

FORM: XII
TIME: 3 hrs.

SUBJECT: POL. SCI.
MAX. MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) All questions are compulsory.
- II) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- III) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not Exceed 50 words each.
- IV) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not Exceed 100 words each.
- V) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon, and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- VI) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not Exceed 170 words.
- VII) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

(SECTION -A)

1. What was the aim of India's foreign policy?
 - (i) To respect the sovereignty of all other nations.
 - (ii) To achieve peace through maintenance of security.
 - (iii) To achieve security through maintenance of peace.
 - (iv) To achieve cooperative relations by means of repression.

(a) (i), (ii)	(c) (i), (iii)
(b) (b) (ii), (iii)	(d) (iii), (iv)
2. Which of these statements about the Bombay plan is incorrect?
 - (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.
 - (b) It supported state- ownership of industry.
 - (c) It was made by some leading industrialists.
 - (d) It supported strongly the idea of planning.
3. In the assembly elections held in March 1957, the ----- won the largest number of seats in the Kerala Legislature.

(a) Communist party	(c) Bharatiya Jana sangh
(b) Socialist party	(d) Indian National congress
4. Bharatiya Jana sang was formed in 1951 with ----- as its founder president.

(a) Baldev Singh	(b) Sucheta kriplani
(c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(d) Anugraha Narayan Sinha
5. What were the objectives of Arab spring?
 - (a) Establishment of Democracy
 - (b) To fulfil the aspirations of the people by the government.
 - (c) End of Dictatorship
 - (d) All of the above.

6. ASSERTION (A): The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World.
Reason (R): After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations.

Options:

- (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.

7. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations.

- (a) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.
- (b) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs
- (c) World Health organisation
- (d) UN Development Programme

8. Where was the first ASEAN Summit held?

- (a) Bali
- (b) Cambodia
- (c) Burma
- (d) Thailand

9. ASSERTION: Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period.

REASON: The King of Nepal accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro- democracy movement.

Options:

- (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.

10. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?

- (a) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhala's.
- (b) Interests of Tamils were neglected.
- (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.
- (d) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.

11. In which year India's pokharan nuclear explosion was conducted?

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1998
- (c) 1979
- (d) 1989

12. Which one of the following was not a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?

- (A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India.
- (B) To protect the territorial integrity of India.
- (C) To make India a nuclear power.
- (D) To promote rapid economic development

SECTION-B

13. State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO.

2

14. Who was the main architect of the Second Five Year Plan? What did the Second Five Year Plan stress upon?

2

15. Explain any two factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

2

16. List any two differences between the socialist and communist parties.

2

17. What was the final and immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR?

2

18. Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?

2

SECTION-C

19. 'Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council'. Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

4

20. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India.

4

21. What were the various reasons for the dominance of the congress? 4

22. "The collapse of communism and transition from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system served as a 'shock therapy' to the soviet union. "Justify the statement by referring its nature and features.

4

23. How did the relations between India and China improve after the 1962 conflict? 4

SECTION-D

24. Just before independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over princely states would also lapse. This means that all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The Government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.

(A) What power do provinces enjoy over their princely states? (1+1+1+1)

- (i) They have full control over all regions.
- (ii) They had some control over internal matters.
- (iii) They had divine authority over the areas.

(B) Which of the following is not true about the princely states?

- (i) They cover 1/3 of the land area of the British Indian Empire.
- (ii) One out of four Indians lived under princely rule.
- (iii) They were under paramountcy of British crown.

(C) Who could take the decision that princely states join with India or Pakistan or remain independent?

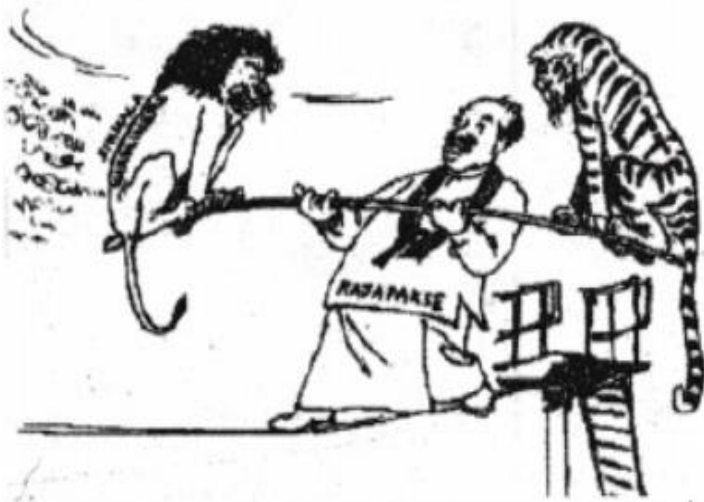
- (i) People of princely states.
- (ii) Princely ruler of these states.
- (iii) The Government of India.
- (iv) The British crown

(D) What was the problem caused with the independency of princely state?

- (i) It threatened the existence of a united India.
- (ii) They were fighting with their power to be superior.

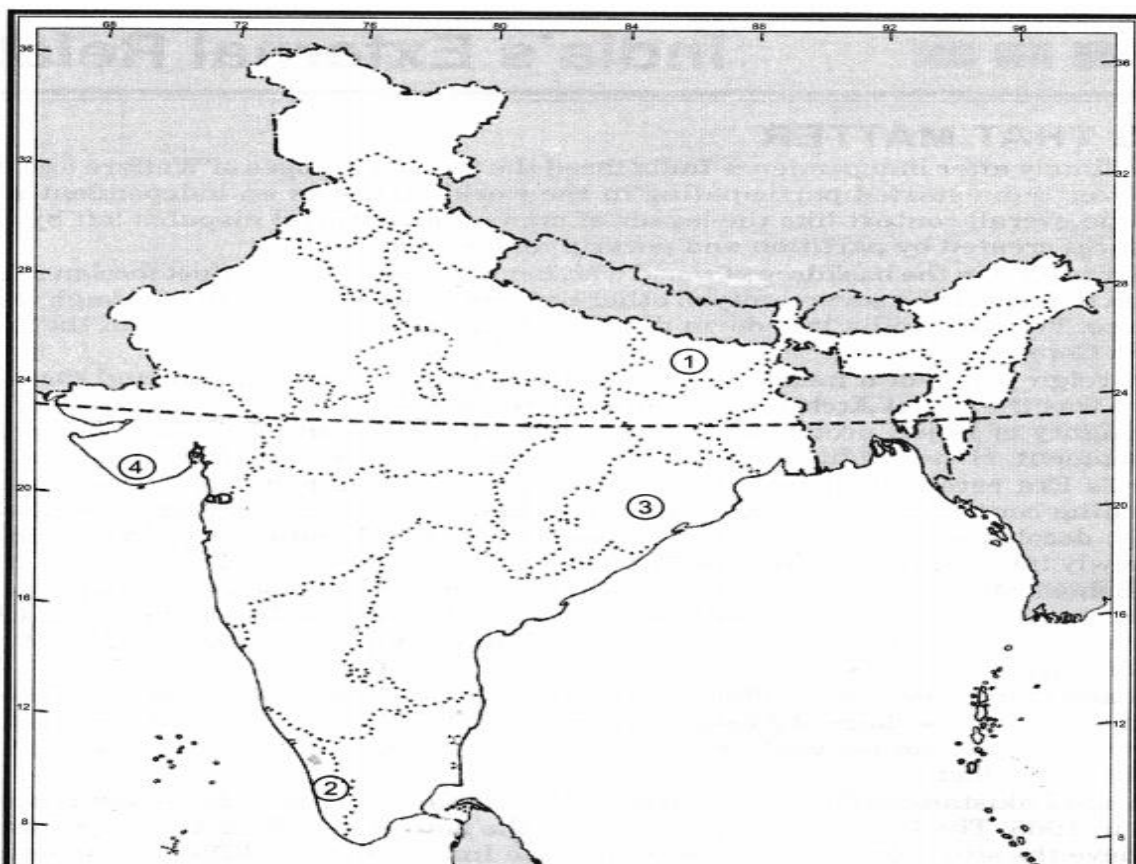
- (iii) They remained attached with British crown.
- (iv) Being prince they started their own kingdom.

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



1. What does the cartoon represent?
2. Which animals do represent Sinhala and LTTE?
3. What does Sri Lankan leadership speak in the cartoon?

26. On the political map of India given below, five states have been marked as



Questions:

- (i) The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri 1 Belonged.
- (ii) The state where people protested against POSCO plants. 1
- (iii) The state adopted decentralisation. 1
- (iv). The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.1

SECTION-E

27. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence. 6

OR

Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

28. "Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallels in the world". Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments. 6

OR

What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power?

29. Suppose you are looking after the foreign policy of India which four values will you like to integrate into the foreign policy. 6

OR

Write short note on the following:

- (a) India's nuclear policy.
- (b) Bangladesh war of 1971.

30. Explain the importance of the Planning commission in India's economic development during the early years after independence. 6

OR

"In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, not everyone in China received the benefits of economic reforms." Support the statement with three arguments.

