concerned | Country's name |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| i                          | A                  | Nepal          |
| ii                         | B                  | China          |
| iii                        | D                  | Sri Lanka      |
| iv                         | C                  | Bangladesh     |




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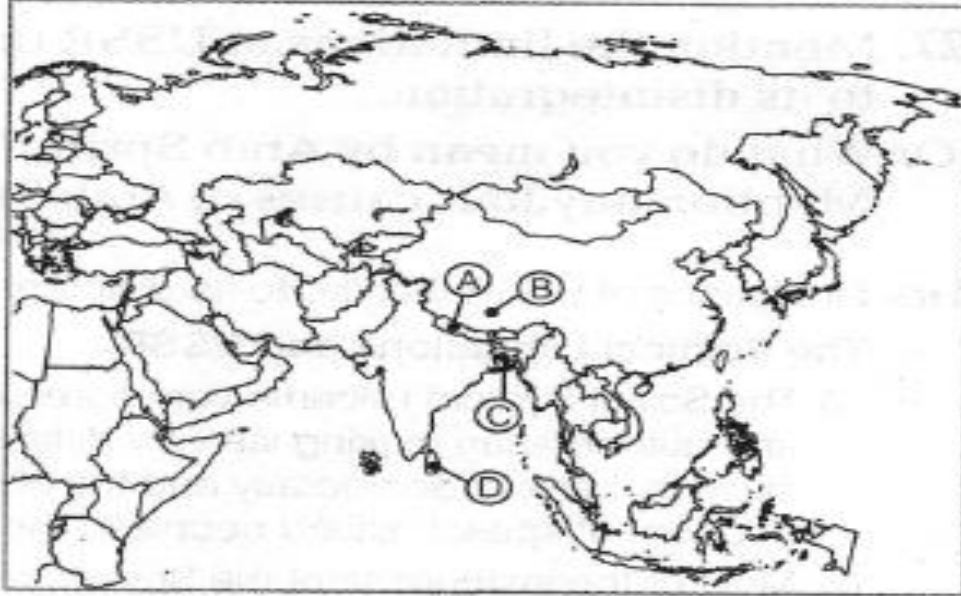
**Set - B**

**TIME: 1.5 hr.**

**M.M.40**

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Which of the following is not a principal organ of UN?<br>i. Security Council<br>j. World Bank | 1 |
|----|--|---|

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
|     | k. International Court of Justice<br>l. General Assembly   |   |
| 2.  | The ASEAN was established in____<br>c. 1949 b.1959 c. 1967 d. 1979   | 1 |
| 3.  | Indus water treaty was signed between India and _____<br>a. Bangladesh b. Pakistan c. Sri Lanka d. Maldives  | 1 |
| 4.  | What do you mean by Veto power?  | 1 |
| 5.  | Which two reasons a source of resentment in India and Bangladesh?  | 2 |
| 6.  | Mention any two basic concerns about the UN reforms related to processes and restructuring.  | 2 |
| 7.  | Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration?   | 2 |
| 8.  | How the Military influence of European Union makes it highly influential organization.   | 4 |
| 9.  | “Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallel in the world.” Justify the statement with any suitable arguments.  | 4 |
| 10. | How did China end its political and economic isolation? Examine the steps towards setting up market economy in China.  | 4 |
| 11. | Which criteria was proposed to be new member of Permanent seat of UNSC.  | 4 |
| 12. | Explain the US dominance in UN and its relevance in today’s world and drawbacks.   | 6 |
| 13. | <p><b>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</b></p>  <p>ix. To which country this cartoon is related?<br/>x. Which symbol is closely related to China in this picture and why?<br/>xi. What does these two wheels refer to?<br/>xii. Name the major changes in China to break its isolation?</p> | 4 |
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- (vii) Country had Constitutional Monarchy.
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|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Which of the following is not a principal organ of UN?<br>m. Security Council<br>n. World Bank<br>o. International Court of Justice<br>p. General Assembly | 1 |
|    | Ans. b   |   |



|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 2.  | The ASEAN was established in____<br>d. 1949    b.1959    c. 1967    d. 1979   | 1 |
|     | Ans. c  |   |
| 3.  | Indus water treaty was signed between India and _____<br>b. Bangladesh    b. Pakistan    c. Sri Lanka    d. Maldives  | 1 |
|     | Ans. b  |   |
| 4.  | What do you mean by Veto power?   | 1 |
|     | Ans. A veto power is a special power of negative nature enjoyed by the five permanent members of the UNSC. Even if a single P5 country uses this vote in a negative manner the decision can be stalled.   |   |
| 5.  | Which two reasons a source of resentment in India and Bangladesh?   | 2 |
|     | III.      Water sharing of Ganga- Brahmaputra river<br>IV.      Bangladesh' refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to North Eastern India.<br>V.      Its decision not to transport it's natural gas to India or allow Myanmar to do so through Bangladesh territory.   |   |
| 6.  | Mention any two basic concerns about the UN reforms related to processes and restructuring.   | 2 |
|     | iii.      To increase the number of permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.<br>iv.      US and other western countries wants improvement in UN    budgetary procedures and administration.   |   |
| 7.  | Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration?  | 2 |
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| 8.  | How the Military influence of European Union makes it highly influential organization.  | 4 |
|     | a.      EU combined forces are second largest in the world.<br>b.      Its total spending on defence is second to the US.<br>c.      Its important member France has more than 300 warhead.<br>d.      The EU is the world's second most important source of space and communication technology   |   |
| 9.  | "Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallel in the world." Justify the statement with any suitable arguments.<br>v.      A treaty between two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in each other countries without visa and passport.<br>vi.      Nepal being a landlocked country enjoy access to the sea through Indian territory for the purpose of trade and commerce with other regions.<br>vii.      Both countries share together trade , scientific cooperation, common natural resource, electricity generation and inter locking water management grids.<br>viii.      Both the countries have a common religious population that is Hinduism. | 4 |
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|     | <p>vii. Four Modernisation- Agriculture, Industries, Science and technology and Military in 1973 by Zhou en Lai</p> <p>viii. Open door policy by Deng Xiaoping in 1978</p> <p>ix. Its own market economy by privatisation in agriculture and industries</p> <p>x. Special economic zones (Explain)</p>  |   |
| 11. | Which criteria was proposed to be new member of Permanent seat of UNSC.   | 4 |
|     | <p>In view of the growing demands of restructuring of UN on 1 Jan. 1997 UN Sec. Gen. Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed since then the following criteria has been proposed for new permanent and nonpermanent members:</p> <p>It has been suggested the new member should be –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. A major economic power</li> <li>h. A major military power</li> <li>i. A substantial contributor to the UN budget.</li> <li>j. A big nation in terms of population</li> <li>k. A nation that respects democracy and human rights</li> <li>l. A country that would make the council more representative of the world’s diversity in terms of geography , economic system and culture</li> </ul> <p>India claims its fulfilment of the criteria as it the second largest population in the world</p>   |   |
| 12. | Explain the US dominance in UN and its relevance in today’s world and drawbacks.  | 6 |
|     | <p><b>The US became all powerful and dominant with the fall of the Soviet Union.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among those countries who wanted restructuring of the UN hoped that UN can serve as a balance against US dominance.</li> <li>• It can maintain a dialogue between the rest of the world and the US and prevent US from doing whatever it wants.</li> </ul> <p><b>But, very often , the UN failed to control the American hegemony due to certain factors such as:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. American military and economic strength.</li> <li>2. The largest financial contributor to the UN.</li> <li>3. Among the UN staff, many are American citizens.</li> <li>4. The Veto power makes the US all the more formidable.</li> <li>5. Even in the choice of the UN secretary General the US has a greater say.</li> </ol> <p>From above mentioned points it is seen that the UN can never be a balance to the US.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But it has succeeded in bringing the US and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>The relevance of the UN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interdependence of nations and the growth of technology make the UN more relevant today.</li> <li>• It is essential and succeeded in an extend, to tackle the issues like Population, global warming, epidemics, terrorism, migrations, climatic changes etc..,</li> <li>• As long as there are wars and conflicts, it is more relevant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Drawbacks of the UN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very often failed to prevent the wars.</li> <li>• Often remained as deliberative body.</li> <li>• Excessive American domination in the day-to-day activities of UN.</li> </ul> |   |

13.

Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-

4



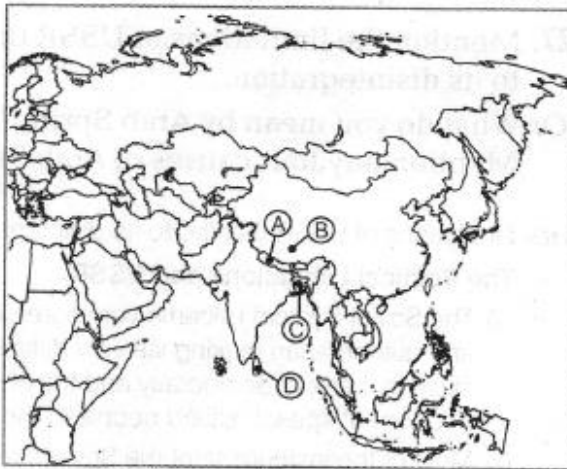
- xiii. To which country this cartoon is related?
- xiv. Which symbol is closely related to China in this picture and why?
- xv. What does these two wheels refer to?
- xvi. Name the major changes in China to break its isolation?

Ans. i. China  
 ii. Cycle, it is produces and consumed in China at large scale.  
 iii. China started with command economy but later shifted to market economy. Communism shifted to capitalism.  
 iv. Maintained relations with US, Open door policy and SEZs being member of WTO.

14.

In the given political outline map of South Asia, four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.

4



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|                            |                    |                |
|                            |                    |                |

- (x) Country had Constitutional Monarchy.
- (xi) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.
- (xii) The country has a successful Democratic System.

|  |    |                            |                    |                |
|--|----|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| iv. This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers |    |                            |                    |                |
|  |    | Sr. No. of the Information | Alphabet Concerned | Country's name |
|  |    | i                          | A                  | Nepal          |
|  |    | ii                         | B                  | China          |
|  |    | iii                        | D                  | Sri Lanka      |
|  | iv | C                          | Bangladesh         |                |
|  |    |                            |                    |                |