



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE BOARD-1, EXAMINATION 2024-25
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)



CLASS: XII
DATE: 13/11/2024

MARKING KEY

DURATION: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80

SECTION-A

Q1. Match the following:

1

(a) Politics of Consensus	i. Shah Bano case
(b) Caste based parties	ii. Rise of OBCs
(c) Personal Law and Gender Justice	iii. Coalition government
(d) Growing strength of Regional parties	iv. Agreement on Economic policies

Ans. a. (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

Q2. The Punjab Accord was signed between the-

1

Ans- a. Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal

Q3. Through which Article of the Constitution, government declared emergency in 1975?

1

Ans- (c) Article 352

Q4. Which of the following statement about the Grand Alliance of 1971 is correct?

1

The Grand Alliance

Ans. (a) was formed by non-Communist, non- Congress parties.

Q5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

1

Ans- The correct option is A Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.

Q6. Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect?

1

Ans- (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.

Q7. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of Swatantra Party was:

1

Ans- (c) Economy free from state control

Q8. Which among the following statements about the partition is incorrect?

1

Ans- d. The scheme of partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border

Q9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason

Ans- d. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

Q10. Expand UNFCCC.

1

Ans- (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Q11. What is India's security strategy?

1

Answer: Option a

Q12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

1

Ans- d. A is false but R is true

SECTION-B

- Q13. Give the significance of Earth Summit. 2
Ans: i. Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 for making development eco-friendly.
ii. It suggested for sustainable development, eco-friendly technology as a saviour of environment and regulatory provisions for Environment protection.
- Q14. Mention two components of India's security strategy. 2
Ans : (i) Strengthening its Military capabilities because India has involved in conflicts with its neighbours like- China and Pakistan
(ii) Strengthening International norms and international Institutions to protect its security interests.
- Q15. What has been India's stand on disarmament? 2
Ans : India's stand for disarmament is very strong.
i. India was always against war. India always support peace and non-violence.
ii. India adopts the policy of nonalignment India adopts the policy of cooperation and understanding in International affairs.
- Q16. How does democracy restored in Nepal over Monarchy? 2
Ans: i. Pro-democracy movement in Nepal become stronger and the king accepted the demand for a new constitution.
ii. The Communist Party of Nepal started a bid to replace the royal parliamentary system with people's socialist republic by violent means.
iii. In 2006 democracy was established in Nepal.
- Q17. What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020? 2
Answer-
i. An outward looking role of the ASEAN in the international community.
ii. Negotiation over conflicts in the region.
iii. Discussion of cooperation among East Asian Nations.
- Q18. Write any two negative effects of Shock Therapy. 2
Ans : (i) Industrial sectors were down and it led to virtual disappearance of large industries.
(ii) It declined the value of Russian currency.

SECTION-C

- Q19. What factors were responsible for the revival of the Congress Party in India in 1971? 4
Answer:
The main outcomes of the General Elections of 1971 which were responsible for restoration or revival of Congress were the following :
i. The Congress (R)-CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won in the first four general elections.
ii. The 1971 elections were followed by the crisis in East Pakistan and Indo-Pak war leading to the establishment of Bangladesh.
iii. Under leadership of Indira Gandhi, her party swept through all the State Assembly elections held in 1972.
iv. With two successive election victories, one at the centre and other at the state level, the dominance of the Congress was restored.
- Q20. "Indian policy makers made a mistake by emphasising the role of state in the economy. India could have developed much better if private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning". Give arguments for or against this proposition. 4
Answer-
No, the above statement is not entirely correct because state's intervention was mandatory to regulate country's economy after independence immediately. India did not follow either capitalist model or socialist model completely.
i. If the private sector was allowed it may led to monopoly in the market.
ii. The gaps of poverty and economic inequality would become very wide.

iii. Also, it may led to widespread unemployment.

iv. The urban regions would have developed but the rural regions would have been struggling for basic amenities.

Q21. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics? 4

Answer-

No, the prevalence of one party dominance system did not affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics because:

i. The key role of Congress in the freedom struggle gave it a head start over others.

ii. The Congress accommodated diversified interests, religion, beliefs and aspirations to strengthen democracy.

iii. Despite being taken place of free and fair elections, Congress won elections in the same manner again and again.

iv. Congress party consisted of various factions inside itself, based on ideological considerations who never taugt together or went out of Congress.

v. Hence, on the basis of above mentioned criterion, it can be concluded that Congress strengthened ideals of democracy and held unity and integrity of the country.

OR

Explain how the general elections of 1952 in India were a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

Answer-

The significance of India's first general election held in 1952 could be understood as follows:

i. It was held between 25th October, 1951 and 21st February, 1952. Earlier democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries i.e., mainly in Europe and North America where nearly everyone was literate.

ii. In this regard, India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky. Some, scholars' state that it was the biggest gamble in history.

iii. Organiser of magazine called 'Organiser', wrote that Jawaharlal Nehru would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India.

iv. The first general elections which were conducted for 489 constituencies, represented 26 Indian states became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

v. It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.

vi. It proved that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world.

Q22. "Independence for India was not the path of roses"- Explain. 4

Answer-

Immediately after independence there were many challenges or problems in independent India that needed a solution.

The challenges are the following:

(i) i. To shape a nation :- The first and foremost challenge was the political unification and integration of the territory. India is a land of Continental sizes and diversity. Their around 600 states of varying sizes and population. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fears. Hence there was a serious question about the future India, i.e. would India survive as unified country.

(ii) ii. To establish democratic form of government :- The second challenge was to establish democratic form of government. Democracy in function according to constitutional norms. This means India will have representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government.

(iii) iii. To ensure the development and well being of the society :- The third challenge came in the way to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty and unemployment. The Indian Constitution set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals that democratic politics must achieve.

OR

When was the States Reorganisation Commission appointed? What was its most salient recommendation?

Answer-

State Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953 by mark he internal boundaries of India. This Commission submitted its report in the year in 1956 which recommended division of India into 14 states and 6 union territories.

- i. The commission evolved that states' boundaries should reflect the boundaries of different languages to accommodate linguistic diversity.
- ii. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which resulted the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories.
- iii. Its most salient recommendation was the formation of linguistic states i.e. to reorganise states on the basis of accommodation of their languages to prepare a uniform base for the nation.

Q23. Point out the impacts of globalisation on India. 4

Answer : i. As early as the 1980's, India responded to globalisation.

ii. It influences India in different ways – Globalisation affects India economically, politically and socio-cultural structures.

iii. Globalisation established many goods industries and facilitated to betterment of private sector.

iv. In the agricultural point of view, India is yet to gain the benefits of globalisation.

v. It appears that globalisation is a natural process in view of development of means of communication and interdependence of the world community.

vi. Hence, India is not exception India also responded to globalisation by welcoming technological development and by adopting privatisation liberalisation in 1990's.

SECTION-D

Q24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

India's foreign policy has historically been shaped by its quest for strategic autonomy, economic growth, and regional stability. Post-Cold War, India has sought to enhance its global standing through initiatives like "Act East" and strengthening ties with major powers, while also focusing on its immediate neighborhood. The balance between non-alignment and active engagement in global affairs reflects India's aim to navigate complex geopolitical dynamics, particularly in relation to China and the United States.

Questions:

i. What has historically shaped India's foreign policy? 1

- a) Military alliances
- b) Quest for strategic autonomy
- c) Colonial legacy
- d) Economic dependency

Correct Answer: b) Quest for strategic autonomy

ii. Which initiative is mentioned as part of India's efforts to enhance its global standing post-Cold War? 1

- a) Look West Policy
- b) Act East Policy
- c) South-South Cooperation
- d) Non-Aligned Movement

Correct Answer: b) Act East Policy

iii. In the context of the passage, what is the primary focus of India's foreign policy? 1

- a) To seize territory of other nations
- b) Strategic autonomy and regional stability
- c) Military expansion
- d) Economic isolation

Answer: b) Strategic autonomy and regional stability

iv. The balance between non-alignment and active engagement in global affairs suggests India aims to: 1

- a) Withdraw from international commitments
 - b) Engage selectively with global powers
 - c) Form permanent alliances
 - d) Focus solely on domestic issues
- Correct Answer: b) Engage selectively with global powers

Q25. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions:

- 1. What situation does the picture refer to? 1
- 2. Which Commission is represented into the cartoon? 1
- 3. Mention any two points of this Commission's report. 2

Answer:

- 1. Appearance of Indira Gandhi before Commission but refused to answer any question.
- 2. Shah Commission's report about emergency.
- 3. (i) Several restrictions were put on the press sometimes without legal sanction.
(ii) Many people were arrested under preventive detention law.

Q26. Identify any four countries on the basis of information given below and write their correct names along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per following format:

- i. . A landlocked country with a monarchy. 1
- ii. In the conflict between the military and prodemocracy groups, the military has prevailed over democracy. 1
- iii. Earlier the island had Sultan as head, now it's a republic. 1
- iv. The struggle among pro-monarchy, prodemocracy groups and extremists created an atmosphere of political instability. 1

Serial No.	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	C	Bhutan
(ii)	A	Myanmar
(iii)	B	Maldives
(iv)	D	Nepal

SECTION-E

Q27. A two-party system is considered as the best form for a democratic system. India, on the other hand, has a multi-party system. Assess the advantages of the multi-party system in India. 6

Answer-

Two party systems is required for successful democracy. However, the multi-party system have the following advantages:

- i. No place for dictatorship. The multi-party system provided a democratic government. Hence, if the largest party try do so then other parties will withdraw their support.
- ii. Voters have choices about whom they want to cast their votes. This is another advantage of multi-party system.
- iii. In case of multi-party systems. Parliament becomes a true reflector of people because diversity of culture, language are noticeable in Parliament.
- iv. Possibility of stable government. This restricts Parliament not to pass no-confidence motion.
- v. With multiple options, voters can hold parties accountable for their performance.
- vi. It ultimately enhances democratic representation, promotes political participation, and encourages accountability.

OR

State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989. What different configurations of political parties these differences lead to?

Answer-

- i. Defeat of the Congress party: Congress lost in the elections held in 1989. The elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'.
- ii. Mandal issues: The new National Front government in 1990 implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission that jobs in central government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes.
- iii. Economic Policy: This is known as the initiation of the structural adjustment programme or the new economic reforms. It was started by Rajiv Gandhi, these changes changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since Independence.
- iv. Demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992: This even intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.
- v. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991: It led to a change in leadership of the Congress party.

Q28. The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness.

Explain. 6

Answer-

The Assam movement was a combination of cultural and economic backwardness because:

- i. The Assam Movement from is the best example of movements against 'outsiders'.
- ii. The movement was against illegal migrations, against domination of Bengalis and other outsiders, and against faulty voters.
- iii. It was against outsiders to maintain cultural integration of Assam.
- iv. There were widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam, despite the existence of natural resources like oil, tea and coal.
- v. It was felt that these were drained out of the State without any equivalent benefit to the people.
- vi. The agitation followed many novel methods and mobilised all sections of Assamese people, drawing support across the State.

OR

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

Answer-

- i. In India, different regions and linguistic groups have the right to retain their own culture.

- ii. India has adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity and, therefore, allows the political expression of regional aspirations.
 - iii. Regional issues and problems receive adequate attention in the policy making process.
 - iv. Indian approach does not see regionalism and cultural diversity as anti-national.
 - v. During the period since independence regional aspirations from demands of statehood and economic development to autonomy and separation have been raised. Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.
 - vi. Jammu and Kashmir is one of the living examples of plural society and politics. In spite of diversities and conflicts, the plural and secular culture of the state has remained largely intact.
29. 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? 6

Answer-

- i. After 18 months of emergency, in January, 1977 the Congress (I) Government decided to hold elections but the elections were evolved as a shock to everyone as Congress party was defeated for the very first time and opposition party came into power:
- ii. The Janata Party made the elections of 1977 like a referendum on the issue of emergency.
- iii. In its election campaign this party laid focus on undemocratic character of the Indira Government and excesses that the people had to suffer.
- iv. The opposition adopted the slogan 'Save democracy' against imposition of emergency earlier.
- v. The opposition party highlighted the preventive detention and press censorship to favour public opinion.
- vi. Even some unhappy leaders of the Congress (I) joined it. Some leaders formed another party (Congress for Democracy) under the headship of Jagjivan Ram.

OR

Analyse the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state of emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.

Answer-

The circumstances which led to the proclamation of emergency were (any four) :

- i. Bihar and Gujarat's movement created an unrest in the country. Students were protesting against the price rise and against the established government in these states.
- ii. Increases in Naxalite activities against government and violent nature troubled the government. Naxalite had an antigovernment view.
- iii. George Fernandes gave a call for nationwide strike to all the railway men. Shut down of such a big institution created havoc in the country.
- iv. Declaration of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election invalid was a last straw. Jai Prakash Narayan organised a massive demonstration demanding her resignation.
- v. Call of complete revolution by Jai Prakash Narayan and unexpected people movement in Delhi.
- vi. Jai Prakash Narayan announced a nationwide satyagraha for resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey 'illegal and immoral orders.'

Q30. 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? 6

Answer-

- i. Syndicate was a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- ii. It was led by K. Kamraj, former chief minister of Tamilnadu and the then president of Congress party.
- iii. It also includes some powerful leaders like S.K. Patil, S. Nijalingappa, N. Sanjeeva Reddy and Atulya Ghosh. It played a vital role in the Congress Party:
- iv. In sixties, Syndicate played a decisive role by installing Lal Bhadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as a Prime Minister.
- v. It played decisive role in Indira Gandhi's first council of Ministers and formation and implementation of policies.

vi. After a split, two groups in Congress were created i.e. Congress (O), led by Syndicate and Congress (R), led by Indira Gandhi. Congress (R), won popularity after 1971 and Syndicate lost power and prestige.

OR

Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

Answer-

- i. The formal split in Congress took place in 1969 on the issue of nomination of the candidate during presidential elections:
- ii. Despite, Indira Gandhi's reservations, the Syndicate nominated Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for ensuing Presidential elections.
- iii. Indira Gandhi retaliated the situation by encouraging Mr. V.V. Giri, the then Vice-President, to be nominated as an independent candidate.
- iv. During election, the then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a whip asking all Congress MPs. MLAs to vote for N. Sanjeeva Reddy.
- v. On the other hand, after silently supporting V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscience vote to vote the way they want.
- vi. Elections went in favour of V.V. Giri due to this diplomatic effort and N. Sanjeeva Reddy was defeated. This led to formal split in the congress.
