



**B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



**TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2025-26**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CLASS: XII**

**DATE: 3/09/2025**

**NAME:**

**DURATION: 3 Hrs.**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**

**ROLL NO: -----**

**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 1X12=12**

Q1. Arrange the following in chronological order of their creation:

- I) Arunachal Pradesh                      II) Punjab  
III) Nagaland                                IV) Tripura

**Select the correct option:**

- A. (III), (II), (IV), (I)  
B. (II), (IV), (I), (III)  
C. (IV), (I), (III), (II)  
D. (I), (II), (III), (IV)

Q2. What were the three challenges that the Indian government faced after attaining independence?

- i. The first challenge was to shape a nation that was united yet accommodative of the diversity in our society.  
ii. The second challenge was to establish democracy.  
iii. The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society, and not only of some sections of the society.

**Choose the correct pair of options.**

- A. Only I  
B. Only ii and iii  
C. Only iii  
D. All of the above

Q3. The Cities that were divided into 'communal zones' during the partition violence were

- A. Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta  
B. Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad  
C. Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore  
D. Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior

Q4. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

Assertion (A): India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government.  
Reason (R): These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework.

**Choose the correct option:**

- 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

Q5. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of Swatantra Party was:

- A. Interests of the working class
- B. Protection of princely states
- C. Economy free from state control
- D. Autonomy of states within the union

Q6. The First General Elections in India were held in the year

- A. 1951
- B. 1952
- C. 1953
- D. 1954

Q7. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

Assertion (A): There is a multi-party system in India, and the parties reflect various interests.

Reason (R): Although there have been many political parties, the Congress party has dominated both at the national and state levels for a longer time.

**Choose the correct option:**

- 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

Q8. In India, planning was conceived as the main instrument of??

- A. Political development
- B. Cultural development
- C. Social development
- D. Socio-economic development

Q9. Who was popularly known as the 'Milkman of India'?

- A. P.C. Mahalanobis
- B. K.T. Shah
- C. Verghese Kurien
- D. None of the above

Q10. Which conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations?

- A. Malaysian Conference
- B. Singapore Conference
- C. Egyptian Conference
- D. Bandung Conference

Q11. The Indian leader who gave the slogan "Garibi hatao" was

- A. Lal Bahadur shastri
- B. Indira Gandhi
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. B.R. Ambedkar

Q12. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I

- (A) Declaration of emergency
- (B) Save Democracy
- (C) CPI (M)
- (D) Janta Party

List-II

- (i) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (ii) Charu Mazumdar
- (iii) Morar ji Desai
- (iv) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

**Options:**

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

- (b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)  
(c) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D- (i)  
(d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

### **SECTION-B 2X6=12**

- Q13. How does one-party dominance differ from a one-party system?
- Q14. What was the task of the States Reorganisation Commission?
- Q15. List two major consequences of the Green Revolution on agriculture and the environment.
- Q16. What is the significance of India's Look East Policy?
- Q17. Mention any two challenges faced by the Congress party after Nehru's death.
- Q18. What was the role of the Janata Party after the Emergency ended?

### **SECTION-C 4X5=20**

- Q19. What was the major thrust of the First Five Year Plan? In which ways did the Second Plan differ from the first one?
- Q20. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. But India fought three wars in a space of ten years between 1962 and 1971. Would you say that this was a failure of the foreign policy? Or would you say that this was a result of international situation? Give reasons to support your answer.
- Q21. What does the term 'syndicate' mean in the context of the Congress party of the sixties? What role did the Syndicate play in the Congress party?
- Q22. The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party government. Why was it appointed, and what were its key findings?
- Q23. The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain.

### **SECTION-D 4X3=12**

- Q24. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:  
"After independence, India faced the immediate and difficult challenge of nation-building. The country had just undergone a painful Partition, which led to large-scale communal violence and displacement. Integrating over 500 princely states, each with its own ruler and administrative setup, was another major task. Leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a crucial role in persuading and, where necessary, pressuring rulers to join the Indian Union. At the same time, there was a need to frame a democratic Constitution that would reflect the diverse aspirations of the people. Despite linguistic, cultural, and religious diversity, India adopted universal adult franchise and a federal system to accommodate regional identities within a united framework."  
1+1+1+1=4
- I) What was one of the biggest challenges India faced immediately after independence?
- A) Conducting elections  
B) Economic liberalization  
C) Nation-building after Partition  
D) Launching space missions
- II) Who was primarily responsible for the integration of princely states into the Indian Union?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

III) What feature of the Constitution was adopted to reflect India's diversity?

- A) One-party system
- B) Hereditary monarchy
- C) Universal adult franchise and federal structure
- D) Military rule

IV) How many princely states were integrated into the Indian Union after independence?

- A) About 100
- B) About 250
- C) Over 500
- D) Less than 50

Q25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:

1+1+1+1=4

Emergence of Opposition Parties



1. What does the "tug of war" in the cartoon symbolize?

- A) A sports event between rival teams
- B) A struggle for independence from colonial rule
- C) A power struggle between the ruling party and opposition parties
- D) A social reform movement

2. What does the tree in the center likely represent?

- A) The Indian economy
- B) The Constitution of India
- C) The unity of India
- D) Political power or government control

3. What does the increasing number of people on one side of the tree branch represent?

- A) Unity in the ruling party
- B) Fragmentation of Indian states
- C) Growing strength and unity of opposition parties
- D) Economic development

4. Why is this cartoon titled "Tug of War Resumed"?

- A) To indicate the beginning of a new war
- B) To show cooperation between political parties
- C) To highlight the re-emergence of competitive democratic politics after dominance by a single party
- D) To criticize the judiciary

Q26. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the 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 alphabets as per the format that follows: 1+1+1+1=4

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		

- I) The state where a coalition called the SVD with the two socialist parties SSP and the PSP came to power after 1967 election.  
 II) The state where Congress did not get the majority but formed government with the help from others.  
 III) The state associated with the defection in 1967 election.  
 IV) K.Kamraj was the Chief Minister of this state.



### SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. Does India's foreign policy reflect her desire to be an important regional power? Argue your case with the Bangladesh war of 1971 as an example.

**OR**

Discuss the main features of India's foreign policy after independence. How did India balance its national interests while maintaining the policy of non-alignment during the Cold War?

Q28. Discuss the significance of the 1971 General Election in the restoration of the Congress party's dominance. What strategies did Indira Gandhi use to achieve a landslide victory?

**OR**

Explain the main reasons for the defeat of the Congress party in the 1967 elections. How did this defeat challenge the Congress system, and what measures were taken to restore its dominance?

Q29. The 1977 elections for the first time saw the Opposition coming into power at the Centre. What would you consider as the reasons for this development?

**OR**

Examine the causes and consequences of the Emergency declared in India in 1975. How did it impact the democratic structure of the country?

Q30. Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity. Do you agree? Give reasons.

**OR**

Explain the reasons behind the rise of regional aspirations in India after independence. How did the Indian government address these demands to maintain national unity?

\*\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*\*\*