



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Unit test May, 2025
Class XII
Political Science (028)

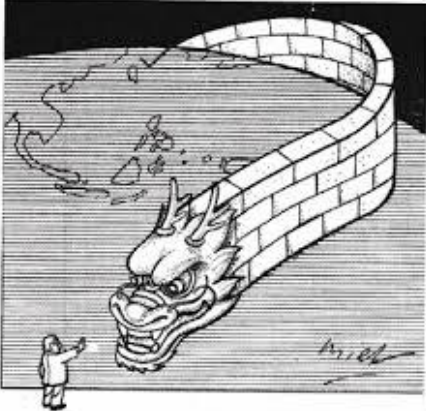
Set - A

TIME: 1.5 hr.

M.M.40

1.	The most immediate and final cause of disintegration of USSR is _____ a. Second World War b. Western developments c. Gorbachev's reform policies d. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics Ans. d	1
2.	The European Union was established in____ a. 1949 b.1959 c. 1992 d. 1979 Ans. c	1
3.	Choose the correct statement about India and Nepal relations: a. India and Nepal enjoy a very special relationship. b. India does not interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal. c. India has always helped Nepal during the time of natural disasters. d. Citizens cannot travel to each other country without Visa. Choose the correct option: I. 1,2 and 3 II. 1,4 and 2 III. 1,3 and 4 Ans. I	1
4.	Arrange the following in chronological order: a. Fall of Berlin Wall b. Socialist revolution in Russia c. Mikhail Gorbachev became General secretary of communist party of Russia. d. Disintegration of Soviet Union Codes: I. C,b d,a II. B,c,d,a III. B,c,a,d IV. D,c,b,a Ans. III.	1
5.	Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment in east Pakistan and west Pakistan? Ans. I imposition of Urdu language ii. dominance of Western Pakistan over East Pakistan . iii. lack of fair representation of East Pakistan.	2
6.	What was 'Shock Therapy' in the context of post-communist countries? Ans. Shock Therapy was a painful transition from socialist authoritarian system to democratic capitalist system in post-communist countries.	2

	<p>It varied in speed and intensity but features and direction was same. IMF and WB were the main engines of this shift. It was a shift from communism to capitalism and co-operative to privatization.</p>	
7.	<p>Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements after its disintegration? Ans. Chechnya and Dagestan were the two republics of the USSR which have had violent secessionist movements after its disintegration.</p>	2
8.	<p>How the political and diplomatic influence of European Union makes it highly influential organization. Ans. a. It also functions as an important bloc in international of the EU, France, holds permanent seat on the UN Security Council. The EU includes several nonpermanent members of the UNSC. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear Programme. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments, and negotiations rather than coercion and military force has been effective as in the case of its dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.</p>	4
9.	<p>"Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallel in the world." Justify the statement with any suitable arguments. Ans. A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports. Despite differences, trade, scientific cooperation, common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids hold the two countries together. There is a hope that the consolidation of democracy in Nepal will lead to improvements in the ties between the two countries. India has helped Nepal at the time of natural disasters several times.</p>	4
10.	<p>How did China end its political and economic isolation? Ans. The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972. Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations' (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973. By 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China. The policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad. China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step. The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.</p>	4
11.	<p>Mention any four causes of disintegration of USSR. Ans. The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one-party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people.</p>	4

	<p>The party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.</p> <p>Although, on paper, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything, and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.</p> <p>The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. The Communist Party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people.</p>	
12.	<p>Explain the three pillars of ASEAN and discuss how they contribute to regional integration and cooperation in Southeast Asia?</p> <p>Ans. In 2003, ASEAN established an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.</p> <p>The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. By 2003, ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region. The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes. Its Vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community.</p>	6
13.	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To which country this cartoon is related? Which two symbols are closely related to China in this picture? It is heading towards the world, what does it mean? Who is trying to stop it and why? <p>ANS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China Because it is manufactured and consumed in China on large scale. First wheel refers to communist it symbolises China's Command economy by which it started its journey in the beginning. The second 	4

	<p>wheel symbolises the capitalism to which China's economy shifted in 1970s.</p> <p>IV. Open door policy in 1978 Four modernisations in 1973 Privatisation of agriculture in 1982 and privatisation of industries in 1998</p>	
14.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>"The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 with the hope of fostering regional cooperation among South Asian countries. However, political differences, especially between India and Pakistan, have often hampered its effectiveness. Despite this, SAARC has made efforts in areas like education, health, and poverty alleviation."</p> <p>QUESTIONS:</p> <p>a) What was the main objective behind the formation of SAARC? (1 mark)</p> <p>b) Mention one reason why SAARC has not been very effective. (1 mark)</p> <p>c) Despite its limitations, in which areas has SAARC made some progress? (1mark)</p> <p>d) Suggest one way to improve regional cooperation in South Asia. (1mark)</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>a) The hope of fostering regional cooperation among South Asian countries.</p> <p>b) Political differences, especially between India and Pakistan, have often hampered its effectiveness.</p> <p>c) Despite this, SAARC has made efforts in areas like education, health, and poverty alleviation."</p> <p>d) The member countries of SAARC will have to eliminate terrorism by its roots and cooperate each other with honesty.</p>	4



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Set - B

TIME: 1.5 hr.

M.M.40

1.	In which year the Berlin Wall was made? a. 1998. b.1961 c. 1991. d. 1940 Ans. b	1
2.	The ASEAN way refers to _____ a. A way created in Asia for trading purpose. b. A solution to every problem of Asia. c. A form of informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative contact the functioning of asiyan depends on the respect for National sovereignty. d. A regional forum created for security of the region. Ans. c	1
3.	Indus water treaty was signed between India and _____ a. Bangladesh b. Pakistan c. Sri Lanka d. Maldives Ans. b	1
4.	Under the Marshall Plan the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in _____ a. 1948. b.1989. c. 1991. d. 1950 Ans. a	1
5.	Which two issues are source of resentment in India and Bangladesh? Ans. 1. River water sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra. 2. Bangladesh do not export its natural gas to India and prevents Myanmar to do so. 3. illegal immigrants of Bangladesh are also source of resentment. (any relevant point)	2
6.	How Russia became inheriter of USSR? Ans. Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union. It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council. Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union. It took over as the only nuclear state of the post-Soviet space and carried out some nuclear disarmament measures with the US. The old Soviet Union was thus dead and buried.	2
7.	Which two republics of the USSR have had violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration? Ans. Chechnya and Dagestan were the two republics of the USSR which have had violent secessionist movements after its disintegration.	2
8.	How the Military and Economic influence of European Union makes it highly influential organization? Ans. Militarily, the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is second after the US. Two EU member states, Britain and France, also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear warheads. It is also the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.	4

	<p>The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005, slightly larger than that of the United States. Its currency, the euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China.</p>	
9.	<p>Describe any four consequences of Disintegration of USSR.</p> <p>Ans. t the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>End of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace.</p> <p>power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed. The end of the Cold War left open only two possibilities: either the remaining superpower would dominate and create a unipolar system, or different countries or groups of countries could become important players in the international system.</p> <p>the capitalist economy was now the dominant economic system internationally.</p> <p>Institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries since they gave them loans for their transitions to capitalism. Politically, the notion of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organize political life.</p>	4
10.	<p>How did China end its political and economic isolation? Examine the steps taken by China for its economic reforms.</p> <p>Ans. The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972. Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations'(agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973. By 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China. The policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.</p> <p>The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. China became member of WTO in 2001.</p>	4
11.	<p>Explain the three main pillars of ASEAN and how they contribute to regional integration and co-operation?</p> <p>Ans. In 2003, ASEAN established an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.</p> <p>The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. By 2003, ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region. The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes.</p>	4

	Its Vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community.	
12.	<p>What was 'Shock Therapy' in the context of post-communist countries, and what were its major consequences for the economy and society?</p> <p>Ans. A painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'shock therapy'.</p> <p>it brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region. In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90 per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies. This was called 'the largest garage sale in history', as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices.</p> <p>The value of the ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings.</p> <p>The real GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in 1989. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place.</p> <p>The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.</p>	6
13.	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</p>  <p>i. To which country this cartoon is related?</p> <p>ii. Why cycle has been chosen as a symbol related to China in this picture and why?</p> <p>iii. What does these two wheels refer to?</p> <p>iv. List the major changes in China to break its isolation?</p> <p>ANS.</p> <p>I. China</p> <p>II. Because it is manufactured and consumed in China on large scale.</p> <p>III. First wheel refers to communist it symbolises China's Command economy by which it started its journey in the beginning. The second wheel symbolises the capitalism to which China's economy shifted in 1970s.</p> <p>IV. Open door policy in 1978 Four modernisations in 1973 Privatisation of agriculture in 1982 and privatisation of industries in 1998</p>	4

	Break of isolation	
14.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>"The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 with the hope of fostering regional cooperation among South Asian countries. However, political differences, especially between India and Pakistan, have often hampered its effectiveness. Despite this, SAARC has made efforts in areas like education, health, and poverty alleviation."</p> <p>QUESTIONS:</p> <p>a) What was the main objective behind the formation of SAARC? (1 mark)</p> <p>b) Mention one reason why SAARC has not been very effective. (1 mark)</p> <p>c) Despite its limitations, in which areas has SAARC made some progress? (1mark)</p> <p>d) Suggest one way to improve regional cooperation in South Asia. (1mark)</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>a) The hope of fostering regional cooperation among South Asian countries.</p> <p>b) Political differences, especially between India and Pakistan, have often hampered its effectiveness.</p> <p>c) Despite this, SAARC has made efforts in areas like education, health, and poverty alleviation."</p> <p>d) The SAARC members countries need to eliminate terrorism by all means at any cost without any ditch. Only this can bring all the countries together. True wellwisher can develop together.</p>	4