

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

CLASS- XII

OCTOBER'24

Part A Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 7 – Globalisation

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What is globalization?
 - a) Isolation of countries
 - b) Integration of economies and cultures
 - c) Increase in local traditions
 - d) Nationalism and self-reliance
2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of globalization?
 - a) Increase in trade and investment
 - b) Spread of technology
 - c) Reduced cultural exchange
 - d) Global interconnectedness
3. Which organization is primarily responsible for regulating international trade?
 - a) United Nations (UN)
 - b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - d) World Bank
4. The term 'McDonaldization' refers to:
 - a) Global agricultural practices
 - b) Spread of fast-food culture
 - c) Economic growth in developing nations
 - d) The decline of multinational corporations

Section B: Short Answer Questions

5. Define globalization in your own words.
6. List three positive effects of globalization.
7. Explain the concept of cultural homogenization in the context of globalization.
8. What role do multinational corporations play in the process of globalization?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

9. Discuss the impact of globalization on local cultures. Provide at least two examples.
10. Analyze the economic implications of globalization for developing countries. Include both advantages and disadvantages.
11. Evaluate the role of technology in promoting globalization. How has the internet changed the way we connect globally?

Section D: Case Study

12. Read the following scenario and answer the questions:

A small local bakery has been facing competition from a large multinational chain that has opened nearby. The chain offers lower prices and a wide variety of products, leading to a decline in the bakery's sales.

- a) What challenges does globalization present to local businesses like the bakery?
- b) Suggest two strategies the bakery could use to compete with the multinational chain.

Part B: Politics in India Since Independence

Chapter 7: Regional Aspirations

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following states was formed on a linguistic basis in 1956?
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Andhra Pradesh
 - c) Gujarat
 - d) Maharashtra
2. The demand for a separate state of Gorkhaland is primarily associated with which region?
 - a) Assam
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Uttarakhand
 - d) Sikkim
3. The formation of the Punjab state in 1966 was based on which of the following criteria?
 - a) Ethnic identity
 - b) Religious demographics
 - c) Linguistic identity
 - d) Economic development
4. The Bodoland movement seeks to establish a separate state for which ethnic group? \
 - a) Bodos
 - b) Tamils
 - c) Sikhs
 - d) Gujaratis

Section B: Short Answer Questions

5. Define regionalism in the context of Indian politics.
6. What are the main reasons behind the rise of regional parties in India?
7. Briefly explain the impact of regional aspirations on national politics.
8. How did the demand for statehood contribute to the formation of new states in India? Provide one example.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

9. Analyze the impact of linguistic reorganization of states in India. How has this process addressed regional aspirations, and what challenges has it posed for national integration?
10. Examine the role of regional parties in Indian politics. How have they shaped the political landscape at both state and national levels? Include specific examples of regional parties and their influence.

11. Explore the implications of regionalism on the distribution of resources and political power in India. How do regional aspirations influence policies at the national level?

Chapter 8: Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which party emerged as a major political force in India after the 2014 Lok Sabha elections?
 - a) Indian National Congress
 - b) Bharatiya Janata Party
 - c) Aam Aadmi Party
 - d) Trinamool Congress
2. What was the main agenda of the anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare in 2011?
 - a) Economic reforms
 - b) Electoral reforms
 - c) Jan Lokpal Bill
 - d) Reservation policies
4. The 'One Nation, One Tax' policy refers to which of the following?
 - a) Implementation of GST
 - b) Income tax reforms
 - c) Universal Basic Income
 - d) Land acquisition reforms
5. Which constitutional amendment was passed to provide for the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?
 - a) 100th Amendment
 - b) 101st Amendment
 - c) 102nd Amendment
 - d) 103rd Amendment

Section B: Short Answer Questions

6. Discuss the significance of the 2019 General Elections in India.
7. What role does social media play in contemporary Indian politics? Provide one example.
8. Explain the concept of coalition politics in India and its implications for governance.
9. What were the major outcomes of the anti-Citizenship Amendment Act protests in India?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

10. Analyze the influence of regional aspirations on the federal structure of India. Include examples to support your answer.
11. Evaluate the impact of recent political developments on the socio-economic landscape of India.
12. Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian political system in the wake of increasing regionalism and identity politics.