



Political Science 028

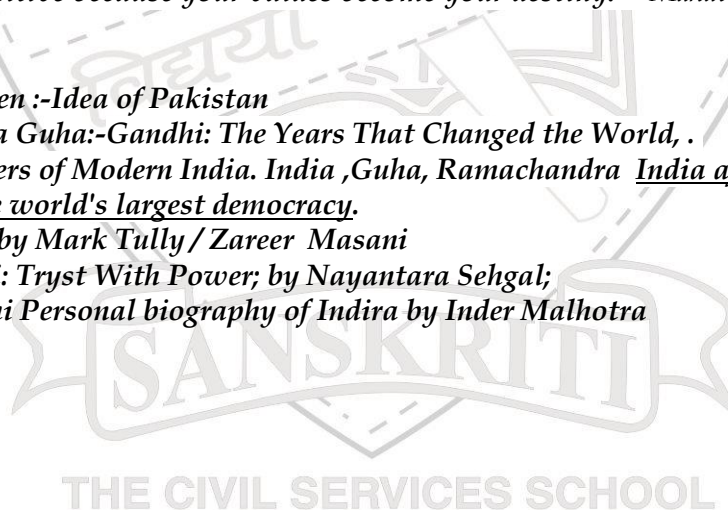
Academic Session 2020

Books and quotes that will help

1. *"Be the change that you wish to see in the world."* –Mahatma Gandhi
2. *One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors.* – Plato
3. *A good decision is based on knowledge and not on numbers.* – Plato
4. *The price good men pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men.* – Plato
Ignorance, the root and the stem of every evil. – Plato
5. *Laws are partly formed for the sake of good men, in order to instruct them how they may live on friendly terms with one another, and partly for the sake of those who refuse to be instructed, whose spirit cannot be subdued, or softened, or hindered from plunging into evil.* – Plato
6. *"Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel.* – Socrates
7. *"It is better to change an opinion than to persist in a wrong one."* – Socrates
8. *"The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong."* – Mahatma Gandhi
9. *"There is no 'way to peace,' there is only peace."* – Mahatma Gandhi
10. *"Keep your thoughts positive because your thoughts become your words. Keep your words positive because your words become your behavior. Keep your behavior positive because your behavior becomes your habits. Keep your habits positive because your habits become your values. Keep your values positive because your values become your destiny."*– Mahatma Gandhi

Books to read:-

1. Stephen Cohen :-*Idea of Pakistan*
2. Ram Chandra Guha:-*Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, . An also Makers of Modern India. India ,Guha, Ramachandra India after Gandhi: The history of the world's largest democracy.*
3. *Raj to Rajiv* by Mark Tully/ Zareer Masani
4. *India Gandhi: Tryst With Power;* by Nayantara Sehgal;
5. *Indira Gandhi Personal biography of Indira* by Inder Malhotra



COURSE CONTENT FOR 2020-2021 BATCH AS PER CBSE**Part A: Contemporary World Politics**

1. Cold War and Non-aligned Movement Emergence of two power blocs/Bipolarity, Non-aligned Movement (NAM).
2. The End of Bipolarity Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21st Century (Arab Spring).
3. New Centres of Power Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India.
4. South Asia and the Contemporary World Conflicts and efforts for Peace and Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.
5. United Nations and its Organizations Principle Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its Expansion.
6. Security in Contemporary World Security: Meaning and Types; Terrorism.
7. Environment and Natural Resources Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of Natural Resources.
8. Globalization Globalization: Meaning, Manifestations and Debates.

Part B: Politics in India Since Independence

9. Challenges of Nation- Building Nation and Nation Building, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Integration of States, Legacy of Partition: Challenge of Refugee, Resettlement, Kashmir Issue, Nehru's Approach to Nation – Building, Political Conflicts over Language and Linguistic Organization of States.
10. Planning and Development Changing nature of India's Economic Development, Planning Commission and Five year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.
11. India's Foreign Policy Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia, China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.
12. Parties and the Party Systems in India Congress System, Bi-party System, Multi-party Coalition System.
13. Democratic Resurgence Jayaprakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Upsurges – Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.
14. Social and New Social Movements in India Social vs. New Social Movements, Farmer's movements, Worker's Movements, Women's Movements, Ecological Movements. 10 Periods
15. Regional Aspirations Rise of Regional Parties, Punjab Crisis, The Kashmir issue, Movements for Autonomy.
16. Indian Politics: Trends and Developments Era of Coalitions: National Front, United Front, United Progressive Alliance [UPA] – I & II, National Democratic Alliance [NDA] – I, II, III & IV, Issues of Development and Governance.

ALL THIS AND TEXT WILL BE DONE IN DETAIL.
THIS IS AS PER MARCH-APRIL 2020 CIRCULAR FROM CBSE

OUTLINE FOR COURSE CONTENT

1.	Syllabus Book -Contemporary World Politics Book- Politics in India since Independence
2.	Month wise plan.
3.	Question bank
4.	Sample papers
5.	Blue print of paper. Project details. Paper Format.

Term -1

POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

April to May: Chapters: 1-5

July to August: Chapters: 6-8

September: Chapter 9 / second book

Term 2

Contemporary World Politics

September/ October to December: - Full Book

Self study chapters:-

Popular struggles

UNO International Organizations



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COURSE CONTENTS FOR CLASS XII**Academic session-2020-21 Syllabus and course content with the above additions****Textbook -1 Book 1 Contemporary World Politics****1. Cold War Era in World Politics**

Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non Aligned Movement, quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.

2. Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity.

New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states and, Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.

3. US Dominance in World Politics:

Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's Renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.

4. Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power:

Rise of China as an economic power in post-Mao era, creation and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

5. South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era:

Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.

6. International Organizations in a unipolar World:

Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organisations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?

7. Security in Contemporary World:

Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health and education. Issues of human rights /migration.

8. Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics.

Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.

9. Globalisation and Its Critics.

Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalisation. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggles against it

Text book - 2 Book 2 Politics in India since Independence with the above additions**1. Nation-Building and Its Problems:**

Nehru's approach to nation-building: Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' Resettlement, the Kashmir problem. . Organization and reorganization of states; Political Conflicts over language.

2. Era of One-Party Dominance:

First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.

3. Politics of Planned Development.

Five year plans, expansion of state sector and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts. NITI AYOOG

4. India's FOREIGN Relations

Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics. ,.

5. Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System:

Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.

6. Crisis of the Constitutional Order:

Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.

7. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts

Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir Situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.

8. Rise of New Social Movements:

Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.

9. Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics

Participatory upsurge in 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. UF and NDA governments. Elections 2004 and UPA government.

10. Recent issues and challenges

Challenge of and responses to globalization: new economic policy and its opposition. Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics. Dalit politics in electoral and non-electoral arena. Challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots..

NEW FORMAT OF THE PAPER**1. QUESTION PAPER BLUEPRINT- in keeping with the design that was given****CLASS XII- 2020-21 Political Science**

Time 3 hours

Max Mark -80

	TOPICS	1m	2m	4m	5m	5m	6m	Note
1	1.Cold War era 2.End of Bipolarity	1x2 1x2	1				1 or 1	12m
2	3.US Hegemony in World politics 4.Alternative Centres of Power 5.Contemporary South Asia	1 1 1		1 or 1	1 cartoon pic			12m
3	6.International Organisations 7.Security	- --	1 or 1				1	8m
4	8.Environment and Natural Resources 9.Globalisation	1x2 1			1 psg			8m
5	10.Challenges of Nation building 11.Era of One Party Dominance 12.Politics of planned development	1 1 1		1 or1	1psg			12m
6	13.India's External relations	1x3		1				6m
7	14.Challenges of the Congress system 15.Crisis in democratic order	1 1	1				1 or 1	12m
8	16.Rise of Popular movements 17.Regional aspirations 18.Recent developments in Indian politics	1 1 1		1		1 or 1		12m
	Total:- 34 qns	20	3	4	3	1	3	34

2.Weightage of Difficulty level

Estimated difficulty level	percentage
Difficult	20%
Average	50%
Easy	30%

3.As per the QP Design

Typology	VSA-1m	VSA 2m	SA 4m	LA- passage 5 (picture here)	LA- Map based 5m	LA 6m	total
Remembering	6	1	1			1	18
Understanding	2		1	1		1	17
Application	7	1		1		1	20
HOTS	4	1	1	1			15
Evaluation	1		1		1		10
Total	20	3	4	3	1	3	80



PROJECT FOR THE YEAR**ORDER OF FILING PROJECT****XII POLITICAL SCIENCE (2020-2021)**

All students are requested to adhere to the following order before secure binding to ensure an impressive presentation of the project...

1. OUTER COVER
2. INDEX with page numbers
3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
4. INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC
5. SHEETS OF MAIN CONTENT (at least 20) CONCLUSION
6. Write-up on why you chose to do this topic?
7. POWER POINT PRINTOUTS alongside handwritten explanation
8. 20 Questions (1-markers) with answers (typed/handwritten)
9. 2 or 3 blank(on both sides) sheets
10. Bibliography
11. Page for Certificate of Authenticity (to be given by the teacher)
12. Assessment Rubric for external examiner.
13. Back cover

GRADE XII POLITICAL SCIENCE PROJECT

The following outline for project **MUST BE STRICTLY FOLLOWED**:

1. Project HAS to be handwritten.
2. You can use colored A4 size sheets.
3. All pages will be numbered, with a broad left margin to allow spiral binding.
4. It must not be less than 25 pages or exceed 30 pages (including front and back cover)
5. You will use only one face (Odd# page) to write content material.
6. Even number page will be utilized **ONLY** to illustrate pictures, fact/figure & statistics (Whatever applicable/relevant to written content on the following page).
7. If no relevant material is available, prepare 'DID YOU KNOW?' fact card with lesser known but interesting facts associated with content.
8. Project will essentially include Cover page, blank page for Certificate of Authenticity followed by Page 1..... Index, Page 2.....Preface/Introduction, Page.3.....Acknowledgements, Page 4 onwards Project research/content (not exceeding 25pages), third last page will be Bibliography, second last page will be evaluation rubric for external examiner and lastly the back cover.
9. Certificate of Authenticity and Evaluation Rubric for external examiner will be shared with you, after the project has been completed satisfactorily.
10. The Cover page will be the Title page.
11. At the bottom of the title page - write (in CAPITAL) your Name and Class (in two separate rows) (Right align) followed by Roll No in the next line. Roll No (NOT TO BE FILLED IN)
Eg... NAME : DONALD TRUMP
CLASS : XII-I

ROLL No. _____

12. The project will follow the content outline given by the teacher for that specific topic.
 13. Project should be completed in the summer vacation and should be given for PROOF READING, to the subject teacher within the first week of re-opening.

14. **PLEASE FOLLOW DATE DEADLINES OF SUBMISSION**

15. Changes as per observation need to be incorporated and project needs to be resubmitted for final reading.
 16. The project has to be spiral bound only after the teacher has given consent to do so.
 17. NOTE:-

A.BEGIN WITH THE INDEX

B.AUTHENTICITY CERTIFICATE- AT THE START OF THE PROJECT

C.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT - AT THE BEGINNING

D.INTRODUCTION- AT THE BEGINNING

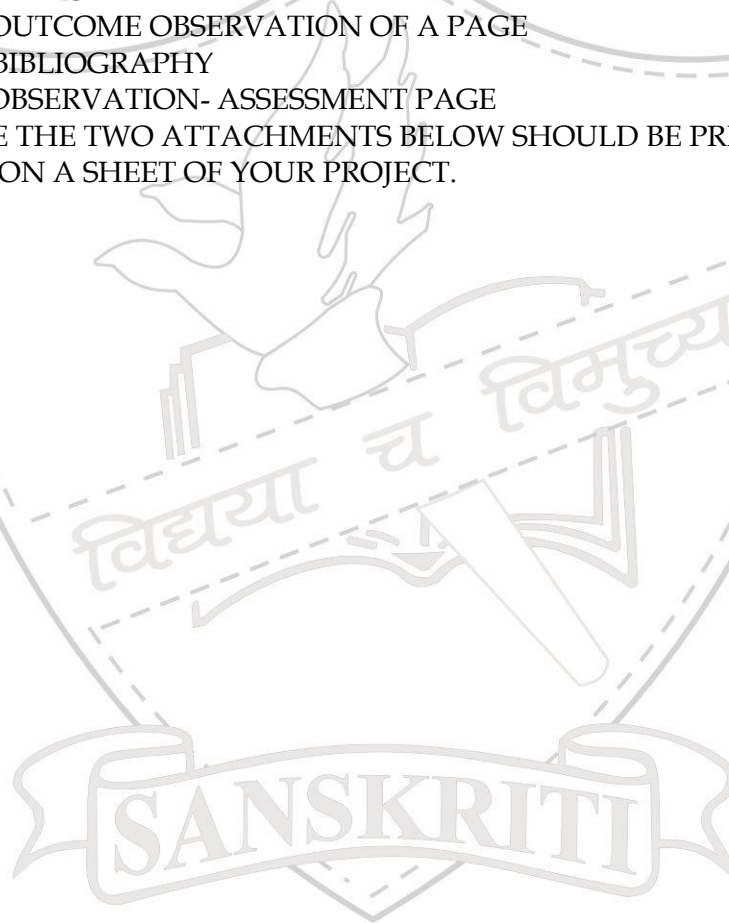
E.PROJECT- DETAILS

F. LEARNING OUTCOME OBSERVATION OF A PAGE

G.APPENDIX- BIBLIOGRAPHY

H.TEACHERS OBSERVATION- ASSESSMENT PAGE

I.PLEASE NOTE THE TWO ATTACHMENTS BELOW SHOULD BE PRINTED IN WHITE AND STUCK ON A SHEET OF YOUR PROJECT.



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**SANSKRITI SCHOOL
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

PRACTICAL PROJECT EVALUATION PERFORMA

GRADE XII

NAME:- _____

ROLL NO _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

TOPIC:- _____

TEACHERS ASSESSMENT:

Sr no.	Particular/ criteria	Marks allotted	
1.	Relevance of the topic	2	
2.	Knowledge, content, observations and Research work	2	
3.	Creativity	2	
4.	Effort and Involvement	2	
5	Overall presentation Presentation Technique	2	
6.	Viva	10	
	Total	20	

OVERALL REMARKS

SANSKRITI

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INTERNAL TEACHER SIGNATURE
DATE

EXTERNAL TEACHER SIGNATURE
DATE

ASSIGNMENT NO.1
CHAPTER NO. 1 COLD WAR

1. Explain the concept of mutually assured destruction (MAD) and discuss how valid it was as a strategy to prevent war?
2. Discuss the role of NPT. Why did India not sign it?
3. What is Arena of Cold War? Name two.
4. Define the following: a. Communism, b. D tente, c. Truman Doctrine. d. Domino effect e. Molotov Plan f. Capitalism
5. Did the West win the cold war? Give reasons for your answer.
6. The Cold war was a complex relationship combining elements of both conflict and stability? Elaborate.
7. Who was the USSR President who decided to turn Cuba into a base?
8. What was the logic of deterrence? What was its relevance?
9. What was the Marshall plans intention?
10. Mention:- 3 countries each under the headings 1. Capitalist countries 2. Second world countries 3. NAM members mark on the world map
11. Discuss the role of the NIEO. Why was it set up?
12. Why were military satellites important to the superpowers?
13. Sometimes it is said that "the Cold War was the simple struggle for powers and that ideology had nothing to do with it. It never became a hot war" Give reasons to support your answer
14. In spite of the intense rivalry the cold war never became a hot war. Comment.
15. What do you think of the statement that NAM has become irrelevant today?
16. What is India's response to the cold war? What interest did non alignment have with reference to Indian foreign policy?
17. What was India's foreign policy towards the USA/USSR during the cold war? Do you think that this policy helped India's interests?
18. Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Give reasons.
The cold war was a struggle for power or was it for ideology. Give reasons which aspect you support with examples

ASSIGNMENT 2
CHAPTER BIPOLARITY

1. Who was Gorbachev? Write a short note on him.
2. What was the Soviet system?
3. Mention the year and the relevance of the breaking of the Berlin wall ?
4. What role did the World Bank play in integrating the Soviet states?
5. As a result of shock therapy to which economic system, each state of the Soviet bloc was gradually to be absorbed?
6. Mention two characteristics of the Soviet political system.
7. Mark the states that emerged from the Soviet Union on a political map of the world.
8. Mention areas of diplomacy between India and USSR?
9. Bring out the difference between multipolar, bipolar and unipolar world
10. Mention any three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US
11. What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for countries like India?
13. India's relations with Russia are important aspects of Indian foreign policy. How was it of great benefit to India
14. Write a short note on the leaders of the USSR: Lenin Stalin and Yelstin
15. How did the shock therapy destroy the social welfare system of Russia.
16. What is the CIS? What is collective security?
17. Mention some tensions that were seen in the post soviet states?
18. Do look t the cartons carefully and read them. They are IMPORTANT.



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ASSIGNMENT 3
US HEGEMONY

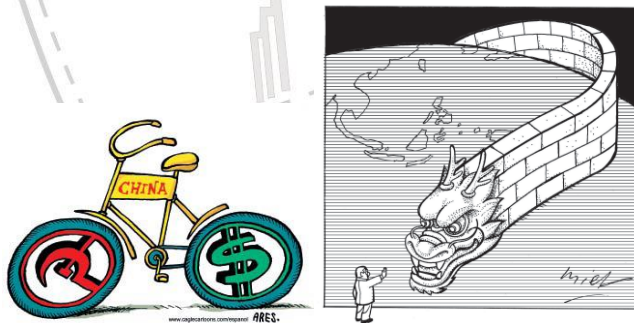
1. What is the jeans culture?
2. The hegemony of the USA is also based on its cultural presence. Explain
3. Write short notes on the following
 - a. Operation Infinite reach
 - b. Operation Enduring freedom
 - c. Operation Iraqi Freedom
4. Describe the bandwagon strategy? Do you think it is relevant today?
5. How were the Clinton years in US administration different from the Bush years?
6. Mention three ways in which US dominance since the Cold War is different from its position as a superpower during the Cold War
7. Explain US hegemony as a structural power.
8. Discuss ways in which hegemony can be overcome.
What does history teach us about hegemony?
9. Give an example each of the three kinds of hegemony that are dealt with in the chapter, which is the most relevant today?
10. Discuss India's changing relations with the US.
11. What are the constraints on American hegemony today? Which one of these do you expect to get more important in the future?
12. Discuss the changing pattern of Indo US relations since 1991.
13. "The predominance of the USA in the world today is based on its military power, economic prowess and cultural presence". Explain



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ASSIGNMENT NO 4
Alternative Centers of Power

1. On a World Map identify
Two old and two new member countries of The EU
Two countries which were in the Soviet bloc but are now a part of the EU
Two countries which were a part of the USSR but are now a part of the EU.
2. Why does the EU flag have 12 stars? What do they signify?
3. What are the ASEAN way, and Look East Policy??
4. What do ASEAN and FTA stand for?
5. What are the objectives of establishing regional organizations?
6. What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020?
7. Name the pillars and the objectives of the ASEAN Community.
8. What is a SEZ? How many were there in China?
9. What are the military features of the European Union and what are the factors that limit the ability of the EU
10. What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?
11. The emerging economies of China and India have great potential to challenge the unipolar world. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments.
12. How has China revived its economy? How is its present economy different to its command economy?
13. On the time line of the European Union what is the relevance of the following dates 1. March 1957 2. January 1973 3. January 2007.



Study the above cartoons and explain the message that they want to convey

Study the above cartoons and

Write the full forms of: EU, ASEAN, OEEC, UNSC.

2) When were the following found: OEEC, The Council of Europe, European Economic Community,

European Union.

3) What are the aims of European Union?

OR

Why was European Union Formed?

4) What are the features of European Union?

5) Which factors brought about the formation of European Union?

6) How does EU exercise its economic, political, diplomatic and military influence?

7) Name the currency of EU.

8) Why was ASEAN formed?

9) When was ASEAN formed?

OR

Which development lead to the creation of ASEAN?

- 10) Name the five founding member countries of ASEAN.
- 11) What do you know about Bangkok Declaration?
- 12) What were the objectives of ASEAN?
- 13) What is the present membership of ASEAN?
- 14) Name the five new members of ASEAN.
- 15) What is the term 'ASEAN way' used for?
- 16) How is ASEAN different from EU?
- 17) How has broadened its objectives in 2003?
- 18) Name the three communities established by ASEAN.
- 19) What is the full form of ARF?
- 20) When was ARF formed? What work does it carry out?
- 21) What is FTA?
- 22) What is the ASEAN vision 2020?
- 23) Explain India's relationship with ASEAN countries.
- 24) With which two ASEAN countries has India signed FTAs?
- 25) Why is ASEAN primarily considered as economic association?
- 26) What work has been done by ASEAN Security Community?
- 27) What factors make China a strong economic power?
- 28) Which model of economy was adopted by China in 1949?
- 29) What were the benefits and shortcomings of the model?
- 30) Which major policy decisions were taken by Chinese leadership in the 1970's?
- 31) What were the new economic policies adopted by China in 70's, 80's, and 90's?



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ASSIGNMENT NO 5
Contemporary South Asia

- 1) What factors make South Asia a turbulent region?
- 2) What is South Asia? Name the countries
- 3) What factors contribute to the distinctiveness of the South Asian sub continent?
- 4) What is the nature of political systems of the South Asian countries – Democratic or Non Democratic?
- 5) What is the attitude of South Asian people towards democracy?
- 6) What role has been played by military in Pakistan?
- 7) What factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy?
- 8) Bangladesh belonged to which country earlier? What was it made of?
- 9) Why did the people of Bangladesh want freedom?
- 10) What are the three principles of Bangladesh constitution?
- 11) Why was Sheikh Mujib killed?
- 12) Explain Bangladesh's struggle for democracy after its creation.
- 13) In which years was Bangladesh a part of Pakistan?
- 14) Name the political parties of the following: a) Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman b) Ziaur Rehman
- 15) Name the Bangladesh military ruler who was made to step down in 1990.
- 16) Explain the struggle for democracy in Nepal.
- 17) What is termed as triangular conflict in Nepal's struggle for democracy?
- 18) What happened in April 2006 in Nepal.
- 19) Why was LTTE formed in Sri Lanka? OR Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.
- 20) What is the full form of LTTE? Which countries tried to mediate in Sri Lanka, Name the principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. How do you assess the prospects of the resolution of this conflict
- 21) What are the causes of conflict between India and Pakistan? Why is it said that India and Nepal share a special relationship?
- 22) What are the areas of dispute between India and Nepal?
- 23) Why was SAARC formed? 32) Why was SAFTA signed? Does India try to dominate South Asian region? Give your views about this impression of India's neighbours.
- 24) Name two army dictators in Pakistan before 1990.
- 25) The movement for freedom in Bangladesh was led by which leader in the 1970's? Research on him. What are some of the commonalities and differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences?
- 26) How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Write and give examples to illustrate your point
- 27) Discuss the role and the limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian countries. What are the factors that have made our neighbors suspicious of India's role in the association?

ASSIGNMENT-6
Chapter 6 International Organizations

1. Why are international organizations important?
2. In its initial years why was the UN a largely described as a talking shop?
3. Name the international organization that that draws attention to Human Rights abuse
4. What is the role of the IMF and the World Bank?
5. Write a short note on Security Council.
6. Correct the following statement - In the Security Council the five permanent members are China Australia Russia USA and UK
7. What are the functions of the 1.I.A.E.A, 2.W.T.O., 3.ECOSOC, 4.General Assembly 5. Amnesty International
8. Mention two aims of the UN. What is the Veto Vote
9. Discuss the structure of the UN
10. What are the functions of the Secretary General , is his position ornamental?
11. What are the changes the world has seen in the last fifty years?
12. What are the four criteria that have been proposed for permanent and non permanent members of the Security Council members?
13. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.
14. Though the UN has failed in preventing wars and related miseries, nations prefer its continuation. What makes the UN an indispensable organization?
15. 'Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council'. Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments for or against this position.
16. What are the factors that have contributed to the UNO still being a relevant body today discusses its role in the last 60 years?
17. How has the US hegemony come in the way of the UNO functioning?

ASSIGNMENT 7
Chapter Security in the contemporary world

1. What is human security?
2. What are health epidemics, name a few.
3. What are confidence building measures?
4. What are BWC's and CWC's?
5. Who are Migrants and Refugees?
6. Define the following
 - i Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)
 - ii. Arms Control
 - iii. Alliance
 - iv. Disarmament
7. What are the four components of Traditional security?
8. How can a problem qualify as a threat?
9. Is terrorism a traditional or non-traditional threat to security?
10. What are the choices available to a state when its security is threatened, according to the traditional security perspective?
11. What are the objectives of military alliances? Give an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives.
12. How has Global poverty contributed to insecurity in the world?
13. Looking at the Indian scenario, what type of security has been given priority in India, traditional or non-traditional? What examples could you site to substantiate the argument



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ASSIGNMENT 8
Chapter Environment and Natural resource

- 1) What are the reasons for growing concerns about the environment?
- 2) Name the book published by The Club of Rome. What is it about?
- 3) What is the full form of UNEP? What efforts have been made by this program towards environment issues?
- 4) What is the other name for UN conference on Environment and Development held in Rio in 1992?
- 5) Who all attended Rio Summit/ Earth Summit of 1992?
- 6) What did Brundtland Report of 1987 warn about?
- 7) What were the outcomes of Rio Summit?
- 8) What do the terms "Global North" and "Global South" refer to?
- 9) What is Agenda 21? 10) What are Global Commons?
- 11) How are Global Commons exploited and polluted?
- 12) List some agreements about the protection of Global Commons.
- 13) What is meant by common but differentiated responsibilities? How can we implement the idea? 14) What is the full form of UNFCCC? What does UNFCCC talk about?
- 15) What is Kyoto Protocol? When was it signed?
- 16) Which countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol? Why?
- 17) Why was Kyoto Protocol criticized? When did India sign Kyoto Protocol?
- 18) What are Common Property Resources? Give examples too.
- 19) What are the causes behind the reduced size of common property resources?
- 20) What is India's stand on environmental issues?
- 21) Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions:
 "States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities."
- (a) Give two examples of the ecosystem being talked about here.
- (b) Which part of the world has greater responsibility for environmental protection? And why?

- (c) To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio Summit?
- 22) What efforts have been made by Indian government to improve environment?
- 23) What is the outcome of India's review of the Earth Summit?
- 24) What is India's appeal to SAARC nations about environment issues?
- 25) Give examples of environment movements.
- 26) Why is oil an important resource in global strategy?
- 27) Why is water a cause of dispute among nations?
- 28) Define indigenous population. 29) Give examples of indigenous people from India. How have they been affected due to development?
- 29) What is Agenda 21?
- 30) What is sustainable development?
- 31) What were the outcomes of the Earth Summit and the Kyoto Protocol.
- 32) What are global commons?
- 33) What are environmental movements?
- 34) What is meant by the global commons? How are they exploited and polluted?
- 36) Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save planet Earth. Substantiate the statement in the light of the ongoing negotiations between the North and South on environmental issues.



ASSIGNMENT 9
CHAPTER Globalization

1. How has technology contributed to globalisation?
2. Discuss the resistance to globalization.
3. How is globalization different from the flow of ideas and took place through much of Human history?
4. What are meant by flows in relation to globalization
5. What is meant by world wide interconnectedness? What are its components
6. How has cultural globalization impacted your life?
7. What has been the impact of globalization on marginal cultures?
8. What is cultural homogenization?
9. Read this passage and answer the following questions:

“If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation.”

- (a) Give an example of each of these four flows that distinguishes globalization from similar flows in earlier times.
 - (b) Can we conclude from this way of looking at globalisation that it is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your position.
10. How has globalization impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?

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BOOK 2
ASSIGNMENT 1
Challenges of Nation building

1. What were the challenges before India at the time of independence?
2. Who was Potti Sriramulu?
3. What was the SRC who were its members and when did it come into existence?
4. On the map mark 1Junagadh 2. Manipur 3. Hyderabad 4. Mysore
5. What were the main concerns/ challenges of partition?
6. How was the division and resettlement of the Eastern region different t the western?
7. Name the parent states and year of formation for 1. Nagaland 2. Gujarat 3. Arunachal Pradesh 4. Jharkhand?
8. What was the vishal Andhra movement how did language evolve into a political controversy?
9. Discuss Nehru's approach to nation building? Do you think his reasons were prudential or sentimental?
10. How were the princely states integrated? Were they willing to join India or were they coerced?
11. How did poets influence Indian unity?
12. How did Manipur integrate with India?
13. What was the task of the States Reorganization Commission? What was its most salient recommendation? Name any one of its members.
14. Discuss the governments approach to the integration of Hyderabad and Manipur.
15. Discuss the major differences to nation building for the Eastern and Western regions of the country at the time of independence
16. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

"In the history of nation-building only the Soviet experiment bears comparison with the Indian. There too, a sense of unity had to be forged between many diverse ethnic groups, religious, linguistic communities and social classes. The scale – geographic as well as demographic was comparably massive. The raw material the state had to work with was equally unpropitious: a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease." – RAMACHANDRA GUHA

- (a) List the commonalities that the author mentions between India and Soviet Union and give one example for each of these from India.
- (b) The author does not talk about dissimilarities between the two Experiments. Can you mention dissimilarity?
- (c) In retrospect which of these two experiment worked better.
- (d) What has India in her foreign relations followed from the Soviet Union? How have their relations developed in in the last decade?

17. On the map of India mark with a key the following:

1. A state associated with the Green revolution
2. A State that had had a person staff unto death
3. A North Eastern area upgraded to a state.
4. A State that had regional aspirations based on linguistic identity along with tension with the Centre.
5. State where E.M.S Namboodripad formed the government .

ASSIGNMENT 2
Era of One-Party Dominance

- 1) Fill in the blanks: a) Indian constitution was signed on _____. b) Indian constitution came into effect on _____. c) The Election Commission of India was set up in _____. d) _____ became the first chief election commissioner. e) In the year _____ the entire country used EVMs. f) Congress party won _____ out of _____ seats in the first Lok Sabha. g) _____ party came second in the first Lok Sabha elections by winning _____ seats. h) In the state assembly elections of 1957 Congress did not get majority in _____. i) _____ party came to power through democratic elections for the first time in the world.
- 2) Why was it not easy for the Election Commission to hold a free and fair election after India's independence?
- 3) When were the first general elections held in India?
- 4) Explain how the general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world?
- 5) Which party dominated the first three general elections and why?
- 6) Which other elections were held with Lok Sabha elections?
- 7) When did the second and the third general elections take place in India?
- 8) How did Congress misuse constitutional emergency powers in the case of communist victory in Kerala?
- 9) Write short notes on the following: a) Socialist party b) CPI c) Bharatiya Jansangh d) Swatantra party
- 10) What was the nature of Congress dominance in the first three general elections? How was it different from one party dominance in other countries?
- 11) Why was Congress considered a social and ideological coalition?
- 12) How did the coalition like character of the congress give its strength?
- 13) How did factionalism give strength to Congress?
- 14) What is the role of opposition in Indian politics?
- 15) Why is the first phase of democratic politics in India quite unique?
- 16) What is the congress system?
- 17) How was the communist victory in Kerala unique?
- 18) Write a short note on the Swatantra party?
- 19) What was the PRI?
- 20) Who founded the BJS? Was it a powerful force in Indian politics?
- 21) Was Opposition needed in the years after independence?
- 22) Describe the nature of Party system in India between 1947-67
- 23) Highlight some of the features of the Swatantra party.
- 24) Who was Sukumar Sen?
- 25) How was the victory in Kerala unique? Discuss
- 26) Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics?
- 27) Bring out three differences each between Socialist parties and the 28) Communist party and between Bharatiya Jana Sangh and Swatantra Party.

ASSIGNMENT 3
Politics of Planned Development.

1. Where did India get the concept of planning?
2. What was the Bombay Plan?
3. Why did India adopt planning?
4. State 2 advantages of planning?
5. What is a plan holiday/ When did India go through this similar phase?
6. What were the key thrust in the first 5 year plan?
7. Write a short note on the 2nd plan?
8. Explain the food crisis in Bihar?
9. What were the early initiatives of planning?
10. Give a brief outline to the process of plan formation?
11. What was the Nehruvian model of planning?
12. What was the white revolution?
13. What was the Mahalanobis model of development?
14. What was the limitation of the first five year plan?
15. Discuss the role of the Planning commission?
16. What was the zoning policy? How did India overcome the food crisis?
17. How did land reforms prove to be a failure?
18. Discuss the Food crisis and Zoning policy of the 1960's.
19. What was the Green and White revolution?
20. What were the two limitations of the Green Revolution? Mark 2 states on the map where it was successful.
21. Point out the two major controversies in planning.
22. Discuss the impact of planning on a country like India.
23. Discuss the significant features of the first plan and the second plan. How were they different?
24. What were the major differences in the approach towards development at the time of Independence? Has the debate been resolved

ASSIGNMENT 4
India's External Relations

1. List the DPSP which are related to the the promotion of International peace and security.
2. What was the impact of Nehru in the framing of Indian foreign policy?
3. Discuss the two impacts of the 1962 war on politics in India.
4. How has the issue of Tibet embittered relations between India and China
5. What is the CTBT? Why did India not sign it?
6. What is no first use deterrence approach of India?
7. What was the Tibet crisis?How has it affected Indo-China relations?
8. What is the LOOK EAST policy? Why is it relevant to India
9. What was the Tashkent declaration?
What was the Shimla Accord?
10. Briefly discuss India's Nuclear policy.
11. Write a short note on the following:
 - a. Panchsheel
 - b. Simla Accord
 - c. Tashkent declaration
 - d. DPSP wrt foreign policy.
12. Discuss the factors that influenced India's foreign policy?
13. Write a note on India's nuclear policy?
14. How has leadership affected our foreign policy ?
15. What was the "logic "given about the Chinese invasion in 1962 by Nehru in Parliament?
16. What contributed to the communist party split?
17. Was Non alignment compromised in 1971 with the signing of the Indo -Soviet friendship treaty?
18. Fill in the blanks:
Vajpai went to China in _____. The communist party split in _____, Nehru's defense minister was _____.ARC was held in the year ____ and the 1st NAM summit was held at _____ in _____.

ASSIGNMENT 5
Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System

1. Why is 1960's called a dangerous decade in the political history of India?
2. Who succeeded Nehru's as the prime minister of India?
3. Who was the congress president when Nehru passed away?
4. For which duration did Shastri remain the prime minister of India?
5. What were the two challenges faced by shastri?
6. What happened at Tashkent?
7. How did Indira Gandhi manage to succeed shastri?
8. Why did Indira Gandhi face problems in the initial years?
9. Why did congress get less seats in 1967 elections? Or what kinds of challenges were faced by congress in 1967? Or What was the context/circumstance preceding 1967 election?
10. What do you mean by non Congressism?
11. Why were 1967 elections describe as political earthquake by many?
12. Name the political stalwarts of congress who lost 1967 elections?
13. Name two northern and two southern states were congress lost assembly polls of 1967?
14. Name the state where a non congress party secured a majority of its own in 1967? Name the party also?
15. Explain the statement "the elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalition"? 16. What is defection?
17. Explain the expression "aya ram,gaya ram"?
18. What do you mean by the following terms- (a) Syndicate (b)Grand Alliance
19. Which two challenges were faced by indra Gandhi after the defeat of congress in 1967 elections? 20. What strategy did congress adopt to meet the challenges after the defeat of 1967 elections?
21. How did the presidential elections of 1969 cause split in the congress?
22. What formalized the split of congress?
23. Which two parties emerged after the congress split in 1969?
24. Who found grand alliance?
25. Who gave the following slogans- (a)Garibi Hatao (b)Indira Hatao
26. Why is it said that the grand alliance of the opposition proved a grand failure in 1971?
27. How was congress system restored after 1971?
28. Define the term syndicate?
29. Fill in the blanks: Coalition politics started in _____, Two states where the Congress fared well in 1967 elections were _____ and _____ Emergency was declared in _____..
30. What were the 2 major challenges faced by P.M Shastri?
31. What was the Privy purse issue? What was its larger repercussions?
32. How do you think a party should resolve its internal differences? Explain with examples.
33. What were the reasons for the Congress doing poorly in fourth elections?
34. Write a short note on the Presidential elections of 1969?
35. What were the factors which led to the popularity of Mrs. Gandhi's government in the early 70's?

Assignment 6.
Crisis of the Constitutional Order

1. What were the reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980?
2. Who in India was the leader of the Naxalite movement?
3. Who was Jayaprakash Narain? Mention one achievement of his?
4. The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party Government. Why was it appointed and what were its findings?
5. Match the following

(a) Charan Singh	(i) Congress for Democracy
(b) D. K. Barooah	(ii) Bharatiya Lok dal
(c) Jagjivan Ram	(iii) Congress (R)
(d) Morarji Desai	(iv) Congress (O)
6. What was the relevance of the garibi hatao slogan?
7. Name the 2 states where agitation began prior to the emergency? Give one emergency excess in Delhi.
8. What made the party system look like a 2 party system in 1977?
9. What was the Shah commission? Why it set up and what were its findings?
10. What caused splits in the Congress and Janta parties
11. What were the lessons we learnt from the emergency?
12. Under which Article was emergency declared in June, 1975 ?
13. What was the naxalite movement?
14. What were the causes for the emergency?
15. What were the reasons for the mid term elections of 1980?
16. Critically discuss the 1977 elections.

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Assignment 7
Regional aspirations

1. Define the concept of Regionalism? Is it Regional aspiration?
2. What is the Jammu and Kashmir problem?
3. What was the Dravidian movement, what lessons did the centre learn from it?
4. What is the relevance of articles 370, 371 and the 6th schedule?
5. Why did the Anandpur sahib resolution become so controversial?
6. The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain. OR
"Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness".
Justify the statement
7. Read Hazarika's song on page 171 and answer the following
 - a. Which part of India does he talk about?
 - b. What is the Government's policy for this part of the country?
 - c. Name the states carved out of Assam. And name 2 princely states in this region.
8. What was the Punjab accord? Name two politicians of Punjab in the 1980's around whom the politics revolved then.
9. Correct the Statement- Goa was not merged with Maharashtra as the central government did not want it? (2008)



ASSIGNMENT 8
Rise of New Social Movements:

1. What are the situations that can lead to a popular movement?
2. On the same map of India as the one above mark the states where the Sardar sarovar project and the Narmada sagar project are coming up.
3. What does the term " Dalit" mean; on the map mark 2 states where they are a powerful group. Name any two of their leaders, and one contemporary poet. Who are dalit panthers, how have they realized their political and social ambitions?
4. How are social movements different to revolutionary ideologies, what are the problems of social movements.
5. Name any two women's movement and write short notes on each
6. Write short notes on the 1.R.T.I. 2.N.B.A 3.Chipko movement
7. Do movements and protests strengthen democracy? Justify your answers with examples.
8. What is the B.K.U. name on of their leaders; also give 2 features of this movement
9. Do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy? Justify your answer with examples
10. Discuss the lessons learnt from popular movements of the 1980's.



ASSIGNMENT 9
Recent issues and challenges

1. What was the Babri Masjid issue?
What were the major reasons for the Gujarat riots?
What do you mean by the leftist and rightist forces in Indian politics?
2. What was the result of the Ayodhya crisis? How was the state government of Uttar Pradesh punished after the Ayodhya issue
3. What are the "M's" that rule Indian politics today?
4. Define a coalition? Mention in point form the coalitions that we have seen since 1977.
5. Write a note on the rise of the backward classes and OBC'S.
6. Discuss the term coalition, how far do you agree that it has come to stay in Indian politics?
7. Who were the parties in the National Front alliance?
Since 1989 until the elections of 2004 which party has been gaining strength in Lok Sabha?
Discuss the rise of the BJP as a powerful force after emergency?
8. What do you understand by the concept of "growing consensus;" discuss the **four** elements that comprise it. Which do you think is more relevant today
9. How has:
 - a. the Kashmir issue play a important part in India's domestic as well as international policy?
 - b. North East played a similar role.
10. Do you agree that the Congress still dominates the politics of this country? Give reasons
11. Briefly explain the coalitions of **1977 1996, 1998 and 2004**
12. Discuss the North East problem with reference to integration.
13. Why did the Anandpur Sahib problem become controversial? Discuss the peace plan for Punjab.
14. Discuss the Mandal issue.
15. Discuss the integration of Goa, how was it different to that of Sikkim.
16. What do you understand by the concept of "growing consensus;" discuss the **four** elements that comprise it. Which do you think is more relevant today?
17. Do you agree that the Congress still dominates the politics of this country? Give reasons.
18. Explain the J&K problem, do you think it is justifiable, give reasons for your answer
19. What are the lessons learnt from the regional issues accommodation and integration.

PRACTISE TEST-1

- Q1. Name the western alliance and the year it came in to existence. 1
- Q2. Why did the cold war produce an arms race as well as arms control. Name 2 treaties. 2
- Q3. Write against each true and False if false give the correct answer: 2
 1. All members of the Security Council have a right to the veto vote.
 2. It is a negative vote
 3. One vote can stall the entire decision of the Security Council.
 4. Pakistan exercised veto power in the Kashmir issue.
- Q4. Fill in the blanks: 2
 1. The U.N. agency that is concerned with the peaceful use of nuclear technology is _____
 2. The _____ provides shelter and medical help during emergencies.
 3. _____ was the soviet leader involved in the cuban crisis.
 4. _____ was the soviet leader involved in invading Afghanistan.
- Q5. Name any two Baltic Republics that broke away from the USSR. 2
- Q6. Write short notes on any two: 1.C.I.S 2.N.I.E.O. 3.Marshall Plan 4
- Q7. How did ideology lead to the cold war? Mention any two arenas of the cold war? 4
- Q8. Discuss the role of the U.N.O. in the unipolar world today. 6
- Q9. What was the Shock Therapy? Give the consequences of this therapy. 6
- Q10. Discuss India's relations with the USA and USSR during the cold war. How has the policy served India's interest? 6

OR

Critically discuss India's Non alignment policy, is it still relevant today?



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PRACTICE PAPER-2

General Instructions:

- a) : 1m questions have a limit of 20 words
 b) : 2m questions have a limit of 40 words
 c) : 4m / 5m questions have a limit of 100 words
 d) : 6m questions have a limit of 150 words

1. Correct the following statement - In the Security Council the five permanent members are China Australia Russia USA and UK 1
2. How has India benefited by maintaining relations with Russia? 1
3. What is Agenda 21? 1
4. Fill in the blanks: 1
 1. The emergency of 1975 was proclaimed on grounds of _____
 2. Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from the year ____ to _____
 3. The 7th coalition upto 2004 was the _____.
5. Explain the concept of mutually assured destruction (MAD) and discuss how valid it was as a strategy to prevent war. 1
6. What was dual party membership? Why did it become an issue? 1
7. When was the Election commission set up and who was the first Chief Election Commissioner? 1
8. The breaking of the Berlin wall was a symbol of which historical event? 1
9. Match the following four leaders with their parties just before the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977 1

(a) Charan Singh	(i) Congress for Democracy
(b) D. K. Barooah	(ii) Bharatiya Lok dal
(c) Jagjivan Ram	(iii) Congress (R)
(d) Morarji Desai	(iv) Congress (O)
10. Name two poets who wrote during partition. What role did they play 1
11. Mention two features that differentiate the Soviet Economy from the Capitalist one. 1
12. What were the Shah commission's findings? 1
13. Briefly discuss and mention the article under which emergency was declared in June 1975? 1
14. What were the Anandpur Sahib's controversial points? 1
15. Mention two aims of Nehru's domestic policy? 1
16. What do the following relate to 1
 - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
 - Garibi Hatao
 - Indira Hatao
 - Grand alliance
17. State two differences in the policies followed by China before and after 1978? 1
18. Give two suggestions for the reform of the structure s and processes of the UNO. 1
19. How was the Soviet model of planning different to the Indian model of planning? 1
20. "Among the objectives identified in independent India land reforms did not take 1

- place effectively". Explain.
21. a. Name two army dictators who usurped power in Pakistan from democratic governments? 2
 b. The movement for freedom in Bangladesh was focused on which issue.
 c. Name the principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka
 d. Mention some of the recent agreements between India and Pakistan?
22. How is the ASEAN different from the EU? Is this the reason for the limited success of the EU? 2
23. **What are common property resources? In the context of India highlight some of the ways in which they are protected** 4
- Q24 Mention the reasons that led to the mid term elections of 1980? 4
- Q25 Discuss briefly the rise of the B.J.P. as a significant force in post emergency politics? 4
- Q26 Why does the syndicate mean in the context of the Congress party in the 1960's. What role did it play in the Congress party?
- Q27 What is the NFF? How is the fish worker's life threatened in a big way? What steps has it taken to claim its demands? 4
- Q28. On the map of India mark with a key the following: 5
 1. A state associated with the green revolution
 2. A State that had protectorate status
 3. A north Eastern area upgraded to a state.
 4. A State that had regional aspirations based on linguistic identity along with tension with the Centre.
 On the Map of Asia mark with a key the following:
 1. Where the 1st Afro-Asian conference was held.
 2. The latest country to join the SAARC.
 3. The first country to liberalize its economy in the South Asian region.
4. The only Asian G-8 member
- Q29. How has India's security strategy countered traditional and non-traditional threats? 5
- Q30. How did the deaths at the top levels of Soviet leadership change the approach of the Soviet Union toward the United States? What do you think would have happened if the old leadership had remained? What was different about Gorbachev? 5
- Q31. How has Globalization impacted India and vice versa? 5
 Why and how has resource Geopolitics contributed to interstate rivalry? Discuss with reference to Oil and Water.
- Q32. Critically discuss how India's relations with the super powers during the cold war years helped to develop her national interest. 6
 OR
 India's foreign policy was built around the principle of peace and cooperation. But India fought three wars in the space of ten years, between 1962 to 1972. Was it a failure of the Indian foreign policy or the demands of the international situation? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q33. What were the factors that led to the popularity of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970's? Discuss the 1971 elections; did they bring back the lost glory of the Congress? 6
 OR.
 Discuss the effects of Emergency on the following aspects of our polity.

- Effects on civil liberties for citizens.
- Impact on relationship between the Executive and Judiciary
- Functioning of Mass Media
- Working of the Police and Bureaucracy.

Q34. 'In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most of the political parties'. In the light of the above statement highlight any three points of consensus. 6

OR

“Even after six decades of independence certain issues pertaining to national integration are yet to be resolved”. In the light of this statement, explain any three unresolved issues.



PRACTICE PAPER- 3

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

1m questions have a limit of 25 words

2m questions have a limit of 50 words

4m questions have a limit of 80 words

6m questions have a limit of 120 words

1. Name 2 International agreements on global commons? 1
2. To be categorized as a security problem the issue must have certain qualifications, name one. 1
3. What is an instrument of accession? 1
4. What is the open door policy? 1
5. Name the UN agency which is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology? 1
6. Define the term CTBT? 1
7. Mention two characteristics of the Soviet political system. 1
8. State if the statement is true/false about military alliances made by the super powers 1
 1. Member countries to support the super power both in terms of ideology and military strategy
 2. Super powers assist all the member countries to develop their own nuclear weapons.
9. The first general elections were held in _____ and was the simultaneous elections of the _____ with the Lok Sabha. 1
10. What is the Veto vote; name the countries that have it. 1
11. How is disarmament different to arms control? 2
12. What was the dilemma faced by the Socialist party in India after its formation? 2
13. Why were there protests in E. Pakistan after independence? 2
14. What were the inbuilt problems in the Soviet system? 2
15. Name the following countries: 2
 1. One country which has recently signed the Kyoto protocol.
 2. A NATO member
 3. A SAARC member
 4. Member of the Warsaw pact.
16. Why was the communist victory in Kerala in 1957 so unique and why was its dismissal so controversial? 2
17. Mention one benefit each for India and Russia in their warm relationship. 2
18. Why were the first elections the biggest gamble in history? 2
19. What was the Vishalandhra movement? 2
20. What was India's concern with respect to states being linguistically organized? 2
21. Cartoon attached answer the following questions 4
 1. How are India and China taking away jobs from developed countries?
 2. Mention one economic and one political consequence of the concept being discussed in this cartoon.
22. On the map of India mark the princely states of 1. Mysore 2. Cooch Behar 4
 3. Gwalior 4. Junagadh
23. Bring out the major differences between the challenges to nation building for the 4

- Eastern and Western regions of the country at the time of independence.
24. Write a short note on the Swatantra party. 4
25. Look at the map of India attached at the end study the performance of parties and answer the 4 questions :(1x4) 4
1. Did the Congress maintain the increase in the members in these elections?
 2. Which political party continued to gain seats in all the elections?
 3. Name the political parties which contested only two of the three elections
 4. What can you interpret from the map about the Indian political system?
26. Match the following: 4
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - | a. Communist leader from Kerala |
| 2. A.K.Gopalan | b. Education minister in the cabinet of free India. |
| 3. Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur -- | c. Member of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh |
| 4. Maulana Abdul. K. Azad | d. Minister of health in independent India. |
27. Can the UNO serve as a balance against US dominance? Give reasons for your answer. 4
28. What would you consider as the main differences between Mexico and India under one party domination? 4
29. Name the achievements of Sri Lanka despite its continuing ethnic crisis; name the main players in the conflict. 4
30. What is the ASEAN Way? Why is the ASEAN more successful than the SAARC? 4
31. Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions: 6
- “States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the ecosystem. In the view of different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities”
1. What is the ecosystem being discussed here?
 2. Which part of the world has greater responsibility for the environmental protection and why?
 3. To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio declaration
32. The transition from communism to capitalism was not a smooth one. Explain. 6
33. Discuss India's security policy. 6
34. What was the governments approach to bring princely states within the union? The issue of Kashmir, Hyderabad and Manipur proved to be more difficult than the rest? Comment. 6



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Question Series-1

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

- 1m questions have a limit of 20 words
- 2m questions have a limit of 40 words
- 4m questions have a limit of 100 words

1. Describe the role and function of the Planning commission. What makes it unique
2. How did land reforms prove to be a failure?
3. Would you consider the anti- arrack movement as a women's movement?
4. Who are Dalit panthers, what is their ideology and issues they address?
5. Discuss India's nuclear policy.
6. Give one reason to suggest why social movements in India emerged and one factor to suggest why they are successful.
7. What are voluntary sector organisations?
8. Give reasons to suggest that:
 1. NAM allowed India to get assistance from both USA and the USSR
 2. Cold war affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
9. What was the Bombay Plan?
10. What is a plan holiday? Why are some years called plan holidays?
11. What was the red: white: and green revolution, name a person involved with each.
12. What is the difference between right and left parties?



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Question Series-2

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory. There are 4 printed sides.

1m questions have a limit of 20 words

2m questions have a limit of 40 words

4m questions have a limit of 100 words

6m questions have a limit of 150 words with an internal choice.

All questions have to be done in serial order

1. Give one example when India used its foreign policy of Non alignment policy for its economic advantage. 1
2. Name one Central Asian Republic. 1
3. What is meant by "flows" in globalization? 1
4. Mention one impact of Partition on our domestic and foreign policy. 1
5. Name the EU countries that have a veto vote? 1
6. What was the "Congress System"? 1
7. Why were the first elections the biggest gamble in history? 1
8. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM: 1
 1. Enabling newly decolorized countries to pursue independent policies.
 - 2.No to joining any military alliances
 - 3.Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
 - 4.Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities
9. Why were there protests in E. Pakistan after independence? 1
10. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organizations 1
 - a. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
 - b. General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs
 - c. World Health Organization
 - d. UN Development Programme
11. Name the international body/ agency/ organ which performs the following function: 2
 - 1.Oversees global financial system
 - 2.Provides good health to all
 - 3.Debates and discusses global issues
 4. Solves international disputes
12. What was the significance of the State Reorganization Act of 1956? 2
13. "Congress had to taste bitter defeat in Kerala in 1957.Discuss 2
14. Justify the statement that" cold war remained cool". Give two points to support your arguments. 2
15. Mention two limitations of the SAARC? 2
16. Bring out two differences between the Socialist and Communist party of India. 2
17. Match the following 2

i. Confidence Building Measures	a. Giving up certain types of weapons
ii. Arms Control	b. A process of exchanging information between nations on a regular basis
iii. Alliance	c. A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks
iv. Disarmament	d. Regulates the acquisition of arms

18. What was dual party membership? 2
19. Complete this: The first general elections of _____ were unique due to the simultaneous elections of the _____. 2
20. Give two reasons for Srilanka being in danger. 2
21. What are the factors that were responsible for the Congress dominance at the national level? 4
22. Explain three ways in which USA's super power role is different today from the cold war era? 4
23. Bring out the major differences between the challenges to nation building for the Eastern and Western regions of the country at the time of independence 4
24. On the **map mark** the princely states of Junagarh, Manipur, Hyderabad and Kashmir. 4
Also why did the accession of these states prove more difficult than the rest? (2+2)
25. What is 'Balance of Power'? How could a state achieve this? 4
26. What are common property resources? In the context of India highlight some of the ways in which they are protected 4
27. Why did the two super powers need smaller allies during the cold war? Give four reasons. 5
28. What are the reasons being used by Nehru for keeping India secular? Do you think these reasons were only ethical or sentimental? Or were there some prudential reasons as well? 5
29. How were the Clinton years in US administration different from the Bush years? 5
30. Cartoon attached answer the following questions 5
1. Name the countries and leaders involved?
2. Mention the political consequence of the concept being discussed in this cartoon. Discuss in detail on the outcome in Global affairs.
31. Evaluate the difficulties involved in the reforming of the Security Council with reference to the following: 6
1.No agreement on criteria to determine who would get a permanent seat
2.Animosity and distrust among the member nation states
- OR**
- Suppose the cold war had not taken place and there were several major powers at the end of the 2nd world war. How would the situation have affected India's foreign policy? Identify any three aspects or regions and imagine the difference.
32. Describe the growth of Chinese economy since the 1970's. Mention one area of conflict and one area of cooperation in Sino-Indian relations 6
- OR**
- "The ability to manufacture consent is more effective than any military or economic power". Discuss With examples from day to day life in world politics.
33. Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions: 6
"States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the ecosystem. In the view of different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities"
1. What is the ecosystem being discussed here?
2. Which part of the world has greater responsibility for the environmental protection and why?
3.To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio

declaration.

34. Assess Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's role in nation building? 6

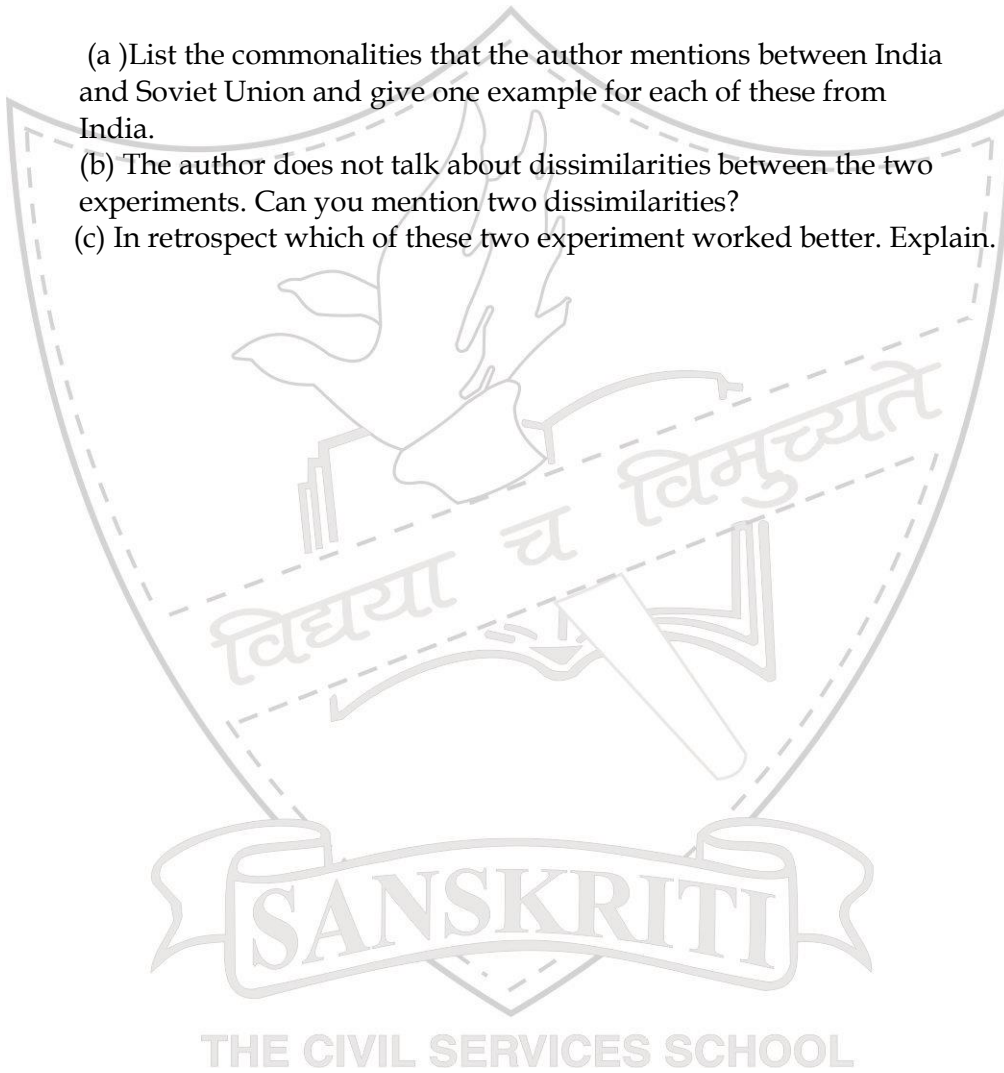
35. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 6

"In the history of nation-building only the Soviet experiment bears comparison with the Indian. There too, a sense of unity had to be forged between many diverse ethnic groups, religious, linguistic communities and social classes. The scale – geographic as well as demographic was comparably massive. The raw material the state had to work with was equally unpropitious: a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease." – RAMACHANDRA GUHA

(a) List the commonalities that the author mentions between India and Soviet Union and give one example for each of these from India.

(b) The author does not talk about dissimilarities between the two experiments. Can you mention two dissimilarities?

(c) In retrospect which of these two experiment worked better. Explain.



Question Series-3

1. What were the three challenges before the Indian democracy?

2. Pakistan and Bangladesh were mapped on _____
India and Pakistan were mapped on _____

3. a. Instrument of accession
is _____
b. Standstill agreement is _____

Name one state which signed each: _____

4. Name 2 states that refused to sign accession with India?

5. Who gave the Tryst with Destiny speech? When and where was it delivered?

6. India was divided on the _____ there was _____ % Muslim population left in India in 1951.

7. What are communal zones? Name two.

8. Who wrote Waris Shah?

9. How many princely states were therein India?

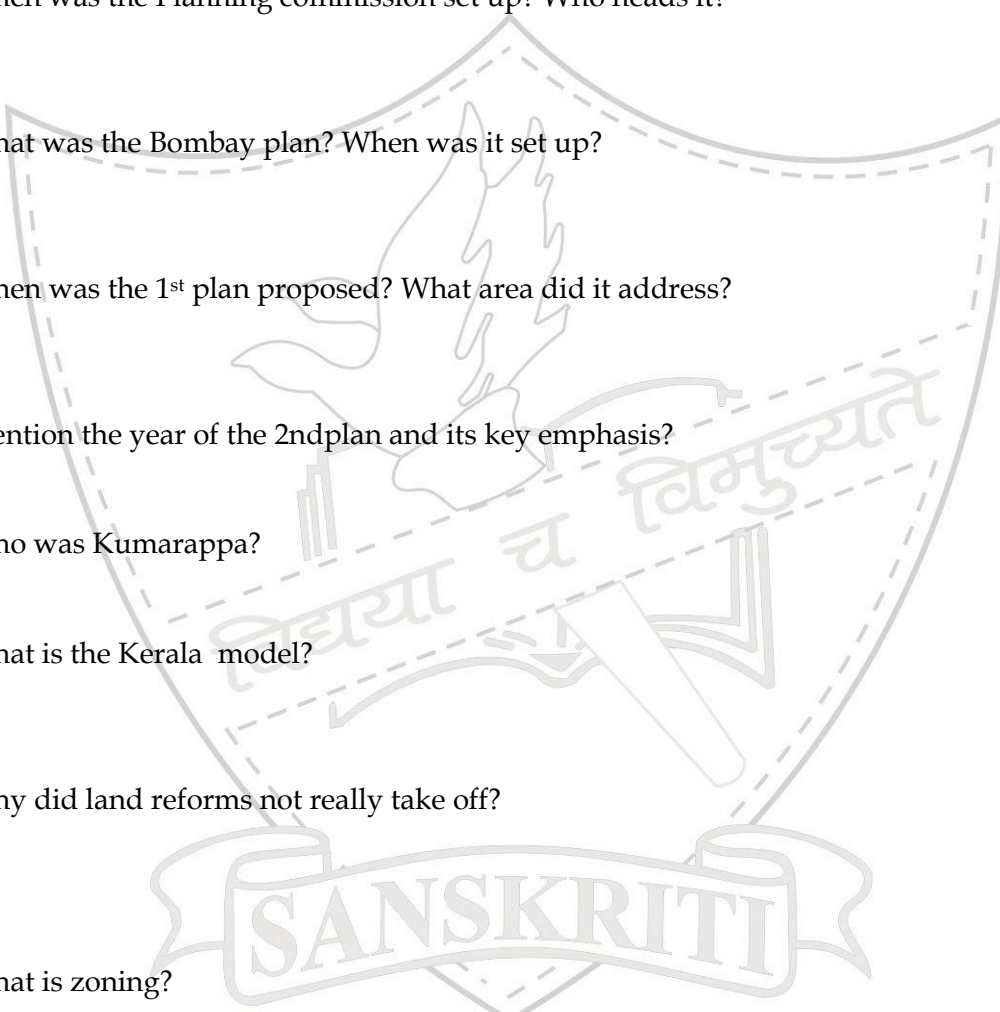
10. Who created Andhra Pradesh?

11. Give the dates of the formation:
 1. Andhra _____
 2. States Reorganization Commission _____
 3. Gujarat _____
 4. Punjab _____
 5. Meghalaya _____
 6. Nagaland _____
 7. Arunachal _____
 8. Uttarakhand _____

Question Series-4

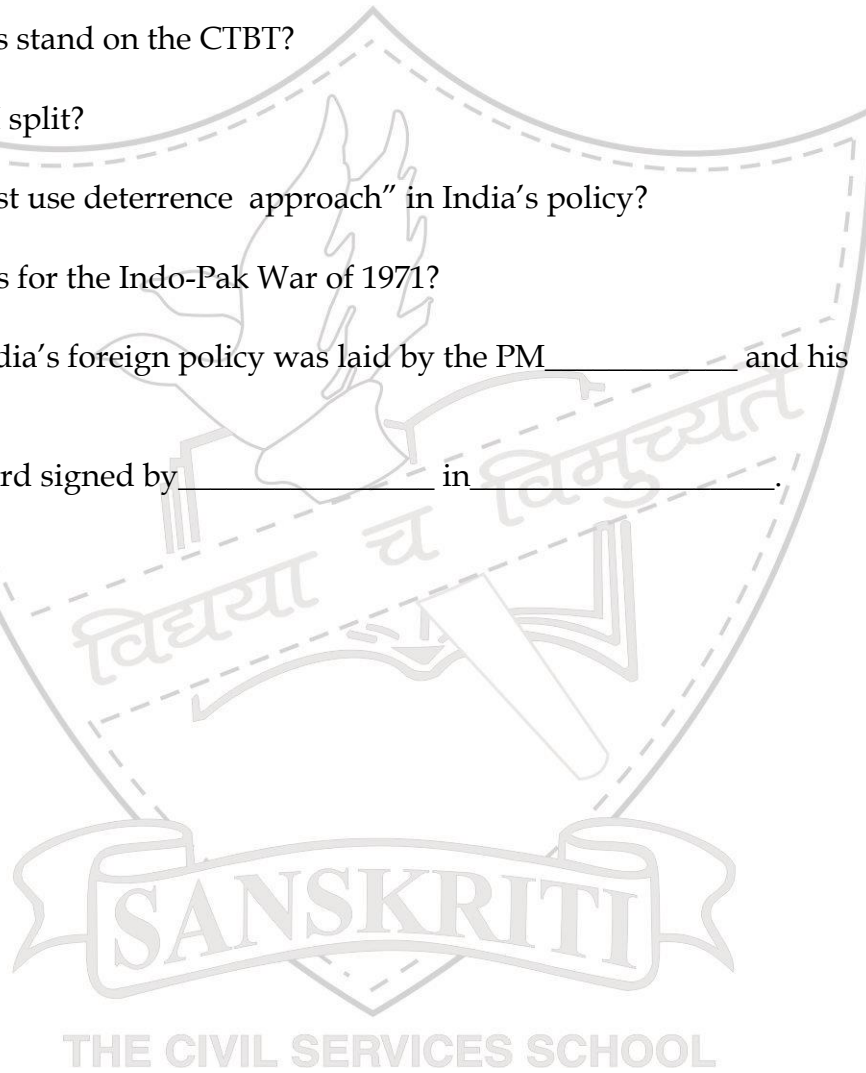
1. When was the constitution ready and when did it come into effect?
2. When was the election commission set up and who was the 1st Election commissioner?
3. In the 1st elections there were _____ eligible voters and only _____ were literate.
4. We moved from ballot boxes to _____ in the year _____, by _____ the whole country had moved to it.
5. Fill in:
 - a. 1st elections were held in _____ - congress got _____ - seats
 - b. 2nd elections were held in _____ - congress got _____ - seats
 - c. 3rd elections were held in _____ - congress got _____ - seats
6. In 1952 the Congress got _____% and _____% seats showing a
7. Article 356 was used in _____ to dismiss the _____.
Article _____ and _____ are also two more such emergency articles.
8. What happened in the Congress in 1934 and 1948 and how did it affect the party?
9. PRI stands for _____ it was formed
in _____
The one major difference of this party to the Congress party of India
is _____
10. _____ was the founder of the Scheduled Caste federation he was also
_____ and he converted to
_____ in _____.
11. _____ was the first Minister for Communication of Free India.
12. In 1920 the _____ occurred in the USSR. The _____
_____ is pro SOVIET, some notable leaders of the party in India were _____
13. BJS formed in _____ roots traced to the _____ believed
in _____
14. _____ formed in August 1959, philosophy and leader
was _____

Question Series-5

1. What is a mixed Economy?
 2. What is left and right ideology?
 3. When was the Planning commission set up? Who heads it?
 4. What was the Bombay plan? When was it set up?
 5. When was the 1st plan proposed? What area did it address?
 6. Mention the year of the 2nd plan and its key emphasis?
 7. Who was Kumarappa?
 8. What is the Kerala model?
 9. Why did land reforms not really take off?
 10. What is zoning?
 11. Give 2 states that benefitted from the Green revolution and one from the white?
- 

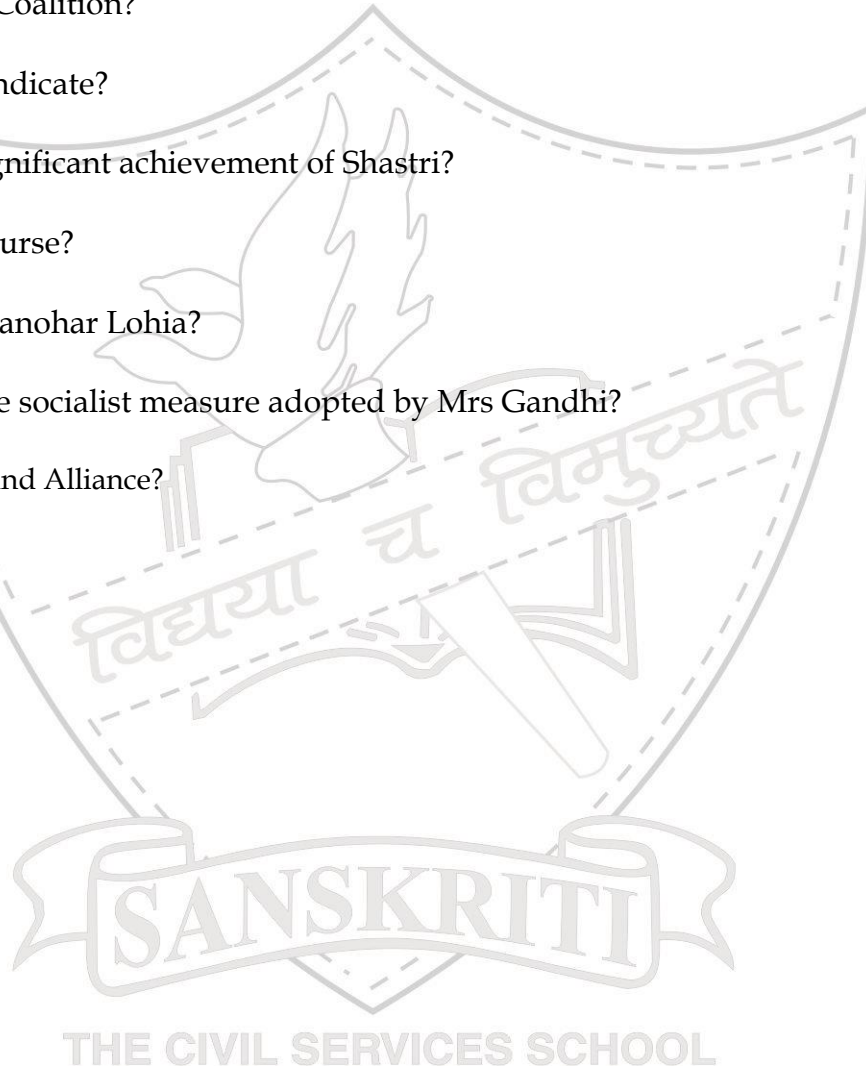
Question Series-5

1. With whom was the Panchsheel signed up with?
2. Land mark of Nehru's foreign policy was:
3. Dalai Lama came from_____
4. What was the Tashkent declaration? Who signed It and what was the outcome?
5. What was India's stand on the CTBT?
6. Why did the CPI split?
7. What is a "no first use deterrence approach" in India's policy?
8. State two reasons for the Indo-Pak War of 1971?
9. Foundation of India's foreign policy was laid by the PM_____ and his Minister_____
10. The Shimla accord signed by_____ in_____.



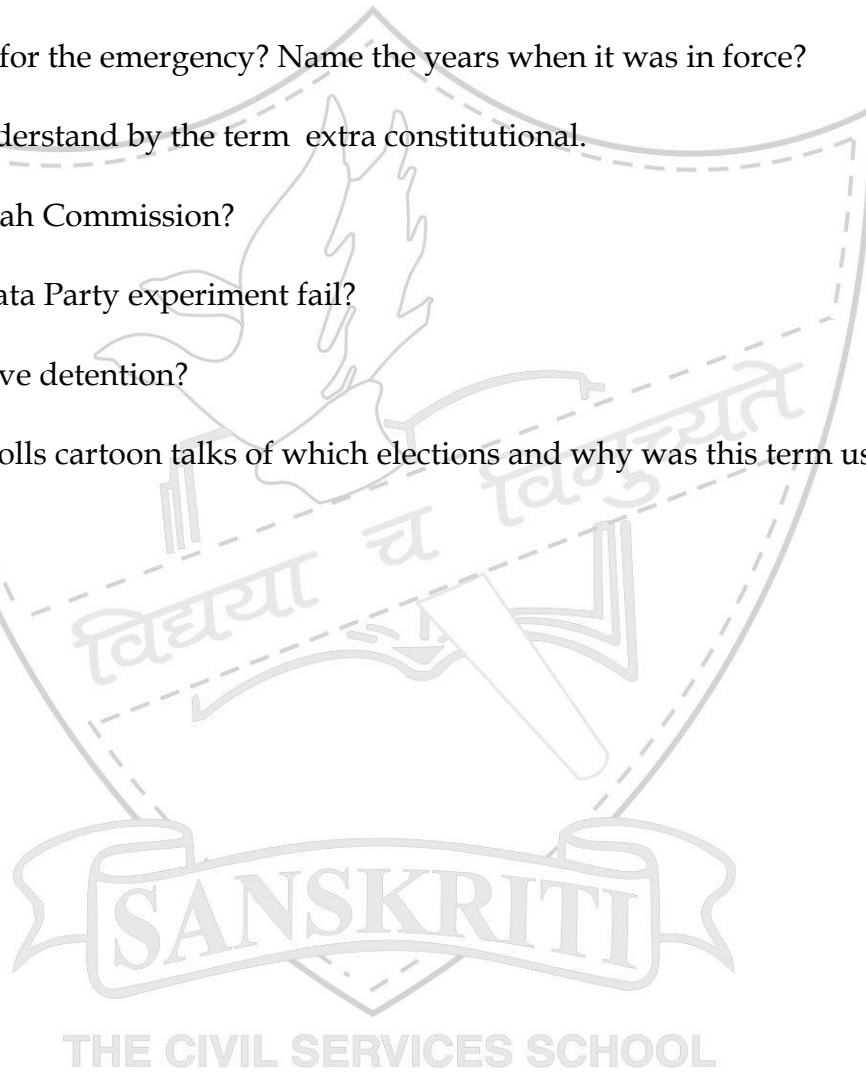
Question Series-6

1. Who succeeded Lal Bahadur Shastri?
2. India went to war with China in_____and Pakistan in_____.
3. What was non congressism_____.
4. What was the electoral upset in 1967?
5. Define the term Coalition?
6. What was the Syndicate?
7. What was one significant achievement of Shastri?
8. What is a Privy Purse?
9. Who was Ram Manohar Lohia?
10. Mention any one socialist measure adopted by Mrs Gandhi?
11. What was the Grand Alliance?



Question Series-7

1. What is a Committed bureaucracy?
2. What was the doctrine of basic structure?
3. What is meant by “to supersede o a judge”? Give an example.
4. What is the Navnirman movement?
5. Give one reason for the emergency? Name the years when it was in force?
6. What do you understand by the term extra constitutional.
7. What was the Shah Commission?
8. Why did the Janata Party experiment fail?
9. What is preventive detention?
10. Sweeping the polls cartoon talks of which elections and why was this term used?



Question Series-8

1. What is a popular movement?

2. Why is Chipko as a movement so unique?

3. What is a party based movement?

4. Name a Dalit leader, a poet, and a party.

5. What was the main objective of the BKU name their founder leader/

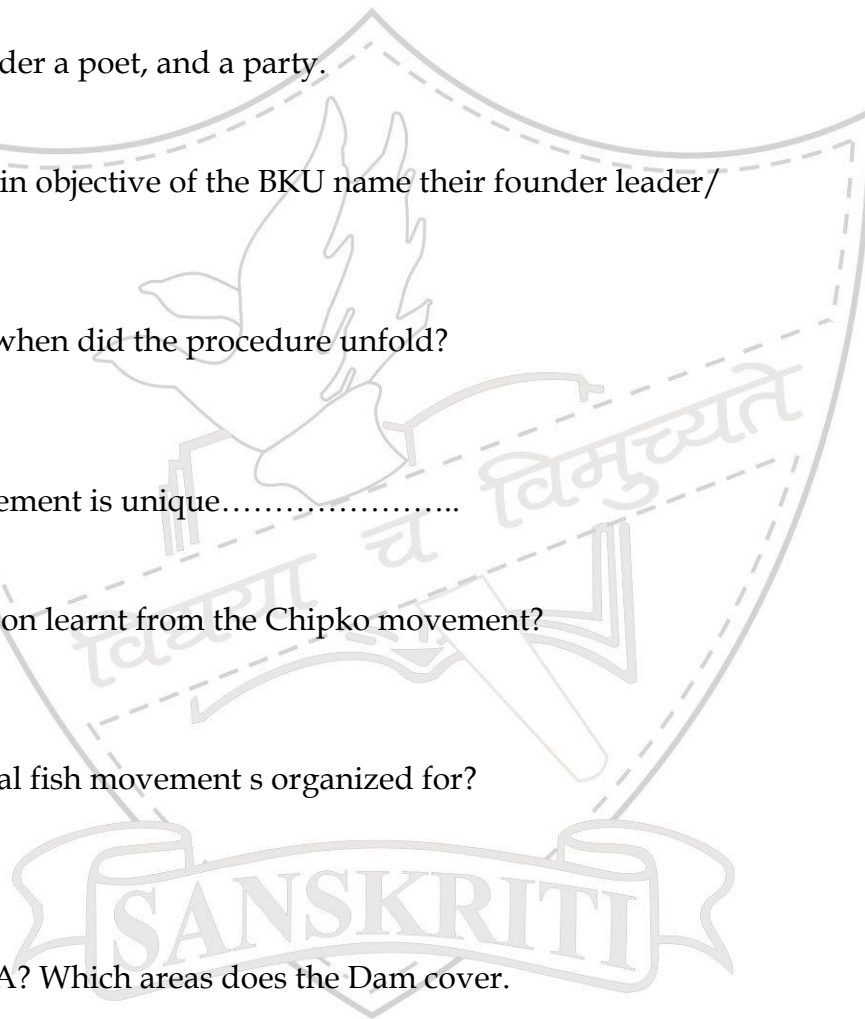
6. What is the RTI when did the procedure unfold?

7. Anti arrack movement is unique.....

8. Mention one lesson learnt from the Chipko movement?

9. Why are National fish movement s organized for?

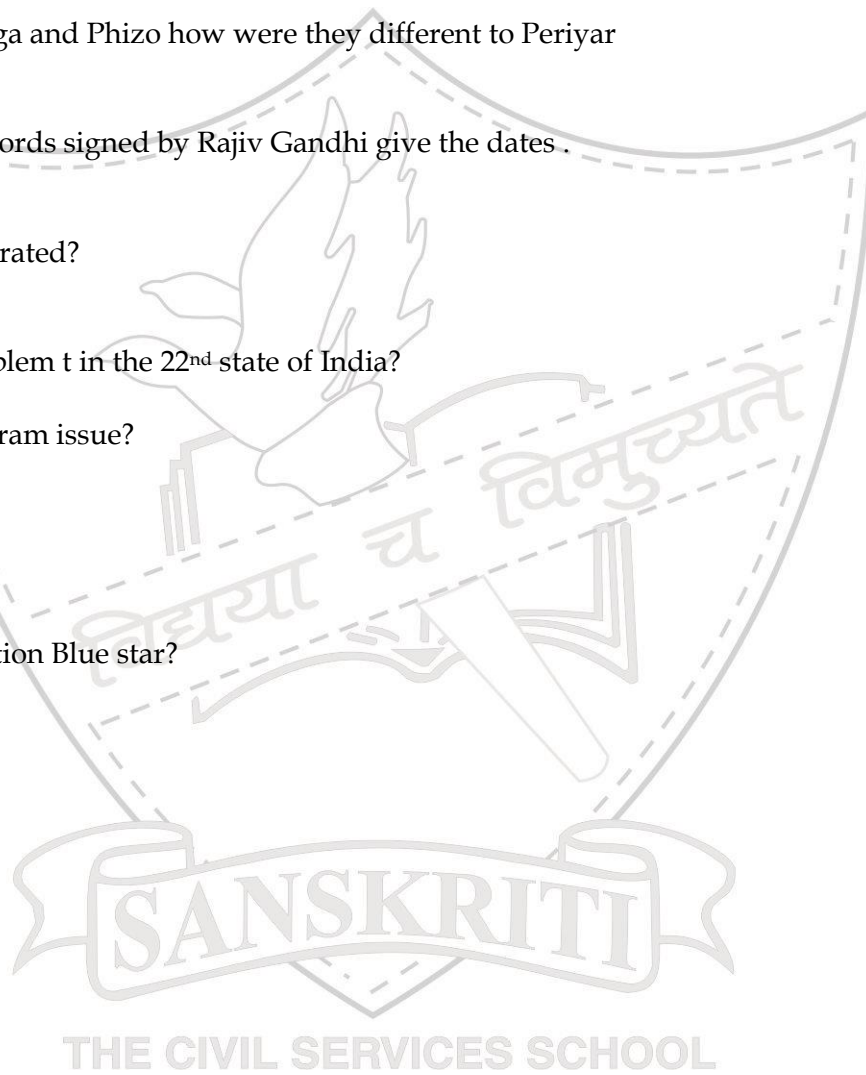
10. What is the NBA? Which areas does the Dam cover.



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Question Series-9

1. What is regionalism?
2. A state led movement against outsiders.
3. Name the organization that led the secessionist move in the North East
4. Who were Laldenga and Phizo how were they different to Periyar
5. What were the accords signed by Rajiv Gandhi give the dates .
6. How was Goa liberated?
7. What was the problem t in the 22nd state of India?
8. What is Dalmiapuram issue?
9. 1. AASU
2. AGP
3. MNF
10. What was Operation Blue star?



Question Series-10

1. What was MANDALISATION of politics?
2. What are the features of coalition politics?
3. What were the communal problems seen in India in the 1990-2000's.
4. Who introduced the NEP?
5. Which party led to the resurgence of the Dalits in Indian politics?
6. What was the Shah Bano case?
7. When was the BJP formed?
8. What was the Indira Sawhney case?
9. Give the post 2004 and 2009 scenario that unfolded in groups of parties in India?
10. What is the VHP and the RSS? Give the full form.



Holiday home work 2020-2021

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80-

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question numbers 1-20 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question numbers 21-23 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question numbers 24-27 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question numbers 28-31 are of 5 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
6. Question numbers 32-34 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 200 words each.

1 markers

1. What is the UNPKF?
2. What is the IMF and the World Bank?
3. Why do we need international organizations?
4. What is the P5 in the UNSC?
5. What was the Bandung conference and its outcomes?
6. Mention the two objectives Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non Alignment.
7. Mention five names of the founders of NAM and the countries they belonged to.
8. While the rest of the country was reorganized on _____ in the 1950's the North East reorganization was completed by _____
9. Mention the ideology of the BJS.
10. "The United Nations was created not to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell."
Explain.
11. Why is the NAM still relevant?
12. What factors led to Popular movements name any two movements?
13. Elaborate on Article 51.
14. Explain one lessons learnt from popular movements?
15. Differentiate between the White and Green revolution.
16. What is India's stand on the CTBT?

17. What was the Syndicate?
18. What was Non Congressism
19. What was the Kamraj plan?
20. What was the Naxal Movement

2markers

21. Mention 2 areas of conflict with China .
22. What was the BKU and its features?
23. Why should India have friendly relations with Bhutan.? List any one reasons

4 markers

24. Discuss Sardar Patel's role in the integration of Princely states. What considerations guided his efforts?
25. India deserves to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council". Justify the statement with valid arguments
26. Why were the first general elections known as the 'First test of democracy'
27. What is the function of the Planning commission?Where have we borrowed the concept from?

5markers

28. In the political outline India map 5

With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer sheet along with the serial number of the information use and mark in the map.

- i. A state where the first communist government came up through elections
- ii. A state where the white revolution started.
- iii. A state which was under Portuguese rule and control
- iv. A state which had a constitutional monarchy and held elections in 1948
- v. A state where there was the national conference.

29. What was the Janata government? Why did it fail? 5

b. What is a committed Judiciary? Why was it named so, give reasons?

30. What were the consequences of Partition?

31. What were the key controversies related to development?

6markers

32. India's Emergency was due to issues and crisis the country was facing....elaborate the reasons for its imposition?

33. Discuss the role of opposition parties in the Congress era?

34. Why were the 1960's a turbulent decade for India.

Classes XII
DO THIS TO SEE HOW YOU ARE PREPARED.....
Please put as points

1. The Western alliance headed by the USA represented the ideology of _____ and the Eastern alliance headed by the Soviet Union represented the ideology of the _____.

2. What is Human Security? 1

3. What was the White Revolution? 1

4. When was Bill Clinton the President of the USA from? Give his years. 1

5. What is meant by a charismatic leader oriented party? 1

6. Correct the statement: Towards the end of the 1980's the Election Commission of India started using the EVM's and by 2002 the entire country shifted to it. 1

7. What does the EU flag stand for? 1

8. Why did Jinnah propose the two nation theory? 1

9. What was the Kerala model of planning? 1

 10. Match the following:

1

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Division of Vietnam | 1. 38 th parallel |
| 2. Marshall Plan | 2. Containment of Communism |
| 3. Division of Korea | 3. Reconstruction of Western Europe |
| 4. Truman Doctrine | 4. 17 th Parallel |

11. Bring out 1 differences between Socialist party and Communist party of India.

1

 12. Mention the four component of the traditional notion of security from external threats.

1

 13. Analyze the common problems of the South Asian countries?

1

 14. Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for a permanent membership in the Security Council? Give reason for the chosen options:

1

- Nuclear capability
- It is located in Asia
- India's growing economic power and stable economic system

 15. Suggest any two ways to improve the functioning of the Security Council.

1

16. What is the Reorganization of the States? When did it take place? 1

Explain the term separatism with reference to Kashmir? 1

18. On the world map mark the following: 1

1. A member of the NATO and a permanent member in the UNSC
2. The country whose annual defense expenditure in 2004 was 2nd to the USA

19. What was the Agenda 21, why was it criticized? 1

20. What was operation "Blue Star" of June 1984? Name any two leading people involved. 1

21. What does the language Issue signify in Indian politics? 2

22. Was the Congress split in 1969 avoidable? If the split had not taken place how could it have influenced the course of events in the 1970's? 2

27. What was the Tibet issue? How did India help the Tibetan migrants to settle down? 4

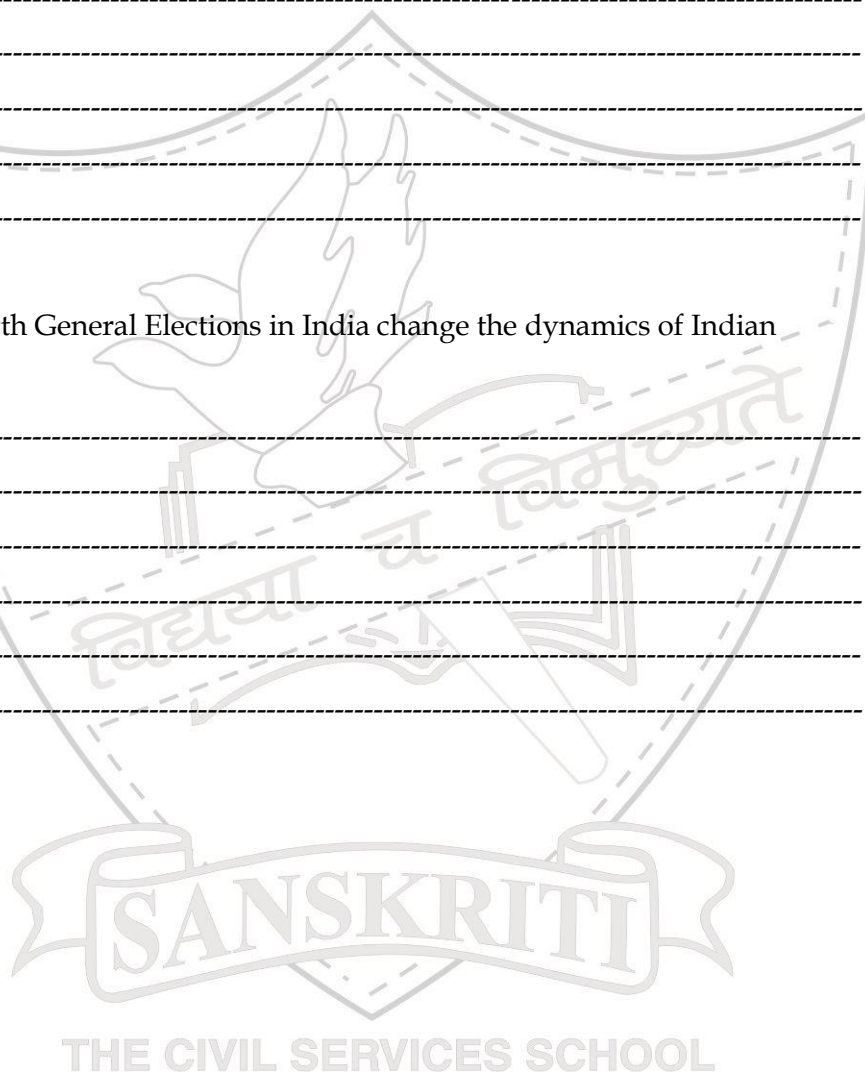
28. Who am I? 5

1. Led Railway mans struggle
2. We were opposition members but the Raj dharma concept of Nehru had us in his cabinet.
3. We returned the Padma awards.
4. I led the Kisan movement
5. We are Pilgrims of darkness
6. I led the PRI
7. I led the Jalsamadhi
8. I wrote Economy of permanence
9. I was the MILKMAN of India
10. I was the Minister in UP in 1937 and food and agriculture minister from 1952-54

29. Like India, why could Democracy not take roots in Pakistan considering both countries shared a common past, Discuss the factors that have been responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. 5

33. From 1989 to 2004 there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyze the rise and fall of any two such coalition governments. 6

34. How did the fourth General Elections in India change the dynamics of Indian politics? 6



Practice Paper

All questions are compulsory. There are 4 printed sides.

- 1m (5) questions have a limit of 15-30 words (very short answer)
- 2m (5) questions have a limit of 40- 50 words (very short answer)
- 4m (6) questions have a limit of 75 - 100 words (short answer)
- 5m (5) questions have a limit of 125 words (passage/ map/ picture/ cartoon interpretation)
- 6m (6) questions have a limit of 150/200 words (Long Answers)
- All questions have to be done in serial order. All the best!

1. What is meant by trade liberalization? 1
2. Name the first CEC? 1
3. What is the Balance of Power? 1
4. What is Gandhian socialism? 1
5. What does MAD mean in international politics? 1
6. What is meant by the dangerous decade in the context of Indian politics and why was it so. 1
7. **Mention why South Asia is known to be a conflict prone zone?** 1
8. What is the difference between traditional and nontraditional concepts of security 1
9. What was the Swatantra Party ideology? 1
10. How can International organizations play an important role in Global warming? 1
11. Explain any two aspects each of cordiality and tension in the relationship between India and China. 1
12. Why was the SAARC set up, mention its objectives? 1
What is the SAFTA? Why it signed and what was the spirit behind it?
13. Explain India's security strategy with reference to changes at the global level. 1
14. What is Operation Enduring freedom, and Operation Desert storm? 1
15. Why did Nehru regard the conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence? State any two reasons with examples to support your reading. 1
16. When and where was the first NAM summit held? 1
17. Write short notes on:- 1
 1. Sikkim's merger.
 2. Chipko movement
18. What does the term Hegemony imply? 1
19. What is the WSF? 1
20. Give the year of Operation dessert storm? 1

21. Give two objectives of SAARC 2
22. What is the symbol of the BJS and the Swatantra party? 2
23. **What follow:** 2



Read the cartoon and discuss why is there a sense of insecurity. What does the cartoon signify? What is Global security? Give two new forms of threat that the world faces today.

24. “The Non Aligned Movement came in to being as an institutional pragmatic response to an era of dangerous rivalry in global affairs. The over reaching doctrine was that those who were not superpowers or their associates were not entitled to real choices. Our leaders, however, resisted that impulsion and refused to join either camps, opting for NAM. 4
- What was the global rivalry the paragraph refers to.
 - Name the two superpowers that were in conflict
 - Who were the two leaders of this movement

Mention why India decided to join the Non aligned movement, is it relevant today if so or not give reasons

25. How did the European countries resolve their post second world problem? Briefly outline the attempts that led to the formation of the European union. What has been the latest debacle 4
26. Discuss India’s stand on environmental issues. 4
27. **Map of the world mark the following** 5
- Where is the secretariat of the ASEAN?
 - The only Asian G-8member

- c. The country that has had Sinhala issues?
- d. A country in Central Asia which witnessed a civil war for 10 years till 2001.
- e. Where the “open door policy “came up.
- f. A landlocked country in the Indian subcontinent with a respected Monarchy.
- g. A country that is a democracy and has faced partition. It has been often called a regional bully.

h. The continuator state of USSR

28. “Patel, the organizational man of the Congress, wanted to purge the congress of the other political groups and sought to make it a cohesive and disciplined political party. He wanted to take it away from an all embracing to a close knit party with disciplined cadres. Being a realist he looked more for discipline while Gandhi has a romantic view of carrying the movement . Patel’s idea of transforming the Congress Party into a strictly political party with an ideology and discipline showed an equal lack of understanding of the eclectic role that the Congress, as a government, was to be called upon to perform in the decades to come” .

1. Why does the author think that the Congress should not have been a cohesive and disciplined party?
2. Give examples of the “eclectic” role of the Congress in the early years.

Why does the author feel that Gandhi had a romantic view about the Congress party’s future?

29.



What is the role of the seated people in world affairs?

Why are two countries walking?

What is India’s role in the CTBT?

30. Read the passage and answer the questions carefully 5
 Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. But then movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and thus have contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions".
 1. Mention any one right that has become powerful today that has been granted to the people of India as a result of any movement?
 2. Do these movements and protests cause disruptions or strengthen the democratic fabric?
 3. Do you think in reality the impact of these movements on the nature of public policies seems to be very limited? Elaborate
31. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh. 5
 How can this relationship be improved?
32. What were the causes of emergency and its consequences, what were the lessons learnt? 6
33. What is "the shock therapy", how did it change the economic system at the global level? Also mention its impact on Russia 6
34. **What is Agenda 21? What is the Kyoto Protocol? What is meant by Common but differentiated responsibilities.** 6



CBSE - PAPER
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2019-2020)
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS XII

Time allowed: 3Hrs.Max Marks-80

General Instructions:-

- a) All questions are compulsory.
b) Question nos. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
c) Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each. One internal choice
d) Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each. Including all parts
e) Question nos. 28 to 30 carry 5 marks each. Two passage based questions and one picture based question. should not exceed 150 words each. one internal choice.
f) Question no 31 is a map -based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
g) Question nos. 32 to 34 carry 6 marks each. Each with an internal choice. Answer should not exceed 150 words each

SECTION-A

- Q1. Complete the following in a meaningful way:-
What are safety nets? 1
(Remembering)
- OR**
- In 1945 the Allied forces included the US _____ USSR and _____.
- Q2.. Which event in 1989 led to the unification of Germany?. 1
(Remembering)
- Q3. Correct the statement and re write:-
The first world was the communist countries and the third world was the capitalist countries. 1
(understanding)
- Q4. Name any two founder leaders of NAM? _____ 1
(Remembering)
- Q5. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following-
i.Meghalaya 1
(application)
ii.Sikkim
iii.Manipur
iv.Tripura

- Q6. What was the main purpose of launching Operation Enduring freedom? 1
(application/understanding)
- Q7. The strategy of staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible is also known as----- 1
(application)
- Q8. Informal,non-confrontationist and cooperative interaction among members of South East Asian Nations is also called----- 1
(application)
- Q9. Identify the country----- 1
Where the Monarch worked to weed out militants and guerrillas from north-eastern India that operated in his country with a view to help India. (Remembering)
- Q10. Which of the following countries had an issue related to the migration of Rohingyas. 1
(HOTS)
a) Nepal
b) Bhutan
c) Myanmar
d) China
- Q11. Complete the sentence--- 1
The Rio Summit recommended a list of development practices called----- (HOTS)
- Q12. The famous speech delivered by Jawahar Lal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August, 1947 has come to be called as----- 1
(Remembering)
- Q13. Which institution has replaced the planning commission? 1
(remembering)
- Q14. Name the person with whom would you associate the following slogans? 1
a. Aya Ram and Gaya Ram _____ (application)
b. Total Revolution _____
- Q15. Select the correct option:- 1
The Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971 (application)
a. Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.
b. Had a clear ideological programme.
c. Had a grand finish in the 1970 elections.
d. Proved to be a grand success.

- Q16. Select the correct option for the leader and the country that **helped to reach** the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan: 1
(HOTS)
- a..India, Nehru
- b.. USSR, Kosygin
- c. Egypt, Nasser
- d.Indonesia , Sukarno
- Q17. Correct and rewrite the statement----- 1(understanding)
- Ravi, Beas river dispute was resolved between Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand.
- Q18. Identify the organisation that **brokered** the Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan. 1
(HOTS)
- Q19. At the time of Independence, Indian leaders were committed to the aims of Liberty , Equality, Fraternity and _____. 1
(understanding)
- Q20. Correct the following sentence and rewrite it-- 1
(Remembering)
- On June 1977, Prime Minister Morarji Desai recommended the imposition of the emergency to Gyani Zail Singh.
- SECTION-B**
- Q21. Mention any two main objectives of the United Nations. 2(understanding)
- Q22. Highlight two arenas of Cold War along with example of each. 2
(application)
- Q23. Explain with the help of an example the meaning of Anti-Congressism. 2
(HOTS)
- SECTION-C**
- Q24. Describe the objectives of Iraq invasion by the US.. 4
(Remembering)
- Q25. Highlight the role of Jawaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of India in the formation of India's foreign policy. 4
(understanding)
- Q26. Analyse any four challenges faced by Election Commission of India before the first General Election. 1x4
(Evaluation)

OR

1+3

Which two models of modern development were there before India on the

eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why ?

- Q27. You are an important leader of Farmers' agitation. The Government authorities ask you to present any two demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.

4

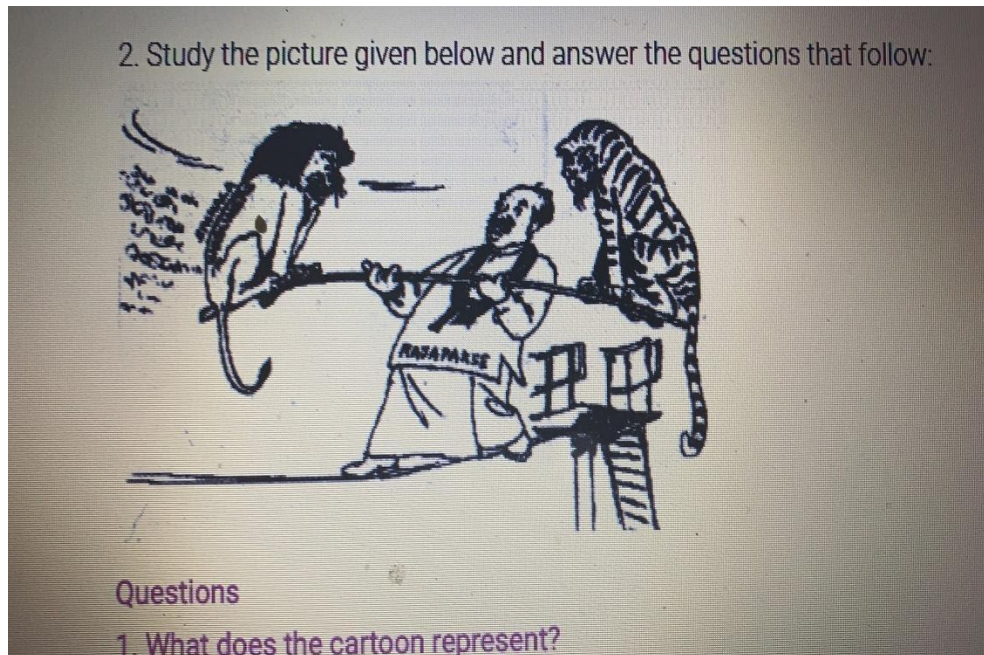
(HOTS)

SECTION-D

- Q28. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow--

5

(application)



- a) What does lion in the cartoon represent? What does it believe ?
- b) What does tiger in the cartoon represent? What is its demand?
- c) Which country's problem is depicted here? Which dilemma of government is represented by this cartoon ?
- d) Name the external powers that helped to resolve issues.

QuestionTo be attempted only by visually impaired students

'In spite of the ongoing conflict, Srilanka recorded development".
Comment

- Q29. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

2+3=5(HOTS)

The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. This was also called the Earth Summit....What was obvious at the Rio Summit was the rich and the developed countries of the first world generally referred to as the "Global North" were pursuing a different

environmental agenda than the poor and the developing countries of the III world called the "Global South"...The differences in their approach culminated into the adoption of the principle called "Common but differentiated responsibilities."

- a) How was the environmental concern of the first world different from that of the third world?
- b) In what ways did the principle of "Common but differentiated responsibilities" help in addressing and overcoming the differences between the "Global North" and 'Global South'?

Q30. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

5

"In the early years of independence, two contradictory tendencies were already well advanced inside the Congress Party. On the other hand , the national party executive endorsed socialist principles of state ownership, regulation and control over key sectors of the economy in order to improve productivity and at the same time curb economic concentration. On the other hand , the national Congress government pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment that was justified in terms of sole criterion of achieving maximum increase in production".

(understanding)

Francine Frankel

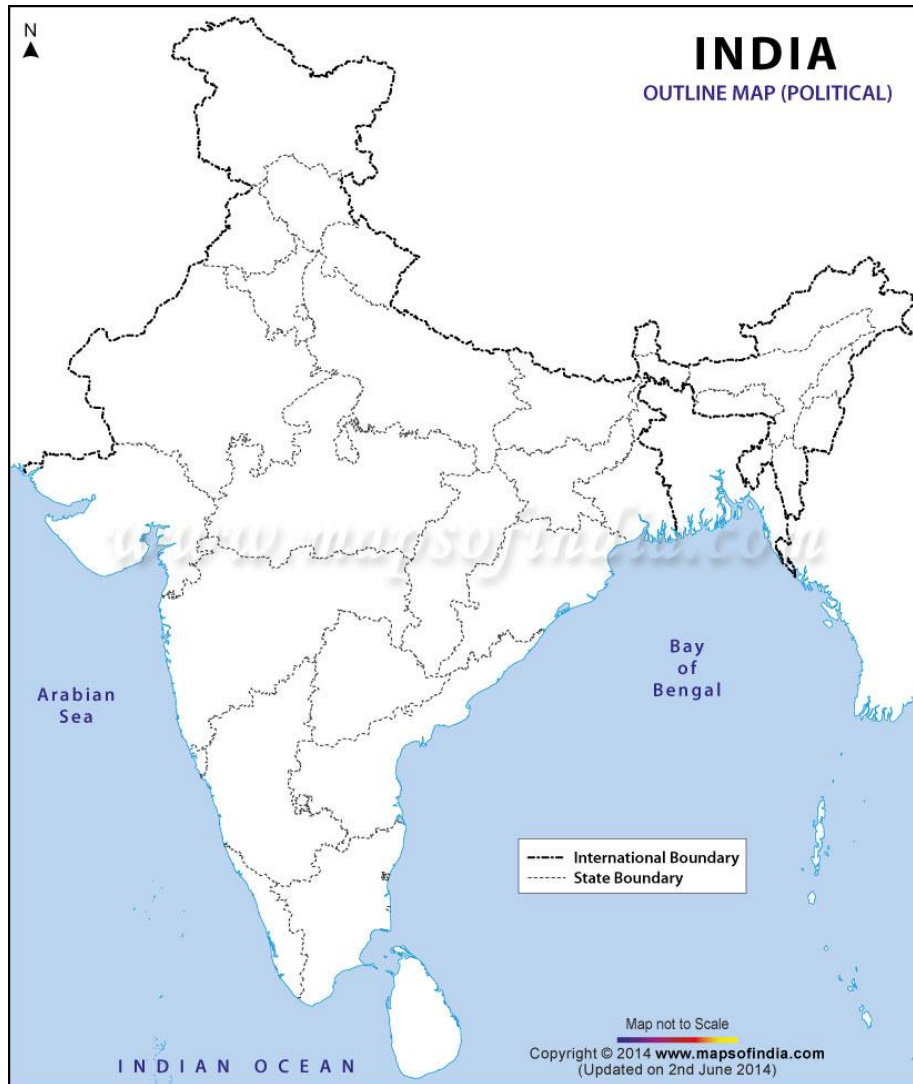
- a) What concept of planning was **finally** adopted by India ?
- b) In order to improve productivity which principles were endorsed by the national party.
- c) Do you agree - that there was a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress party and its state level leaders. Justify your answer



Q31.

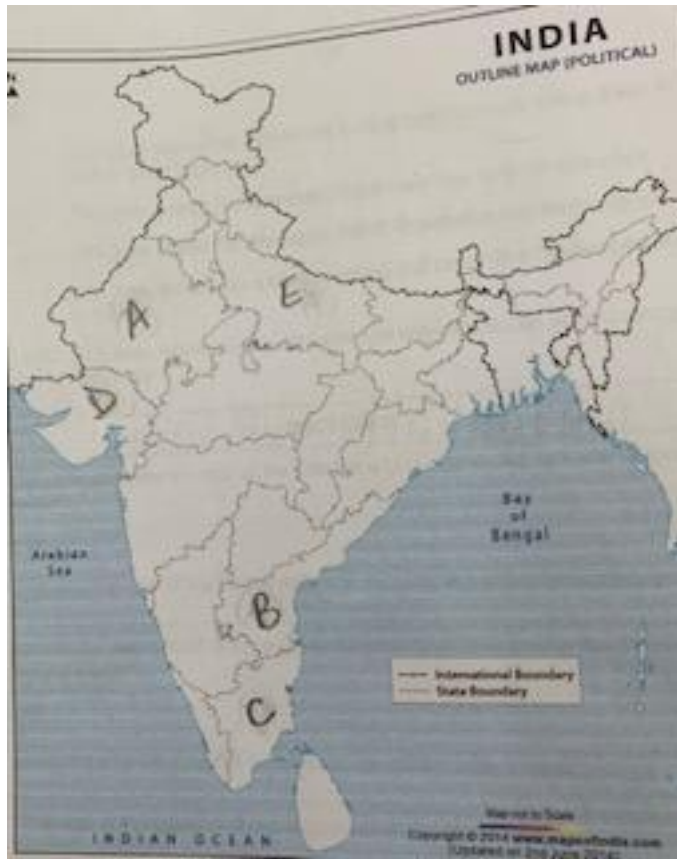
6

(Evaluation)

**Visually impaired students**

Answer the following questions by naming the state

- (i) The state where the movement to hug trees to avoid felling them for sports good began.
- (ii) The state where the Narmada Sagar dam has been constructed
- (iii) The state where the Anandpur Sahib Resolution has been signed.
- (iv) The state which was a Union territory but became a full fledged state in 1987.
- (v) The state where the leader Laldenga entered into an armed struggle with India.



In the given outline political map of India five states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) (D) and (E). 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 the following format:-

- (i.) The state where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- (ii.) The state where there was anti hindi agitation in 1965.
- (iii.) The state where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labours.
- (iv.) The state where the Sardar sarovar dam is located.
- (v.) The state which saw a farmers agitation in 1988 protesting against the governments increased electricity rates.

SECTION-E

Q32 Critically evaluate the role of the UNO in a Unipolar world. Is it still relevant? How?

6

(Remembering)

OR

Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary

world.

- Q33 Identify the two power blocs by emphasising their role during the Cuban missile crisis.

6

(understanding)

OR

Compare and contrast the “shock therapy “ of the USSR with “the open door’ policy of China.

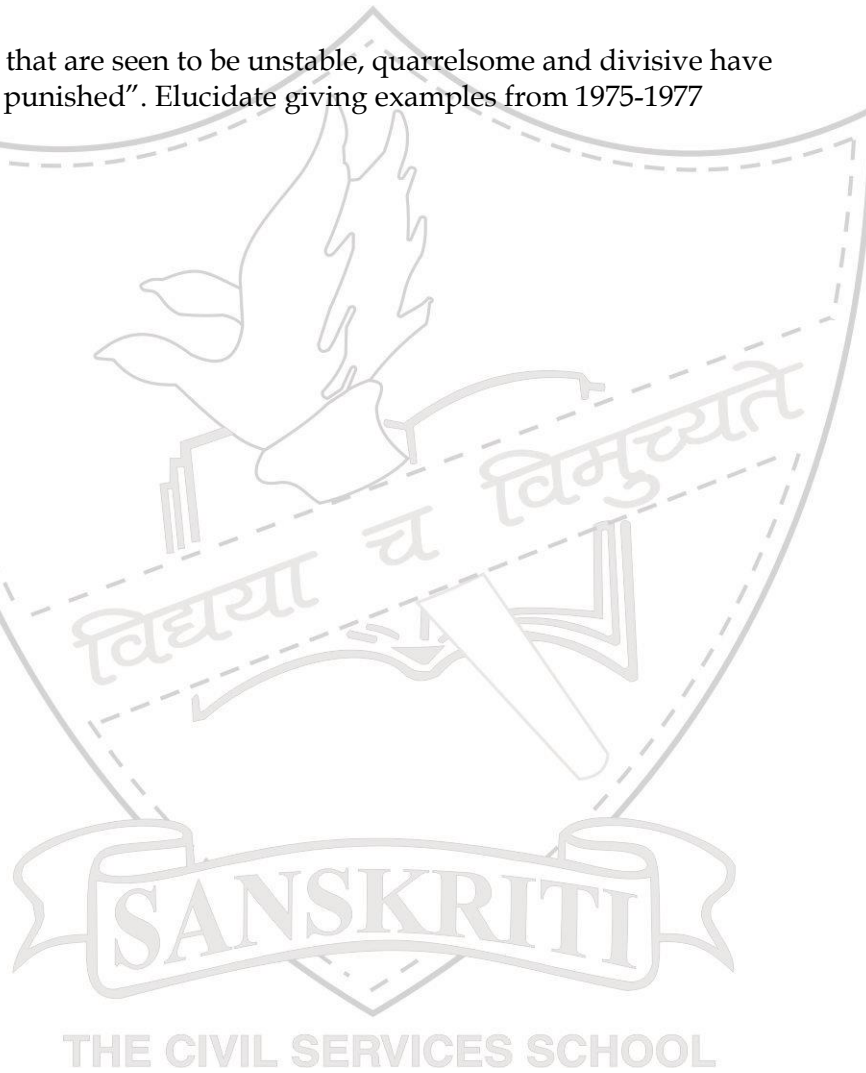
- Q34 “The split of Congress in 1969 was inevitable.” Elaborate.

6

OR

(application)

“Government that are seen to be unstable, quarrelsome and divisive have been severely punished”. Elucidate giving examples from 1975-1977



**MARKING SCHEME
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS XII**

SECTION -A

1. Safety nets are made to protect nations and are for minimising the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak. 1

OR

1. UK,France . 1
2. Fall of the Berlin Wall 1
3. The first world was Capitalist countries and the Third world was Developing countries. 1
4. Sukarno Tito Jawaharlal Nehru, Nasser and Nkrumah(any two) 1
5. (i)Meghalaya 1
6. The main purpose of Operation Enduring freedom-2001 was to punish all those behind 9/11 attack, mainly Al Qaeda and Taliban regime. 1
7. Hide Strategy 1
8. ASEAN way 1
9. Bhutan 1
10. (c)Myanmar 1
11. Agenda 21 1
12. Tryst with Destiny 1
13. Neeti Ayog 1
14. Aya Ram Gaya Ram---Gaya Lal 1
Total Revolution-----Jai Prakash Narayan
15. a.- Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40. 1

16. b- USSR, Kosygin. 1
17. Ravi, Beas river dispute was resolved between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. 1
18. World bank 1
19. Democracy 1
20. On June 25 th 1975, PM INDIRA GANDHI recommended the imposition of emergency to President FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED. 1

SECTION -B

21. The UN's main objectives purposes: 2
- i. Maintaining worldwide peace and security.
- ii. Developing relations among nations.
- or
- Fostering cooperation between nations in order to **solve** economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems.
- Or any two relevant points
22. Arena is an area where the cold war occurred. 2
- i) North Korea(supported by USSR) Vs South Korea (supported by USA)
- ii) Northern Vietnam(supported by USSR)Vs Southern Vietnam(supported by USA)
23. Non-Congress-ism is a term that is used to describe the anti-congress waves started by non-congress parties with rightist and leftist leanings 2
- Parties felt Congress rule to be the root cause of various problems faced by our country such as food problems, economic crisis, corruption and dependence on foreign countries.
- This not only resulted in the defeat of many Congress stalwarts but also led to many internal revolts in the party. The coinage of this term can be rightfully traced back to the elections of 1967. A proposal by Ram ManoharLohia in the early 60s that there *was* a viable alternative to the Congress Party and that all it needed was for the opposition to unite

SECTION -C

24. USA went to war in **Iraq**, for looking :-from WMD ,terrorism to democracy in the Middle East. 4
- President Bush and his administration said that the **U.S. was** going to **war** with **Iraq** because of the imminent threat of Saddam's weapons of mass destruction and ties to terrorism also. And a threat to USA friends in the region .To protects the region USA went to war.

25. i) Jawaharlal Nehru was the chief architect of the foreign policy of India as he held both the Prime Minister Office and the Foreign Ministry from 1947 ---1964. ii) The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the sovereignty of India, protect India's territorial integrity and promote India's rapid economic development. He formed the foundation of the policy of non-alignment. Afro-Asian unity and the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries after India's independence. 4

26. Challenges faced by the Election commission of India before first General elections:- 4

1. Delimitation of Electoral constituencies- free and fair elections
2. Absence of electoral rolls .Preparing the election rolls was a huge task as many citizens were eligible to vote.
3. Illiterate population- did not know details like wife of and daughter of...15% voters illiterate out of 17 crore eligible voters because of which special method of voting was needed.
4. Mistake in electoral rolls-Large population and voters to hold free and fair elections. Large number of staff and infrastructure for the first time

ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT.

OR

Two models of development before i) India Liberal Capitalist model in US and Europe and (ii) socialist model in USSR.

India had two wings one very impressed with the USSR socialist model - Nehru and the communist party of India as they saw poverty alleviation and social economic redistribution the prime concern and primary responsibility of the Government. India adopted the Mixed model a planned economy with State intervention in the Public sector which had the large industries

ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT.

27. 1. Higher government floor prices for food and staple crop- due to effort 4

2. Abolition of restrictions on interstate movement of farm produce.
3. give electricity on subsidised rates
4. waive repayment of loans in a phased manner
5. provide health and pension benefits
6. Protect the Indian produce in the international market. Not have agriculture in purview of WTO
7. Danger of market crisis for cash crops.

(any two)

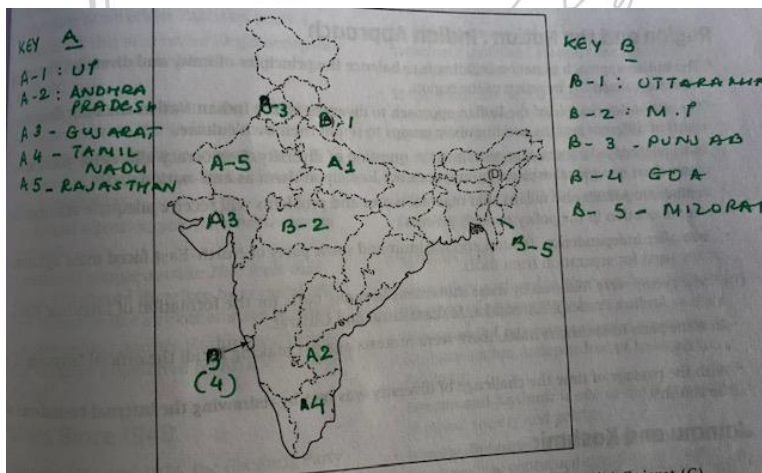
SECTION -D

28. a.) lion represents Sinhala community of Srilanka, it believes that Srilanka belongs to Sinhala and no concessions to the Tamils should be given. 5
- B) Tiger represents the LTTE- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The neglect of Tamils concerns by Sinhala led to its formation. It demands for a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka
- c) Cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance the Sinhala hard liners lion or the Tamil militant or the tiger while negotiating peace. The government thinks if it goes according to Sinhala community, actions would be taken by LTTE in Sri Lanka and if LTTE is given preference, Sinhala community would become upset and country would be divided.
29. a) The developed countries of the first world generally referred to as 'Global North' were concerned with the ozone depletion and global warming, whereas the developing countries of the third world called the 'Global South' were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management. 5
- b) i) There were major differences between the countries of the North and the South over environmental issues. The developed countries of the North wanted everyone to be made equally responsible for ecological conservation. The Global South on the other hand felt that much of the environmental degradation caused today is the result of economic activities pursued by the Global North. Hence they believed that the Global North owes a greater responsibility of undoing the damage now.
- ii) Moreover, the developing countries are undergoing a process of industrialisation and they should not be subjected to the same restrictions which apply to the developed countries.
- iii) These two concerns were effectively addressed by the Principle of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'. It accepted that the special needs of the developing countries be taken into consideration and in view of different contributions of global environmental degradation; states have common but differentiated responsibilities.
30. a) The author is talking about contradiction regarding adoption of development models either socialist or capitalist. Political implications of this contradiction may result in the differences among party members itself and government can issue licensing and permits in more complicated manner. 5
- b) Congress was pursuing this policy as a sole criterion of achieving maximum increase in production. Yes it was related to the nature of opposition parties to be pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.
- c) No, there was not a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress Party and its state level leaders because state emphasised on states' ownership, regulation. Control over key sectors improved productivity whereas control leadership pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.
31. 1. The state which saw a farmers agitation in 1988 protesting against the government's increased electricity rates. **UTTAR PRADESH-A-1** 6.
2. The state where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction. **ANDHRA PRADESH-A-2**
3. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located. **GUJARAT-A-3**

4. The state where there was anti Hindi agitation in 1965. **TAMIL NADU-A-4**
5. The state where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labours. **RAJASTHAN-A-5**

OR

1. The state where the movement to hug trees to avoid felling them for sports good began.- **UTTARAKHAND-B1**
2. The state where the Narmada Sagar dam has been constructed- **MADHYA PRADESH- B-2**
3. The state where the Anandpur Sahib Resolution has been signed. **PUNJAB-B-3**
4. The state which was a Union territory but became a full-fledged state in 1987.- **GOA-B-4**
5. The state where the leader Laldenga entered into an armed struggle with India.- **MIZORAM-B-5**



SECTION -E

32. Believed that reform and restructure of UNO can help it cope better with a Unipolar world where USA is the most powerful 6

The US stands alone after USSR's disintegration and US power cannot be checked.

US is the single largest contributor to the UN- financial power.

US soil, US bureaucracy and military might

UNO is in New York- USA uses power to split the vote, and reduce opposition to its policies

UN does bring nations together. Support the UN to help states and nation and people of the world since it works to promote objectives for a peaceful world.

Relevant as it is a forum for dialogue, discussions and helping newly independent countries with development and organs help solve crisis and helps world with issues.

OR

Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world. External and internal

- Concerned with military threats
- choices before government-surrender prevent r defend - use deterrence defence alliance building and balance of power
- Build up military power
- threats from outside the border
- In the country the threats are controlled and regulated by the government.
- this was secured to the powerful countries of the world
- Each responsible for their own security
- Newly independent nations worried about internal separatist threats
- Some countries in Africa and Asia that are newly independent worried about the military conflict with neighbours.
- Attacks from the Cold war super powers from each other and colonies worried of cold war turning into hot war.

33. The two power blocs by emphasising their role during the Cuban missile crisis.

6

The Eastern bloc and the Western bloc-WARSAW and the NATO were competitive blocs Two power blocs came into existence after the Second World War. The United States of America and Soviet Russia became two Superpowers. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October 1962 over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba Face off Cuba and then arena of cold war where there was negotiated settlement between Kennedy and Khrushchev Turkey dismantling negotiated. USA obliged.

OR

Compare/ Contrast

China

- a. The Chinese did not go for shock therapy but opened their economy step by step.
- b. The privatization of agriculture began in 1982 and was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.
- c. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
- d. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy

USSR;

- a. Shock therapy Gorbachev ahead of his times with Perestroika and Demokratizatsiya and Glasnost
- b. Sudden shift to Liberal Capitalism collapse of Economy. Rise of Mafia - Garage sale of Industries.

34. Reasons for split(any three)

6

1. She gave left orientation

2. overlooked syndicate bosses
3. Presidential elections VV Giri vs. Neelam S, Reddy
4. abolished privy purses
5. Banks nationalised - some old guards were against it
6. Sidelined some congress members
7. Negated and overlooked policies- whip vs. conscience- not willing to follow conservative lines of policy.

OR

Emergency showed weakness and strength of the Indian democracy

1. Political crisis and a change in the party system
2. elections of 77 took all by surprise
3. Opposition and coalition politics came into the foray.
4. Opposition fought on "save democracy" - felt the pulse of the nation. though it did not affect the southern states
5. Janata party referendum was Emergency and excesses during the emergency.
6. Also showed once in power how unstable parties are Morarji Desai and Ch. Charan Singh. Stiff competition within the party and could not bring about the expected fundamental changes.



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1 DEC 2019-2020
POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS XII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

-SECTION A (1-20) 1m, questions are of 20 words (very short answer)

- SECTION B (21 – 23)2m, questions have a limit of approx 40 words (short answer)

- SECTION C (24-27)4m, questions have a limit of approx 100 words (short answer)

- SECTION D (28-31)5m, questions have a limit of approx 150 words (passage/ map/ picture/ cartoon interpretation)

- SECTION E (32-34) 6m, questions have a limit of 150-200 words (Long Answers)

- All questions have to be done in serial order. All the best!

-
- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | What theory was behind the partition of India in 1947? | 1 |
| 2. | The Akalis discovered that despite the redrawing of the boundaries, their political position remained precarious."Give two reasons why. | 1 |
| 3. | -----event in 1989 is treated as the end of bipolarity? | 1 |
| 4. | What is the importance of a command structure? | 1 |
| 5. | What led to the formation of the European Union? | 1 |
| 6. | Briefly explain:
(a) Bandwagon strategy
(b) Hide strategy | 1 |
| 7. | State any two Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of International peace and security | 1 |
| 8. | Which regional party formed the government in Madras State in 1967? What led to its success? | 1 |
| 9. | Give ONE reason for military dominance in Pakistan. | 1 |
| 10. | What was the Kargil conflict? Why did it draw international attention? | 1 |
| 11. | Mention the four flows of globalization | 1 |
| 12. | WTO is a successor of the_____ | 1 |
| 13. | Mention one epidemic found among animals | 1 |
| 14. | When did India test her nuclear device? | 1 |
| 15. | What is a referent? | 1 |

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 16. | What is CBM? Why is it needed? | 1 |
| 17. | Name the first CEC? | 1 |
| 18. | What is the status of Aoydhya issue today? | 1 |
| 19. | What is ASEAN Vision 2020? | 1 |
| 20. | What is the difference between Traditional and Non-Traditional security? | 1 |

SECTION B

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 21. | What was the Grand alliance? Name two parties that were a part of it in 1971. | 2 |
| 22. | Complete this.... | 2 |
| | a) Indigenous people are..... | |
| | b) Maastricht was the | |
| 23. | What were the main landmarks for China in the era of 1970's? | 2 |

SECTION C

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 24. | What are the threats the third world faces as contrasted to the first world countries | 4 |
| 25. | On what principles was the SAARC agreement governed? Mention India's role in brief. | 4 |
| 26. | What is meant by "Common, but differentiated responsibilities" in relation to environment . | 4 |
| 27. | What were the challenges that the country witnessed leading to the 4 th General Elections? | 4 |

SECTION D

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| 28. | Read the paragraph carefully: | 5 |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|

"These proceedings have the echo of the disastrous event that ended in the demolition on the 6/12/92 of the disputed structure "Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid" in Ayodhya. Thousands of innocent lives were lost, extensive damage to the property and damage to the image of this great land as one fostering great traditions tolerance brotherhood amongst communities.... The Chief Minister has been convicted of an offence of Contempt of court....as it affects the secular fabric of our nation..."

Answer these questions

1. Who gave the following observations and when?
2. Who was the Chief minister of UP, what was the promise made by him?
3. What were the damages to India and what implications were it for both India and for the state of UP?

29. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: 5
- One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

1. Who is the current Secretary General
2. What does a country like India need to qualify as a member of the UNSC. Give three points.
3. What two reforms are recommended for The UNO.

30. Study the cartoon and answer the following questions. 5



1. Identify the winner, the loser and the person on his knees shown in this picture?
2. Explain the incident being referred to.

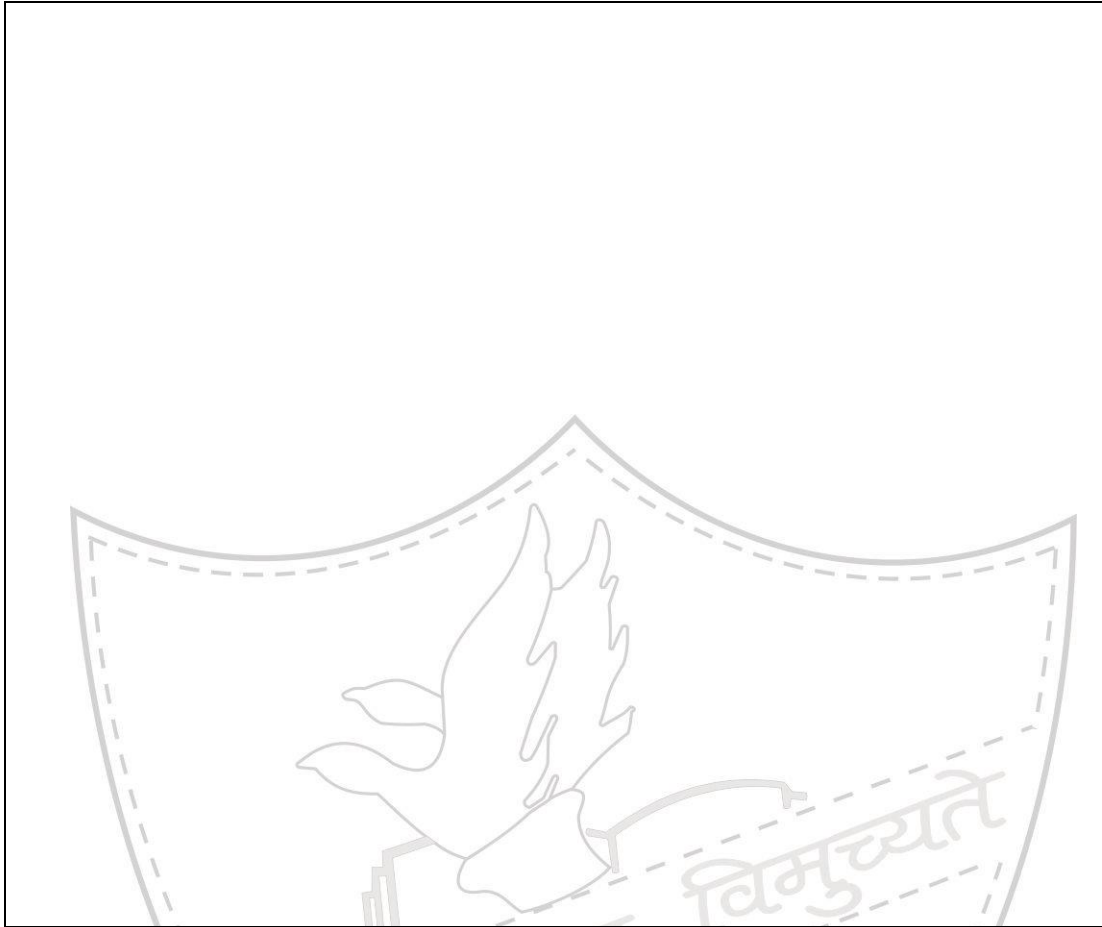
**31. On a political outline map of India, identify the following:
(1x5=5)**

- i. A state where the Congress party did not get a majority but formed the government with the help of other parties.
- ii. The state where a SVD government came to power.
- iii. The state to which the Congress party President K Kamraj belonged.
- iv. A state where defection played an important role in installing a non congress government
- v. A state where students protest led to imposition of President's Rule

Identify the name of the state and along with their respective serial number and the concerned alphabet and write your answer in the following format:

S.No. of the information	Alphabet	Name of the state
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		





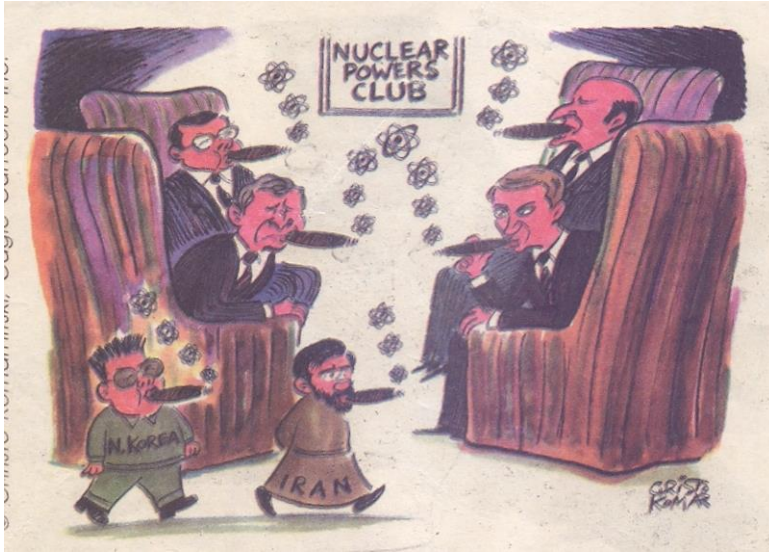
32. Read the passage and answer the questions carefully 6
 Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. But then movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and thus have contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions".
 1. Mention any one right that has become powerful today that has been granted to the people of India as a result of any movement?
 2. Do these movements and protests cause disruptions or strengthen the democratic fabric?
 3. Do you think in reality the impact of these movements on the nature of public policies seems to be very limited? Elaborate.
33. Looking at the Indian scenario what has been India's security policy? 6
 or
 The cold war produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these developments
34. Describe US hegemony as Soft Power. 6
 or
 Examine the reasons responsible for the disintegration of USSR.

Let us try to remember...

- All questions have to be done in serial order. All the best!

- Q1. Akalis discovered that despite the redrawing of the boundaries, their political position remained precarious."Give one reason why. 1
- Q2. What were the election symbols of the Congress party and the Bhartiya Jana Sangh in the first General Elections of 1952? 1
- Q3. What is meant by the term Cold War? 1
- Q4. Two recommendations of the Mandal Commission. 1
- Q5. What was the biggest obstacle in nation building at the time of India's independence? 1
- Q6. What were the "challenges of political succession" in the 1960's? 2
- Q7. Write any two objectives of the ASEAN. 2
- Q8. Write a note on the role of the W.T.O.? 2
- Q9. What was Operation Enduring freedom? 2
- Q10. Differentiate between modernization and westernization as developmental goals? 2
- Q11. "Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibilities. Do you agree with this view? Why? 4
- Q12. What led to the evolution of the EU from an economic union to an increasingly political one? 4
- Q13. What was the approach of the Indian Government of India towards the Princely States immediately after partition? Also discuss the issue of Manipur. 4
- Q14. Write the four developments that were to make a long lasting impact on our politics since 1989. 4
- Q15. Write on the following: -
1.Panchsheel. 2. Maastricht treaty 3. Agenda 21. 4. CTBT

Q16.



4

Describe the cartoon. How is it relevant in today's world. Why do the Nuclear powers feel insecure with new entrants.

Q17.

“These proceedings have the echo of the disastrous event that ended in the demolition on the 6/12/92 of the disputed structure “Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid” in Ayodhya. Thousands of innocent lives were lost, extensive damage to the property and damage to the image of this great land as one fostering great traditions tolerance brotherhood amongst communities.... The Chief Minister has been convicted of an offence of Contempt of court....as it affects the secular fabric of our nation...”

5

1. Who gave the following observations and when? 2. Who was the Chief minister of UP, what was the promise made by him? 3. What were the damages to India and what implications were it for both India and for the state of UP?

Q18. On the map mark the following:-

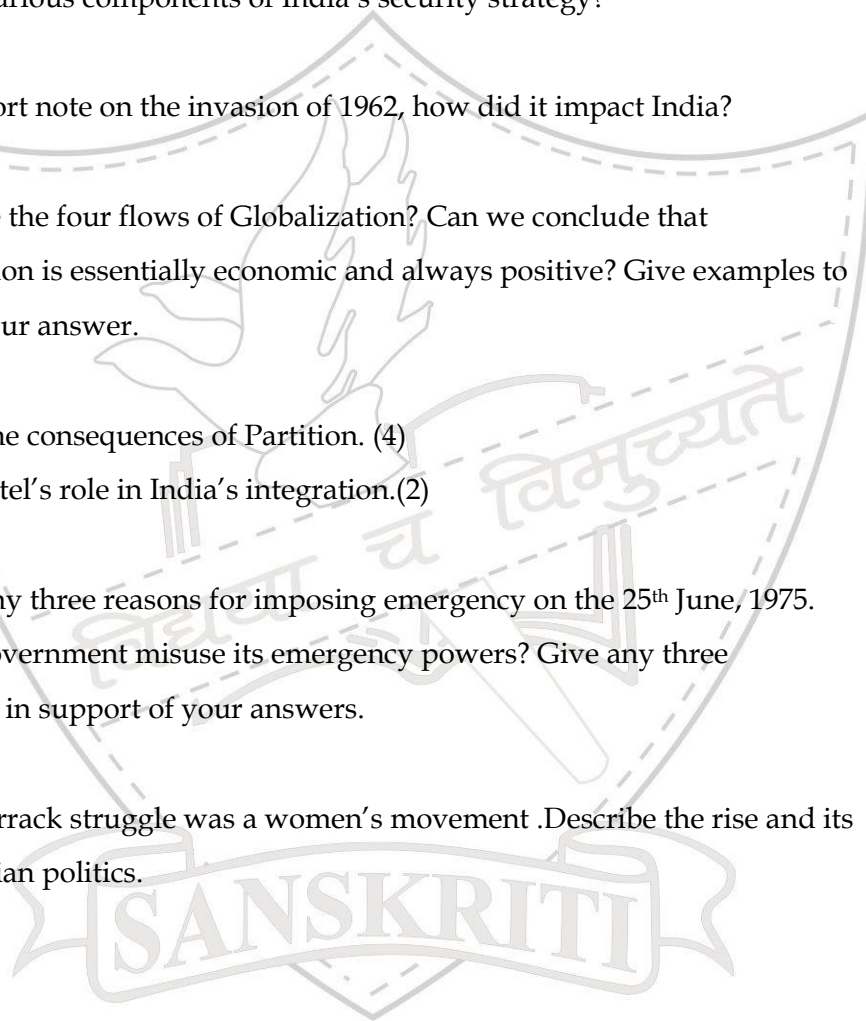
5

1. A member of the NATO and a permanent member in the UNSC.
2. The country which has signed the Indus Waters Treaty with India.
3. Soviet invaded this country in 1979.
4. The Central Asian Republic that witnessed a civil war from 2001 for 10 years.
5. G.A. Nasser was the Premier of which country?

Q19. What are the threats the third world faces as contrasted to the first world countries.

5

- Q20. Describe hegemony as a Hard power with reference to the position of the USA in world politics. 5
- Q21. What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect? Mention two positive and two negative consequences? 5
- Q22. State the various components of India's security strategy? 6
- Q23. Write a short note on the invasion of 1962, how did it impact India? 6
- Q24. What were the four flows of Globalization? Can we conclude that Globalization is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your answer. 6
- Q25. Describe the consequences of Partition. (4)
Sardar Patel's role in India's integration.(2) 6
- Q26. Analyze any three reasons for imposing emergency on the 25th June, 1975. Did the Government misuse its emergency powers? Give any three arguments in support of your answers. 6
- Q27. The Anti arrack struggle was a women's movement .Describe the rise and its role in Indian politics. 6



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Answering key below.

These are value points for the students and not perfect answers.

Answering scheme set

1.	<p>The political position of the Akali's remained precarious because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their govt was dismissed by the center midway through its term 2. They didn't enjoy strong support from the Hindu 3. Internally, the Sikh community was differentiated on caste and class lines 4. The congress got more support amongst the Dalits, both Hindu and Sikh than the Akali's. 	
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two bulls with yolk on them 2. Lamp- diya 	
3.	<p>Competition, tensions and series of confrontation between the two superpowers- US, USSR; along with their allies, without actual use of weapon is referred to as the cold war.</p>	
4.	<p>The Mandal commission gave its recommendation in 1980, according to which</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Backward classes would be understood as backward class b. 27% of seats in edu institutions and govt jobs were reserved for OBC. 	
5.	<p>Challenges before nation building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accommodating diversity of our country b. To establish democracy c. Eradication of poverty and economic development. 	
6.	<p>The 1960's is referred to as the dangerous decade. After Nehru passed away in 1964, questions arose from serious doubt on India's democratic experiment. There were multiple issues which were feared could lead to the political role for the army like most other newly formed countries, there were fears if India would manage democratic succession. Unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions etc could lead to the failure of democratic project and disintegrate the country.</p>	
7.	<p>Two objectives of ASEAN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To accelerate economic growth and through that, social progress and cultural development b. Promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of united nations charter 	
8.	<p>WTO sets rule for global trade. Set up in 1995. Created GAAT after WW2. It has 157 members as on September 2012. All decisions are taken unanimously, but the major economic growth for example, US, EU and Japan have managed to use WTO to frame rules for trade to advance their own interests.</p>	
9.	<p>As a part of its global war on terror, US launched operation 'enduring freedom' against all those suspected to be behind the attacks on Al Qaida and Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The Taliban regime was overthrown while Al Qaida has remained in power.</p>	

13.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Same as set 1 Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh signed the instrument of accession with the Indian govt under pressure for public opinion, the maharaja, helped election in June 1948, and thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold elections based on UAF. 	
15.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PANCHSHEEL. Five principles of peaceful coexistence or the peaceful treaty was signed between Nehru and the Chinese premier, Zhou Enlai on 13th October, 1954 as a step in the direction of stronger relationship with China. Same as set 1 q13 part ii AGENDA 21: It refers to conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended list of development practices. It was left unresolved, due to the differences between the member country. Same as set 1 q16 part iv 	
18.	<p>Map work :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> France/UK/US Pakistan Afghanistan Tajikistan Egypt. 	

1.	Vishalandhra mvmt, Potti Sriramalu fasting - led to a separate telegu speaking state This way linguistic & cultural plurality could be accommodated without affecting the unity of the nation	
2.	March 1957, CPI defeated Congress in Kerala.	
3.	Areas where crisis & war occurred or threatened to occur to threaten the alliance sys but did not cross certain limits. There was no nuclear war or world hostilities.	
4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Environment Plan - highlights envi issues, promotes detail study of env probs. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - formed in 1992, promotes envi as common to all with varied & differentiated responsibilities. Expects member nations to fulfil this responsibility 	
5.	Descendants of people who once inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a diff culture, ethnic origin arrived from other parts of the world and subverted them.	
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nehru passed away in May 1964 creating a void difficult to fill. Whether India's demo experiment would continue Outsiders & critics doubted pol demo to continue amidst several internal crisis (poverty, inequality, communal & reg divisions) Decade of 1960s was labelled as a 'dangerous decade' 	
7.	Any 2 : Processes & reconstruction / Peace Building Commission/ Agreements to achieve millennium dev goals/ condemn terrorism/ effective Human Resource Council....	
8.	Related to geo-political affairs which deal with allocation & distribution of natural resources among nation states of the world. Its all abt who gets what, when, where & how?	
9.	NA was a 2 way policy... India did not side any of the two powers, instead raised voice against newly independent nations aligning with any one superpower. India's stand was not one of fleeing away- in fact actively involved itself in world affairs to dilute Cold War rivalries. In this sense India's stand was neither neutral	

	(aloof/ indifferent) nor that of maintaining diplomatic relations for namesake.	
10.	<p>Modernization refers to economic and social betterment as objectives of dev, while conserving desirable aspects of tradition & culture. It is more permanent. Westernization is often imbibing western practices in economic and social practices to please and garner favour from the western world. This may not be easily acceptable to the society & often threatens culture & tradition of the area or region.</p>	
11.	<p>Commons are resources which are collectively shared by a community. This also applies to regions which do not belong to any specific state. It is expected that they are preserved by the international community. These are referred to as global commons.</p> <p>Antarctic treaty 1959, Montreal Protocol 1987 & Antarctic Envi Protocol 1991 hv been some path breaking agreements, yet no consensus on common envi agenda. Envi protection responsibility is severely influenced by North South inequalities. Dev countries of North are equipped with scientific & technological knowhow & thus exploit resources.</p> <p>Dev countries of the North want everyone to take responsibility. But South feels that much of environment degradation is a product of indus dev under taken by dev countries. Since they have caused more degradation, they should take more responsibility towards protecting the environment.</p> <p>This was accepted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and it was called the Principle of common but differentiated responsibility.</p>	
12.	<p>WW2 changed the equations between European nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -major eco ruin in 1945 - US extended financial aid - Marshall Plan. -Creation of NATO & OEEC under Marshall Plan. -Under OEEC - western Europe began cooperating in trade & eco issues. -Council of Europe (1949) step towards political cooperation. -Eco integration of Europe's capitalist countries led to the formation of EEco Committee (EEC-1957) -Process acquired pol dimension with creation of European Parliament -Disintegration of USSR speeded the form of the EU in 1992. -Subsequently foundation laid down for common foreign & sec policy, co-opn on justice & home affairs, creation of a single currency -EU began to function as a nation state. -Though EU does not have its own constitution, it has its own anthem, founding date, currency. 	
13.	<p>British announced that with the end of their rule their paramountcy on the princely states</p> <p>As many as 565 states would be independent. Princely states were given freedom to join either Pakistan or India.</p> <p>Refusal of Travancore, Hyderabad & Bhopal to join either, generated new fears of new small countries being formed creating new smaller communal divides.</p> <p>Interim govt (INC) took a firm stand angst further division. IMLeague opposed this view of INC.</p> <p>Sardar Patel, India's Dep PM & Home Minister played crucial role negotiating with the princely states.</p> <p>Govt's approach was guided by 3 considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) People of princely states wanted to be part of Indian Union ii) Govt prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions iii) In the backdrop of partition, integration & consolidation of territorial boundaries. <p>By Aug 1947 almost all smaller states had signed the Instrument of Accession</p> <p>Hydrabad: Largest princely state. Ruler carries title of Nizam, who was one of the</p>	

	<p>world's richest men. He entered into a standstill agreement with India in Nov, 1947 for a year while negotiations were still on.</p> <p>The people of Hyderabad state opposed this action of Nizam. The peasantry in Telangana region who were also a victim of Nizam's oppressive rule, rose against him. Communists and Hyderabad congress joined the movt.</p> <p>Nizam unleashed a paramilitary force called Razakars on the people. Th atrocities and communal nature for Razakars forced the central govt to order the army to tackle the situation. In sept 1948, Indian army moved in to control Nizam's forces after a short resistance, when Nizam was surrendered, Hyderabad was acceded to India.</p>	
14.	<p>Cartoon depicts nuclear power club countries, permanent members of the UN (China, France, UK, USA - Shown in pic and USSR not in the pic). These are rich and advanced countries. They use this position to pressurize and suppress other smaller countries like shown in the pic (iran and north Korea who also want to become nuclear powers).</p> <p>It is relevant in today's times as the permanent members impose nuclear NPT on the rest of the world. Most nations agree upon it due to their eco and mil dependence on these developed countries</p> <p>Nuclear powers feel that new entrants would threaten their supremacy in world politics so they pressurise them in every possible way. For example, India conducted nuclear test in 1974, pak in 1998- intl committee was critical and imposed sanctions on both nations.</p>	
15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India signed Kyoto protocol (1997) in aug 2002 2. G-8 meeting (2005). India observes emission rates of developed nations are higher than the developing world. 3. India completely agrees with the principles of common but diff responsibilities and feels major responsibility of curbing carbon emissions lies with the developed countries. 4. Relies heavily on historical responsibility as mentioned in UNFCC. 5. Constant upgrading and implementation of environmental programmes/ policies. For example national auto fuel policy, energy conservation act, electricity act of 2003 6. Developed countries should provide cleaner tech to developing countries 7. Common agenda by SAARC on global environment concerns. 	
16	<p><u>TASHKENT DECLARATION.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kashmir issue, cause of conflict, immediately after partition 2. Proxy war b/w India and Pak. Issue referred to UN 3. Despite Kashmir conflict, govt of India and Pak continued co-operation on various accounts for example, minimising hostilities, Indus Water Treaty (1960) b/w Nehru and general Ayub Khan 4. In 1965, Lal Bahadur Shastri became PM 5. Pak attacked Rann of Kuchh followed by offensive in J&K in Aug-Sept 6. Pak hoped to get support, but it didn't happen 7. Shastri ordered counter offensive along Punjab border 8. Hostilities came to end with UN intervention 9. In 1966, with intervention of USSR, Aayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri signed tashkant agreement. 10. This war though led to considerable military loss for Pak, but added considerably to India's, depleting eco condition. <p><u>MAASHTRICHT TREATY</u> Signed on 7th Feb, 1992. Established EU and laid down the foundation for foreign security policy co-operation and justice, home affairs and creation of a single currency Euro. It was signed by heads of govt of states of the EC.</p>	

	<p><u>BUFFER STATE</u> A small neutral country located b/w two large hostile countries and serving to prevent the outbreak of regional conflict. For eg Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, serve as buffer state b/w india and china during the 1962 Sino Indian war.</p> <p><u>CTBT-1996 UNGA</u>, India finds it discriminatory, no time bound nuclear disarmament schedule for nuclear weapon states, only bans nuclear explosive testing, not other activities related to nuclear weapon.</p>	
17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CJI- Venkatachalliah and Justice GN Ray (1994) 2. Kalyan Singh- BJP, promised to protect the Ram Janmabhumi Babri masjid structure before national INT council 3. Situation tense all over the country/BJP govt in UP dismissed/ other states with BJP in power were put under presidents rule/ case filed against CM in SC/ central govt appointed commission for investigation the incident <p>India's demo politics came under serious debate across the world. The act went against secular principle and questions were raised over security of minorities. It was criticised for using community politics for electoral purposes.</p>	
18	<p>MAP 1. Japan & Russian fed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Pakistan 3. Afghanistan 4. Tajikistan 5. Gamal Abdel Nasser - President of Egypt 	
19.	<p>GREEN REVOLUTION - GR was an initiative taken by the govt in 1960s (1965) to increase food grain production by introducing revolutionary changes in agricultural practices. The govt offered</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) High yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation facilities at subsidized prices to the farmers. b) Govt assured fixed minimum price to purchase produce from the farmers. <p>The GR had mixed impact. The positive outcome was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It encouraged left-wing orgn to organise poor peasants under their wings. - Farmers with medium size holdings benefitted from the changes and emerged into Higher middle class section in the society. They exercised great pol influence in many parts of the country. <p>The Negative outcomes were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It widened the divide between rich landlords and the poor peasants. - Despite large scale measures agriculture growth obtained was moderate that too only rice and wheat production. - The northern states (Punjab, Haryana & UP) prospered while others remained backward. <p>The White Revolution in India, also known as Operation Flood, was a plan of three phases by the National Dairy Development Board to revitalize India's dairy production until India became self-sufficient in milk. The program was so successful that by 1998, India was the world's largest milk producer. According to the official website of India's National Dairy Development Board, the aim of the White Revolution was not only to increase milk production, but also to bring producer and consumer closer by eliminating middle men, assuring producers a regular income. It provided millions of people in rural areas with employment, income and development.</p> <p>Dr. Varghese Kurien, nicknamed the 'Milkman of India' played a crucial role in the</p>	

	<p>creation of India's first dairy co-operative in Anand town in Gujarat's Kheda district.</p> <p>Benefits: It saw dairying as a path to dev for generating employment & income in rural households and alleviating poverty. Women members are a sign of social dev.</p>	
20.	<p>Hegemony refers to predominance in world politics. Hegemony as hard power relates to all relations, patterns and balances of military capability betn states. US mil power is superior to all other states as can be confirmed by the following:</p> <p>i) The US has mil capabilities which is accurate, lethal and precise.</p> <p>ii) No other power can match the US capabilities.</p> <p>iii) US has tremendous budgetary allocation for military & warfare research & dev resulting in sophisticated & advanced technologies in warfare</p> <p>iv) These tech work effectively with minimum or no loss to the US forces. For eg US war on Iraq (explained in detail)</p>	
21.	<p>3rd world countries face threats not just from outside but also from within. All of these may and often work simultaneously.</p> <p>The WW1 did not did not majorly affect the developed countries from within. Most of the threats were from outside borders.</p> <p>New states feel threatened by Separatist movement from within, who get outside support.</p>	
22.	<p>1. Strengthening India's military capabilities. Conflicts with neighbours (1947---1977). India is surrounded by nuclear armed countries.</p> <p>2. Strengthen international norms & intl institutions. J Nehru Asian solidarity, NAM, NIOS, India signed Kyoto Protocol, India's role in UN</p> <p>3. Preserve national unity by adopting democratic pol sys, allowing polity to share power.</p> <p>4. Develop India's economy to remove poverty and inequality.</p>	
23.	<p>Chinese invasion in 1962 over boundary dispute in J&K and the north east redefined India's equations with neighbouring countries.</p> <p>The China war and lack of support for the same from USSR resulted in a sense of national humiliation. Top army commanders resigned, the then defence minister V. Krishna Menon left the cabinet. Nehru's standing was severely affected due to his miscalculations of Chinese intentions and India's military preparedness. For the first time no confidence motion was moved against Congress leading to by-elections to the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>It took more than a decade for India and china to resume normal relations, in 1996 full diplomatic relations were restored b/w two countries. Vajpayee became the first top level leader to visit China in 199 later PM Rajeev Gandhi visited china.</p> <p>Presently, emphasis is more on trade relations and regional development.</p> <p>War with China alerted Indian leadership to the state of affairs in the north-east region. Need to develop military preparedness was also highlighted.</p> <p>Politically Sino-Indian conflict created differences within CPI. Pro-USSR faction moved closer ties with congress while the other faction became closer to China. CPI split in 1964 into CPI and CPIM.</p>	
24	<p>Flows of Globalisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flow of Ideas 2. Flow of Capital 	

	<p>3. Flow of commodities 4. Flow of People</p> <p>All of these components result in interconnecting the world, ensuring continuous and sustained flows.</p> <p>Economic Globalisation is related to international organisations like IMF and WTO. They determine economic policies across the world. Economic globalisation leads to flow or exchange of commodities, capital, people and ideas. It has increased trade in commodities because restrictions on imports have been removed.</p> <p>Liberalisation has led to India deregulating its foreign investment sector attracting MNC's and widening market, leading to growth that is shared by everyone.</p>	
25	<p>A) Consequences OF Partition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the largest, most abrupt, tragic transfer of population in human history 2. Killings and atrocities on both sides of the border, in the name of religion/community. Lahore, Amritsar, Kolkata was divided into communal zones 3. Minorities on both sides, fled their home and took shelter in refugee camps and travelled long distances by foot. 4. During these journeys they were often attacked, killed or raped, forced to convert to the religion of the abductor and get married. 5. Many killed their family members to preserve family honour 6. Writers, poets, filmmakers in India and Pakistan expressed the trauma of partition through their works describing partition as division of hearts. 7. Partition also divided financial assets and commodities including employees of govt and railways. 8. New challenge before Indian leaders to accommodate religious minorities. <p>B) Sardar Patel's Role in India's Integration (see part 1 on answer 13)</p>	
26	<p>3 reasons for imposing emergency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Govt alleged that opposition parties were hindering democratic processes with frequent agitations, protests etc 2. Opposition parties, extra parliamentary politics, resulted in instability in the routine task of the govt. 3. IG write to Shah Commission that subversive forces were trying to obstruct progressive programs and attempting to dislodge her through extra constitutional means. <p>PART TWO IS OPEN-ENDED</p>	
27	<p>Anti Arrack Movement was a spontaneous mobilisation of women demanding ban on sale of alcohol in their neighbourhood. Rural women from the state of Andhra Pradesh, fought a battle against alcoholism, mafia and against the govt. These agitations came to be known as AAM. Village Dubagunta in Nellore district of AP saw several women enrolling in adult literacy drive in the 1990's.</p> <p>They complained about the locally brewed alcohol- Arrack by men in their families They complained that alcoholism is deeply rooted and was ruining the health of people. After Alcohol consumption. Men stopped working, crime rate grew, domestic violence also increased, small children also began to copy the adult men. Women campaigned against all of this along with dowry.</p> <p>Women came to the forefront by getting elected as representatives. 73rd-74th amendment (getting women employed at local offices)</p> <p>Many of these women groups have emerged as political parties and demand quota in higher political offices.</p>	

REVISION**SECTION A: ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

Q.1 why was the north Atlantic Treaty Organization also called Western Alliance? (1)

Q.2 What is meant by Hegemony? (1)

OR

When and where was the first non- Congress State government formed after India's independence?

Q.3 which major factor was responsible for dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections? (1)

OR

In the first general election, how many seats did the Congress win? How many seats did the next largest party (CPI) win?

Q.4. Name three social and political regions of the northern most state of India? (1)

Q.5 Why were the seven small states were created in North - East India?

SECTION B: TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.6 What is meant by Cuban missile crisis? (2)

Q.7 suggest any two steps to be taken by government to check pollution and save environment. (2)

OR

Identify the leaders associated with the following:

- Total revolution
- Proclamation of Emergency on 26th June 1975
- Congress for Democracy
- Compulsory Family Planning Programme

Q.8. "Welfare state is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.(2)

OR

State any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan.

Q.9. how did Sino -Indian conflict affect the opposition also? (2)

OR

State any two recommendations of Mandal Commission.

Q.10. How did the dominance of congress party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India? (2)

SECTION C: FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.11. Why did India distance itself from the two-camp led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Explain. (4)

OR

Why is the fourth general election to the Lok Sabha and State Assembly considered a 'political earthquake'?

Q.12. Describe any four major developments in the Indian politics since 1989. (4)

Q.13. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one? (4)

Q.14.Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution. (4)

OR

What are the choices available to a state when its security is threatened, according to the traditional security perspective?

Q.15. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N. (4)

Q.16. Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement. (4)

OR

Who are indigenous people? Describe the issues related to the rights of Indigenous communities.

SECTION D: FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: (5)

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the states should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's deputy prime minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after the Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of the Princely States in bringing them into the Indian Union.

- i. Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
- ii. Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
- iii. What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.

OR

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"even as political parties act within the sphere of a given consensus, political movements and organizations are simultaneously identifying new forms, visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, Displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples' movements, reminding the state of its responsibility."

- a. What is the 'consensus' mentioned in this passage?
- b. What is the relationship between political parties and movements in contemporary India?
- c. Substantiate the point made in this passage with the example of any popular movement.

Q.18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions? (5)

The new congress had something that its big opponents lacked- it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political program 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive program captured in the famous slogan 'GaribiHatao'

- i. Which Congress is being referred to as 'The New Congress'?
- ii. Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.
- iii. How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance'?

OR

The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reserves, had long-term implications for India-China relations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly. After the change in china's political leadership from the mid to late 1970, china's [policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. So it was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relation with India. A series of talks to resolve the moderation were also initiated in 1981.

Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions:

- i) Why did India suffer military reverses as a result of the conflict of 1962?
- ii) When did the relation between India and china slowly improve?
- iii) What were the change in the policy of china in the seventies?

iv) Which efforts were made to resolve the border issue between India and china?

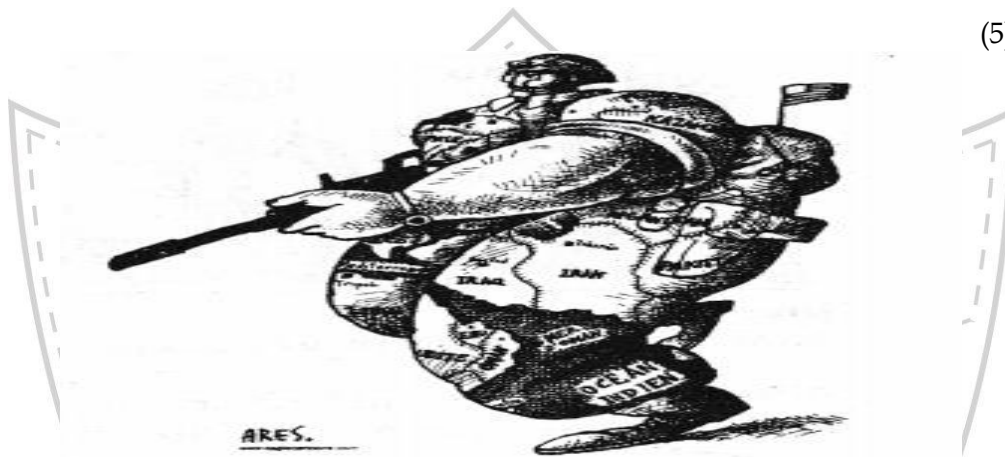
Q19. Read the passage given bellow carefully and answer the following questions: (5)

The cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

- i. Why is a war like situation called a cold war?
- ii. Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.
- iii. Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.

Q20.

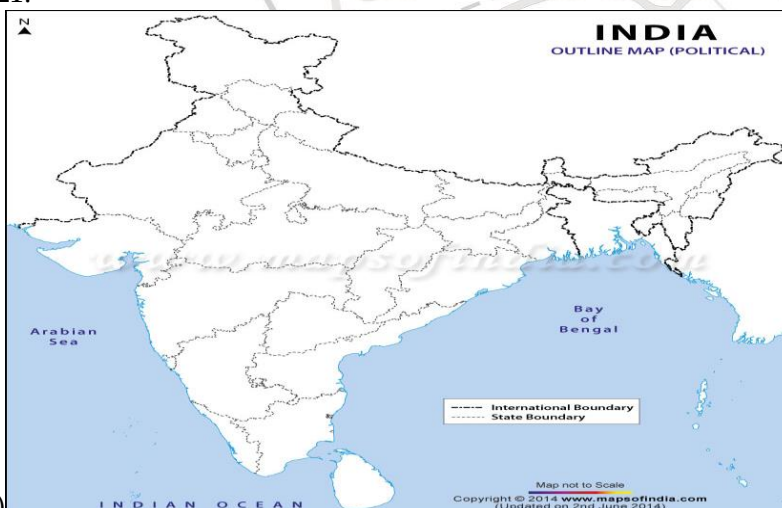
(5)



Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions:

- i. Which country is represented by this mighty soldier?
- ii. Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier?
- iii. What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?

Q21.



(5)

In the outline political map of India given above, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D, and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of information used and the related alphabet in the map.

- i. The state to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor- General of India, belonged.
- ii. The state where the first non-congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

- iii. The state to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.
- iv. The state which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-67
- v. The state which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.

SECTION E: SIX MARKS QUESTIONS

Q22. Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997. (6)

OR

What is meant by security? Mention any four components of Indian Security Strategy. (6)

Q23. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R. (6)

OR

What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972. (6)

Q24. Explain globalization. How has technology contributed in promoting globalization?(6)

OR

Explain the meaning of 'global commons. How are environmental concerns becoming important in global politics? (6)

Q25. Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics? (6)

OR

Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh. (6)

Q26. Suppose you are an important leader of the farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments. (6)

OR

In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended? Support your answer with suitable arguments. (6)

Q27- Analyse the three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975. (6)

OR

Analyse any three major factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s. (6)

REVISION-2

SECTION A: ONE MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. Why was the Warsaw Pact also called the 'Eastern Alliance'?

Q2. What was 'Operation Enduring Freedom'?

OR

What was the basis of the report of the States Reorganization Commission?

Q3. Why were the seven small states were created in North - East India? 1

OR

Which theoretical argument did Rammanohar Lohia give in defense of non- Congressism?

Q4. which major factor was responsible for dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections? 1

Q5. Name three social and political regions of the northern most state of India? 1

SECTION B: TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

Q6. How did Sino -Indian conflict affect the opposition also? (2)

Q7. How did the dominance of congress party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India?

OR

What was the change in the electoral performance of the Congress party and BJP from 1984- 2004?

Q8. What is meant by Cuban missile crisis? (2)

OR

What do the following relate to:

- Privy Purse
- Conscience vote

Q9. "Welfare state is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change. (2)

OR

What is Ayodhya dispute? Explain.

Q10. suggest any two steps to be taken by government to check pollution and save environment. (2)

SECTION C: FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

Q11. Describe any two major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy. (4)

OR

'Describe the mixed record of democratic experience, the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspirations of democracy'. Explain.

Q12. Describe the era of multi-party system in India after 1989. (4)

Q13. Explain the economic and military influence of the European Union. (4)

Q14. Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why? (4)

OR

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

Q.15. Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement. (4)

Q.16. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstr the U.N. (4)

OR

What is the rationale of the non-aligned movement after the end of the Cold War?

SECTION D: FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

Q17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: (1+2+2=5)

The cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

- i) Why is a war like situation called a cold war?
- ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.
- iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.

OR

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

“even as political parties act within the sphere of a given consensus, political movements and organizations are simultaneously identifying new forms, visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, Displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples’ movements, reminding the state of its responsibility.”

- a. What is the ‘consensus’ mentioned in this passage?
- b. What is the relationship between political parties and movements in contemporary India?
- c. Substantiate the point made in this passage with the example of any popular movement.

Q18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: (1+2+2=5)

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the states should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India’s deputy prime minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after the Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of the Princely States in bringing them into the Indian Union.

- i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
- ii) Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
- iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.

OR

The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly. After the change in china’s political leadership from the mid to late 1970, china’s [policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. So it was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relation with India. A series of talks to resolve the moderation were also initiated in 1981.

Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions:

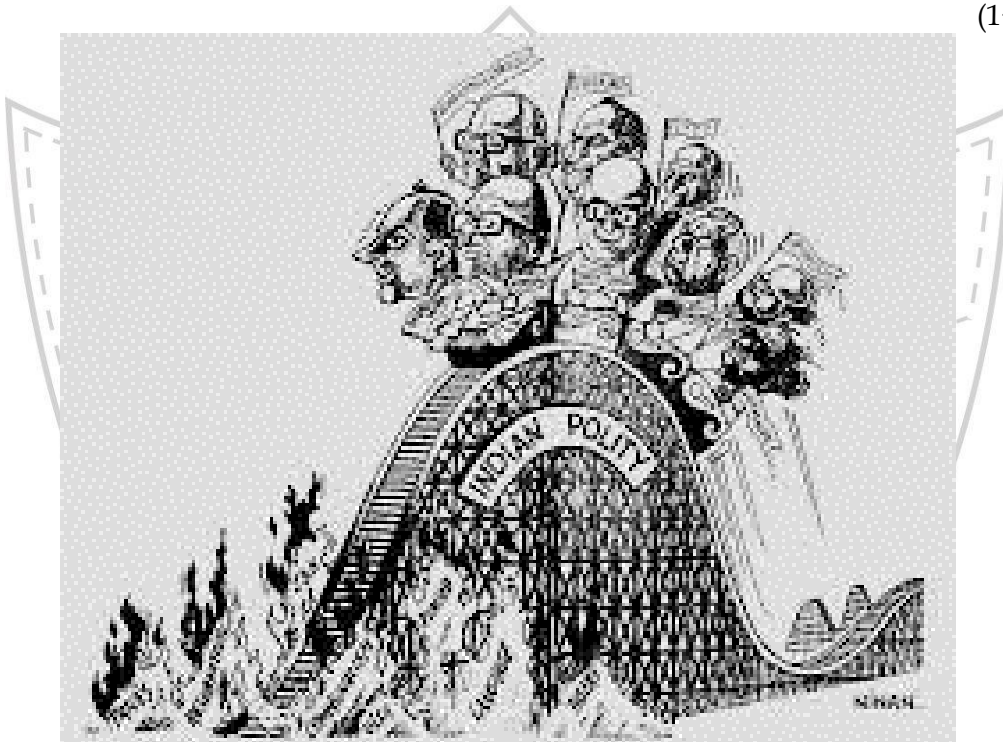
- i. Why did India suffer military reverses as a result of the conflict of 1962?
- ii. When did the relation between India and china slowly improve?
- iii. What were the change in the policy of china in the seventies?
- iv. Which efforts were made to resolve the border issue between India and china?

Q.19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions? (1+2+2=5)
 The new congress had something that its big opponents lacked- it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'

- i) Which Congress is being referred to as 'The New Congress'?
- ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.
- iii) How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance'?

Q20.

(1+2+2=5)



Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions:

- i) Identify any four national leaders from the above cartoon and mention the serial number of each.
- ii) Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader number 2 as prime minister of India?
- iii) What was the position of the party led by leader number 1 in the Lok Sabha elections of 1989?

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Q21.

(5)



Study the given map of the world and answer the following questions in your answer book:

- i. Identify the name of the countries marked A, B, C, D and E respectively.
- ii. Write the names of the following UN secretary generals with names of the countries they belonged to. Mark the countries on the map.
 1. Dag Hammarskjold
 2. Kurt Waldheim
 3. Boutros Boutros- Ghali
 4. Kofi A. Annan
 5. Trygve Lie

SECTION E: SIX MARKS QUESTIONS

Q22. Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics? (6)

OR

Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh. (6)

Q.23 Describe any three reasons for the superpowers to have military alliances with smaller countries during the cold war period.

OR

Describe the role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet System and the effects of these reforms on the USSR

Q24. Define the 'Indigenous People' and highlight any two threats to their survival. (6)

OR

Explain the positive impacts of globalization on the present-day world. (6)

Q25 Analyse the three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975. (6)

OR

Analyse any three major factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s. (6)

Q26. Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997. (6)

OR

What is meant by security? Mention any four components of Indian Security Strategy. (6)

Q27. Suppose you are an important leader of the farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments. (6)

OR

In 2014 elections, people voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended? Support your answer with suitable arguments (6)



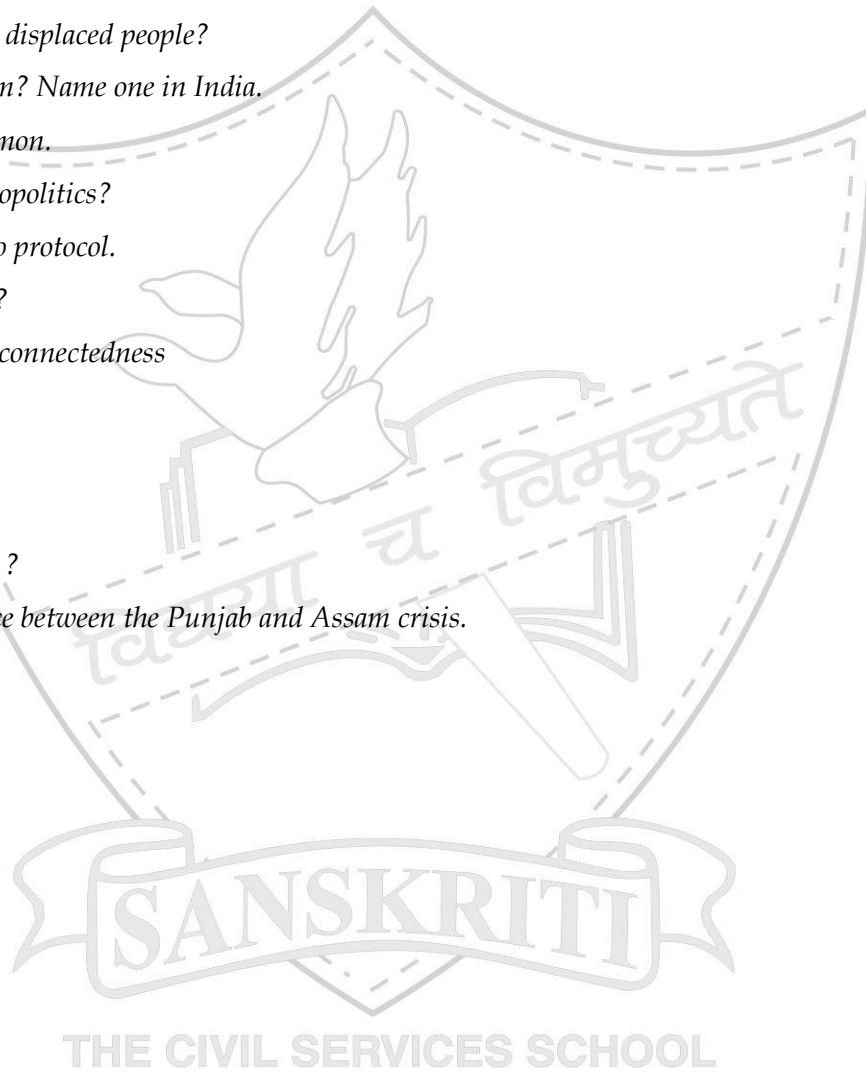
ONE HUNDRED RAPID FIRE QUESTIONS TO SEE IF YOU KNOW YOUR TEXT...

1. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council? Justify your proposal.
2. Which members of the Security Council possess veto power?
3. Describe a few features of the Security Council.
4. What is the WTO?
5. What is the IMF?
6. Who is the present UN Secretary General?
7. What is the US as a hegemony.
8. What is unipolarity and bipolarity.
9. Who is SAARC's current Secretary General?
10. Describe the 'Look East' policy how is it different to the Act East policy What is the ideology behind the NAM?
11. Why does India command a special status in the NAM?
12. When was SAARC created?
13. Describe India's Neighbourhood first policy
14. Describe the implementation and formulation of Nehru's foreign policy in India.
15. Where was the first NAM Summit held?
16. Name a few achievements of SAARC that have made it relevant.
17. Which countries are the top 5 regular contributors to the UN's budget?
18. Which UN permanent member has used their Veto power significantly more than the others?
19. Why were the CTBT and the NPT viewed as discriminatory by India among other states?
20. When did the CPI(M) split? Who was the leader of the new party?
21. Which movement were the naxalites inspired by?
22. When was Charu Mazumdar arrested by the Kolkata Police?
23. Which country first globalised its economy in South Asia
24. What was the theory behind the partition of India?
25. When was Independence officially granted to India and Pakistan?
26. What were the various problems faced by people after partition scheme?
27. What is economic globalization?
28. What are the kinds of Emergencies mentioned in the Constitution of India?
29. Mention one cause of the 1975 Emergency.
30. Who was Chimanbhai Patel? Why is he mentioned
31. Who was Phanishwar Nath Renu?

32. The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party Government. Why?
33. Who was Jayaprakash Narayan? Mention one achievement of his?
34. "Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR." One point each.
35. NAM allowed Nehru to pursue his 3 objectives ... mention them.
36. What is the smiling buddha?
37. Who was goongi gudiya?
38. Why does the EU flag have 12 stars? What do they signify?
39. What do ASEAN and FTA stand for?
40. What is an SEZ? How many were there in China
41. Who was the president who decided to turn Cuba into a base
42. Name the state:-Earlier the island had the Sultan as the head of state. Now, it's a republic
43. What was the miracle on the huan river?
44. In April-----, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade-----ruled Cuba and overthrow -----(leader)
45. _____ending the Second World War .(years)
46. In _____ US President Richard Nixon's visit to China also known as _____.
47. The fall of the _____ symbolized the end of the Cold War.
48. The highly publicized use of so called _____ - by the US led some observers to call this a _____ . Widespread television coverage also made it a 'video game war'
49. Mention 2 states under USAFRICOM and USPACOM
50. STATE TRUE OR FALSE:-
- A.2012: The EU is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. 2013:
- B.Croatia becomes the 28th member of the EU. 2016
- C. Globalization is only about movement of commodities
- D.Referendum in Britain, 51.9 percent voters decide that Britain exit (Brexit) from the EU e.2004 January: SAFTA signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad
- E. 2007: Afghanistan joins SAARC
- F. 2014 November: The 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu, Nepal
- G. Only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power
- H .Having consensus among the five permanent members on security issues is vital for its implementation
- I.WTO is serving as the successor to which of the Economic and Social Council
- J. The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South

51. The most crucial development of the 1980-90 period was the defeat of the Congress party in the elections held in ____-. The party that had won as many as ----seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election.
52. The Mandal commission was set up to investigate.....
53. Article 370 stands for.....
54. What is regionalism, separatism and linguism.
55. Operation bluestar was.....
56. What was the Bombay Plan?
57. Whom would you identify with the following slogans:-
- (a) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan -
- (b) Indira Hatao! -
- (c) Garibi Hatao! -
58. Mention ONE factor which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the 1970s?
59. What does the term 'syndicate' mean?
60. Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969?
61. Explain the term 'Grand Alliance'.
62. when was Hyderabad merged?
63. when was the Indian constitution implemented?
64. what was the strength of Indian voters in the first General elections
65. what is article 51?
66. what is the Panchsheel agreement ? How does it hold today
67. what was the Simla agreement? Who were the signatories?
68. What slogan did Lal Bahadur Shastri coun?
69. When was it signed and why is Tashkent important .
70. What is a committed judiciary?
71. What is the justice party about?
72. Who led the MNF?
73. What is anti Congressism ?
74. What is the NIEO?
75. Who was the first health minister of India and where did she /he come from?
76. Who was the first Governor General of India where did he come from ?
77. Who were the leaders of the swatantrata party?
78. What is disarmament ?
79. What is the IMF
80. Elaborate the terms- UNFCCC SAARCC ILO IAEA UNICEF

81. When was the UNO established ?when did India join in?
82. What is the European currency?
83. Describe the ASEAN flag?
84. What was opposed by Denmark and Sweden?
85. What was ASEAN vision 2020
86. What is the Marshall plan?
87. What is the new world order?
88. What is NAM?
89. Who are internally displaced people?
90. What is a mega dam? Name one in India.
91. What is global common.
92. What is resource geopolitics?
93. Elaborate the Kyoto protocol.
94. What is hegemony?
95. What is worldwide connectedness
96. What is the WTO ?
97. What is the BKU?
98. What is the RTI?
99. What is the MKSS ?
100. Give one difference between the Punjab and Assam crisis.



MONTHWISE PLAN FOR ME TO STUDY- DATES TO WATCH OUT FOR

APRIL _____

MAY _____

JUNE _____

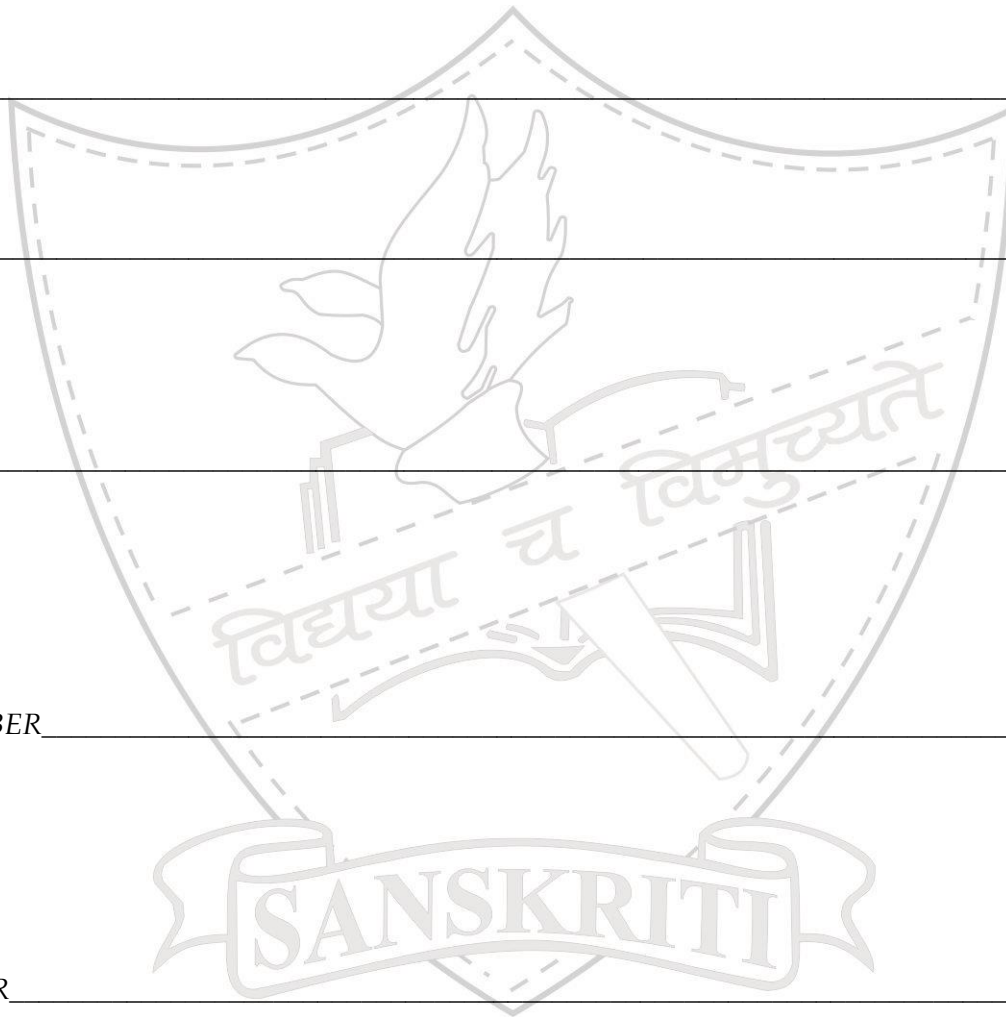
JULY _____

AUGUST _____

SEPTEMBER _____

OCTOBER _____

NOVEMBER _____



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DECEMBER _____

JANUARY _____

FEBRUARY _____

MARCH _____



Class XI**Paper I: Indian Constitution at Work****Unit -1: Constitution****Sub-Unit: Constitutional Amendments**

As of 2019, there have been total 103 amendments of the Constitution of India.

Unit - 2: Election and Representation**Sub-Unit: 'Electoral Reforms in Indian Politics'**

Electoral Reforms in the 21st Century include use of EVM [Electronic Voting Machine], VVPAT [Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail] and NOTA [None of the Above]. Restriction on exit polls, ceiling on election expenditure (Rs.50-70 Lakhs for the Lok Sabha election and Rs. 20-28 Lakhs for the Assembly election) and the use electoral bonds in election funding are some of the major reforms initiated by the Election Commission of India that have sought to bring about revolutionary changes in the electoral process and the voter behaviour in contemporary India.

Unit- 5: Judiciary**Sub-Unit: 'Judicial Over reach'**

When judiciary assumes the roles and functions of the legislature and executive, thus diluting the concept of separation of powers, it becomes judicial overreach. Unrestrained activism on the part of judiciary often leads to its overreach.

We all know that Article 142 and judicial review have been put to many constructive uses but some actions like declaring the NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission)

unconstitutional as it tried to apply checks on judicial power highlight the need for judicial restraints in the exercise of judicial review.

Unit- 6: Federalism

Sub-Unit: 'Quasi Federalism', 'Cooperative Federalism', 'Competitive Federalism'

Quasi Federalism: In the context of special features and provisions of Indian federalism we use the phrase, 'Quasi Federalism', a concept given by K. C. Wheare. Quasi federalism represents a strong centre with comparatively less stronger units. Wheare describes the Indian case in its formative phase as a 'quasi federation – A unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features'.

Cooperative Federalism: Cooperative federalism is the concept which reflects the relationship between the Union and the States where both come together and resolve the common problems with each other's cooperation in amicable manner thus contributing towards the growth of a strong federation. It shows the horizontal relationship between the Union and the States where none is placed over and above on the other. To ensure this strong relationship between the two, the Indian constitution has evolved and incorporated certain instruments and agencies like the Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils, the 7th Schedule, etc.

Competitive Federalism: Competitive federalism places all states vis a vis the Union on equal and competing footing where the best performing states can take the maximum benefits of the resources, services and taxes. It ensures a healthy competition among states leading towards better performance and delivery which constitute important part of governance. The post-liberalisation era reflects the trend of competitive federalism where states are more autonomous, accountable and efficient in their functioning.

Class XI**Paper II: Political Theory****Unit-2: Liberty****Sub-Unit: 'Liberty vs Freedom'**

We hear a lot around us that people appear to use the word liberty and freedom as synonyms of each other. But there are some fundamental differences between these two concepts that must be understood. Liberty comes from the Latin word "*libertatem*" which means "condition of a freeman". While freedom come from the English word "*freedom*" which means "state of free will". Liberty is power to act and express oneself according to one's will while freedom is the power to decide one's action. Freedom is more concrete concept than liberty which is more associated with an individual's connection with the state rather than with other individuals and circumstances. State guarantees freedom through the liberty it grants to its citizens.

The difference between these two concepts can briefly be outlined as follows:

Liberty	Freedom
• Condition of a free man	State of free will
• Power to act	Power to decide
• Free to do something	Free from something

The common feature between these two concepts is that both remain unconstrained, which means that their realization is free from any constrain. Further, both follow rightful or ethical conformity in terms of their realization.

livelihood. The basic need of every person such as food, cloth, shelter and education should be fulfilled. It stands for by assuring adequate means of livelihood to all, by making provisions for equal pay for equal work, fair distribution of resources, equal economic opportunity to all, etc.

While the concept of political justice is closely linked with the ideal of “liberty”, economic and legal justice with “equality” and social justice with “fraternity”, a just combination of all these four dimensions will help in achieving justice in life.

Unit-5: Rights

Sub-Unit: ‘Human Rights’

Human rights are those rights which all human beings are entitled by virtue of being human. It is based on the principle of respect for the individual. The fundamental assumption behind the concept of human rights is that every person is amoral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity. Human rights are both universal and fundamental; these are universal in the sense that they belong to all human beings irrespective of race, nationality, community, religion, gender, etc; these are also fundamental because once given, these cannot be taken back.

Although the presence of human rights can be traced to the ancient Indian philosophy and culture, the concept formally originated at the international level in 1948 with the UN Declaration of Human Rights listing 30 rights for all people across the globe.

Unit-7: Nationalism**Sub-Unit: 'Multiculturalism'**

Multiculturalism in the general sense is the coexistence of people of different religions, cultural groups and communities in all countries of the globe. Originated in the 1970s with a counter-culturalism and human rights movement in opposition to the homogenization of other cultures in favor of the white culture of America and Europe, multiculturalism broadly comprises the principles of both 'acceptance' and 'reverence'. It expects all countries of the globe to give equal acceptance and reverence to the cultural groups. In the India context, the concept of multiculturalism is identified with the notion of "Salad Bowl", advocated by social scientist, Ashish Nandy. It shows that different cultural groups within a nation maintain their identity with their respective distinct forms.

Unit-9: Development**Sub-Unit: 'Growth vs Development'**

However, many people accept growth and development to be the same, but there is a remarkable difference between the two. Growth includes measures of economic performance in terms of value of income, expenditure and output, seen in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, measures of economic growth can give distorted pictures of the level of income in a country because a small proportion of the population can own a large amount of the wealth in a country whereas the rest live with bear minimum levels of income and resources. Economic growth refers to just one aspect of the development.

Development, on the other hand, refers to securing of socio-economic and political growth by changing the conditions of underdevelopment through organised and planned efforts which seek to address the issue of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and economic and industrial un-development. When we try to understand the broader meaning of development then it can

be linked with holistic welfare of humans in society which includes freedom, leading a healthy and productive life and participation in decision making process.

Sub-Unit: 'Different Models of Development'

1. **Market Model:** In this model, it is held that all societies undergo changes from traditional, transitional and modern stages of development. Some of its features include:

- It regards political development as the condition of economic development.
- It supports the autonomy, rights and self-interest of the individual as the basis of all development.
- It stands for rapid industrialization, technological advancement, modernization, full employment and continuous process of liberalization of society, economy and polity.

The goods of development are to be achieved on the basis of free market economy, competitiveness and all-round individual development. It believes in the principle of leaving the economy under the competitive policy of non-intervention and demand supply chain.

2. **Welfare State Model:** The welfare model of development accepts and strongly advocates the role of state in economic sphere for promoting the socio-economic welfare and common interest of the society. It conceptualises the state as a welfare state and advocates the state planning and organised efforts as essential conditions for rapid industrialisation, economic growth, and socio- economic development. The welfare state can provide various types of social services for the people like education, health, employment, social security and public distribution system.

Under this model, the State acts as the key agency for promoting desired social change and development. It takes special steps for protecting the weaker sections of the society. Welfare State protects all social, economic and political rights of all the people and in turn the people are expected to act in a socially responsible way.

Class XII

Paper I: Contemporary World Politics

Unit-2: The End of Bipolarity

Sub-Unit: 'Arab Spring'

The 21st century witnessed emergence of new developments for democracies and democratization in West Asian countries, one such event is characterized as Arab Spring that began in 2009. Located in Tunisia, the Arab Spring took its roots where the struggle against corruption, unemployment and poverty was started by the public which turned into a political movement because the people considered the existing problems as outcome of autocratic dictatorship. The demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread throughout the Muslim-dominated Arab countries in West Asia. Hosni Mubarak, who had been in power in Egypt since 1979, also collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests. In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

Unit-3: New Centres of Power

Sub-Unit: 'BRICS'

The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa respectively. BRIC was founded in **2006** in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year **2009**. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the

internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019, chaired by Brazilian President Jair **Bolsonaro**.

Sub-Unit: 'Russia'

Russia has been the largest part of the former Soviet Union even before its disintegration. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1980s and early 1990s, Russia emerged as the strong successor of USSR [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]. Russia's GDP is currently 11th in the world. Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it a powerful country in the global world. In addition, Russia is a nuclear state with a huge stock of sophisticated weapons. Russia is also a permanent member of the UN Security Council, called P-5.

Sub-Unit: 'India'

The 21st century India is being seen as an important emerging global power. The world is experiencing the power and rise of India in a multidimensional way. The economic, cultural, strategic position of the country with a population of more than 135 crores is very strong. From an economic perspective, targeting the goal of a \$5 trillion economy, a competitive huge market, an ancient inclusive culture with 200 million people of Indian Diaspora spreading across the globe impart distinct meaning and salience to India as a new centre of power in the 21st century. From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology making it another nuclear power. 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy. All these changes are making India an important centre of power in the present world.

Sub-Unit: 'Israel'

Shown on the world map with a pointer, Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy. Situated in the middle of the burning politics of West Asian countries, Israel has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defence prowess, technological innovations, industrialization and agricultural development. Sustaining against adversity is the principle with which a small Jewish-Zionist nation, i.e., Israel is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian politics in particular.

Unit-5: United Nations and Its Organizations**Sub-Unit: 'UNESCO'**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**) was established on 4 November 1946. With its headquarter in Paris, France, UNESCO is a special body of the United Nations whose main objective is to promote education, natural science, society and anthropology, culture and communication. During past several years, the special work done by UNESCO has been to promote literacy, technical and educational training and independent media etc. all across its member nations.

Sub-Unit: 'UNICEF'

The United Nations **International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)** was established in 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly as a body whose main task was to collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. Apart from this, UNICEF helps and encourages the works that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world. With its' headquarter in New York, United States, UNICEF has been working successfully in almost all 193 countries of the world.

Sub-Unit: 'ILO'

The International Labour Organization (ILO), founded in October 1919 with its headquarter in Geneva, Switzerland, is a body of the United Nations which aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers through international labour standards at the global level. In addition, there is an incentive for women and male workers to engage in productive work and to create safety, parity and self-respectful conditions for them at the workplace.

Unit-6: Security in Contemporary World**Sub-Unit: 'Terrorism'**

Terrorism refers to systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society. It is used for many purposes, very prominently the politico-religious purposes.

There could be three broad meanings of terrorism:

- A systematic use of terror, often violent, especially as a means of coercion.
- Violent acts which are intended to create fear (terror); are perpetrated for a religious, political or, ideological goal; and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians).
- Acts of unlawful violence and war.

There is not a single nation in the world that does not suffer from terrorism. Although some countries have tried to divide terrorism into good and bad terrorism, India has always denied this distinction. India's current Prime Minister Narendra Modi has also clarified that terrorism cannot be divided into good or bad; it is a global problem and should be combated collectively.

Class XII**Paper II: Politics in India Since Independence****Unit-9: Challenges of Nation Building****Sub-Unit: 'Patel and National Integration'**

The first deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).

At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India. By his political experience, diplomatic prowess and foresightedness, out of India's 565 princely states many had already given their consent to merge with India even before achieving the independence.

Sardar Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive 'Two Nation Theory', Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to various reasons, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India. However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined in himself the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist' – popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history.

Unit-2: Planned Development

Sub-Unit: 'NITI Aayog'

After independence, a Planning Commission based on socialist model was formed for the planned development of India. But in the era of globalization, especially in the 21st century, it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant, particularly in terms of coping with the pressing challenges of development. Hence, during his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi talked about the abolition of the Planning Commission. NITI Aayog was constituted in place of Planning Commission on 1 January 2015 with the objective of providing the necessary and technical advice to the Union Government regarding policy making at the Central and State levels.

The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog and he appoints the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog. The first Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog was Arvind Panagariya. Dr Rajiv Kumar is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

To harmonize the interests of national security and economic policy and to prepare strategic and long-term framework of policy and program, NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government. By adopting a 'Bottom-Up Approach', the NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism as it ensures equal participation of all states in the country.

Unit-3: India's Foreign Policy

Sub-Unit: 'India-Israel Relations'

Nearly 45 years after independence, due to various reasons, India's foreign policy with Israel remained largely unexplored notwithstanding the two nations gaining independence from the British colonial rule in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

Though historical and cultural ties between India and Israel have gone back from times immemorial, diplomatic relations formally developed between the two after the opening of Israeli embassy in India in **1992**.

But even after the establishment of formal diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries started gaining firmness only after the formation of the NDA Governments in 1996 and 1998 onwards. Relations between the two democratic nations further intensified with the visits of the Two Heads of Government: Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Israel in **2017** and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to India in **2018**. The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security and defence, counterterrorism, space research, water and energy and agricultural development.

Sub-Unit: 'India's Nuclear Program' (Updates)

India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of *No First Use*. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security. In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

Unit-5: Democratic Resurgence

Sub-Unit: 'Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution' [Updates]

Jaya Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Championing of 'Total Revolution'.

Jaya Prakash Narayan was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption through the participation of youth, particularly in Gujarat and Bihar. He advocated the office of Lokpal against corruption. His principle of Communitarian Socialism

views India as a society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and *rashtra* – all combining together as an example of true federation.

Based on the above principles, Jaya Prakash Narayan advocated transformation of individual, society and state through his call for ‘Total Revolution’. His call for total revolution sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political, educational and ecological transformations. His political transformation included the right to recall, the importance of village/*mohalla samities* in democratic politics, and his call for *Upper Ke Log* to join political struggle for a clean politics in the country.

The essence for transformation according to Jaya Prakash Narayan revolves around ‘Man’ who could be the real catalyst of change in India.

Sub-Unit: ‘Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism’

Ram Manohar Lohia has been one of the main proponents of socialism in India. He championed the idea of ‘Democratic Socialism’ while associating his socialism with democracy. Lohia considered both capitalism and socialism equally irrelevant for Indian society. His principle of Democratic Socialism has two objectives - the economic objective in form of food and housing and the non-economic objective in form of democracy and freedom.

Lohia advocated *Chouburja Rajneeti* in which he opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: Centre, Region, District and Village – all are linked with each other. Giving consideration to affirmative action, Lohia argued that the policy of affirmative action should not only be for the downtrodden but also for the women and the non-religious minorities.

Based on the premise of Democratic Socialism and *Chouburja Rajneeti*, Lohia supported a ‘Party of Socialism’ as an attempt of merging all political parties. The Party of Socialism

according to Lohia should have three symbols, viz., Spade [prepared to make efforts], Vote [power of voting], and Prison [Willingness to make sacrifices].

Sub-Unit: 'Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism'

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. The philosophy presented by him is called 'Integral Humanism' which was intended to present an 'indigenous socio-economic model' in which human being remains at the centre of development. The aim of Integral Humanism is to ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society. It supports sustainable consumption of natural resources so that those resources can be replenished. Integral Humanism enhances not only political but also economic and social democracy and freedom. As it seeks to promote diversity, it is best suited for a country as diverse as India.

The philosophy of Integral Humanism is based on the following three principles:

- Primacy of whole, not part
- Supremacy of *Dharma*
- Autonomy of Society

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya opposed both Western 'capitalist individualism' and 'Marxist socialism'. According to Deendayal Upadhyaya, capitalist and socialist ideologies only consider the needs of the human body and mind, so they are based on materialistic purpose whereas spiritual development is equally considered important for the complete development of human being which is missing in both capitalism and socialism. Basing his philosophy on the internal conscience, pure human soul to be called *Chhitti*, Deendayal Upadhyaya envisaged a classless, casteless and conflict-free social system.

Sub-Unit: 'Democratic Upsurges'

Increasing participation of the people in the democratic politics of the country is broadly characterised as democratic upsurge. Based on this principle, social scientists have characterized three democratic upsurges in post-independence history of India.

The 'First Democratic Upsurge' could be attributed from the 1950s till 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernization, urbanization, education and access to media, the successful holding of elections to both Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies all across states on the principle of parliamentary democracy were the testimony of India's first democratic upsurge.

During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as 'Second Democratic Upsurge' by Yogendra Yadav. This participation has made Indian politics more accommodative and accessible for these classes. Although this upsurge has not made any major change in the standard of living of these classes, especially *Dalits*, the participation of these classes into the organizational and political platforms gave them the opportunity to strengthen their self-respect and ensure empowerment in the democratic politics of the country.

The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the 'Third Democratic Upsurge'. The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of *survival of the best* but rather the *survival of the ablest*. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from *State to Market*, from *Government to Governance*, from *State as Controller to State as Facilitator*. Moreover, the Third Democratic Upsurge seeks to promote the participation of the youth who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society and have emerged as the real *game changers* in view of their increasing electoral preference for both development and governance in India's contemporary democratic politics.

Unit-7: Regional Aspirations**Sub-Unit: 'The Kashmir Issue'**

Since its integration with the Union of India, Kashmir has remained one of the burning issues in post-independence India. The problem became more complicated when it was accorded a special status in the Constitution through Article 370 and Article 35A – the former giving it special powers like having its separate Constitution/Constituent Assembly/Flag, new nomenclature for Chief Minister as Prime Minister and Governor as *Sadr-e-Riyasat*, and the non-enforcement of most of the Union laws in the state while the later imparting it special citizenship rights prohibiting the non-Kashmiris from buying property in the state.

It was against the special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that there was a clarion call for abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A . Others equated Article 370 and 35A as 'constitutionally recognized separatism'.

It was against this backdrop that current NDA Government presented the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 for the abolition of Section 370 and 35-A from Kashmir, which was passed by a majority. The bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6 August 2019. After the President's assent on 9 August 2019, Sections 370 and 35A were repealed and Jammu and Kashmir got divided into two Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Unit-8: Indian Politics: Trends and Developments**Sub-Unit: 'NDA III & IV'**

The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the Centre. Though called NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, i.e., BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha. It was also called a ‘surplus majority coalition’. In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from *one party led coalition* to *one party dominated coalition*.

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1984 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi’s assassination. Based on the tumultuous success of the BJP in 2019, Social Scientists have started equating the contemporary party system with the ‘BJP System’ where an era of one party dominance, like the ‘Congress System’ has once again started appearing on the democratic politics of India.

Sub-Unit: ‘Issues of Development and Governance’

A major change in Indian politics after 2014 is the shift from caste and religion based politics to development and governance oriented politics. With its pre-intended goal *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*, the NDA III Government started several socio-economic welfare schemes to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as - *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Padhao, Desh Badhao, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc.*

All these schemes intended to take administration to the doorstep of the common man by making the rural households, particularly the women, real beneficiaries of the Central Government schemes. The success of these schemes could be seen from the results of 2019 Lok Sabha elections where the voters across states – castes, classes, communities, gender and regions brought back the issues of development and governance to the centre stage under the BJP led NDA Government characterizing the current change with '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas*'.