

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
1st Terminal Examination: (2025-2026)

Class:- 12

Time:- 3 Hours

Roll:

Name of the student:

Subject:- Pol. Sci

Total :- 70 Marks

Sec:

Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D & 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 each.
There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION A (12 Marks)

1. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Pakistan formed an elected government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto which lasted from 1971 to 1977.

Statement-II: The Zulfikar Ali Bhutto government was removed by General Pervez Musharraf in 1977.

Options:

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.
(c) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false. (d) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.
2. Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, _____ and socialism.
(a) Democracy (b) Fraternity (c) Liberalism (d) Equality
3. Identify the person serving as the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations.
(a) Shashi Tharoor (b) Antonio Guterres (c) Dag Hammarskjöld (d) Ban Ki-Moon
4. In the following question a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
Assertion (A): The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957.
Reason (R): IAEA is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
(a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
(d) The Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
5. Which one of the following organisation mainly works to prevent international conflicts?
(a) United Nations Human Rights Council (b) United Nations Security Council
(c) Amnesty International (d) World Trade Organisation
6. The aim of India's Foreign Relations is reflected in the _____.
(a) Fundamental rights (b) Fundamental duties
(c) Directive principles of state policy (d) Preamble of the constitution
7. Name the judge of the Allahabad High Court who declared Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election as invalid.
(a) Jagmohan Lal Sinha (b) Narayan Datta
(c) Kunj Bihari Srivastava (d) Om Prakash Trivedi

8. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

(I) Indus Water Treaty was signed.

(II) India's First Nuclear Test

(III) First summit of NAM

(IV) Signing of Panchsheel agreement.

(a) (I), (II), (IV), (III)

(b) (IV), (I), (III), (II)

(c) (III), (II), (IV), (I)

(d) (IV), (III), (I), (II)

9. The famous expression "*Aya Ram, Gaya Ram*" is associated with which idea?

(a) Defection

(b) Political Earthquake

(c) Factions

(d) Grand Alliance

10. Match the List I with List II:

List-I	List-II
I. Nizam of Hyderabad	A. Bodhachandra Singh
II. Manipur	B. Potti Sriramulu
III. Andhra Pradesh	C. Standstill Agreement
IV. North Western Frontier Province	D. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

(a) I- B, II- A, III- C, IV- D

(b) I- C, II- D, III- B, IV- A

(c) I- B, II- D, III- C, IV- A

(d) I- C, II- A, III- B, IV- D

11. Which of the following statements that describes the nature of the Soviet economy is wrong?

(a) Socialism was the dominant ideology

(b) State ownership existed over the factors of production

(c) People enjoyed economic freedom

(d) Every aspect of the economy was planned by the state

12. In the following question a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): K.N Raj argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for first two decades.

Reason (R): Fast rate of development might endanger democracy.

(a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.

(d) The Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.

SECTION B (12 Marks)

13. Mention any two complaints related to the UN Security Council reflected in the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly in 1992.

14. Analyse any two ways by which the present Chinese economy differs from its command economy.

15. Describe any two points of differences between the Government of India and Nepal.

16. "Free India began its relation with China on a very friendly note." - Support the statement with any two points.

17. Examine any two factors that led to conflict between the Judiciary and the Parliament of India in 1973.

18. Highlight the significance of the Bombay Plan.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

19. Highlight any four criteria proposed for new members in UN Security Council.

20. (a) "Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council". Justify the statement.

Or,

(b) Discuss about the post-Cold War changes that have necessitated reforms to make the UN work better.

21. (a) "The European Union is a highly influential regional organisation". Explain the statement with suitable arguments.

Or,

(b) Evaluate the role of ASEAN as an economic association in the contemporary world.

22. Analyse any four consequences of the Partition of India in 1947.

23. Explain any four factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s.

SECTION D (12 Marks)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows:

(1+1+1+1=4)

Despite the many conflicts, the states of South Asia recognise the importance of cooperation and friendly relationships among themselves. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.

1. Which is the major regional organisation of South Asian countries?

- (a) ASEAN (b) BRICS (c) European Union (d) SAARC

2. What is the aim of SAFTA?

- (a) To create safer environment for investment (b) To lower trade tariffs
(c) To generate political cooperation (d) To bring economic benefits to India

3. Identify the correct statement about SAARC.

- (a) It is an initiative of South East Asian countries
(b) It brings cooperation through unilateral means.
(c) Despite the political differences, SAARC has been successful.
(d) It began before the end of cold war.

4. When was the SAFTA signed and when did it come into effect?

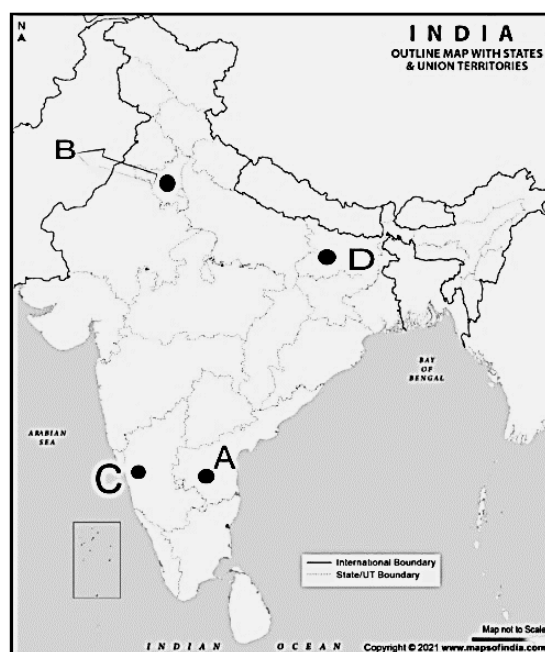
- (a) 2004 and 1 January 2006 (b) 1985 and 1 January 1987
(c) 2000 and 1 January 2002 (d) 1968 and 1 January 1970

25. In the given outline political 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 their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows:

(1+1+1+1=4)

- (i) State related to K.B Sahay.
(ii) State related to V.V Giri, the former President of India.
(iii) The state from where Gaya Lal, an MLA belonged to.
(iv) State where S.Nijalingappa served as a Chief Minister.

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



26) Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

(1+1+1+1=4)



- 1) What does the cartoon represent?
 - a) Unity of Congress and opposition parties
 - b) Dominance of Congress being challenged by opposition parties
 - c) Congress's victory in the elections
 - d) Congress's internal conflicts
- 2) What does the term "Tug of War" refer to in the context of the cartoon?
 - a) The opposition parties' internal struggles.
 - b) The fight for Congress leadership.
 - c) The act of Congress pulling power away from other parties.
 - d) The Competition for political power between Congress and other parties.
- 3) Who is shown on the branches of the tree in the cartoon?
 - a) Leaders of opposition parties
 - b) Indian Prime Ministers till 1989
 - c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his cabinet colleagues
 - d) British colonial rulers
- 4) Who are the opposition leaders trying to topple the tree in the cartoon?
 - a) A.K Gopalan, Acharya Kripalani, N.C Chatterjee
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Indira Gandhi
 - c) A.K Gopalan, C.N Annadurai, J.P Narayan
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Morarji Desai

SECTION E (24 Marks)

27. (a) Analyse the major consequences of Emergency declared in India on 25th June 1975.

Or,

(b) Discuss any three lessons that were learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.

28. (a) "India played an ardent role in bringing Afro-Asian unity during the Nehru's Era." - Justify the statement.

Or,

(b) Describe the various events that took place in East Pakistan and the role of Indian government in making Bangladesh a free and independent country.

29. (a) Examine any three factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

Or,

(b) "Military rule and democracy are the two sides of the same coin in Pakistan." - Justify the statement.

30. (a) "After the Socialist Revolution of 1917, slowly and gradually Soviet Union became a superpower after the Second World War." - Examine the factors that helped Soviet Union to become a super power.

Or,

(b) Describe the consequences of Shock Therapy in the post-soviet era.