



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-2**

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. What was "Shock Therapy" related to?

- a) Agricultural reforms
- b) Transition from communism to capitalism
- c) Education policy
- d) Science and technology

Ans- b) Transition from communism to capitalism

Q2. EURATOM is known as

- a) Europe Atom Efficiency Community.
- b) Europe Aviation Energy Center.
- c) European Atomic Energy Community.
- d) European Ariel Energetic Center.

Ans- c) European Atomic Energy Community.

Q3. Expand SAFTA.

- a) South Asian Free Trade
- b) South Asian Free Tax
- c) South Asian Free Tactics
- d) South Asian Free Toll

Ans- a) South Asian Free Trade

Q4. Which of the statements are true about globalisation?

- a) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- b) Globalisation began in 1991.
- c) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

Ans- d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

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?

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

Q7. Assertion (A): Opposition parties had no role or significance during the first decade of electoral politics.

Reason (R): They managed to win only a handful of seats in the Lok Sabha compared to the Congress.

- (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
Ans- (d): A is false, but R is true

Q8. Which party emerged as the second largest party in terms of seats in the first general election?

- a) Socialist Party
c) Communist Party of India
Ans- c) Communist Party of India
- b) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
d) Praja Socialist Party

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?

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

Q11. 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
Ans- (a): Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q12. What were the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

- 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, and promote rapid economic development

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 Political Consequences of globalisation.

Ans- The political consequences of globalisation are:

Reduced autonomy of nation-states: Governments have less control over economic policies due to the influence of global markets and international institutions.

Greater role of international organisations: Organisations like the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund influence the policies of many countries.

Rise of global governance: Countries increasingly cooperate to address global issues such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics.

Expansion of democratic values and human rights: Global communication has increased awareness of democracy, human rights, and good governance.

Q17. What is meant by 'Two Nation Theory'?

Ans- The **Two Nation Theory** was the belief that **Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations** with distinct religions, cultures, and identities, and therefore could not live together in a single nation-state.

This theory was put forward by the **All-India Muslim League** under the leadership of **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**. It became the basis for the demand for **Pakistan**, which ultimately led to the **Partition of India in 1947**.

Q18. State any two differences between the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS)

1. Supported the idea of cultural nationalism and promoted Akhand Bharat.

2. Drew ideological support from the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and emphasised a strong central government.

Swatantra Party

1. Favoured individual freedom, free enterprise, and a market-based economy.

2. Opposed excessive government control, state-led planning, and the licence-permit system.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q19. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components?

Ans- Worldwide interconnectedness refers to the increasing integration and interaction among countries through the exchange of goods, services, people, ideas, technology, and culture. This process is known as globalisation.

Components of worldwide interconnectedness:

Economic Component – Growth of international trade, investment, and multinational corporations.

Political Component – Increased cooperation among nations through international organisations and agreements.

Cultural Component – Exchange of ideas, values, traditions, media, and lifestyles across countries.

Q20. Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of Princely States.

Ans- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a crucial role in integrating the princely states into the Indian Union after Independence.

As the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, he led the process of national integration. He persuaded the rulers of more than 560 princely states to sign the Instrument of Accession.

He adopted a policy of persuasion, negotiation, and diplomacy to secure their merger with India.

In cases where persuasion failed, such as Hyderabad and Junagadh, he used military action to integrate

them.

His efforts ensured the political unity and territorial integrity of independent India, earning him the title "Iron Man of India."

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

Ans- No, the one-party dominant system did not adversely affect the democratic nature of Indian politics.

Reasons:

India continued to hold free and fair elections at regular intervals.

Opposition parties were allowed to function freely and participated in elections.

The ruling party was accountable to Parliament and the Constitution.

Citizens enjoyed fundamental rights, including freedom of speech and expression.

Peaceful transfer of power took place whenever the ruling party lost elections, proving the strength of Indian democracy.

Q22. Mention any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.

Positive Consequences:

It significantly increased agricultural production, especially of wheat and rice.

It made India largely self-sufficient in food grain production and reduced dependence on imports.

Negative Consequences:

The benefits were mainly confined to a few states such as Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh, increasing regional inequalities.

Excessive use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, and groundwater led to environmental degradation.

OR

Explain how the Planning Commission of India was established. Describe any three major functions of the Planning Commission.

Ans- The Planning Commission was established by a Resolution of the Government of India in March 1950. It was created to formulate and implement plans for the country's economic and social development.

Functions of the Planning Commission (any three):

Formulated Five-Year Plans for balanced economic and social development.

Assessed and allocated resources among different sectors and states according to development priorities.

Identified priorities and set development goals for agriculture, industry, education, health, and infrastructure.

Monitored and evaluated the implementation of development plans and recommended improvements.

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 identity despite having disputes among each other.

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.

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:

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



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

D. Dominance of Soviet Union

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

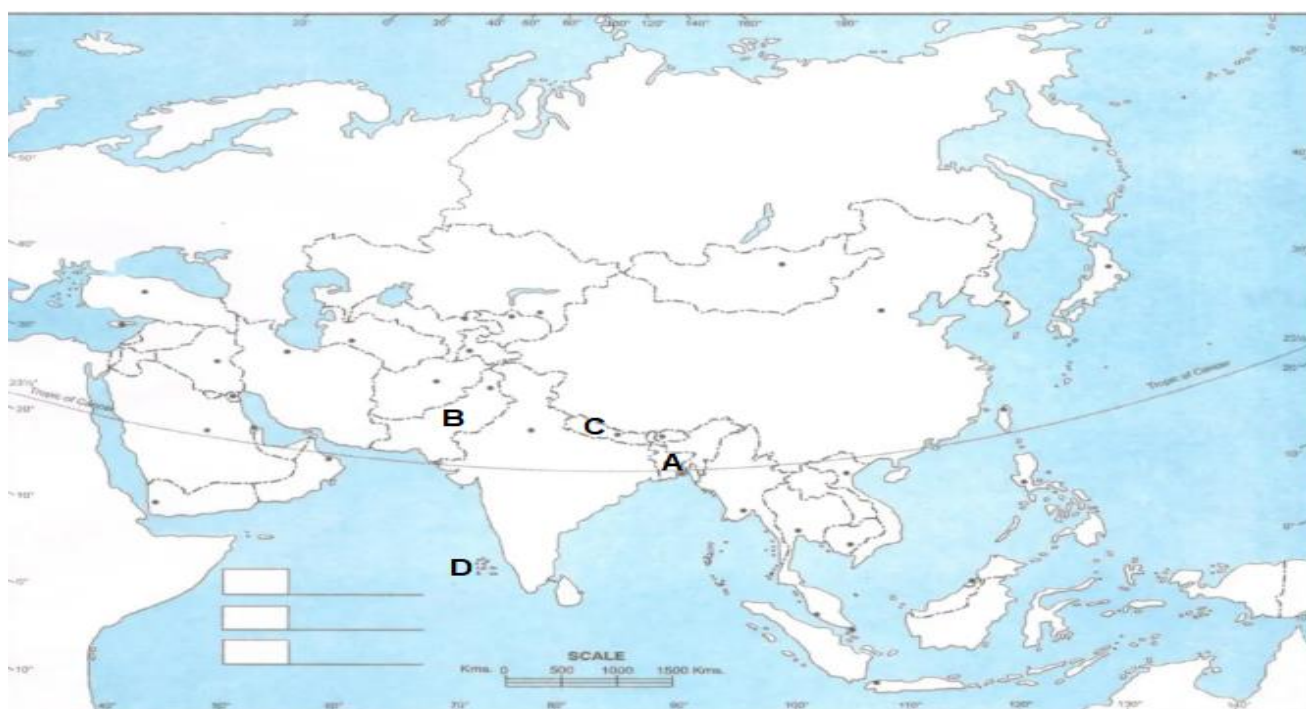
C. Hegemony

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. 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 became 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.

Q28. 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.

Q29. 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, these was war with Pakistan over Kasmir 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 choose the path of Non-Alignment. He did not joined 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 sufferer of the imperial policies of the West. Some of the nations were Ghana, Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Q30. 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.
