



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XII

TERM 1

1 MARKER QUESTIONS

Q1. The first general elections in India were held in:

A. 1949–50 B. 1951–52 C. 1954–55 D. 1956–57

Q2. Planning Commission was set up in:

A. 1947 B. 1948 C. 1950 D. 1952

Q3. India's foreign policy was based on the principle of:

A. Alignment B. Isolation C. Non-alignment D. Neutrality

Q4. The Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan after:

A. 1947 war B. 1962 war C. 1965 war D. 1971 war

Q5. The slogan "Garibi Hatao" was given by:

A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Lal Bahadur Shastri C. Indira Gandhi D. Rajiv Gandhi

Q6. Which event is associated with June 25, 1975?

A. Green Revolution B. Declaration of Emergency C. Assassination of Indira Gandhi D. Pokhran Test

Q7. Arrange in chronological order:

1. India–China War

2. India–Pakistan War (Bangladesh)

3. Emergency

4. Janata Party formed

A. 1, 2, 3, 4 B. 2, 1, 3, 4 C. 1, 3, 4, 2 D. 3, 2, 1, 4

Q8. SAARC was established in:

A. 1983 B. 1985 C. 1987 D. 1989

Q9. India's first nuclear test took place in:

A. 1972 B. 1973 C. 1974 D. 1975

Q10. The "Chipko Movement" is related to:

A. Workers' rights B. Women's empowerment C. Environmental protection D. Students' movement

Q11. The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution was passed during:

A. Nehru Government B. Indira Gandhi Government C. Rajiv Gandhi Government D. V.P. Singh Government

Q12. Which Indian leader gave the idea of “Sarvodaya”?

A. M.K. Gandhi B. J.P. Narayan C. Sardar Patel D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Q13. ASEAN was established in:

A. 1957 B. 1962 C. 1967 D. 1975

Q14. Assertion (A): NAM aimed to keep newly independent nations free from Cold War rivalry.

Reason (R): NAM encouraged alignment with one of the two blocs.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A

B. Both A and R true, R doesn't explain A

C. A true, R false

D. A false, R true

Q15. Assertion (A): The Emergency (1975) strengthened democratic values in India.

Reason (R): Citizens realised the importance of democracy and civil liberties.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A B. Both A and R true, R doesn't explain A

C. A false, R true D. Both A and R false

Q16. Assertion (A): The Cold War ended in 1989.

Reason (R): The Soviet Union disintegrated and communist regimes collapsed in Eastern Europe.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A B. Both A and R true, R doesn't explain A

C. A true, R false D. Both false

Q17. Assertion (A): The United Nations was formed to maintain peace and cooperation.

Reason (R): It replaced the League of Nations after World War II.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A B. Both A and R true, R doesn't explain A

C. A true, R false D. A false, R true

Q18. *Read the passage:*

The Janata Party came to power in 1977 defeating the Congress. However, it could not complete its full term due to internal conflicts.

Which lesson did this teach about coalition politics?

A. Coalition governments are stable

B. Coalition governments need compromise and unity

C. Single-party rule is better

D. President's Rule is permanent

Q19. What does 'planned development' imply in the Indian context?

a) Unregulated market growth

b) State-directed economic strategy

c) Foreign investment domination

d) Agricultural independence only

Q20. Despite policy of non-alignment, which event indicated India's willingness to enter into a strategic alliance during the Cold War?

a) Signing the Panchsheel Agreement

- b) Conclusion of Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1971)
- c) Participating in the Bandung Conference
- d) Joining the United Nations

Q21.

Column A (Leaders)	Column B (Roles/Contributions)
I. Indira Gandhi	(a) Led Janata Party to victory in 1977
II. Morarji Desai	(b) Implemented Emergency policies
III. Jayaprakash Narayan	(c) Promoted Total Revolution movement
IV. Sanjay Gandhi	(d) Popularized Garibi Hatao slogan

Select the correct codes:

- a) I-(d), II-(a), III-(c), IV-(b)
- b) I-(a), II-(d), III-(b), IV-(c)
- c) I-(b), II-(c), III-(d), IV-(a)
- d) I-(c), II-(b), III-(a), IV-(d)

Q22.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Soviet System	A. Equal rights and opportunities
2. Socialist Bloc	B. Introduced after 1917 Revolution
3. Egalitarian Society	C. Economic transition in former USSR and East Europe
4. Shock Therapy	D. Eastern European countries

Select the correct codes:

- a) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
- c) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
- d) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C

Q23. Assertion (A): The disintegration of the USSR ended the Cold War.

Reason (R): Only one superpower remained, leading to unipolarity.

- (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

Q24. Arrange the following in correct chronological sequence regarding the emergence of new centers of power:

- ASEAN founded
 - EU created by Maastricht Treaty
 - China joins WTO
 - BRICS established
- (a) ASEAN, EU, China joins WTO, BRICS
 - (b) EU, China joins WTO, ASEAN, BRICS
 - (c) ASEAN, China joins WTO, EU, BRICS
 - (d) BRICS, ASEAN, EU, China joins WTO

Q25. Assertion (A): Nuclear proliferation remains a challenge for global security.

Reason (R): Disarmament has not been fully achieved.

- (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

2 MARKER QUESTIONS

- Q26. Why did the collapse of the Soviet Union strengthen the position of the United States in world politics? Give any two reasons.
- Q27. How did Shock Therapy affect the economies of former Soviet republics? Mention any two impacts.
- Q28. The European Union is often called an "economic giant but political dwarf." Justify the statement with any two points.
- Q29. How has ASEAN followed the principle of the "ASEAN Way" in resolving regional disputes? Mention any two features.
- Q30. Why is democracy considered more stable than military rule in South Asia? Give any two arguments.
- Q31. Despite its limitations, the United Nations continues to play an important role in international peace. Give any two reasons.
- Q32. Explain how terrorism and climate change are both examples of non-traditional security threats.
- Q33. Why human security is considered broader than national security? Give two points.
- Q34. How did the integration of princely states contribute to India's national unity? Mention any two contributions.
- Q35. Why the linguistic reorganisation of states was not considered a threat to India's unity? Give any two reasons.
- Q36. "The dominance of the Congress Party was different from a one-party system." Justify this statement with two arguments.
- Q37. Why did India adopt a mixed economy instead of a completely capitalist or socialist model? Give two reasons.
- Q38. The Green Revolution increased food production but also created inequalities. Explain with any two points.
- Q39. How did the principles of Panchsheel reflect India's foreign policy after independence? Mention any two principles.
- Q40. Why did India choose the policy of Non-Alignment during the Cold War? Give any two reasons.
- Q41. How did the slogan "Garibi Hatao" help the Congress Party in the 1971 General Elections? Give any two reasons.
- Q42. Why is the split in the Congress Party in 1969 considered a turning point in Indian politics? Mention any two reasons.
- Q43. Explain any two ways in which the Emergency (1975–77) affected democratic institutions in India.
- Q44. Why is the JP Movement regarded as an important democratic movement in India? Give any two reasons.
- Q45. Both the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the Emergency in India were major political turning points. State one similarity and one difference between these two events.

4 MARKER QUESTIONS

- Q46. Explain any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union on world politics.
- Q47. Analyse the reasons that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Explain any four reasons.
- Q48. Explain any four factors that have made the European Union an influential centre of power.
- Q49. Describe any four objectives and achievements of ASEAN in promoting regional cooperation.
- Q50. Explain any four major political and economic challenges faced by South Asian countries after independence.
- Q51. Analyse the causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Explain any four factors responsible for it.
- Q52. Why reform of the United Nations is considered necessary? Explain any four reasons.
- Q53. Describe the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security with any four examples.
- Q54. Differentiate between traditional security and non-traditional security. Give any four points of difference.
- Q55. Explain any four non-traditional security threats faced by the world today.
- Q56. Language has always played an imperative role in uniting the country. Explain the statement in the context of challenge of nation building in India after independence.
- Q57. Discuss any four achievements and limitations of the Five Year Plans in India.
- Q58. Why did the Congress Party dominate Indian politics during the first two decades after Independence? Explain any four reasons.
- Q59. Why did India adopt a mixed economy? Explain any four features of the mixed economy model adopted by India.
- Q60. Explain the achievements and limitations of the Green Revolution. (Any four points)
- Q61. Explain the objectives of India's policy of Non-Alignment. Why was it considered suitable during the Cold War?
- Q62. Explain the five principles of Panchsheel and discuss their significance in India's foreign policy.
- Q63. Explain the causes and consequences of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.
- Q64. Explain the circumstances that led to the declaration of the National Emergency in 1975.
- Q65. Describe any four major impacts of the Emergency (1975–77) on Indian democracy.

6 MARKER QUESTIONS

- Q66. Analyse how the end of the Cold War transformed the nature of international conflicts.
- Q67. Explain the major challenges faced by the newly independent republics after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
- Q68. Assess the role of Russia in the contemporary world after the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- Q69. Examine China's rise as a political and economic power and its impact on world politics.

- Q70. Evaluate the role of ASEAN in promoting regional peace, stability and economic cooperation.
- Q71. "Regional organisations are becoming more important than ever in contemporary world politics." Justify the statement.
- Q72. Explain the political developments in Nepal after the abolition of monarchy.
- Q73. Analyse the causes and consequences of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.
- Q74. Explain why India has consistently supported reforms in the United Nations.
- Q75. Examine the role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance across the world.
- Q76. "Globalisation has increased non-traditional security threats." Explain with suitable examples.
- Q77. Analyse the importance of global cooperation in tackling non-traditional security challenges.
- Q78. Explain how India successfully dealt with the challenge of integrating its diverse regions after Independence.
- Q79. Examine the role of the States Reorganisation Commission in strengthening Indian unity.
- Q80. Assess the contribution of opposition parties in strengthening democracy during the era of Congress dominance.
- Q81. "The Congress system ensured both stability and democratic competition." Discuss.
- Q82. Explain the debates that emerged regarding India's strategy of planned development after Independence.
- Q83. Analyse the achievements and limitations of India's planning strategy during the first three Five-Year Plans.
- Q84. Examine the role of public and private sectors in India's mixed economy.
- Q85. Explain how India's foreign policy reflected the principles of peaceful coexistence in the Nehru era.
- Q86. Assess India's relations with China and Pakistan during the first two decades after Independence.
- Q87. Explain the significance of the Bandung Conference in shaping India's foreign policy.
- Q88. Analyse the political significance of the Fourth General Elections (1967) in Indian politics.
- Q89. Explain how the rise of regional parties transformed the nature of Indian politics after 1967.
- Q90. Assess the role of Indira Gandhi in restoring the Congress system after 1969.
- Q91. Explain the constitutional changes introduced after the Emergency to strengthen Indian democracy.
- Q92. "The Emergency became a turning point in the evolution of Indian democracy." Discuss.
- Q93. Evaluate the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in mobilising opposition against the Emergency.

Q94. Explain how democratic institutions helped India manage regional and linguistic diversity after Independence.

Q95. "Economic power has become more important than military power in the 21st century." Examine the statement with suitable examples.

CASE/CARTOON BASED

Q96. Study the following image carefully and answer the questions that follow:



I. Who is depicted as claiming "I toppled Janata Government!" in the lower part of the cartoon?

- A) Jayaprakash Narayan B) Morarji Desai
- C) Lal Bahadur Shastri D) Indira Gandhi

II. According to the cartoon, what was one of the main problems faced by the Janata Government?

- A) Foreign aggression
- B) Party infighting and internal divisions
- C) Economic boom
- D) Popular mass movements

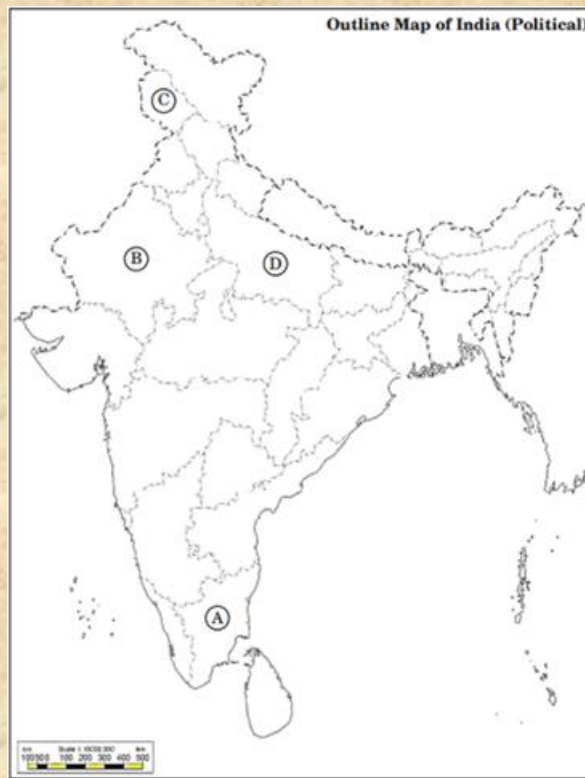
III. The phrase "I CAN'T HEAR YOU!" in the upper panel is directed at:

- A) Opposition leaders trying to highlight scandals
- B) International observers
- C) Students protesting for reforms
- D) The media asking about economic growth

IV. What does the group of people in the bottom cartoon suggest by saying, "Everybody knows we all worked for two years and brought it down!"?

- A) The Janata government was toppled by Indira Gandhi single-handedly
- B) The downfall of the Janata government was due to collective internal conflicts and failures
- C) Only the opposition was responsible for the fall
- D) The government lost because of a war

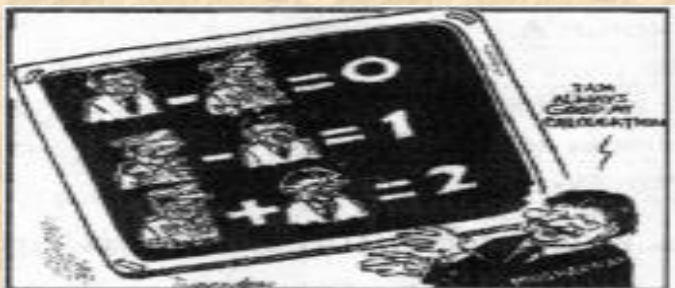
Q97. In the given political outline map of India, four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:



S No.	Concerned Alphabet in the map	Name of the Countries/State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- The State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.
- The State to which the first Indian Governor General (1948 - 1950) belonged.
- The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.
- The region which is a Union Territory now.

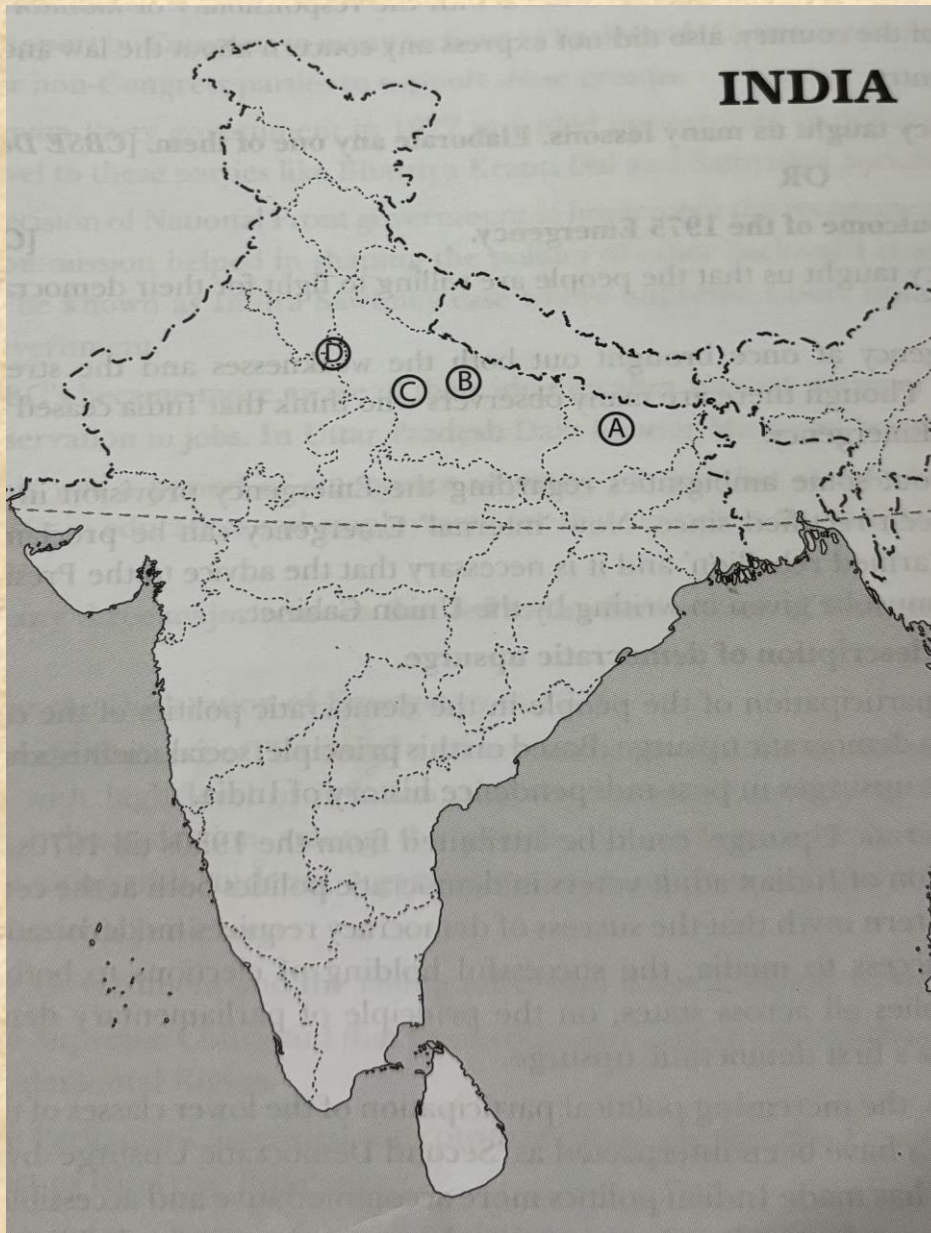
Q98. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- Identify the country related to this cartoon. 1
- Evaluate the system of governance being practiced in this country. 1
- How is the system of governance in India different from that of the country related to the cartoon? 2

Q99. In the given outline political map of India, four countries/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:



- (i) State related to Jaya Prakash Narayan
- (ii) State related to Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (iii) State where congress lost in every constituency in 1977.
- (iv) The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organised a massive demonstration here

S No.	Concerned Alphabet in the map	Name of the Countries/State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

Q100. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs to 20 percent by 2007. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

(i) What is the full form of SAFTA?

- (a) South Africa Free Trade Agreement
- (b) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
- (c) South America Free Trade Agreement
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Why SAFTA was signed?

- (a) To allow free trade among the South Asian nations
- (b) To allow free trade among the South American nations
- (c) To increase the political interference of the nations in South Asia
- (d) None of the above

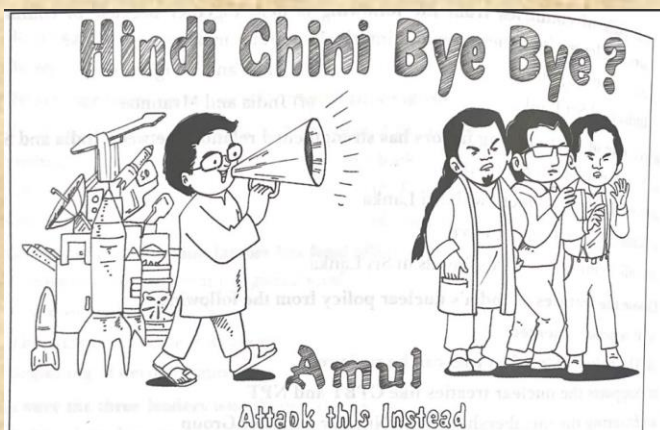
(iii) Why do some of the neighbours of India fear SAFTA?

- (a) They fear that the economic influence of India will increase
- (b) India will impact their politics
- (c) India will impact their commercial ventures
- (d) All of the above

(iv) India do not have a trade agreement with which of the following nations?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Pakistan

Q101. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



i) Which year is being shown here?

(1)

ii) Which attack is being talked about?

(1)

iii) What message does this cartoon convey?

(2)