

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

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

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)**
- An act passed by State Reorganisation Commission
 - Creation of Maharashtra and Gujarat
 - The first Summit of NAM was held in Belgrade
 - China took over control of Tibet
- a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) c) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) d) (ii), (iii), (i) (iv)
- Q2. Identify a young economist who drafted the first five year plan (1)**
- a) P.C. Mahalanobis b) K.N. Raj c) J.C. Kumarappa d) Ram Manohar Lohia
- Q3. Who was the founder President of the Congress Socialist Party? (1)**
- a) Ashok Mehta b) Jawahar Lal Nehru c) Acharya Narendra Dev d) A.K. Gopalan
- Q4. Match the list I with List II (1)**
- | List I | List II |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A) Politics of Consensus | (1) Rise of OBC's |
| B) Caste based parties | (2) Shah Bano case |
| C) Personal Law and Gender Justice | (3) Coalition Government |
| D) Growing strength of Regional parties | (4) Agreement on Economic policies |
- a) B (2), C (1), D (3), A (4) b) A (4), B (1), C (2), D (3)
c) A (1), B (2), C (3), D (4) d) D (1), C (4), A (2), B (3)
- Q5. Which students group led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam? (1)**
- All Assam Workers' Union
 - All Assam Students' Union
 - All Assam Official' Union
 - All Assam Womens' Union
- Q6. Directions: In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: (1)**
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true

Assertion (A) : Morarji Desai did not complete full term of Prime Ministership and was succeeded by Chaudhary Charan Singh

Reason (R) : Due to lack of a common programme and a constant direction and splits within the party led to mid-term elections in 1980

- Q7. Why did Britain attack Egypt in 1956? (1)
a) Over Suez Canal Issue b) Over Panama Canal Issue
c) Over Suez Canal Issue d) Over Bruges Canal Issue
- Q8. Which of the following statement about the Grand Alliance of 1971 is correct? The Grand Alliance - (1)
a) was formed by non-communist, non-congress parties
b) had a clear political and ideological programme
c) was formed by all socialist parties
d) none of the above
- Q9. What was the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986? (1)
a) An act that granted maintenance to divorced Muslim women
b) An act that prohibited divorce among Muslims
c) An act that nullified the Supreme Court's judgement in Shah Bano Case.
d) An act that gave women equal rights in property disputes.
- Q10. Who gave the speech "Trust with Destiny". (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawahar Lal Nehru c) B.R. Ambedkar d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q11. The party that won second largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first general election. (1)
a) Congress Party b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh c) Socialist Party d) The Communist Party of India
- Q12. Shimla Agreement (3 July 1972) was signed between (1)
a) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Benazir Bhutto
b) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
c) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
d) Rajiv Gandhi and Yahya Khan

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. Why did Communist party of India split in 1964? (2)
- Q14. Differentiate between capitalist and socialist Model of Development (2)
- Q15. What was the basis of the report of State Reorganisation Commission? (2)
- Q16. Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North East. (2)
- Q17. Explain any two reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi during 1971 elections. (2)
- Q18. How did the coalition like character of the congress party gave it an unusual strength? (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. Describe any four issues on which a broad consensus has emerged among most political parties of India during the coalition era. (4)
- Q20. Why did political observers describe election results of 1967 as a political earthquake? (4)
- Q21. Describe the process of Goa's liberation and becoming a state of the Indian Union. (4)

OR

What were the main provisions of Punjab Accord of 1985? How has peace been restored in Punjab?

- Q22. Analyze the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state of emergency in India on 25th June 1975. (4)

OR

Examine any 4 outcomes of the Lok Sabha Elections of 1977.

- Q23. How did the state of Manipur become a part of Indian Union? (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

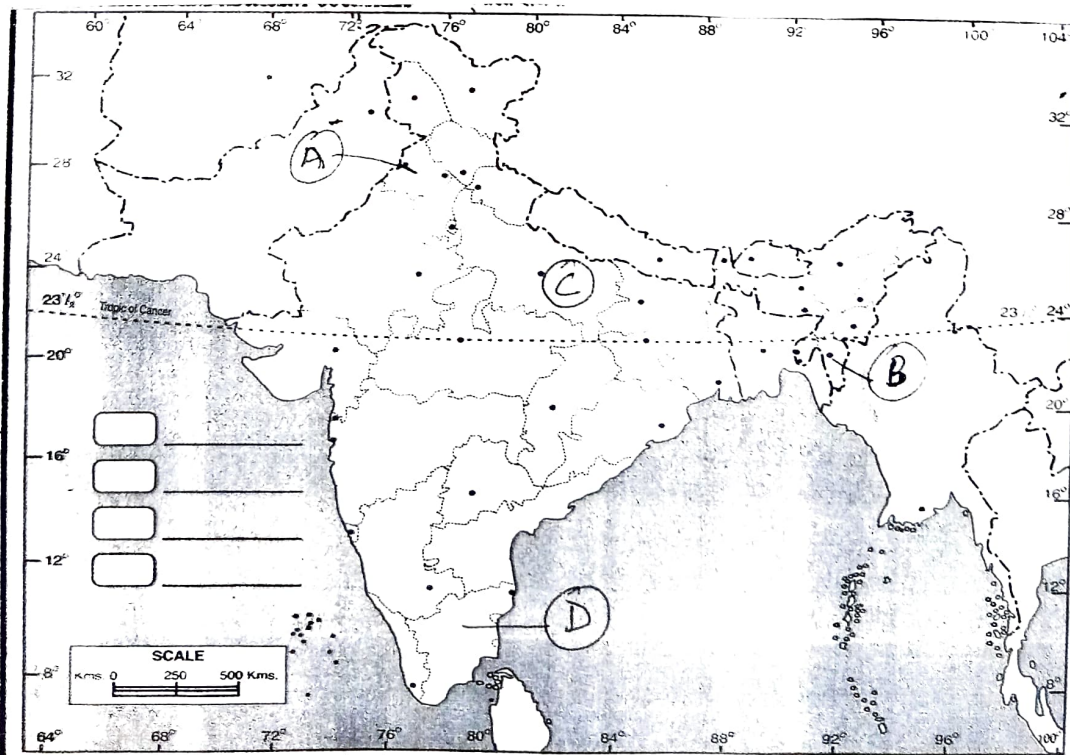
The developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus, removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.

(4)

1. What is meant by Historical buffer? (1)
 - a) strained relations between two countries
 - b) a treaty signed between two countries
 - c) inter mediate shield lying between two rival powers
 - d) none of the above
2. Which 2 leaders signed Panchsheel agreement as a peaceful agreement between India and China in 1954? (1)
 - a) Indira Gandhi and Zhou Enlai
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar and Dalai Lama
 - c) Jawahar Lal Nahru and Zhou Enlai
 - d) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mao Zedong
3. When did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum in India? (1)
 - a) 1957 b) 1950 c) 1952 d) 1959
4. Which two areas of Indian territory was claimed by China? (1)
 - a) Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh
 - b) Aksai Chin area in Ladakh region and Assam
 - c) Aksai Chin earea in Leh Ladakh region and much of the state of Arunachal Pradesh
 - d) Assam and Aksai Chin area in Ladakh region

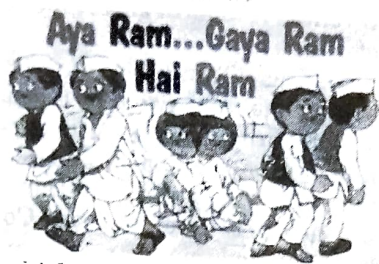
Q25. In the given outline map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these places on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet. (4)

1. An important state whose leader was Laldenga
2. State created in 1966
3. The state related to C. Natarajan Annadurai
4. The state related to Ayodhya dispute



Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:

(4)



- 1) Which year is being referred in this cartoon? (1)
- 2) Who is being commented by the phrase 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'? (1)
- 3) What does the phrase stand for a political joke? (2)

Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. How did the factional rivalry between syndicates and Indira Gandhi result in the split of congress in 1969? (6)

OR

Analyze the circumstances that favoured Indira Gandhi to become Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mention her achievements that made Indira Gandhi popular as Prime Minister.

- Q28. Describe the internal - external disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial. (6)

OR

Describe the developments in Indian politics in context of the 1990s.

- Q29. When was the Bhartiya Jana Sangh formed? How was it different from other political parties? (6)

OR

Examine the functioning of the congress party as an ideological and social coalition.

- Q30. Highlight the contribution made by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru to the foreign policy of India. Also discuss his role in Afro - Asian Unity. (6)

OR

Define Planning Commission and its objectives. What were the basic outcomes of the first five year plan?