

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

BLOOM Political Science
Olympiad (BPSO)
Question Paper 2024-25

Class
12

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)


Total Time Allotted :
60 minutes

Total Marks
60

Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #157

PS12



Bloom Political Science Olympiad Class 12

Section A (1 Mark)

1. One of the key characteristics of globalisation is the _____ of countries, which leads to increased economic, cultural and technological exchanges.
(a) isolation
(b) disconnection
(c) worldwide interconnectedness
(d) decline in technology use
2. Fill in the blank with the correct operation name: In 1984, the Indian Government carried out _____ in Punjab, which was a significant military action.
(a) Operation Vijay
(b) Operation Blue Star
(c) Operation Parakram
(d) Operation Cactus
3. What was the major issue in Assam that led to the Assam Movement?
(a) Demand for a separate country
(b) Demand for a new State
(c) Presence of illegal immigrants
(d) Demand for more economic resources
4. Which event marked the end of the 'Congress System' in Indian politics?
(a) The Formation of the Janata Party
(b) The Elections of 1989
(c) The Assassination of Indira Gandhi
(d) The Formation of the BJP
5. What was the 'Mandal issue' primarily concerned with?
(a) Language-based discrimination
(b) Economic disparities
(c) Reservation for backward castes
(d) Religious conflict

6. Study the picture and identify the major global concern it illustrates.



- (a) Air pollution caused by industrial emissions
(b) Global warming due to excessive fossil fuel combustion
(c) The depletion of natural resources due to overpopulation
(d) Deforestation and its impact on biodiversity
7. What does the term 'global commons' refer to?
(a) Natural resources owned by a single country
(b) Resources shared by the international community
(c) Private property
(d) Resources that are not essential for survival
8. The Indian Constitution allows for the proclamation of Emergency on grounds of internal disturbances under Article _____.
(a) 356
(b) 352
(c) 360
(d) 370
9. Which court's judgement declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid, triggering the chain of events leading to the Emergency?
(a) Supreme Court
(b) Allahabad High Court
(c) Delhi High Court
(d) Patna High Court

10. What was the significance of the 42nd Amendment passed during the Emergency?

- (a) It reduced the powers of the judiciary
- (b) It extended the duration of legislatures from five to six years
- (c) It allowed the government to postpone elections by one year
- (d) All of the above

11. The imposition of Emergency in 1975 was justified by the government on the grounds of _____ disturbances.

- (a) external
- (b) internal
- (c) economic
- (d) judicial

12. The creation of the United Nations in 1945 was a direct result of _____.

- (a) the Cold War
- (b) the Great Depression
- (c) the Second World War
- (d) the Formation of the European Union

13. What was a key outcome of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944?

- (a) Formation of the United Nations
- (b) Establishment of the World Bank and IMF
- (c) Creation of the European Union
- (d) Signing of the Paris Agreement

14. What was the major outcome of the Tashkent Agreement signed in 1966?

- (a) India and China resolved their border disputes
- (b) India and Pakistan agreed to cease hostilities after the 1965 war
- (c) India gained territory from Pakistan
- (d) India and Bangladesh formed a new alliance

15. The primary cause of the conflict between India and China in 1962, which escalated into a full-scale war, was

- (a) a disagreement over international trade policies.
- (b) tensions arising from a nuclear arms race in the region.
- (c) a dispute concerning the demarcation of the McMahon Line.
- (d) conflicts over the sharing of river water resources.

16. Study the picture and identify what does the pigeon and man with goods symbolise?



- (a) Economic sanctions and their repercussions
- (b) Maintaining peace at a place where a threat has occurred
- (c) The consequences of nuclear proliferation
- (d) The role of media in shaping public opinion on global issues

17. Which writer returned his Padma Bhushan award in protest against the suspension of democracy during the Emergency?

- (a) Khushwant Singh (b) Mulk Raj Anand
- (c) Shivarama Karanth (d) R. K. Narayan

18. What was a significant consequence of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord of 1987?

- (a) Establishment of a Tamil Eelam
- (b) Deployment of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka
- (c) Signing of the Shimla Agreement
- (d) Formation of the SAARC

19. Which of the following was a major criticism of India's Second Five Year Plan?

- (a) Overemphasis on agricultural development
- (b) Neglect of social sectors like education and health
- (c) Lack of focus on heavy industries
- (d) Too much dependence on foreign aid

20. What was a major goal of India's economic planning in the immediate post-independence period?

- (a) Rapid industrialisation
- (b) Self-reliance in food production
- (c) Economic liberalisation
- (d) Privatisation of State enterprises

21. Which of the following was a significant outcome of the Treaty of Maastricht?
 - (a) Establishment of the European Economic Community
 - (b) Creation of the European Union
 - (c) Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
 - (d) Introduction of the Euro currency
22. Which major global event in 2008 significantly impacted the economies of EU countries and led to a crisis in the Eurozone?
 - (a) The 2008 Global Financial Crisis
 - (b) The Brexit Referendum
 - (c) The Greek Debt Crisis
 - (d) The US-China Trade War
23. What does the term 'McDonaldisation' refer to in the context of globalisation?
 - (a) The increase in local food cultures
 - (b) The spread of a uniform culture based on Western ideals
 - (c) The diversification of cultural practices
 - (d) The decline of global trade
24. Which economic institution is often associated with enforcing globalisation policies that critics' argue are detrimental to developing countries?
 - (a) World Bank (WB)
 - (b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - (c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - (d) United Nations (UN)
25. What was the primary reason behind the rise of the Secessionist Movement in Mizoram in the 1960s?
 - (a) Demand for economic resources
 - (b) Discontent due to the Central Government's handling of the 1959 famine
 - (c) Religious persecution
 - (d) Cultural suppression
26. Which war significantly impacted India's five-year plans and diverted resources to the defense sector?
 - (a) The 1962 Sino-Indian War
 - (b) The 1965 Indo-Pak War
 - (c) The Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971
 - (d) The Kargil War in 1999
27. What was the primary motivation behind India's economic reforms in 1991?
 - (a) To enhance cultural ties with neighbouring countries
 - (b) To address a severe financial crisis and lay the groundwork for sustained economic growth
 - (c) To limit the inflow of foreign capital and reduce external influence
 - (d) To expand the government's control over key economic sectors
28. What are 'social safety nets' in the context of globalisation?
 - (a) Programmes to support industries affected by global competition
 - (b) Policies to protect the economically weak from the negative impacts of globalisation
 - (c) Government efforts to restrict foreign cultural influence
 - (d) Initiatives to promote global trade
29. Who among the following leaders was not a part of the Congress Socialist Party?
 - (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Rammanohar Lohia
30. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, formed in 1951, was ideologically aligned with which pre-Independence group?
 - (a) Theosophical Society
 - (b) Indian National Congress
 - (c) Hindu Mahasabha
 - (d) Forward Bloc
31. Which two republics in Russia have experienced violent Secessionist Movements?
 - (a) Chechnya and Dagestan
 - (b) Tatarstan and Bashkortostan
 - (c) Siberia and Kaliningrad
 - (d) Volga and Ural
32. The 'Instrument of Accession' signed by the princely states primarily included control over which of the following?
 - (a) Defense, communication and foreign affairs
 - (b) Education, health and agriculture
 - (c) Law and order, police and judiciary
 - (d) Taxation, trade and commerce

33. Which of the following statements is false about the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)?

- (a) The UNSC has five permanent members with veto power.
- (b) The UNSC is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
- (c) All members of the UNSC have equal voting power, including the permanent members.
- (d) The UNSC can authorise military action to enforce its decisions.

34. What was the primary focus of the first Five Year Plan (1951–1956)?

- (a) Industrialisation
- (b) Education
- (c) Agrarian sector
- (d) Urban development

35. Which important resolution was passed by the Congress party during the session at Avadi?

- (a) A resolution to privatise industries
- (b) A resolution to adopt a 'socialist pattern of society'
- (c) A resolution to increase foreign investments
- (d) A resolution to focus on military expansion

36. The cartoon depicts a situation of 'How Neocolonialism Works'. Which of the following best explains the concept of neocolonialism as represented in the cartoon?



- (a) A powerful country providing aid to a weaker country out of goodwill.
- (b) The use of economic and political pressures by powerful countries to control or influence less developed countries, often for resources.

- (c) A weaker country voluntarily offering its natural resources in exchange for protection.
- (d) A mutually beneficial trade agreement between two equal nations.

37. How does the principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' aim to address global environmental challenges?

- (a) By making all countries equally responsible for environmental degradation
- (b) By acknowledging that developed countries should bear a larger burden due to their historical emissions
- (c) By placing the entire responsibility on developing countries
- (d) By eliminating the need for any international environmental agreements

38. What challenges arise in achieving international cooperation over global commons?

- (a) Uniform technology levels across countries
- (b) The unequal distribution of benefits from the exploitation of these resources
- (c) The ease of reaching agreements on common environmental agendas
- (d) Abundant financial resources for all countries

39. How did the judiciary's interpretation of the Basic Structure Doctrine influence the conflict between the Parliament and the judiciary during the Emergency period?

- (a) It restricted Parliament's ability to amend fundamental rights
- (b) It allowed the Parliament to override judicial decisions
- (c) It enabled the government to declare Emergency without judicial review
- (d) It upheld the supremacy of the executive over the judiciary

40. How does the concept of 'cooperative security' differ from traditional security approaches?

- (a) It focuses on unilateral military action
- (b) It emphasises multilateral collaboration to address global threats
- (c) It relies on economic sanctions
- (d) It prioritises the use of nuclear weapons

Section B (2 Marks)

41. Match the following leaders with the year of their assassination:

List I	List II
A. Indira Gandhi	1. 1984
B. Rajiv Gandhi	2. 1991
C. Mahatma Gandhi	3. 1948
D. Lal Bahadur Shastri	4. 1966

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2	(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 3	2	4	1	(d) 1	2	3	4

42. Arrange the following events related to security treaties in chronological order.

- Formation of the United Nations
- Signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- The End of the Cold War
- Creation of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

Codes

- (a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, IV, II, III
(c) I, II, IV, III (d) I, III, II, IV

43. Which of the following are examples of non-traditional security threats?
(i) Climate change (ii) Terrorism
(iii) Nuclear proliferation (iv) Human trafficking

Codes

- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) All of these

44. Match the following security concepts with their descriptions.

List I	List II
A. Human Security	1. Freedom from fear and want
B. Traditional Security	2. Protection from military threats
C. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	3. Control of nuclear weapons
D. Confidence Building Measures	4. Transparency and communication among States

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 1	2	4	3
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

45. Arrange the following events related to Indian politics in the correct chronological order:

- End of Congress System
- Formation of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA)
- Implementation of Mandal Commission Recommendations
- Demolition of Babri Masjid

Codes

- (a) III, I, IV, II
(b) I, III, IV, II
(c) IV, III, II, I
(d) II, I, IV, III

46. Match the following international organisations with their primary functions.

List I	List II
A. World Bank (WB)	1. Oversees international financial institutions and regulations
B. International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2. Provides loans and financial assistance to developing countries
C. World Health Organisation (WHO)	3. Coordinates global health responses and initiatives
D. United Nations (UN)	4. Promotes international peace and security

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4
(b) 1	2	4	3
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

- 47.** In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The Second Five Year Plan of India focused on the rapid industrialisation of the country.

Reason (R) P.C. Mahalanobis, the chief architect of the Second Five Year Plan, emphasised the development of heavy industries as the key to economic growth.

Codes

- (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.

- 48.** Match the countries with their significant political features during the post-Cold War period.

List I	List II
A. Sri Lanka	1. Ethnic conflict leading to Civil War
B. Bhutan	2. Transition to a multi-party democracy in 2008
C. Pakistan	3. Frequent military coups and instability
D. Bangladesh	4. Military involvement in politics ended in 1991

Codes

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | | |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (d) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

- 49.** In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The end of the Cold War marked a significant shift in global security concerns from military threats to non-traditional threats.

Reason (R) After the Cold War, the focus of security expanded to include issues such as environmental degradation, terrorism, and economic instability.

Codes

- (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) Both A and R are false.

- 50.** Match the following.

List I (Events/Terms)	List II (Associated Leaders/Movements)
A. Green Revolution	1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
B. Bank Nationalisation	2. Indira Gandhi
C. Bihar Movement	3. Verghese Kurien
D. Operation Blue Star	4. Jayaprakash Narayan

Codes

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | | |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | (d) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

Tie-Breaking Section

Instructions

1. This section consists of 5 questions.
2. The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
3. If overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
4. Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

1. How did India's policy of Non-Alignment help the country in its foreign relations during the Cold War era?

- A. By joining military alliances with either the US or USSR
- B. By maintaining an independent stance on global issues
- C. By building strong relations with newly independent Asian and African countries

Codes

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only C
- (d) B and C

2. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in 1987 to enforce the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord.

Reason (R) The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord aimed to bring an end to the civil war in Sri Lanka by devolving power to the Tamil majority in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

Codes

- (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) Both A and R are false.

3. Here are four statements related to the European Union (EU), and you need to identify which ones are true or false.

Statement I The European Union was established by the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992.

Statement II The Euro is the official currency of all EU member states.

Statement III The European Parliament is one of the legislative bodies of the EU.

Statement IV The European Union is primarily an economic union with no influence on political or security matters.

Codes

- (a) True, False, True, False
- (b) True, True, True, False
- (c) False, True, False, True
- (d) True, False, False, True

4. How did the state of Goa achieve its liberation from Portuguese rule in 1961?

- A. By a resolution passed in the Indian Parliament demanding Portuguese withdrawal
- B. Through a military action called Operation Vijay by the Indian Army
- C. By seeking diplomatic intervention from the United Nations
- D. Through negotiations and a treaty with Portugal

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) A and C
- (b) B and D
- (c) Only B
- (d) Only D

5. How did the Congress party's split in 1969 affect its political strategies in the subsequent elections?

- (a) It led to a more unified approach within the party
- (b) It weakened the party's ability to contest elections effectively
- (c) It led to the creation of a stronger and more popular political identity under Indira Gandhi
- (d) It caused the party to lose its national appeal