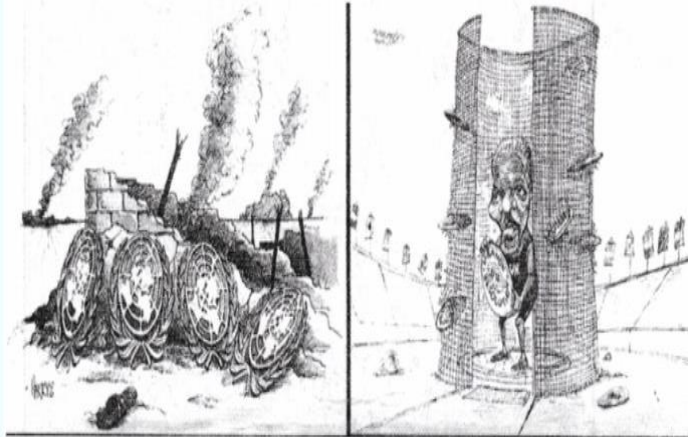


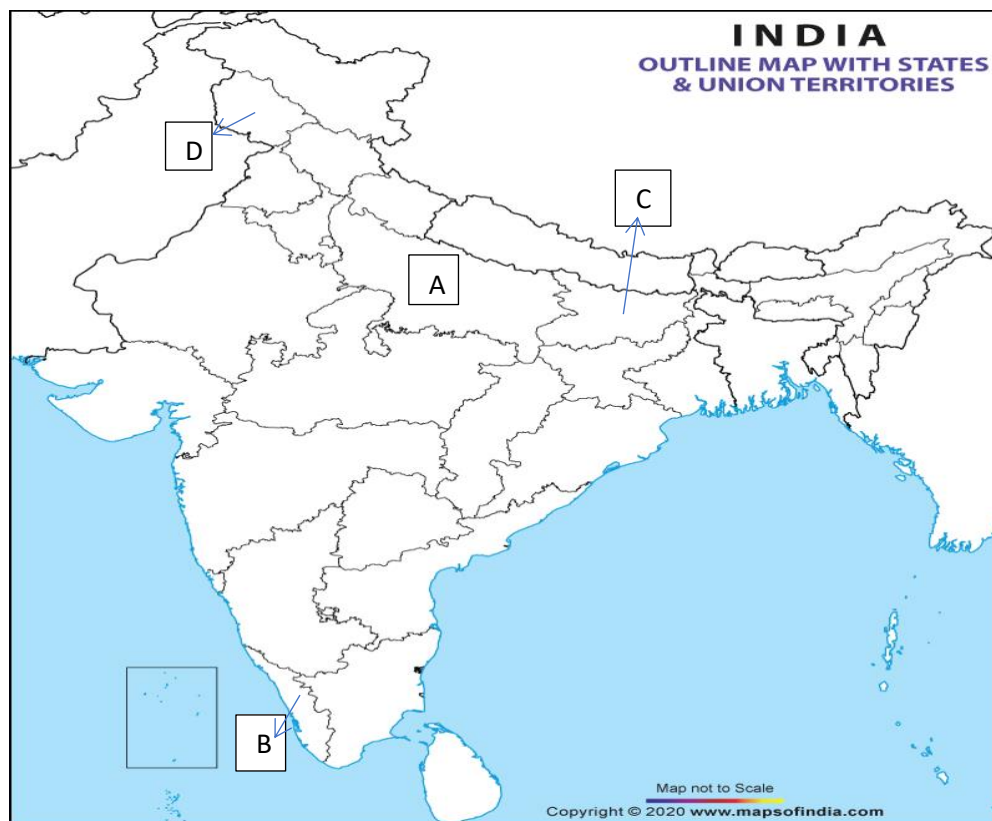
**BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA**  
**SEPTEMBER ASSIGNMENT BASED ON BOARD PATTERN**  
**CLASS – XII**  
**SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

<b>1.</b>	Write the following events in a sequence. (i) NATO (ii) Fall of Berlin wall (ii) First world war (iv) Second world war (V) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (a) (i), (ii), (v), (iii), (iv) (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (v), (ii) © (ii), (v), (i), (iv), (iii) (d) (v), (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	The "ASEAN way" is a (a) Form of the lifestyle of ASEAN members. (b) Defence policy followed by ASEAN members. (c) Form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative (d) Road that connect all ASEAN member nations.	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	_____ from Sweden was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1961 for his efforts to settle the Congo crisis. (a) Trygve Lie (b) U Thant (c) Dag Hammarskjold (d) Boutros Ghali	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	Al-Qaeda had been a group of Islamic militants led by- (a) Osama Bin Laden (b) Hafiz Saeed (i) Dawood Ibrahim (d) Masood Azhar	<b>1</b>
<b>5.</b>	President under whom 1975 National Emergency was imposed? (a) President Giani Zail Singh (b) President Pranab Mukherjee (c) President Pratibha Singh Patil (d ) President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	<b>1</b>
<b>6.</b>	Jawaharlal Nehru often referred to his fondness for the Socialist Party and invited_____ to join his government. (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Baldev Singh (c) Jayramdas Daulatram (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	<b>1</b>
<b>7.</b>	Complete the sentence. Article _____ of the Indian Constitution lays down some Directive Principles of	<b>1</b>

	State Policy on 'Promotion of International Peace and Security'. (a) 51 (b) 51a (c) 37 (d) 4	
8.	Which leader was the strong opponent of the use of English language? (a) K. Kamraj (b) Morarji Desai (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Karpoori Thakur	1
9.	Who among the following leaders advocated Integral Humanism? (a) Ram Manohar Lohia (b) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya (c) Morarji Desai (d) Jayaprakash Narayan	1
10.	In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose one correct answer from the given options. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true. Assertion (A): In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. Reason (R): The United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force which led to the first Gulf War.	1
11.	Which of the following statements related to the Indo-China war is correct? (a) China could not cross the line of control. (b) The Soviet Union helped China. (c) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict (d) Chinese troops did not withdraw back to earlier position	1
12.	Which organisation promotes the peaceful use of Nuclear Energy? (a) IMF (b) UNESCO (c) IAEA (d) ILO	1
13.	In spite of the drastic economic development in China, some economic challenges still exist there. List out the challenges.	2
14.	What was the final and the most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR?	2
15.	Explain the traditional notion of security.	2
16.	List the aims and goals of Socialist Party of India. (Any two)	2
17.	Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?	2
18.	What does the word "Political Earthquake" signify in Indian politics?	2
19.	The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party government.	4

	Why was it appointed and what were its findings?	
20.	Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.	4
21.	Looking at the Indian scenario, what type of security has been given priority in India, traditional or non-traditional? What examples could you cite to substantiate the arguments?	4
22.	Give a brief account of India's relations with China.	4
23.	Examine the nature and features of Shock Therapy?	4
24.	<p><b>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:</b></p> <p>'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. This could be a 'common room', a 'community centre', a park or a river. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as res communis humanitatis or global commons.</p> <p>(i) Which of the following is a part of global commons? a. Ocean floor   b. River Narmada   c. Thar desert   d. Nilgiris</p> <p>(ii) The Earth summit was held in _____ a. Kyoto   b. Rio-de-Janeiro   c. Rome   d. Montreal</p> <p>(iii) Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is associated in dealing with environmental issues? a. UNESCO   b. ECOSOC   c. UNEP   d. UNFCCC</p> <p>(iv) Why is cooperation over global commons not easy? a. Task cannot be monitored b. Lack of consensus on common environmental agendas c. Similar approach to environment between the global north and south. d. All of the above</p>	4
25.	 <p><b>Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>(i) Which attack does cartoon reveal? Why and when the attack took place?</p> <p>(ii) Mention human and property loss due to attack.</p> <p>(iii) When did the United Nations pass proposal against it? When did the army come back?</p> <p>(iv) Comment on the role of UN and its General Secretary regarding attack.</p>	4
26.	<p><b>In the given political outline political of India, 5 states have been shown as (A), (B), (C) and (D). With the help of the information given below, identify states and write their correct names along with the serial number and alphabet:</b></p>	4

- (i) The State to which famous communist leader A.K. Gopalan belonged to.  
 (i) The State where Hindi is spoken and understood by maximum number of people.  
 (iii) The State where 'National Conference' had a strong present during 1952-1967.  
 (iv) The State to which famous congress leader Jayaprakash Narain belonged to



27.	<p>Evaluate the major factors responsible for making the European Union as a highly influential organisation.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Suggest some of the reforms you think are necessary in the United Nations</p>	6
28.	<p>The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate." Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of example from India's foreign policy.</p>	6
29.	<p>Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia?</p>	6
30.	<p>Explain the main arguments in the debate that ensued between industrialisation and agricultural development at the time of Second Five Year</p>	6

	<p>Plan.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Discuss the effects of emergency on the following aspects of our polity.</p> <p>(A) Effects on civil liberties for citizens</p> <p>(B) Functioning of mass media</p>	
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