

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Second Term Examination (8 September 2023)

Class XII (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science (Set - A)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
 4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
 5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
- There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
 7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
 8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section - A (12 marks)

- Q1. Arrange the following in chronological order: (1)
- i) Appointment of State Reorganisation Commission by Central Government
 - ii) Formation of a Separate Andhra State
 - iii) Nagpur session of Congress
 - iv) Creation of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand
- a) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) c) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- Q2. Which sector was the focus of P.C. Mahalanobis model of development? (1)
- a) Agriculture b) Heavy Industries c) Cottage Industries d) Small-Scale Industries
- Q3. Who was the founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh? (1)
- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Indira Gandhi c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee d) Sukumar Sen
- Q4. Match the list I with List II (1)
- | List I | List II |
|---|---|
| A) The goal of India's foreign policy in the period (1946-1964) | (1) Tibetan spiritual leader obtained asylum in India |
| B) Panchsheel | (2) Preservation of territorial integrity, Sovereignty and economic development |
| C) Bandung Conference | (3) Five principles of peaceful co-existence |
| D) Dalai Lama | (4) Led to the establishment of NAM |
- a) A (2), B (3), C (4), D (1) b) D (1), C (2), A (3), B (4)
c) A (1), B (2), C (3), D (4) d) D (2), C (1), B (3), A (4)
- Q5. Which parties provided issue - based support to Indira Gandhi's Minority Government? (1)
- a) BJP and AIADMK
 - b) Communist party of India and DMK
 - c) Samajwadi party and BSP
 - d) None of the above

A -

Directions: In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: (1)

- 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

Assertion (A) : The Government suspended the freedom of press and implemented press censorship during emergency.

Reason (R) : Press used its freedom to provoke people to carry out unnecessary protests and demonstrations.

- Q7. Which region is referred to as the 'seven sisters'? (1)
a) East West Region b) North - West Region c) North East Region d) South - East Region
- Q8. Who was the Chairperson of the Second Backward Classes Commission? (1)
a) Karpoori Thakur b) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal c) Morarji Desai d) L.K. Advani
- Q9. Which among the following statements about the partition is incorrect? (1)
a) Partition of India was the outcome of the two-nation theory
b) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion
c) East and West Pakistan were not contiguous
d) The scheme of Partition included a plan for transfer of population across the border.
- Q10. Through which article of the Constitution did the Government declare an emergency in 1975? (1)
a) Article 351 b) Article 350 c) Article 352 d) Article 354
- Q11. Identify the External Affairs Minister who visited China in 1979. (1)
a) P.V. Narasimha Rao b) Atal Behari Vajpayee c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Manmohan Singh
- Q12. In 1957, which party formed the Government in Kerala? (1)
a) Jana Sangh b) Socialist Party c) Congress d) Communist Party in India

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. How did the Sino - Indian conflict of 1962 affect the opposition? (2)
- Q14. When and how was Planning Commission of India set up? Discuss its objective. (2)
- Q15. Analyze two political developments of 1940's that lead to the decision for the creation of Pakistan. (2)
- Q16. State any two reasons behind the secessionist movement in North - East India. (2)
- Q17. Which theoretical argument did Ram Manohar Lohia give in defence on Non Congressism? (2)
- Q18. "India's experiment with Universal Adult Franchise appeared very bold and risky". Justify the statement. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. Political equations in Coalition Government are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of National Front Government in 1989 and United Front Government in 1996? (4)
- Q20. What is meant by Privy purses? Why did Indira Gandhi insist on abolishing them in 1970? (4)
- Q21. Why and how did the Mizo movement for succession gain popular support? (4)

OR

What are the various positions on the issue of regional autonomy for Kashmir? Which of these do you think are justifiable? Give reasons for your answers.

- Q22. Discuss the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar movement and national politics. (4)

OR

Discuss the effects of emergency on the following aspects of our polity

- a) Effects on Civil liberties for citizens.
b) Impact on relationship between the Executive and Judiciary.

How did the state of Hyderabad become a part of the Indian Union?

(4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

Q24.

(4)

When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil price by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

1. When did India conduct its first nuclear test? (1)
a) 1971 b) 1978 c) 1968 d) 1974
2. Why did India refuse to sign NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty)? (1)
a) India wanted to be a super power
b) India considered NPT as discriminatory
c) India wanted to dominate other countries by being a nuclear powerful country
d) All of the above
3. What is the full for of CTBT? (1)
a) Comprehensive Technical Ban Treaty
b) Comprehending Test Ban Technology
c) Comprehensive test Ban Treaty
d) None of the above
4. Under whose guidance was nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940's? (1)
a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Homi J. Bhabha c) Rajendra Prasad d) V. Krishna Menon

Q25. In the given outline map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these (4) places on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet.

1. The state related to the leader who signed the Tashkent agreement
2. The state created in 1960
3. DMK came to power in this state in 1967 by securing a clear majority
4. Karpoori Thakur became Chief Minister of this state



A -

Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:



- 1) Identify the person wearing garland in winning position. (1)
- 2) Who is lying on the ground? (1)
- 3) Identify the lady in the cartoon and give reason for her pleasure. (2)

Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to fourth general elections of 1967? Assess the electoral verdict of 1967 also. (6)

OR

Analyze the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress system after the party's split in 1969.

- Q28. Which lessons do we learn from regional aspirations and their accommodation as an integral part of democratic politics? Describe. (6)

OR

Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in post emergency politics.

- Q29. Discuss the origin of socialist party. Mention its aims and objectives. Why the party could not prove itself as an effective alternative to the Congress. (6)

OR

Examine the dominance of Congress in the first three general elections.

- Q30. Differentiate between the main objectives of the first and second five years plans. (6)

OR

What was Tibet issue? How did it cause tension between India and China?