

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
FIRST TERM Examination (1 September, 2025)
Class XII (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science (028)
(Set - A)

Time: 3 hrs

M.M. 80

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Q 1-12 are Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Q 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
4. Question numbers 19-23 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
5. Questions number 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map based questions. Answer accordingly.
6. Question numbers 27-30 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each.
7. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION A (12 MARKS)

1. Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India?
a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
2. How many states and Union territories were formed under state reorganisation act 1956?
a) 14 states 6 Union Territories b) 14 states 7 Union Territories
c) 14 states 8 Union Territories d) none of the above
3. In which of the following countries, the constitution does not permit only a single party to rule the country?
a) China b) Pakistan c) Syria d) Cuba
4. Which one of the following was the third largest economy of the world in 2017?
a) Germany b) France c) South Korea d) Japan

5. Match the terms with their meaning:

A	Terrorism	(i)	coalition of countries
B	Disarmament	(ii)	Political violence
C	Alliance	(iii)	Absence of threats
D	Security	(iv)	Giving up certain kind of weapons

Options

1. A (ii) B (iv) C (i) D (iii)
2. A (iii) B (i) C (iv) D (ii)
3. A (ii) B (iv) C (iii) D (i)
4. A (ii) B (iii) C (iv) D (i)

6. Which one of the following options is not a cause of globalisation?
a) Flow of capital b) Technological advancement
c) Poverty of the underdeveloped countries d) Flow of ideas
7. Tribals of Orissa fear their displacement due to the extraction of which mineral?
a) Copper b) Zinc c) Iron ore d) Uranium
8. Which of the following European Union member has resisted to the use of common currency 'Euro'?
a) Germany b) France c) Sweden d) none

9. Sheikh Mujib Rehman was assassinated in a military uprising in _____.
a) August 1975 b) September 1976 c) August 1974 d) September 1974

10. According to Human Development Report 2016 of UN, which one of the following is cause of death of more than three million children every year in the World?
a) Millions of people in the developing countries have no access to safe drinking water.
b) Millions of people in the developing countries have no access to health care
c) Millions of people have no food security
d) Millions of people die during wars

11. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion: The first General election was the biggest gamble in the history of India.
Reason: The first General election of India was the first big test of democracy in poor and illiterate country.
In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
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

12. In Which year Planning Commission was established?
a) 1949 b) 1950 c) 1951 d) 1952

SECTION B

13. Differentiate between Migrants, Refugees and Internally displaced people.
14. Write a note on economic rise of Japan.
15. What were the main provisions in the amendment of Bangladesh Constitution 1975?
16. On losing power in the state of Kerala in 1957, what did the congress do in the state? What were its results?
17. Describe Bombay plan. What was its objective?
18. Write 2 features of the Soviet System.

SECTION C

19. Why did Central Asian republics become a zone of competition for outside powers?
20. State any four reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan.

OR

21. Explain the geopolitics of resources with the help of example of 'water' as a crucial resource.
22. Write a note on: (i) UN General Assembly (ii) WTO
23. What was the major thrust of the first five year plan? In which ways did the Second plan differ from the first one?
24. Why did India's General election 1952 become a land mark in the history of democracy all over the world?

SECTION D

24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows

Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of Cultural globalisation as well.

Questions:

1. Globalisation is a
 - a) One dimensional approach
 - b) Two dimensional approach
 - c) Multi dimensional approach
 - d) All of the above
2. Cultural homogenisation mean
 - a) Uniformity of cultures
 - b) Differences of cultures
 - c) Uniqueness of cultures
 - d) Fear from culture
3. Cultural heterogenisation refers to
 - a) Each culture is at same level
 - b) Each culture is unique and different
 - c) All cultures are global
 - d) Positive impact of culture
4. The negative effect of cultural globalisation is
 - a) imposition of different cultures
 - b) imposition of many cultures
 - c) imposition of one culture
 - d) Any other

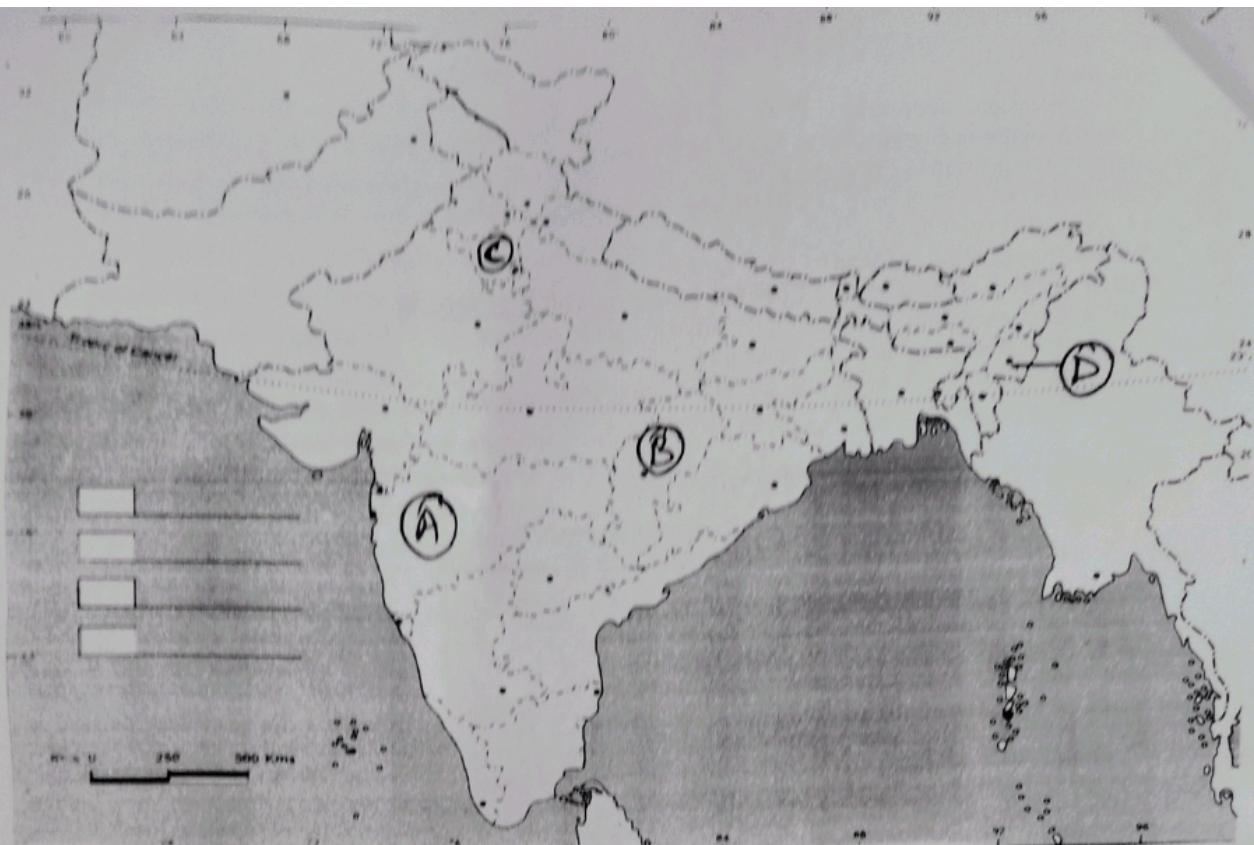
25. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions



1. What does the man with the hat represent?
a) Global village b) Global south c) Global north d) Common man
2. What does the smaller person represent?
a) global south b) individual c) global north d) none of the above
3. What does the cartoon depict?
a) mutual understanding b) different environmental agenda
c) mutual cooperation d) none of the above
4. Ecological conservation means
a) to protect national boundaries
b) to protect international boundaries
c) to protect environment and ecological balances
d) none of the above

26. In the outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A-D. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.

- (i) The state to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged
- (ii) The state which was created in 1966
- (iii) The state which earlier was a part of Madhya Pradesh
- (iv) The state carved out from bilingual Bombay state



SECTION E

27. Highlight the major consequences of Shock therapy in the post communist regimes.

OR

When was ASEAN established? Name the pillars of ASEAN. Discuss any 2 pillars of ASEAN in detail.

28. In what ways does the present Chinese economy differs from its command economy?

OR

Why was the need of improvement in UN felt and what were the parameters chosen for permanent and non-permanent membership of UN security council?

29. "Some economist have described economic globalisation as re-colonisation of the World." Discuss.

OR

What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe in detail the components of this type of security.

30. What were the three challenges before India at the time of Independence? How could the solution of these challenges be resolved?

OR

Linguistic states and the movements for the formation of these states changed the nature of Indian democratic politics. Explain with the help of suitable examples.