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*Syllabus and course content: Class XII Book -1*

**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 and 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



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.Détente, 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.

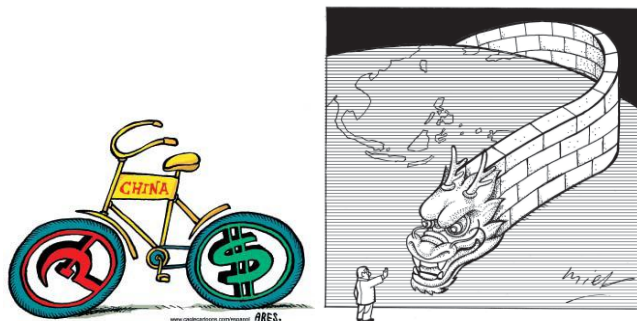


**ASSIGNMENT 3**  
**US HEGEMONY**

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 the 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

**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



**ASSIGNMENT NO 5**  
**Contemporary South Asia**

1. What is South Asia?
2. Why is South Asia prone to conflict? Elaborate.
3. What are SAPTA and SAFTA? Research on it on the net.
4. Mention the member states that form the SAARC mark on the map.
5. What was the IPKF, what was its role in the Indian subcontinent.
6. Name two army dictators in Pakistan before 1990.
7. The movement for freedom in Bangladesh was led by which leader in the 1970's? research on him.
8. What are some of the commonalities and differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences?
9. List three challenges to democracy in Nepal.
10. Name the principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. How do you assess the prospects of the resolution of this conflict
11. How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Write and give examples to illustrate your point
12. 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?
13. India's neighbors often think that the Indian government tries to dominate and interfere in the domestic affairs of the smaller countries of the region. Is this a correct impression? Give your opinion.



**ASSIGNMENT-6**  
**Chapter 6 International Organizations**

1. Why are international organizations important?
2. In its initial years why was the UN 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 discuss 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



**ASSIGNMENT 8**  
**Chapter Environment and Natural resource**

1. Why do issues of environment fall within the sphere of world politics?
2. What is Agenda 21?
3. What is sustainable development?
4. What were the outcomes of the Earth Summit and the Kyoto Protocol?
5. What are global commons?
6. What are environmental movements?
7. What is meant by the global commons? How are they exploited and polluted?
8. What is meant by 'common but differentiated responsibilities'?
9. Who are indigenous people? How has unplanned development impacted their lives?
10. List out the major problems with reference to ecological issues.
11. 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?
12. 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?



COURSE CONTENTS FOR CLASS XII  
2017  
BOOK 2

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**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.

**4. India's External 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..



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 1 Junagadh 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 to 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?



**ASSIGNMENT 2**  
**Era of One-Party Dominance**

1. What is the congress system?
2. How was the communist victory in Kerala unique?
3. Write a short note on the Swatantra party?
4. What was the PRI?
5. Who founded the BJS? Was it a powerful force in Indian politics?
6. Was Opposition needed in the years after independence?
7. Describe the nature of Party system in India between 1947-67
8. Highlight some of the features of the Swatantra party.
9. Who was Sukumar Sen?
10. Write a short note on the Swatantrata party?
11. How was the victory in Kerala unique? Discuss
12. Who was Shyama Prasad Mukherjee?
13. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics?
14. Bring out three differences each between Socialist parties and the 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 2<sup>nd</sup> plan?
8. Explain the food crisis in Bihar?
9. What were the early initiatives of planning?
10. Give a brief out line 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 1<sup>st</sup> NAM summit was held at\_\_\_\_\_ in\_\_\_\_\_.



**ASSIGNMENT 5**

**Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System:**

- 1 Define the term syndicate?
- 2 Define the Grand alliance?
- 3 What was the Aya and Gaya Ram issue?
- 4 Fill in the blanks: Coalition politics started in \_\_\_\_\_, Two states where the Congress fared well in 1967 elections were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency was declared in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 What were the 2 major challenges faced by P.M Shastri?
- 6 What was the Privy purse issue? What was its larger repercussions?
- 7 How do you think a party should resolve its internal differences? Explain with examples.
- 8 What were the reasons for the Congress doing poorly in fourth elections?
- 9 Write a short note on the Presidential elections of 1969?
- 10 What were the factors which led to the popularity of Mrs. Gandhi's government in the early 70's?
- 11 The cartoon and answer the following questions pg 90
  - a. Which year was this?
  - b. Name any two political parties seen here?
  - c. Why does the sign read as " KEEP RIGHT , NO TURN LEFT"
- 12 How was the Congress of 1970 different from the earlier Congress?
- 13 Why were the 1967 elections results described as a 'political earthquake'?
- 14 Critically discuss the Congress party under the leadership of Ms Gandhi.
- 15 What does the term 'syndicate' mean in the context of the Congress party of the sixties? What role did the Syndicate play in the Congress party?



**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
  - (b) D. K. Barooah
  - (c) Jagjivan Ram
  - (d) Morarji Desai
  - (i) Congress for Democracy
  - (ii) Bharatiya Lok dal
  - (iii) Congress (R)
  - (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.



**Assignment 7**  
**Chapter 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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

### Chapter: 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**  
**Chapter :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. 6  
How has the policy served India's interest?

**OR**

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



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 7<sup>th</sup> coalition upto2004 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. 1
  9. The breaking of the Berlin wall was a symbol of which historical event? 1
  10. 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)
  11. Name two poets who wrote during partition. What role did they play 1
  12. Mention two features that differentiate the Soviet Economy from the Capitalist one. 2
  13. What were the Shah commission's findings? 2
  14. Briefly discuss and mention the article under which emergency was declared in June 1975? 2
  15. What were the Anandpur Sahib's controversial points? 2
  16. Mention two aims of Nehru's domestic policy? 2
  17. What do the following relate to 2
    - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
    - Garibi Hatao





- Indira Hatao
  - Grand alliance
17. State two differences in the policies followed by China before and after 1978? 2
18. Give two suggestions for the reforms of the structures and processes of the UNO. 2
19. How was the Soviet model of planning different to the Indian model of planning? 2
20. "Among the objectives identified in independent India land reforms did not take place effectively". Explain. 2
21. a. Name two army dictators who usurped power in Pakistan from democratic governments? 4
- 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? 4
23. On the map of India mark with a key the following: 4
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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.
- Q24. What are common property resources? In the context of India highlight some of the ways in which they are protected 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? 4
- 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. Mention the reasons that led to the mid term elections of 1980? 4
- Q29. How has India's security strategy countered traditional and non-traditional threats? 4
- 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? 4
- Q31. How has Globalization impacted India and vice versa? 6
- OR
- 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.
- Q35. Mention the key controversies, which arose in the strategy of development in the early years? Also what were the steps the Government initiated to resolve this debate. 6
- OR
- Read and answer the following questions:
- "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 diverse ethnic groups, linguistic communities and social classes. The scale geographic and demographic was comparably massive. The raw material the state had to work with was equally un propitious: a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease" - Ramchandra Guha
1. List the commonalities that the author mentions between India and the Soviet Union and give one example for each of these from India.
  2. Mention two dissimilarities between the two experiments.
  3. Mention areas where both countries have worked together.
  4. In retrospect, which experiment, has worked better and why?



Sample paper-2

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*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



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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 Eastern and Western regions of the country at the time of independence. 4
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 Upadhya -     | 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 government's approach to bring princely states within the union? 6
- The issue of Kashmir, Hyderabad and Manipur proved to be more difficult than the rest? Comment.



Practice -3 questions

*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?



PRACTISE PAPER -4

*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



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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.Animosities 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.







CUT AND SUBMIT:

POLITICS IN INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER-2

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 1<sup>st</sup> Election commissioner?
3. In the 1<sup>st</sup> 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. 1<sup>st</sup> elections were held in \_\_\_\_\_ - congress got \_\_\_\_\_ - seats
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> elections were held in \_\_\_\_\_ - congress got \_\_\_\_\_ - seats
  - c. 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_



PLANNING IN INDIA CHAPTER-3

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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?



EXTERNAL RELATIONS CHAPTER-4

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\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Give two recent developments on Indo-Pak relations.



CONGRESS PARTY      CHAPTER 5

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?



### CRISIS IN THE CONGRESS CHAPTER 6

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?



POLITICAL MOVEMENTS POPULAR STRUGGLES

CHAPTER 7

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.



REGIONAL POLITICS

CHAPTER 8

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 22<sup>nd</sup> state of India?
8. What is Dalmiapuram issue?
9. 1. AASU  
2. AGP  
3. MNF
10. What was Operation Blue star?





RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN POLITICS

CHAPTER 9

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.



**Class XII DOTHIS TO SEE HOW YOU ARE PREPARED.....**

*General Instructions:*

- 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 <sup>th</sup> parallel        |
| 2. Marshall Plan       | 2. Containment of Communism         |
| 3. Division of Korea   | 3. Reconstruction of Western Europe |
| 4. Truman Doctrine     | 4. 17 <sup>th</sup> Parallel        |
- 11.Bring out 2 differences between Socialist party and Communist party of India. 2
- 12.Mention the four component of the traditional notion of security from external threats. 2



13. Analyze the common problems of the South Asian countries? 2
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: 2
- a. Nuclear capability
- b. It is located in Asia
- c. India's growing economic power and stable economic system
15. Suggest any two ways to improve the functioning of the Security Council. 2
16. What is the Reorganization of the States? When did it take place? 2
17. Explain the term separatism with reference to Kashmir? 2
18. On the world map mark the following: 2
1. A member of the NATO and a permanent member in the UNSC
2. The country whose annual defense expenditure in 2004 was 2<sup>nd</sup> to the USA
19. What was the Agenda 21, why was it criticized? 2
20. What was operation "Blue Star" of June 1984? Name any two leading people involved. 2
21. What does the cartoon signify in Indian politics? 4
- language Issue
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? 4
23. How was the "one party system" in India different from similar systems elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer. 4
24. How does the geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organizations? 4
25. What does SAFTA stand for? When was it signed? What is the spirit behind it? 4
26. Discuss the Right to Information act? When and how was it passed? 4
27. What was the Tibet issue? How did India help the Tibetan migrants to settle down? 4
28. Briefly discuss the role of Mikhail Gorbachev in the disintegration of the USSR? 4
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. 4



30. Describe any four circumstances for the proclamation of the emergency in 1975. 4
31. Explain the causes of the partition of 1947 and analyze its consequences? 6

Or

What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centers of power?

32. 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 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?

Or

“Non -alignment was a strategy evolved in the cold war context “With the disintegration of the USSR has it lost its relevance? Highlight arguments in support of your answer.

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

Or

“The end of the eighties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed developments which made a long lasting impact on Indian Politics”. Assess any three such developments.

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



Or

Read this Press review:

“ Bhartiya Kisan Union wants agriculture out of the WTO purview”. The BKU has warned of socio economic upheavals in the country if India does not bargain to keep agriculture out of the WTO purview. Addressing the conference today the BKU **leader** warned of impending dangers if India went ahead with the next round of meetings in Hong Kong in November. (Hindu 2005)

1. Who is the founder/famous leader being discussed here?
2. What are the BKU and the WTO?
3. What is the role of the BKU?

35. Read this passage and answer the following questions:

6

“If globalization is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalization 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 globalization point out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalization.”

- (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 globalization that it is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your position.

Or

Compare the present Chinese economy with the previous command economy. How are the relations of India with China? (4+2)



**Subject: Political Science**

**M/2/2**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

- |  |
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| <p>✍ This question paper has four printed sides.<br/>✍ There 27 questions.</p> |
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*General Instructions:*

**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!

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|----|--|---|
| 1  | What is meant by trade liberalization?   | 1 |
| 2  | Why did India not sign the CTBT?   | 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.                               | 2 |
| 7  | <b>Mention why South Asia is known to be a conflict prone zone?</b>  | 2 |
| 8  | What is the difference between traditional and nontraditional concepts of security                                       | 2 |
| 9  | What was the Swatantra Party ideology?   | 2 |
| 10 | How can International organizations play an important role in Global warming?  | 2 |
| 11 | Explain any two aspects each of cordiality and tension in the relationship between India and China.                      | 4 |
| 12 | Why was the SAARC set up, mention its objectives?<br>What is the SAFTA? Why it signed and what was the spirit behind it? | 4 |
| 13 | Explain India's security strategy with reference to changes at the global level.   | 4 |
| 14 | What is Operation Enduring freedom, and Operation Desert storm?  | 4 |



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. 4

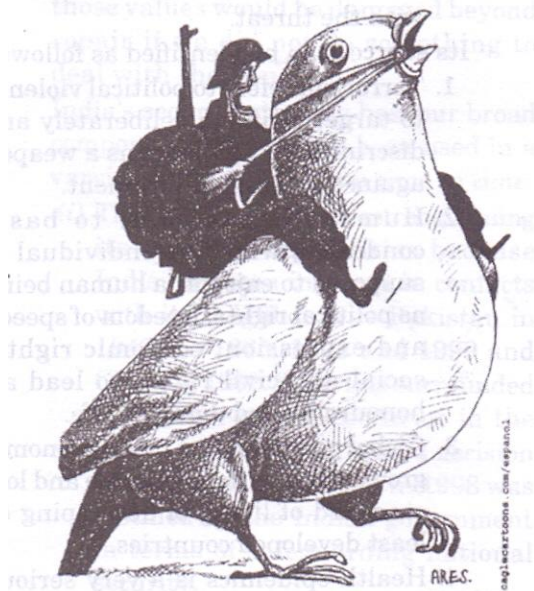
16 **Map of the world mark the following** 4

- Where is the secretariat of the ASEAN?
- The only Asian G-8 member
- The country that has had Sinhala issues?
- A country in Central Asia which witnessed a civil war for 10 years till 2001.
- Where the "open door policy" came up.
- A landlocked country in the Indian subcontinent with a respected Monarchy.
- A country that is a democracy and has faced partition. It has been often called a regional bully.
- The continuator state of USSR.

17 Write short notes on:- 5

- Sikkim's merger.
- Chipko movement

18 **What do you think?** 5



What does the cartoon signify? What is Global security? Give two new forms of

threat that the world faces today.

19 “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.
3. Why does the author feel that Gandhi had a romantic view about the Congress party’s future?

20



5

Read the cartoon and discuss why is there a sense of insecurity.

21 “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.

- a. What was the global rivalry the paragraph refers to.
  - b. Name the two superpowers that were in conflict
  - c. Who were the two leaders of this movement
  - d. Mention why India decided to join the Non aligned movement, is it relevant today if so or not give reasons.
- 22 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? 6
- 23 Write on the role of the US as a hegemon in international affairs; study it as a hard soft and structural power. 6
- 24 What is “the shock therapy”, how did it change the economic system at the global level? Also mention its impact on Russia. 6
- 25 What were the causes of emergency and its consequences, what were the lessons learnt? 6
26. Discuss India’s stand on environmental issues. 6
27. **What is Agenda 21? What is the Kyoto Protocol? What is meant by Common but differentiated responsibilities.** 6



FORMAT OF THE PAPER

There are 27 questions in a paper the format is below for you to understand:

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks Allotted	Total marks
Very Short Answer – 1marks 20 words approx. objective and fill in the blanks	5	1	5
Very Short Answer – 2 40 words approx Very short answers	5	2	10
Short Answer -4 100 words approx	6	4	24
Map and cartoon also tested here, interpretation skill will also be marked. Knowledge based questions asked	2	5	10
Long Answers (I) based on passages/quotes and boxes	3	5	15
Essay Type 150 words approx Long questions, Para interpretation and critically analyze issues will be marked on.	6	6	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>100</b>



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S.No	Name of Chapter	Marks allocated in CBSE BOARD FINAL Examination	Marks allocated in SCHOOL Examination
	<b>CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS BOOK 1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>1</b>	COLD WAR ERA END OF BIPOLARITY	14 MARKS	--
<b>2</b>	USA DOMINANCE HEGEMONY ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER SOUTH ASIA IN POST COLD WAR	16 MARKS	--
<b>3</b>	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD	10 MARKS	--
<b>4</b>	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES GLOBALISATION	10 MARKS	--
	<b>POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE BOOK 2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>NATION BUILDING</b> ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT	<b>16 MARKS</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>	<b>6 MARKS</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS</b> CRISIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER	<b>12 MARKS</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS</b> RISE OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN POLITICS	<b>16 MARKS</b>	
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>





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