**CLASS XII - POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**QUESTION BANK ( 2 Marker)**

**BOOK- POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE**

**CHAPTER 1: CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING**

**Q1.** Fill in the blanks

The first PM of free India-----------------, addressed a special session of the

Constituent Assembly on midnight of 14-15 August, 1947 & gave famous ---------------- speech.

**Q2.** Write any two challenges faced by independent India.

**Q3.** Mention any two difficulties faced during the process of partition by Indian authorities?

**Q4.** Define; A. Communal Zones

B. Refugee Camps

**Q5.** Why Gandhi ji was absent from Independence Day celebrations in Delhi?

**Q6.** Complete the following flow chart

British India

1. British Indian Provinces 2. --------------------------------

3.-----------------------4. Ruled & controlled by Princes

**Q7.** Match the following

1.Sardar Patel A. Congress leader & Gandhian

2.Bodhachandra Singh B. Iron Man of India

3.Potti Sriramulu C. Ruler of Manipur

4.Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan D. Frontier Gandhi

**Q8.** What do you understand by Instrument of Accession?

**Q9.** Why was States Reorganization Commission appointed?

How many states & union territories were created on its recommendations?

**CHAPTER 2 - ERA OF ONE-PARTY DOMINANCE**

**Q1.** When was India’s constitution adopted and when did it come into effect?

**Q2.** When was Election Commission of India set up? Who became the first Chief Election Commissioner?

**Q3.** Complete the following flow chart on changing methods of voting in India.

( ------------------------- )

After first two elections above, mentioned method changed

( )

By end of 1990s, Election Commission started using new method

( )

By 2004, the entire country was using this method.

**Q4.** The Indian experiment had proved the critics wrong.

1. Which experiment is being talked about here?
2. Why did the critics have different opinion about the experiment?

**Q5.** Which political party came at second position & with how many seats

after First General Elections?

**Q6.** Mention one major difference between the Congress Party & the Socialist

Party. Write the names of 2 leaders of the Socialist Party.

**Q7.** Match the following leaders given in List A with the parties in List B.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| List A | List B |
| 1. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee | 1. Swatantra Party |
| 1. C. Rajagopalachari | 1. Communist Party of India (Marxist) |
| 1. A.K. Gopalan | 1. Congress |
| 1. Raj Kumar Amrit Kaur | 1. Bhartiya Jana Sangh |

**CHAPTER 3 – POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT**

**Q1.** Name the two models of modern development dominating the world in 1950s.

**Q2.** What was Bombay Plan?

**Q3.** What was the practical implication of Bombay Plan?

**Q4.** Mention the key issues addressed by First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956).

**Q5.** Highlight the features of second 5-year plan in India.

**Q6.** What made Kerala Model of Planning a success?

**Q7.** Write main features of mixed economy model of India.

**Q8.** What do you understand by Green Revolution?

**Q9.** What was the impact of Green Revolution?

**CHAPTER - 4 INDIA's EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

**Q1.** Mention the twin challenges which most new nations were facing after the 2nd world war.

**Q2.** Write any two concerns that India had while framing its foreign policy.

**Q3.** What was the aim of India's foreign policy.?

OR

Write the aim of foreign policy of India, to conduct its relations with other nations

which is also mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy .

**Q4.** How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition ?

**Q5.** Suggest any two measures that can be taken to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

**Q6.** Mention two differences between India and China that led to the army conflict in 1962.

**Q7.** Enumerate any two objectives of Nehru's foreign policy .

**Q8.** List any two problems faced by the government of India after 1971- 72 .

**Q9.** What was the Shimla agreement? Name its signatories

**Q10.** Mention the causes of Kargil conflict .

**Q11.** Why did the Dalai Lama seek refuge in India ?

**Q12.** How did the Plateau of Tibet become an issue of tension between India and China?

**Q13.** Highlight the significance of the Bandung Conference?

**Q14**. When did the Communist Party of India split ? What led to the split in the Communist Party of India ?

**Q15.** Match the following

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Bandung | a | First NAM summit |
| 2 | Belgrade | b | 1968 |
| 3 | Shimla Agreement | c | Asian conference |
| 4 | Nuclear | d | Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto |

**Q16.**Why did India decide to go nuclear?

**CHAPTER- 5 Challenges to and Restoration of The Congress System**

**Q1.** What was the main reason behind the split in congress in 1969?

**Q2.** Explain the term Privy purse .Which constitutional procedure was adopted in India to abolish the Privy Purse in 1971 ?

**Q3.** What is meant by Grand Alliance? Mention parties of the Grand Alliance

**Q4.** List any two challenges faced by India during Lal Bahadur Shastri government.

**Q5**. Mention any two problems which were faced by the government of Indira Gandhi during 1969- 1971.

**Q6.** Explain the role of Ram Manohar Lohia as a socialist leader.

**Q7.** Mention key points of the Kamraj Plan.

**Q8.** Define Defection. Name Two States where defections played a very important role in installing non Congress governments

**Q9.** What were the two challenges faced by Mrs Gandhi against the Syndicate.

**Q10.** Mention any two factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in early 1970 .

**Q11.** What does the term Syndicate mean in the context of the Congress Party of 1960? What role did the Syndicate play in the Congress Party?

**Q12.** Who gave the slogan ‘Garibi Hatao ‘and what was its objective?

**Q13.** Match the following

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Lal Bahadur Shastri | A | Socialist leader |
| 2 | Indira Gandhi | B | Congress President |
| 3 | Ram Manohar Lohiya | C | Prime Minister (1964- 66) |
| 4 | K. Kamaraj | D | Prime Minister (1966- 77) |

**Q14.** How was the decade of 1960 labelled and why?

**Q15.** Give the full form of the abbreviation SVD. What was SVD called in Punjab and which political parties were included in it?

**Q16**.Write any two points of the Ten Point Programme adopted by the Indira Government in May 1967.

**Q17.** Why did the expression 'Aya Ram ,Gaya Ram ' become popular in the political vocabulary of India?

**Chapter --6 The Crisis of Democratic Order**

**Q1.** Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India ?

**Q2**. What was Shah Commission of enquiry ?How did the government react to it?

**Q3.** Describe any two outcomes of Naxalite Movement .

**Q4.** Mention any two reasons due to which Janata party won the elections of 1977 .

**Q5.** Write two reasons for the students movement of 1974 in Bihar.

**Q6.** Explain any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.

**Q7.** Mention any two consequences of emergency declared on 25th June 1975.

**Q8.** Enlist the reasons which led to the Midterm Elections of 1980.

**Q9.** Who was appointed the Chief Justice of India in 1973 ? Why did this appointment become controversial?

**Q10.**What was the immediate cause of the declaration of the Emergency on 25th June 1975.

**Q11.** Explain article 352 of the Constitution of India.

**Q12.** Match the following.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Justice Jagmohan Lal Singh | a | Chief Justice of India |
| 2 | Justice A.N. Ray | b | Allahabad High Court |
| 3 | Jayaprakash Narayan | c | Fast in Gujarat |
| 4 | Morarji Desai | d | March to Parliament |

**Q13.** Which party supported Congress during the emergency and why?

**Q14.** What were the reasons for Congress's success in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Southern States?

**Q15.** Enlist the issues raised through the Railway strike of 1974.

**Q16.** 'Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in the Indian politics' , with reference to the statement mention the controversies during the emergency'.

**Chapter 7: Rise of Popular Movements**

**Q1.** Identify the reasons which led to the beginning of Chipko Movement in UP.

**Q2** Examine the issues addressed by dalit Panthers.

**Q3** Analyse the shortcomings of popular movement.

**Q4** Do movements in a country strengthen democracy? Justify with examples.

**Q5** Assess any two positive aspects of chipko Movement.

**Q6** 'The Anti-Arrack movement drew attention of the country to some serious issues'. Explain.

**Q7** Mention the demands of NBA .

**Q8** 'The farmer's movement of BKU became one of the most successful social movement' . Justify.

**Q9** Suppose you are an important leader of farmer's agitation, which two demands will you make?

**Q10** Compare party based and non party based movements.

**Chapter 8: Regional Aspirations**

**Q1** Explain regionalism.

**Q2** State one similarity and one difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during 1980s.

**Q3** Examine the outcome of Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal account of July 1985.

**Q4** Analyse the causes for delicate and complex nature of politics and demands in different states of North-east region.

**Q5** Enlist the major grievances expressed by Kashmirs.

**Q6** Assess the reasons for rise of violence in Punjab.

**Q7** 'In North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in 1980s'. Justify.

**Q8** How was statehood provided to Mizoram?

**Q9** When did independent India first use referendum procedure?

**Q10** Analyse the reasons for controversial status of Anandpur Sahib resolution.

**Chapter 9- Recent Developments in Indian Politics**

**Q1** Match the following-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| a) Personal law and gender justice | i) Agreement on economic policies |
| b) Politics of consensus | ii) I. k .Gujral |
| c) United front | iii) Manmohan Singh |
| d) UPA | iv) Shah Bano case |

**Q2** State any two features of Coalition.

**Q3** 'After the elections in 1989, an era of Coalition started in which political parties are not aligning or realigning on the basis of ideologies'. Explain

**Q4** Enlist coalition governments in India since 1989.

**Q5** According to National Democratic alliance, what is good governance?

**Q6** Mention the objectives of Mandal Commission.

**Q7** Examine the reasons for riots against Muslims in Gujarat.

**Q8** List any two advantages of the coalition government.

**Q9** Explain ' Hindutva'.

**Q10** Analyse the major issues that changed India in the 90s decade.