

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Second Term Examination (10 December 2024)

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. Correct the statement and rewrite them (1)
Faiz Ahmed Faiz undertook a fast unto death from 19th Oct 1956 demanding separate state Manipur.
- Q2. Match the list I with List II (1)
- | List I | List II |
|---|--|
| a) The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950-1964 | (1) Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India |
| b) Panchsheel | (2) Preservation of territorial integrity |
| 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)
- Q3. 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 real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party.
- Reason (R) : She had to deal with the 'Syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- Q4. What was the main reason behind the tension between India and Pakistan? (1)
- a) Kashmir issue
b) Pakistan supporting terrorism in India
c) Pakistan blaming India for the formation of Bangladesh
d) All of the above
- Q5. Which of the following statement about the Grand Alliance of 1971 is correct? (1)
- The Grand Alliance
- a) Was formed by non communist, non congress parties
b) Had a clear political and ideological programme
c) Was formed by all congress parties
d) All of the above

A-1

- Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of emergency (1)
- The call for 'Total Revolution'
 - The Naxalite Movements
 - The Allahabad High Court verdict
 - The Railway strike of 1974 (1)
- Q7. What is the full form of DMK? (1)
- Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
 - Dravida Mazagaon Kazhagam
 - Dravida Mandal Kazhagam
 - Dravida Mannar Kazhagam
- Q8. The Assam movement started due to which of the following reasons? (1)
- Increase in the number of illegal immigrants in the state
 - Due to issue of culture
 - Due to language issue
 - All of the above
- Q9. Who headed the Central Government in India after 1998 Parliamentary elections? (1)
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 - P.V. Narsimha Rao
 - H.D. Deve Gowda
 - I.K. Gujral
- Q10. The Political developments after the 1990s reveals the emergence of (1)
- Coalition government
 - Consolidation of BJP
 - Congress dominance
 - Regional politics
- Q11. Expand NEFA (1)
- North Eastern Far Agency
 - North Eastern Frontier Agency
 - North Eastern Fullest Agency
 - North Eastern Farther Agency
- Q12. The party that won the second largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first General Elections was the (1)
- Praja Socialist Party
 - Bhartiya Jana Sangh
 - Communist Party of India
 - Bhartiya Janta Party

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. In spite of communal partition India has not declared a 'Hindu State'. How the leaders of the Indian National Congress defended the adoption of 'Secularism' in India? (2)
- Q14. How did dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set up in India? (2)
- Q15. What is the main reason behind the secessionist movement in the North - East India? (2)
- Q16. Highlight any two effects of the elections in 1989 on the politics of India. (2)
- Q17. List any two problems faced by the government of India after 1971-72. (2)
- Q18. Why was the year 1967 considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history? Explain. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. What was the significance of linguistic reorganization of Indian states to the nation building? (4)
- Q20. How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy. (4)
- Q21. The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party Government. Why was it appointed and what were its findings? (4)
- Q22. All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands. Explain by giving examples. (4)
- Q23. "After the elections in 1989, an era of coalition started, in which political parties are not aligning or re-aligning on the basis of ideologies." Explain. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

Q24. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:

(4)



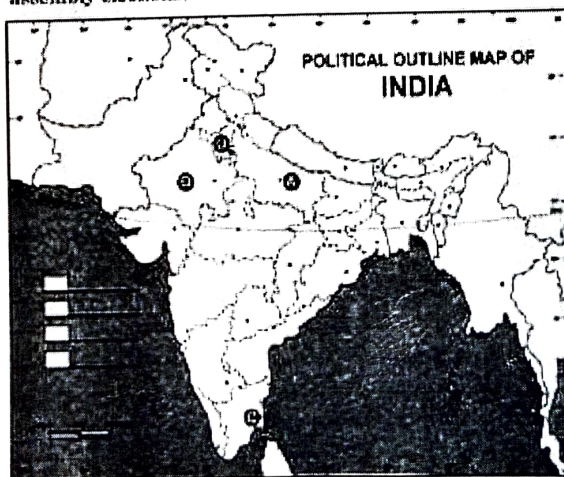
Look at the cartoon given above and answer the following questions:

- (a) What is meant by 'Keep Right, No Left Turn'?
- (b) Mention the full form of any two of the following:
 - (i) BKD
 - (ii) LD
 - (iii) SSP
 - (iv) BKS
- (c) What is a hung assembly?

Q25. In the given outline map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify the states 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 as per the format that follows :

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The State to which the former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged.
- (ii) The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gya Ram' originated.
- (iii) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 assembly elections.



Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

"We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities, the Hindu community and the Muslim community- because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins. Vaishnavas, Khatri, also Bengalees, Madrasis and so on - will vanish.... You are free: you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State."

- 1) 'British India consisted of not one but two communities'. Which theory propounded this statement?
 - a) Muslim Nation Theory b) Two-nation Theory c) Islamic Theory d) One-nation Theory
- 2) What is the essence of the statement in this passage?
 - a) Determination to forge unity b) Determination to form Pakistan
 - c) Indifference to different communities d) None of the above
- 3) Name the communities mentioned in the passage
 - a) Pathans and Punjabis b) Shias and Sunnis c) Hindu and Khatri d) All of them
- 4) Who gave the above statement?
 - a) Mohammand Ali Jinaah b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel

Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. From 1989 to 2004, there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any two such coalition governments. (6)

OR

"The end of eighties of the 20th Century witnessed developments which made lasting impact of Indian politics." Assess any three such developments.

- Q28. How does political leadership of a nation reflect India's foreign policy? Evaluate. (6)

OR

Explain the Presidential Election of 1969 and its significance in Indian politics.

- Q29. Trace the events which led to the return of peace in Punjab. (6)

OR

'Regional demands from different parts of India Exhibit the Principle of Unity in diversity. Discuss.

- Q30. Evaluate the factors that helped the congress to continue to dominate the Indian politics for almost three decades after independence. (6)

OR

Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

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Section - A (12 marks)

- Q1. Correct the statement and rewrite them
There were 28 small states today's Orissa, 14 states in the Saurashtra region of Gujrat and 119 other small states. (1)
- Q2. Match the list I with List II (1)
- | List I | List II |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Razakars | (1) Separate Andhra Pradesh |
| b) State Reorganisation Commission | (2) Basis of formation of the state |
| c) Potti Sriramulu | (3) Redrawing of a boundary |
| d) Linguistic Principle | (4) Paramilitary forces of Nizam |
- a) a (2), b (3), c (4), d (1) b) a (1), b (2), c (3), d (4)
c) a (1), b (2), c (3), d (4) d) a (2), b (1), c (3), d (4)
- Q3. 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) : Regional aspirations are usually express in the language of the region and addressed to the local population or the rulers.
- Reason (R) : Sometimes regional aspiration were so strong in some areas that it was expressed outside the frame work of the India Union.
- Q4. Non-alignment means: (1)
- a) Neutral b) Neutrality c) Isolation d) not align with any power
- Q5. After the death of Shastri, there was an intense competition between Indira Gandhi and (1)
- a) K. Kamraj b) Morarji Desai c) Karpoori Thakur d) None of the above
- Q6. State which of the following statements regarding the emergency are not correct (1)
- a) It led to the suspension of all fundamental rights.
 - b) It was declared in 1975 by India Gandhi.
 - c) Many opposition leaders were arrested during the emergency .
 - d) It was proclaimed due to the deteriorating economic conditions.
- Q7. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir was framed by _____? (1)
- a) The same Constituent assembly which framed the Constitution of India.
 - b) A special constituent assembly set up by Parliament.
 - c) A special constituent assembly set up by state
 - d) None of them

B-1

- * The AASU and Asom Gana Sangramm Parishad organized themselves as a regional political party called (1)
 a) Assam Bharat Parishad b) Arunachal Gana Parishad
 c) Assama Ganga Parishad d) Assam Gana Parishad
- Q9. The General elections of 2004 resulted in (1)
 a) Dominance of Congress
 b) Coalition Government
 c) Convincing Victory of BJP
 d) Emergence of Akali Dal
- Q10. The Parliament of India cannot be regarded as a Sovereign body because (1)
 a) It can legislate only on subjects entrusted to the centre by the Constitution
 b) It has to operate within the limits prescribed by the Constitution
 c) The Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Parliament as unconstitutional. If they contravene the provisions of the constitution
 d) All of the above
- Q11. Which conference marked the Zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations? (1)
 a) Bandung Conference b) Singapore Conference c) Egyptian Conference d) Malaysian Conference
- Q12. Who was ruling India when the constitution was adopted? (1)
 a) A democratically elected government
 b) A Monarchy
 c) An Interim Government
 d) A Military Dictatorship

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. "The partition of India appeared to prove everyone in worst fears". How far do you agree with this statement? (2)
- Q14. "India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky". Justify the statement. (2)
- Q15. Differentiate between regionalism and separatism. (2)
- Q16. Are Regional parties necessary? Give any two arguments in support of your answer. (2)
- Q17. Explain any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975. (2)
- Q18. What is meant by 'Privy purses'? Why did Indira Gandhi insist on abolishing them in 1970? (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. Describe briefly four problems faced in the process of partition of India. (4)
- Q20. Describe the outcomes of the State Reorganization Commission appointed in 1953. (4)

OR

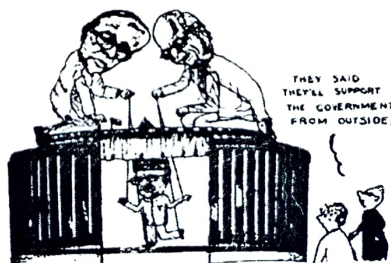
How did Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?

- Q21. The period of emergency was the period of rules, but the rule of masses. Do you agree with the statement? Give arguments in its favour. (4)
- Q22. What is regional imbalance? How does it affect the Indian democracy. (4)
- Q23. When did the phase of coalition politics begin? List the four groups which emerged in 1990s. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

- Q24. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow: (4)

- a) Who was the head of the government formed by the National front in 1989?
 b) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government?
 c) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to

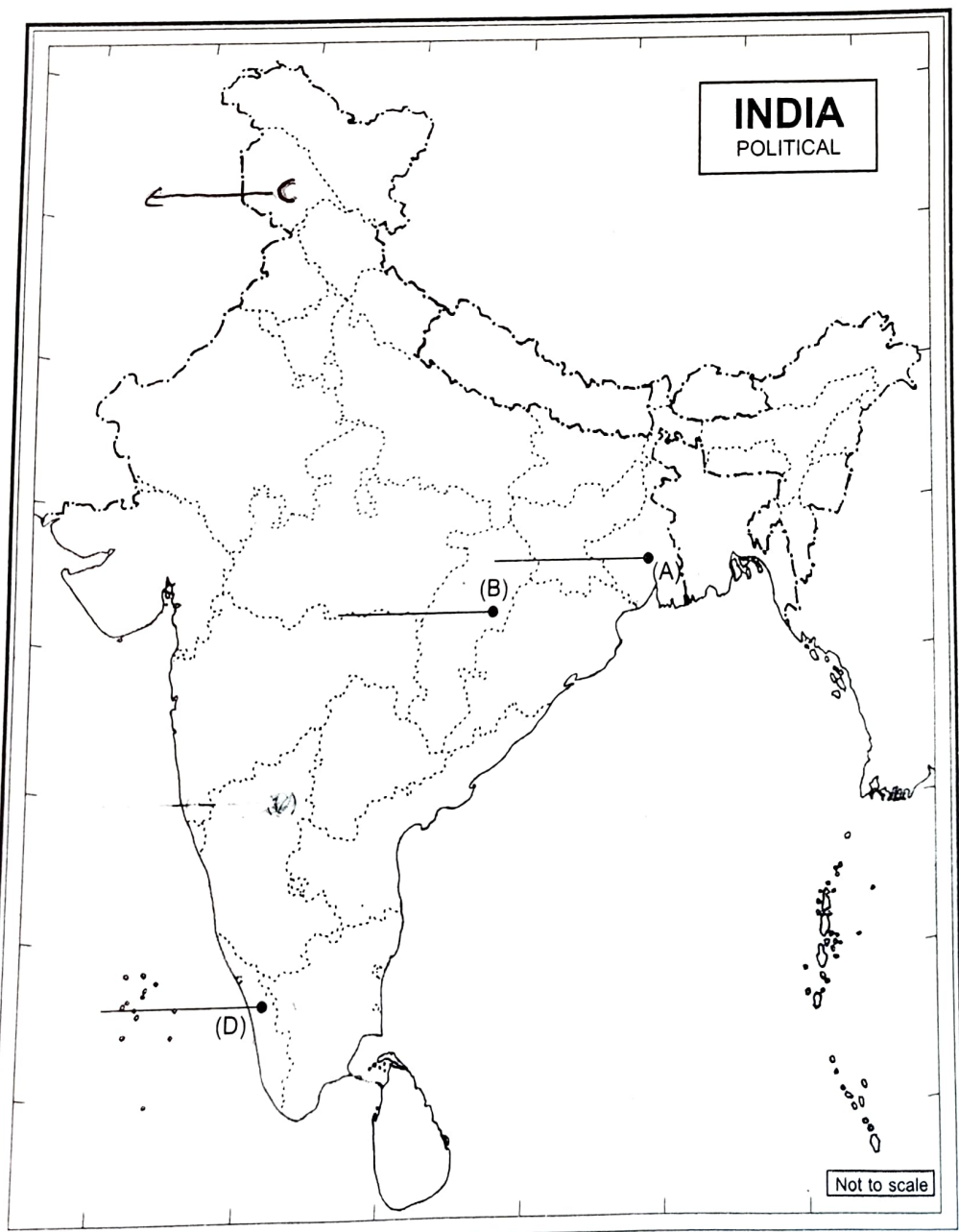


B-2

On the given outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format given below:

- (i) One state where the Congress was not in power at some points during 1952-1967.
- (ii) State related with Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.
- (iii) State which is highly affected by the Naxalites.
- (iv) State which was created in 2000.

Corresponding numbers	Answers	Corresponding alphabets
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		



Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

(4)

Since its integration with the Union of India, Kashmir has remained one of the burning issues in post-independence India. The problem became more complicated in when it was accorded a special status in the Constitution through Article 370 and Article 35A - the former giving it special powers like having its separate Constitution/Constituent Assembly/Flag, new nomenclature for Chief Minister as Prime Minister and Governor as Sadr-e-Riyasat, and the non-enforcement of most of the Union laws in the state while the later imparting it special citizenship rights prohibiting the non-Kashmiris from buying property in the state. It was against this backdrop that current NDA Government presented the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 for the abolition of Section 370 and 35-A from Kashmir, which was passed by a majority.

- 1) Which of the following was not a special power under article 370 and 35A?
 - a) Separate Constitution/ Constituent Assembly/ Flag
 - b) Special citizenship rights prohibiting the non-Kashmiris from buying property in the state
 - c) Sovereign Territory
 - d) Ranbir Penal Code
- 2) When were articles 370 and 35A abrogated?
 - a) 30 August 2019 b) 9 August 2019 c) 6 August 2019 d) 5 August 2019
- 3) Articles 370 and 35 (A) were abolished by the _____
 - a) Jammu and Kashmir Restructuring Bill
 - b) Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh Reorganisation Bill
 - c) Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill
 - d) Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Ordinance
- 4) Who was the last ruler of the princely state of Kashmir?
 - a) Hari Prasad Singh b) Hari Pratap Singh c) Hari Singh d) Mahendra Hari Singh

Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. What is the Non-Congressism? Discuss it in the light of Indian political scene of 1967. Mention Indira Gandhi's strategy towards the challenges. (6)

OR

Examine the legacy of the emergency of 1975.

- Q28. Many people think that a two-party system is required for successful democracy. Drawing from India's experience of last twenty years, what do you think are the advantages of the Present Party System in India has? (6)

OR

State the main issues in Indian Politics in the period after 1989. What different configurations of Political parties these differences led to?

- Q29. Discuss the changing nature of Punjab with reference to the regional aspirations. (6)

OR

Modernisation has dynamic values which lead to planned development. Explain with examples.

- Q30. Discuss the statement "was the emergency necessary"? (6)

OR

Describe the process of Goa's liberation and becoming a state of the Indian Union.