



# **BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**SESSION 2024-25**

**CLASS: XII**

**TERM 1 REVISION SHEET**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **Part A Contemporary World Politics**

### **Chapter 1: The End of Bipolarity**

Q1. Why did Russia become the successor of the Soviet Union?

- (i) Russia led the formation of CIS.
- (ii) It succeeded the Soviet Union in the United Nations.
- (iii) It was not the largest Republic.
- (iv) Gorbachev was a more charismatic person than Boris Yeltsin.

Select the correct answer based on the above.

- (A) Only (i) and (ii)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) Only (i) and (iv)
- (D) Only (ii) and (iv)

Q2. Assertion: Mikhail Gorbachev wanted to reform soviet system.

Reason: Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the mid.

- (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

Q3. Write a short note in Nikita Khrushchev.

Q4. What was the reason for mutual dissatisfaction among the Soviet union countries?

Q5. Describe any six characteristics of the former Soviet union.

### **Chapter 2: Contemporary Centres of Power**

Q1. Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China.

- (i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.
- (ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.
- (iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.
- (iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

Select the correct option

- (A) (ii) and (iv) only
- (B) (iii) and (iv) only
- (C) (i) and (ii) only
- (D) (i) and (iii) only

Q2. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The ASEAN security community was based on the dictum that outstanding territorial dispute should not result in an armed conflict. By 2003, several agreements were signed by ASEAN member states to respect peace, neutrality cooperation, non-interference and respect for national differences and sovereignty. The coordination of security and foreign policy is done by a forum established in 1994, called the ASEAN Regional Forum. ASEAN is principally an economic association. ASEAN region is quite smaller as compared to US, EU, and Japan. However, its economies are growing at a much faster pace than these areas. Its influence has grown beyond the region.

(i) ASEAN Principle: What type of organisation is it?

- (a) an economic organisation
- (b) a political organisation
- (c) social organisation
- (d) cultural organisation

(ii) The ASEAN region is much smaller than which country?

- (a) America (b) Japan (c) European Union (d) All of these

(iii) Why was the ASEAN Regional Forum established?

- (a) To coordinate security and foreign policy
- (b) for coordination in the political field
- (c) for coordination in the economic field
- (d) none of these

(iv) When did the member countries of ASEAN sign several agreements?

- (a) 2003      (b) 2004      (c) 2005      (d) 2006

Q3. Why do you think India is now considered as an important centre of power?

Q4. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one?

Q5. How was Chinese path of market economy different from the one adopted in Russia?

Q6. What is the South Asian free trade agreement (SAFTA)?

Q7. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the question that follow:



(i) To which country are these two cartoons related?

(a) Japan (b) Vietnam (c) South Korea (d) China

(ii) Red Book is related to which ideology?

(a) Capitalism (b) Communism

(c) Humanism (d) Terrorism

(iii) What does the 'Red Power Tie' depict?

(a) Negation of communism

(b) Acceptance of Capitalism

(c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism

(d) Negation of Capitalism

(iv) What is the difference between 'then' and 'now' as per the cartoon?

(a) Rigidity has increased now in the ideology of 'then'

(b) Rigidity has decreased now in the ideology of 'then'

(c) The leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different political parties

(d) The leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations

### Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events, no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

Questions

1. Which two countries have been referred to as outside powers?
2. Which are the two Asian giants and why they have been called so?
3. China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why?

Q2. Which type of government was adopted in Bangladesh after its independence? What were the results?

Q3. In reference to democracy, describe two similarities and differences each between Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Q4. Analyse the mutual relations between smaller countries of South Asia and India.

Q5. Explain the factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. Describe any two pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan, which can pave the way for establishing a lasting democratic set up over there.

### Chapter 4: International Organizations

Q1. Arrange the following cities in the order of given organisations as their respective Headquarters.

- |                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| A. ILO.                            | (i) Paris      |
| B. UNESCO.                         | (ii) Geneva    |
| C. International Court of Justice. | (iii) New York |
| D. UN Secretariat.                 | (iv) Hague     |

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A—(ii), B—(i), C—(iv), D—(i)
- (b) A—(ii), B—(iv), C—(i), D—(iii)
- (c) A—(i), B—(i), C—(i), D—(iv)
- (d) A—(iv), B—(iii), C—(ii), D—(i)

Q2. Assertion : United Nations was established as the successor of League of Nations.

Reason : League of Nations was established on 24 October 1945.

- (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

Q3. Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of UN Security Council.

Q4. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies?

Q5. Although the UN has failed to act as effective checks on the hegemony of US, nations prefer its continuation. Suggest any three suitable arguments to justify the relevance of UN in the post Cold War era.

### Chapter 5: Security in Contemporary World

Q1. Read the cartoon below and write a short note in favour or against the connection between war and terrorism depicted in this cartoon.



Q2. What is correct about internal security?

- (a) It maintains law and order within the country.
- (b) External security depends on Internal security.
- (c) It is a part of traditional security.
- (d) All of these

Q3. Assertion: In non-traditional security armed attack is the most dangerous.

Reason: It even includes a danger to the existence of humans.

- (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

Q4. How are the threats faced by the people in the third world different from those faced by the people living in the first world? Support your answer with examples.

Q5. In spite of strongly propagating for nuclear disarm, Meints as independence, India herself became nuclear in 1998. Analyse the reasons behind his development and also highlight important features of India's nuclear policy.

Q6. What is meant by traditional notions of internal and external security? Explain.

## **Chapter 6: Environment and Natural resources**

Q1. India is already an active participant through participation in a number of programmes. For instance, India's National Auto Fuel Policy makes use of clearer fuels for vehicles mandatory.

The Energy conservation Act (2001), outlines initiatives aimed at improving energy efficiency.

Likewise, the Electricity Act (2003) enhances for the use of renewable energy. Efforts by India to import natural gas and adoption of clean coal technologies clearly indicate India's seriousness in this regard. India has even launched a National Mission on use of bio-diesel as an alternative fuel. India has acquired about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2012. India has launched a big programme of using renewable energy resources. It should be used as an example by other states. India signed the Paris climate agreement on 2nd October in 2016 .

(i) When did India sign the Paris Climate Summit?

- (a) 2nd Oct. 2012
- (b) 2nd Oct. 2016
- (c) 4th Oct. 2017
- (d) 4th Oct. 2018

(ii) When was Energy Conservation Act passed?

- (a) 2001
- (b) 2002
- (c) 2003
- (d) 2004

(iii) What are Contributions of India to Environment related issue?

- (a) Clean Air
- (b) Clean Water
- (c) Fuel Conservation
- (d) None of these

(iv) Which energy resource is being emphasised to use in India?

- (a) Renewable resource
- (b) Non-renewable resource
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q2. Where was the first Earth Summit held?

- (a) Geneva

- (b) Jakarta
- (c) Vienna
- (d) Kyoto

Q3. “The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programs related to environmental issues.” Give any four examples to support the statement.

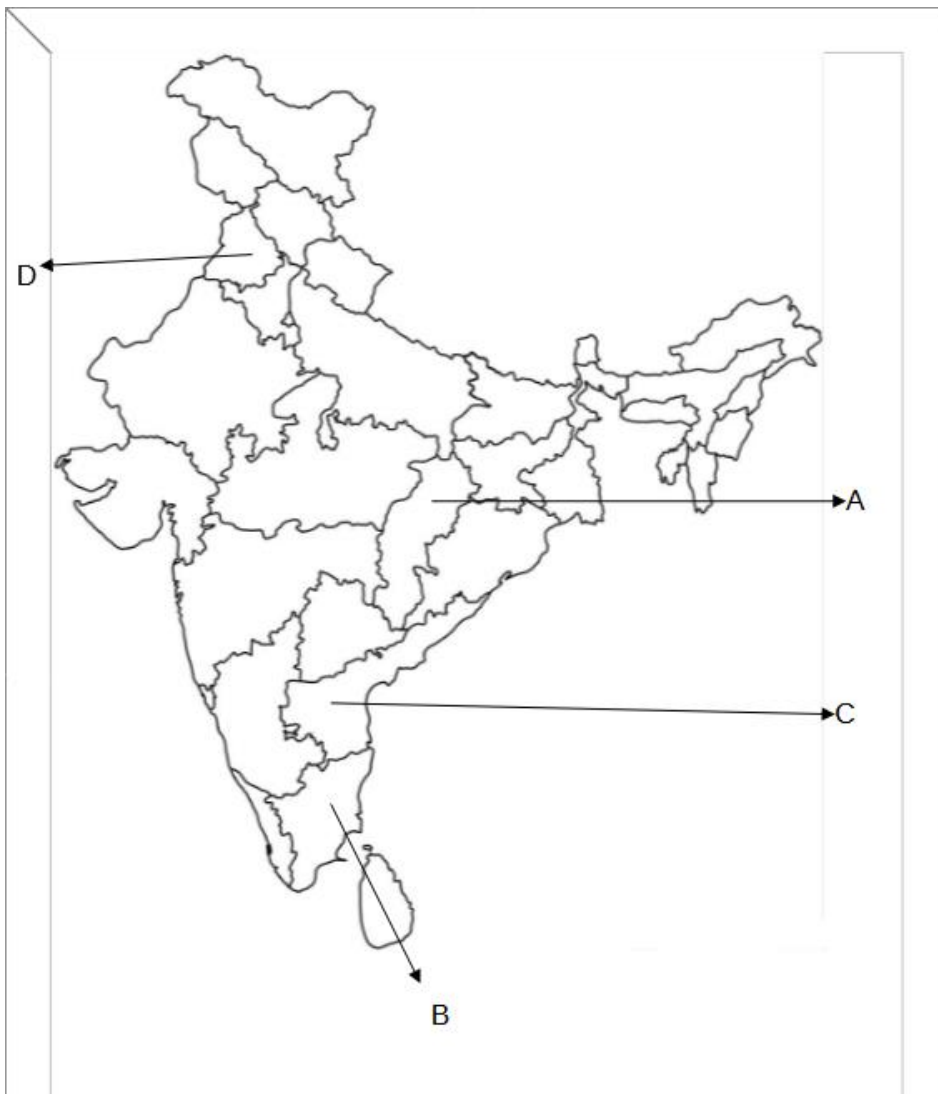
Q4. ‘There is a difference in the approach towards environment between the countries of the north, and the South.’ explain the statement with reference to the earth summit, 1992 and Q2 protocol 1997.

Q5. What is resource geopolitics? Explain with an example.

## **Part B: Politics in India Since Independence**

### **Chapter 1: Challenges of Nation-Building**

Q1. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these states on the basis of the information given below.



SERIAL NUMBER OF THE INFORMATION USED	CONCERNED ALPHABET IN THE MAP	NAME OF THE STATE

- (i) The State which was called Madras' at the time of Independence.
- (ii) The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development.
- (iii) The State which was partitioned in 1947.
- (iv) The first State created in 1952.

Q2. Choose the odd one out of the following statements.

- (a) States Reorganization Act-1956
- (b) Partition of India-1947
- (c) Number of Princely States-512
- (d) Independence of India-1947

Q3. After partition following problems emerged:

- (a) Muslim majority regions were not clear
- (b) Muslim regions had disagreements
- (c) Problem of refugees
- (d) All of the above

Q4. Why the issue of national unity and security became a primary challenge at the time of independence?

Q5. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest , most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. Discuss briefly the major consequences of partition.

Q.6 What force the union government of India to appoint the states reorganisation commission in 1953?

Mention it's too many recommendation. Name any four new states formed after 1956?

## Chapter 2: Era of One-Party Dominance

Q1. What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties?

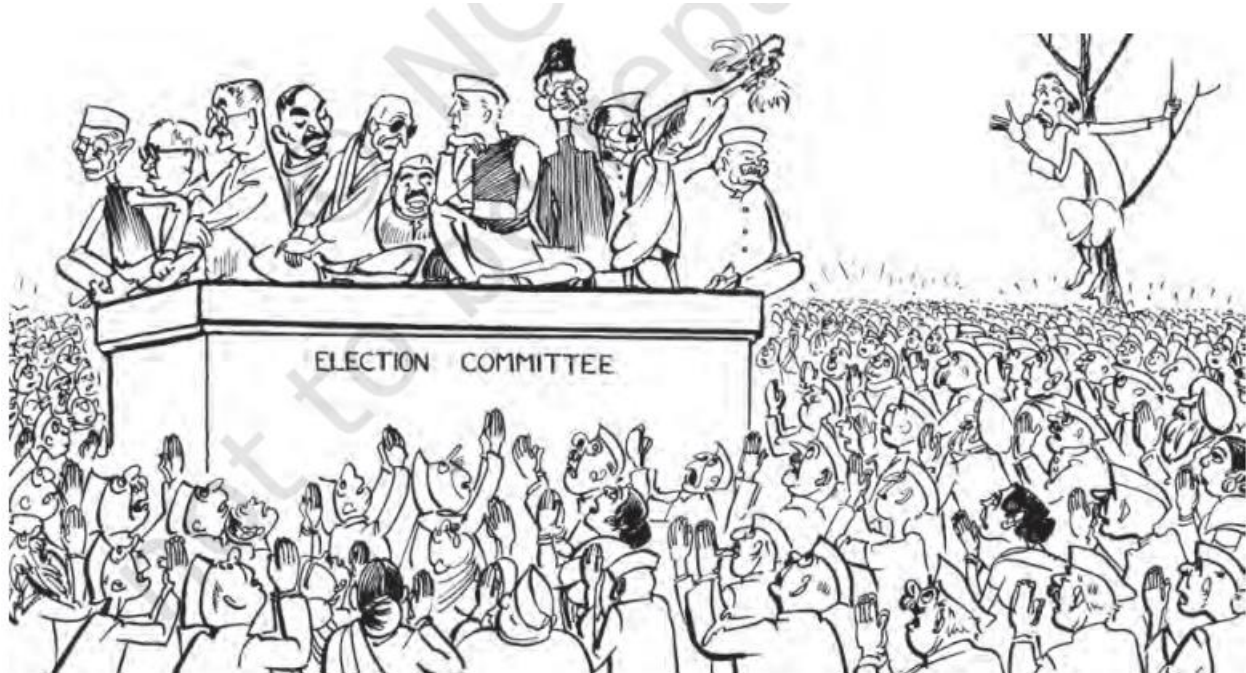
- (i) The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer to the Congress.
- (ii) The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963.
- (iii) Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.
- (iv) Nagaland was given state status.



Select the correct answer using the force given below:

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

Q2. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What is the main objective of this cartoon ?
- (ii) Who was the chief election commission of that time?
- (iii) Identify the leaders in above cartoon?

Q3. Write the names of prominent leaders of the communist party of India.

Q4. What were the results of the 1957 Kerala assembly elections?

Q5. What distinguished the dominance of Congress party in India from the examples of one party dominance in other countries? Explain.

Q6. Describe the role of E.V. Ramaswami 'Periyar' in the Dravid movement and the formation of Dravid Kazhagam (DK). Why did the decay get split and enter into politics as DMK?

### Chapter 3: Politics of Planned Development

Q1. Why was the Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog?

- (a) More push was required to cope with the pressing challenges of development.
- (b) The Planning Commission was unacceptable by the people.
- (c) The Planning Commission was not desirable by the leaders.
- (d) It was inadmissible by the opposition.

Q2. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What is planning commission?
- (ii) What is the role of planning commission?
- (iii) When was planning commission set up?

Q3. What is national development Council?

Q4. Describe any four objectives of Niti Aayog.

Q5. Highlight features of the first five year plan

#### **Chapter 4: India's External Relations**

Q1. Choose the correct statement related to India's external relations from the following:

- (a) Non-alignment policy allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.
- (b) India has cordial relations with Pakistan from the beginning.
- (c) The Cold War affected the relationship between India and neighbouring countries.
- (d) India signed a treaty of peace and friendship with USA in 1971.

Q2. During the Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?

- (a) Because the US bloc claimed to be pro-democratic and promoted Capitalism.
- (b) The US always favoured India.
- (c) The US supported India in all its policies.
- (d) The US was very close to India.

Q3. Assertion: A new term took place in India-Sri Lanka relations in the late 1970s, when the problem of Tamil living in Sri Lanka arose.

Reason: Indian peacekeeping force went to Sri Lanka in 1986 to fight against Tamil, but was withdrawn in 1988.

- (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

Q4. When why did India signed the 20 years 'Treaty of peace and friendship' with Soviet Union?

Q5. Highlight the role of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru in the formulation of India's foreign policy.

Q6. Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Russia

Q7. "India should not give up its policy of non-alignment and align with the United States." Give arguments in support or against the statement.

## **Chapter 5: Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System**

Q1. In which year Bahujan Samaj Party was formed?

- (a) 1982
- (b) 1983
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1996

Q2. In which year did Janta Dal secure the governance of the country?

- (a) 1989
- (b) 1990
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1996

Q3. How did the coalition nature of the Congress party give Congress extra ordinary power?

Q4. Describe any four features of the ideology of the Bharat Jana Sangh formed in 1951.

Q5. What was the economic condition of the country before the fourth general elections? How did the situation worsen?

Q6. With which objectives did DMK make its entry into Indian politics?

## **Chapter 6: The Crises of Democratic Order**

Q1. What was the time period of the 'First Democratic Upsurge in India'

- (a) From 1950s to 1970s
- (b) From 1960s to 1970s
- (c) From 1960s to 1980s

(d) From 1970s to 1980s

Q2. Assertion: Bihar movement was started by students of Bihar in 1974.

Reason: this movement was gradually becoming violent.

- (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

Q3. Why did Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay oppose capitalist individualism and Marxist socialism?

Q4. What were the aims and objectives of Jaya Prakash Narayan's total revolution?

Q5. Why is the period of emergency also referred as the period of constitutional crisis? Explain.

Q6. The emergency taught us many lessons. Elaborate them.