



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



**TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2026-27
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) SET-1**

CLASS: XII

DATE: 31/08/2026

NAME:

MARKING SCHEME

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. Choose the incorrect statements in accordance to the Soviet State?

- i. It became very bureaucratic and authoritative.
- ii. It lacked democracy and freedom of speech.
- iii. Land and productive assets were controlled by the state.
- iv. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership.
- v. None of the institutions of the Soviet State needed reform.

Choose the correct option:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Only ii and iv | b) Only i, ii and iii |
| c) Only i, ii, iii and iv | d) Only v |

Ans: d. Only v

Q2. "Treaty of Maastricht" is related to the formation of

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| a) European Union | b) ASEAN |
| c) SEATO | d) CENTO |

Ans- a) European Union

Q3. In East Pakistan the popular struggle against West Pakistan domination was led by

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman. | b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed. |
| c) General Yahya Khan. | d) Sheikh Mujib Ali Rahman. |

Ans- (a) Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman.

Q4. Which of the statements are true about the impact of globalisation?

- a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.
- b) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.
- c) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere.
- d) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

Ans- (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.

Q5. Which of the following statements about partition is incorrect?

- a) Partition was the outcome of the two-nation theory
 - b) Punjab and Bengal were divided on the basis of religion
 - c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were contiguous
 - d) The scheme of partition included a plan for transfer of population
- Ans- d) The scheme of partition included a plan for transfer of population

Q6. Who undertook a fast unto death demanding a separate state of Andhra?
Standardized & Admissions Tests

- a) T. Prakasam
 - b) Potti Sriramulu
 - c) N.G. Ranga
 - d) Sanjiva Reddy
- Ans- b) Potti Sriramulu

Q7. The First General Elections in India were held from:
Science

- a) January 1950 to June 1950
 - b) October 1951 to February 1952
 - c) January 1952 to December 1952
 - d) August 1950 to January 1951
- Ans- b) October 1951 to February 1952

Q8. Assertion (A): The Congress party functioned like a "social and ideological coalition".
Reason (R): It accommodated diverse groups, different social classes, and conflicting ideological streams within its fold.

- (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

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q9. What was the Bombay Plan?

- a) A plan for Bombay city development
 - b) A joint proposal by industrialists for a planned economy drafted in 1944
 - c) A plan for industrial development in Maharashtra
 - d) A Congress party economic policy
- Ans- b) A joint proposal by industrialists for a planned economy drafted in 1944

Q10. Who was the architect of the Second Five Year Plan?
General Reference

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) K.N. Raj
 - c) P.C. Mahalanobis
 - d) Sardar Patel
- Ans- c) P.C. Mahalanobis

Q11. What were the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?
Science

- a) Military expansion, territorial gains, economic dominance
 - b) Preserve sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development
 - c) Join military alliances, acquire nuclear weapons, and dominate Asia
 - d) Isolationism, neutrality, protectionism
- Ans- b) Preserve sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, promote rapid economic development

Q12. Assertion (A): India's nuclear policy has often been a subject of debate at the international level.
Reason (R): Critics argue that India's nuclear program and refusal to sign global non-proliferation treaties like NPT and CTBT challenge global arms control efforts.

- (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

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

SECTION-B 2X6=12

Q13. Mention any two features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.

- Ans- i. There was an absence of unemployment in Soviet Union.
ii. Land and productive assets were owned by the state only.

Q14. What are the objectives of establishing regional organisations?

- Ans. i. To evolve regional development at par with the fast-growing global economy.
ii. To accelerate economic growth through social progress and cultural development.

Q15. Explain any two objectives of SAARC.

- Ans- i. To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and improve their quality of life.
ii. To promote collective self-reliance and accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.

Q16. Explain Economic Consequences of globalisation.

- Ans- (a) It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
(b) The restrictions imposed by other countries on allowing imports have been reduced.

Q17. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan, Answer: i. The political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League was taking place. The Congress wanted to make a nation that reflect democratic government, whereas the Muslim League propounded Two-Nation Theory to gain power and status for minority community in politics.
ii. The British were also playing their role of 'divide and rule policy' and accepted the Two-Nation Theory for partition of India. Thus, in 1947 the two-nation i.e. India and Pakistan came into existence.

Q18. State any two differences between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

Ans-

Socialist Parties	Communist Parties
These parties believes in democratic system.	These parties has faith in dictatorship of the proletariat or working class.
These does not favour complete abolition of capitalism and feudalism.	These favours complete abolition of capitalism and feudalism.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q19. "Welfare State is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.

Answer: Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity.

- All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being.
- In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.

Q20. How was the state of Hyderabad integrated into the Indian Union?

- The Nizam's Stand: The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted an independent status and signed a 'Standstill

Agreement' with India in 1947.

- ii. Peasant Movement: A massive movement against the Nizam's oppressive rule started, particularly in the Telangana region.
- iii. Razakars: The Nizam unleashed a paramilitary force called the 'Razakars' to suppress the movement, who committed atrocities against non-Muslims.
- iv. Police Action: In September 1948, the Indian army moved in (Operation Polo). After a few days of fighting, the Nizam surrendered, leading to Hyderabad's accession to India.

Q21. In what sense was the Congress an ideological coalition? Mention the various ideological currents present within the Congress.

Ans- The Congress party did not rise to power solely as a political party, but as a movement for independence and reform. It welcomed individuals with varying ideologies—revolutionaries and pacifists, conservatives and radicals, extremists and moderates, as well as leftists, centrist, and rightists. Congress represented peasants and landlords, industrialists and workers, the urban elite and villagers, capitalists and poor, upper castes and lower castes. Thus, it was a coalition of different ideologies. In pre-independence days, many organizations functioned within Congress, such as the Congress Socialist Party, which later separated and became an opposition party.

Q22. What was the major thrust of the First Five Year Plan? In which ways did the Second Plan differ from the first one?

Answer-The major thrust of the First Five Year Plan was on the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.

- Huge allocations were made for large scale projects like Bhakra-Nangal Dam.
- It focused on land reforms for the development in rural areas.
- It aimed to increase level of National Income.

The first five year plan differed from the second five year plan:

- In the second plan, much stress was laid on development of heavy industries.
- The first plan called for sustained patience, but the aim of the second plan was to effect structural changes with greater pace.

OR

Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

Ans- The major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy:

Private sectors and public sectors flourished well.

State controlled the key industries and provided industrial infrastructure.

The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that built enough hurdles for private capital by way of installing the license and permit system.

The state intervened into areas where private sector made profits. The policy of state restricted import of goods and production in the domestic market.

Q23. "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate". Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer.

Ans. It is correct to say that domestic compulsion and prevailing international climate influence the foreign policy of a nation. For example- One of the India's objective in the 1960s was the rapid economic development and alleviation of poverty. It needed financial and technical assistance for rapid industrialisation. Thus, India followed a policy of non-alignment and did not join any bloc. India, therefore, was able to get assistance from both the blocs.

Similarly international climate influences India's external relation. In 1962, China had invaded India and in 1965 there was a war with Pakistan who was an ally of the US. This led to India's growing partnership with the Soviet Union. After 1965 war, the Tashkent Agreement was brokered by the Soviet Union in January 1966.

OR

Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker. Give reasons to support your position.

Ans. Two policies I would like to retain:

There is main focus on ensuring the national integration of the nation. All the states should have a national

The international boundaries of the nation should be ensured proper safety by deployment of forces. The national interest should guide the foreign policy of India. This is a general trend which is followed by almost every party in power.

The policies I would like to change:

India should enhance its status at the international stage by making efforts to become the permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

India should increase its economic influence at the international level by enhancing its trade with the other nations of the world.

Q24. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

24.1. Which guiding principle was considered the foundation of India's nation-building process? 1

- Answer: c) Unity in Diversity

24.2. According to the passage, the Constitution established India as a: 1

- Answer: c) Democratic and secular republic

24.3. Which feature of the Indian Constitution enables states to preserve their regional identity while remaining part of the Union? 1

- Answer: b) Federal system of government

24.4. Which of the following values was NOT mentioned in the passage as a means of strengthening national unity?

- Answer: d) Military expansion

Q25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions: 1+1+1+1=4



25.1. What does the cartoon symbolize about U.S. power after the end of the Cold War?

- A. Decline of U.S. influence
- B. Rise of multipolarity
- C. Emergence of U.S. as the sole superpower
- D. Dominance of Soviet Union

Ans- C. Emergence of U.S. as the sole superpower

25.2. The names of countries like Iraq, Vietnam, and Afghanistan on the uniform reflect:

- A. U.S. military alliances
- B. Countries that defeated the U.S.
- C. Regions where the U.S. intervened militarily
- D. U.S. trading partners

Ans- Regions where the U.S. intervened militarily

25.3. Which global event led to the unipolar world order depicted in this cartoon?

- A. Formation of NATO
- B. Cuban Missile Crisis
- C. End of World War II
- D. Disintegration of the Soviet Union

Ans- Disintegration of the Soviet Union

25.4. What concept does the cartoon highlight in international relations?

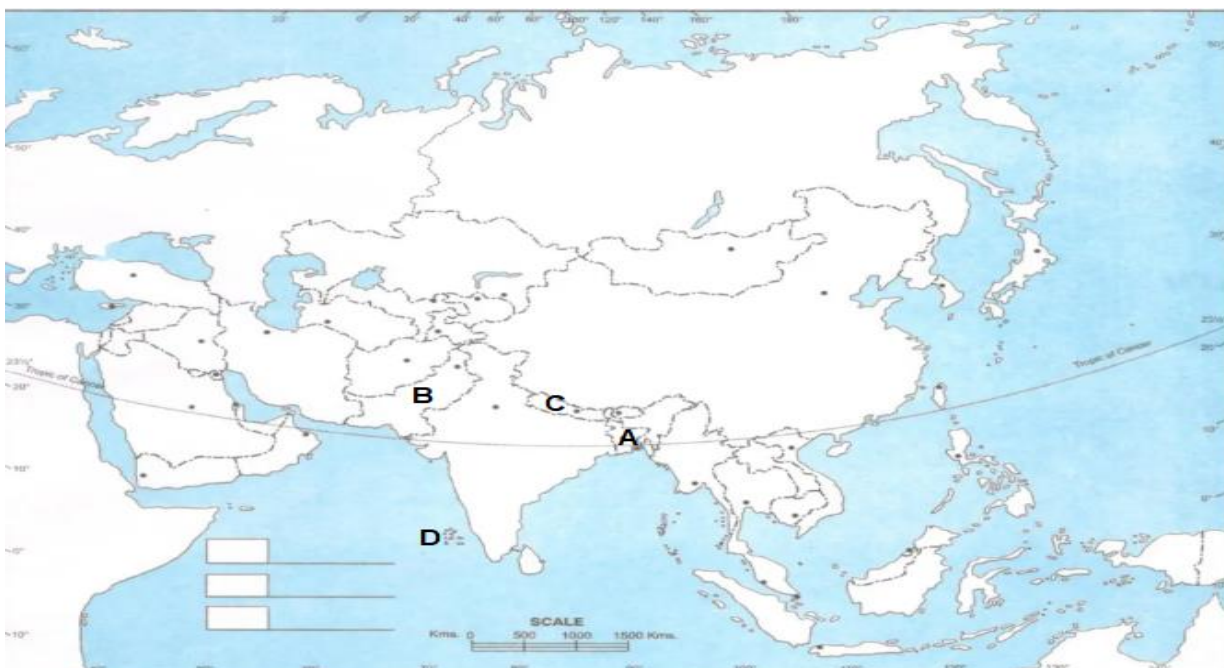
- A. Collective security
- B. Non-alignment
- C. Hegemony
- D. Isolationism

Ans- Hegemony

Q26. In the given outline map of Asia, four countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.

1+1+1+1=4

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



Questions:

(i) The country has experienced civilian as well as a military rule both.

B Pakistan

(ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.

C Nepal

(iii) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system in June 2005.

D Maldives

(iv) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

A Bangladesh

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. Describe India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.

Ans-

The India-China relations examined are as below: Friendly relations

After the Chinese Revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.

Prime Minister Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai adopted Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence on 29 April 1954.

The Chinese invasion and strained relationship

China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries.

Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama had sought asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that India was allowing anti-China activities in India.

Boundary disputes arose between the two countries over Aksai-China area in the Ladakh region and NEFA in the Eastern region.

The boundary disputes led to a massive Chinese invasion in October 1962. Finally, China declared a unilateral ceasefire but relations between the two countries remained strained.

OR

The peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organisations. Justify this statement.

Ans. It is true to state that the peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organisation.

This statement represents the ASEAN Regional Forum and the European Union, where ASEAN Regional Forum is based on the notion not to escalate territorial disputes into armed confrontation.

The ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its Vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role in the international community. ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflicts, the East Timor crisis, and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) maintains coordination of security and foreign policy.

The EU has also been funded on the ground of common foreign and EU security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs.

The European Union has also extended cooperation while acquiring new members, especially from Soviet bloc.

Q28. 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:

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.

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

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

The first general elections which were conducted for 489 constituencies, represented 26 Indian states. At that time there were 314 constituencies with one seat, 86 with two seats and one with three seats. It

proved a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

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

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

OR

Analyse the reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general election.

Ans- The Congress Party succeeded in maintaining its dominance till 1967 due to following reasons:

The roots of this extraordinary success of the Congress Party go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle. Congress was seen as inheritor of the national movement. Many leaders who were in forefront of the struggle were now contesting elections as Congress candidates.

The Congress Party was supported by elites educated business classes and middle classes people. It also got support from peasants because of its socialist nature.

It had many popular faces like Jawaharlal Nehru, C Raja Gopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel etc. Moreover Jawaharlal Nehru was charismatic and a very popular leader.

Congress worked at upper level as well as at grass root level Congress was popularised due to the participation in civil disobedience movement.

During period of Nehru Congress attained mass popularity, but the powerful narrow elite of Congress continued to benefit from the low level of political consciousness of the electorate.

The traditional loyalties made Congress, a one party dominance.

Q29. How did planned development contribute to India's economic growth and land reforms? Explain. Some points which relates with the planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land reforms are mentioned below:

In 1950, Government of India passed a resolution and set-up the Planning Commission to prepare a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the countries resources.

The Planning Commission initiated the process of development which would increase the living standard and provide new opportunities.

According to the long term objectives laid originally, it was to double the per capita income and to raise communication standards by 70% by 1977.

The First Five Year Plan brought with it an era of a planned country with total outlay of ₹ 2249 crore which had two fold aims.

The revolution like green revolution attained the record of production of food up to 75.6 million tonnes.

The Kerala model was also very effective in terms of land reforms, public distribution system, poverty alleviation, health and literacy rates.

OR

Examine the controversy regarding Agriculture vs Industry in India after the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Answer:

The dispute between the agriculture and industry are as follows:

The Second Plan that is Nehru-Mahalanobis Plan emphasised on the heavy industries and focussed less on agricultural sector. It declared the socialist pattern of society as its goal. The Second Plan emphasised on savings and investment. A bulk of industries like electricity, railways steel etc developed.

The Second Five Year Plan mainly believed in the scientific manner of research and believed in modernity. This may cause the decline of agriculture.

The Second Plan led towards generating the employment and establishment of industries. Nehru-Mahalanobis Plan stated that through the industrialisation poverty alleviation is possible.

Agriculture needed urgent attention because it was hit by partition. But plans were made on the pattern of land distribution.

It focused on the land reforms as the key to the country's development.

The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in the 1960s. Between 1965 to 1967 many droughts occurred which led to food shortage and famine like conditions in many parts of the country.

The Second Plan established Tata institute of Fundamental Research where talented young students were trained for working in nuclear power projects. Government did not establish any such research institution for agriculture.

Q30. 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.

Ans. This was not a failure of the foreign policy but these wars were result of international situation.

The reason for these war were as given below:

India had outstanding dispute with China in the Aksai-chin area and NEFA. In 1962 when the Luban-Missile crisis had drawn the attention of the whole world. China found an opportunity to invade India.

This led to war between India and China.

In 1965, there was war with Pakistan over Kashmir issue. Pakistan hoped that India had already been defeated by China, it would be easy to defeat India again.

This however, did not happen and India defeated Pakistan.

The third war in 1971 was involved about the question of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, where people were fighting a freedom struggle against Pakistan rulers so this was a result of internal conflict of Pakistan and not the failure of India's foreign policy.

OR

How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy.

Ans. The foreign policy is shaped by the political leadership. However some of the areas like national interest and protection of borders remain constant for every political party. The first foreign policy of India was designed by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. We can see the highlights of his policy.

Nehru's first objective was to preserve the sovereignty of India. His second objective was to ensure the territorial integrity of India and the third was to bring rapid economic development in India. These three visions guided his foreign policies. For achieving these policies Nehru chose the path of Non-Alignment. He did not join any of the capitalist and communist blocs. Nehru wanted to pursue his vision of peaceful world and wanted to remain away from the cold war rivalries of the US and USSR. In his policy of Non-Alignment Nehru received support from several other nations who have been sufferers of the imperial policies of the West. Some of the nations were Ghana, Egypt and Yugoslavia.
