

POLITICAL SCIENCE
WORK BOOK
PART - I & II

CLASS - XII



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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POLITICAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK
(PART - I & II)
Class - XII

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রতন লাল নাথ
মন্ত্রী
শিক্ষা দপ্তর
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসন্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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Part - I

Chapter - 1

The Cold War Era

Summary :-

Cuba is a small island in the Gulf of Caribbean. The President of the Communist Cuba was Fidel Castro. According to the pact of 1962 Soviet Union installed middle sized weapons. Mig-21 and Jet air plane.

By setting up military bases in Cuba, the Soviet Union put pressure on the United States in cold war politics. This led to a conflict between the two powers, known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. Eventually with the foresight of state leaders from both the US and the Soviet Union, the World escaped the ravages of Nuclear War.

1. In the aftermath of world war II, a state of political, economic and ideological conflict arose between the US-led capitalist alliance and the Soviet-led socialist alliance, which is neither war nor peace it is called the cold war in history.
2. The arms race between the Socialist Alliance led by the former Soviet Union and the Capitalist Alliance led by the United States began. The whole world is divided into two opposing alliances. The Eastern European states joined with Soviet Union and most of the Western European countries adopted the veil of the United States.
3. Although war like situation is created between the two superpowers, but it never crossed the line. Despite widespread casualties in organised conflict in countries such as Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan the entire world was able to avoid a nuclear war.
4. Sukarno, Nakrma, Marshal Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru and Nasser were the five founding member, of the non-aligned movement was held in 1961 in Belgrade. It was decided that the movement will keep a good relationship with the two powerful alignment, the good deed will be supported, illegal works will not be supported . The non-alignment movement stood like a third option during the Cold War.
5. Most of the Non-aligned countries were least developed. As a result the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. (NAM) proposed a change in the Economic system (Algiers) The General Assembly

expressed its firm commitment to compose NIEO in the special session of the united Nations. NIEO is a proposal so that least developed countries can alleviate poverty by developing their livelihoods.

6. During the cold war various political and diplomatic leaders of india played the role of mediator through the communication of the opposing alliance. India was in bridging the gap between the two alliances.

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence :-

Mark - 1

- 1) What was the duration of the Cold War?

Ans :- The duration of the Cold War was from 1945-1991 (46 years).

- 2) Which was one of the leading countries of Cold War?

Ans :- The United States was the leading country of the Cold War.

Do Yourself :-

- 3) Who first used the word 'Cold War'?
- 4) Give the full form of NATO?
- 5) Where did the first cold war begin?
- 6) Who is the author of the 'The Cold War'?
- 7) Which two alliances had a cold war?
- 8) Where was the first summit of the non aligned movement held?
- 9) Who was the initiator of the 12th Non-Aligned Movement Summit?
- 10) Who was the US President during the cuban crisis?
- 11) Who was the Prime Minister of Cuba during the cuban crisis?
- 12) What is "Détente"?
- 13) Who was the proponent of the 'Detente Policy'?
- 14) Who started the Seige of Berlin?
- 15) What is the full name of SEATO?
- 16) When was the Truman Policy announced?

Choose the right answer :-

Mark -1

- 1) NATO was formed in -

(a) 3rd March, 1950

(b) 4th April, 1949

(c) 5th June, 1955

(d) None of these.

Ans :- NATO was formed in 4th April, 1949.

THE COLD WAR ERA

- 2) A cause of Cold War is -
(a) World Poverty (b) The birth of the Nations
(b) Fear of Communist (d) the policy of racism.
Ans :- A cause of the Cold War is the fear of Communist.
- 3) The leading country of the Cold War is -
(a) India (b) Yugoslavia (c) The USA (d) Iran.
- 4) In the cold war who given provocative speech –
(a) Nehru (b) Stalin (c) Churchill (d) Nasser
- 5) The speech related to the Cold War is -
(a) London speech (b) Fulton speech (c) Inaugural speech (d) None of these.
- 6) The number of the countries which took part in the Belgrade Summit was -
(a) 35 (b) 28 (c) 25 (d) 32.
- 7) Cuban Missile Crisis was held in -
(a) 1948 (b) 1984 (c) 1962 (d) 1958.
- 8) The European Country in the inactive movement was -
(a) Yugoslavia (b) Bulgaria
(c) Czechoslovakia (d) Romania.
- 9) SEATO was established in -
(a) 1945 (b) 1954 (c) 1950 (d) 1959.
- 10) "Peace has no alternative" - it was said by -
(a) George W. Busk (b) Harry True man
(c) Mikhail Gorbachev (d) Hori Kessinger.
- 11) Glasnost and Perestroika had propounded by -
(a) Boris Yeltsin (b) Joseph Stalin
(c) V. I. Lenin (d) Mikhail Gorbachev.
- 12) The country which is not the member of MEDO was -
(a) Britain (b) Iraq (c) Pakistan (d) India.

13) The proponent of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was -

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) George Bush | (b) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| (c) Saddam Hussein | (d) Chow. N-Lai. |

Answer the following questions :-

Mark-4

1) The cold war produced on arms race as well as control – what were the reason for both these development?

Ans. : During the cold war, two powerful superpowers, the United States an one side and the Soviet Union on the other were engaged in arms production and proliferatorm.

The idea arose in both power alliance that they could be attacked by each other. It is out of this mistrust and suspicion towards each other that they competed in arms production with themselves. in addition the stockpile of nuelear weapons will be safe and will be able to attack the enemy. The two superpowers were busy in gaining the support and friendship of developing countries.

But the world was terrified of the threat of nuelear war. In this situation, the leaders of the two power alliances realized with their own foresight that a nuclear war would be sicial for both. No one will win that war; rather life and property will be destroyed. So, they signed ‘NPT’ and Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

- 2) Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries. Give reasons.
- 3) Write the result of the Cuban Crisis.
- 4) Why Jawaharlal Nehru was called as the "World Citizen"?

Answer the Following Questions :

Mark - 6

1. Discuss the causes of the cold war.

After the world war II, a state of political, economic and ideological conflict arose between the Us-led capitalist alliance and the soviet-led socialist alliance, which is neither war nor peace it is called the cold war in history. These are the causes of cold war.

i. Economic interest - the economy of the united states was.

Capitalist, on the other hand the economy of the Soviet Union was socialist, which was controlled by the state. Third world countries are engaged in the cold war to protect their economic interest.

ii. Spread of Socialism in Europe - Socialism was established in a few. Countries in Eastern Europe before and after the end of world War II. The United States (USA) became alarmed by the growing influence of the communist party in western Europe, which was responsible for the cold war.

THE COLD WAR ERA

- iii. Mutual Mistrust - When the leftists started a war against the victorious government in Greece, there was a conflict with Great Britain. When Britain prayed to US for help, the capitalist alliance increased the distrust, suspicion and hatred of the US powers towards the Soviet alliance.
- iv. Anti Soviet Propaganda.
The cold war between the two alliances began when the United states continued its anti-Soviet activities, such as Fulton's speech, Truman Policy, Martial plan and Soviet Policy in the Senate.
- v. German Problem - Due to the air, Germany is divided into two Parts-East and West Germany. Democracy in West Germany and communist rule in East Germany. The Berlin split and the airlift incident intensified the US conflict with the Soviet.
- vi. Secret nuclear power - The US alliance maintains extreme secrecy over nuclear power. As a result, Soviet leader Stalin called the secrecy a betrayal. The Soviet Union threatened US nuclear privacy a factor of cold war.

Do yourself

1. What was the background for the development of the New-International financial system.
2. Discuss the effects or consequences of the cold war?
3. What was India's foreign policy during the cold-war with the US and the Soviet Union?
- 4) Non-Alignment Movement was considered as a Third option" - How did this help to develop in the Third World War ?
- 5) How was the relationship of Indian foreign policy with the Soviet Union and the USA ?

* * * * *

Part - I

Chapter - 2

The End of Bipolarism

Summary :

The Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 gave birth to Soviet Union with inspiration of Socialism, ensure a minimum standard of living for all its citizens and also the Govt. subsidized basic necessities and productive assets were owned and controlled by the State.

Soviet Union lagged behind the west in technology, infrastructure and could not fulfill political aspirations of people. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 also weakened the system furthermore.

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 initiated the politics of economic and political reform to democratize the system which were opposed by leaders with in Communist Party and contradictory view of people.

The people of republic had been fed up with old style rule of Soviet bloc and in December 1991 under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin Russia, Ukraine and Baltics declared themselves independent.

The Formation of Commonwealths of independent states came as a surprise and the exclusion of these states was resolved by making them founder members of the CIS.

Russia was accepted as the successor state of Soviet Union by inheriting a Soviet seat in UN Security Council who accepted all international treaties and commitments of Soviet Union and carried out some nuclear disarmament measures with the US.

Now Soviet Union had been disintegrated on the grounds to maintain nuclear and military arsenals, awareness of people of their backwardness than western capitalism as well as alienation of ordinary people who were exempted from any kind of privileges.

India and Russia share a vision of multipolar world order, collective security, greater regionalism, policy and decision making through UN.

India is benefitted from Russia on issues of Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on International terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China. Russia people are familiar with Indian Bollywood actors like - Raj Kapoor, etc. and Indian culture.

THE END OF BIPOLARISM

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence :-

Mark - 1

1) Name the two reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ans :- The name of the two reforms of Gorbachev are - Perestroika and Glasnost.

2) Who was the leader of the Soviet Union at the end of the Cold War ?

Ans :- At the end of the Cold war, the leader of the Soviet Union was - Mikhail Gorbachev.

Do Yourself

1) What was the name of the Soviet Union Parliament ?

2) What was the basis of the Soviet Political system ?

3) "Want land, want bread" the slogan is related in which revolution?

4) Who was the Soviet leader during the World War II ?

5) When did the Soviet Union collapse?

6) Name the Military Alliance formed by the Soviet Union.

7) When was the Berlin wall broken ?

8) When did the President of Russia first come to India ?

9) What is the meaning of "Glasnost"?

10) What is the meaning of "Perestroika"?

11) What are the three Baltic republic of the Soviet Union ?

12) Who was the first President of Russia ?

Choose the right answer :-

Mark - 1

1) Mikhail Gorbachev came to the power on -

(a) 1985 (b) 1987 (c) 1991 (d) 1993.

Ans :- 1985.

2) Who founded the Soviet Union ?

(a) Stalin (b) Gorbachev (c) Lenin (d) Yeltsin.

Ans :- Lenin.

3) The currency of Russia is -

(a) Nukin (b) Rupee (c) Ruble (d) Litas.

4) The last leader of the Soviet Union is -

(a) Lenin (b) Stalin (c) Gorbachev (d) Crucheng.

- 5) Lenin proposed the New Economic Policy in -
(a) 1910 (b) 1920 (c) 1921 (d) 1925.
- 6) The name of the Soviet Detective Organization is -
(a) RAW (b) RAF (c) ISI (d) KBG.
- 7) Cominform was formed in -
(a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1949.

Answer the following questions :-

Marks - 4

- 1) Write the causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Ans :- After the Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet Union was established in 1917 by Lenin, But the State collapsed at the beginning of the last decade of the twentieth Century. The reason for this –

- a) Ethnic divisions :** There were people of many races, tribes and communities in the Soviet Union. This diversity brought Soviet political culture into crisis.
- b) Economic Problem :** Inadequate food production and additional expenditure on defense put pressure on the budget compared to the economic downturn. As a result, a large part of the society is in financial crisis.
- c) Deprivation of individual liberty :** Democratic and nationalist movement were suppressed in the Soviet Union. Besides, people could not express their views freely for fear of KGB intelligence.
- d) Under developed technology :** Under developed technology in the cause of Soviet Union division. This is because the former was far behind of the western countries in informatton technology in production and distribution.

Do yourself :

- 2) Write the results of the Shock Therapy on the Russian Economy.
- 3) Why is it said that the collapse of the Berlin wall signified the collapse of the bipolar world?
- 4) A new world order was established due to the collapse of the Soviet Union- write some reasons of it.
- 5) Write the 4 issues regarding the India - Russia relationship.
- 6) Write in brief the role of Joseph Stalin in the reunion of Soviet Union.
- 7) How much responsible was Gorbachev in the collapse of the Soviet Union?
- 8) What were the effects on Indian society after the collapse of the Soviet Union?

THE END OF BIPOLARISM

Answer the following Questions :-

Mark - 6

1) What is Bipolarity in the International politics? Discuss the reasons of the ending of bipolarity?

Ans :- Bipolarity :- Bipolarity was a system of world order in which the majority of global economic, military and cultural influence is held between US led capitalist alliance and USSR led.

Causes of the decline :- Socialist alliance.

Russia was established in 1917 and disintegrated in 1991. The dissolution of Soviet Union caused the decline of bipolarity. Besides, the main reasons which are very responsible for the decline of the bipolarity are :-

- (a) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
 - (b) The economy of the Soviet Union became stagnant. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. The Soviet Union too became stagnant to rampant corruption and the centralization of authority in a vast land.
 - (c) A section of the Soviet people was not happy with the reforms of Gorbachev. It was believed that the reforms introduced by Gorbachev were being implemented at a very slow pace.
 - (d) Another reason for the collapse of bipolarity was the rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics.
- 2) What were the reasons behind the reforms introduced by Gorbachev ?
- 3) Discuss the causes of the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991?

Part - I

Chapter - 3

US Hegemony in World Politics

Summary :

The cold war was followed by the collapse of the Socialist Soviet Union in 1990. The defeat of Iraq in the Persian Gulf war and the US-led multinational forces of the United States ushered in a new chapter in international politics. In this context, US President George W. Bush Sr. announced a world order known as the New World Order, and where the Sovereign power of the United States has been established.

US President Bill Clinton served as President for a total of eight years, from 1992-1996. At that time, in foreign policy, Clinton was busy with the development of democracy, climate change, world trade etc. According to the order of Bill Clinton “Operation Infinity Rich” hit missiles in Sudan and al-Qaeda strongholds in Afghanistan.

Osama bin Laden’s al-Qaeda terrorist group carried out a suicide attack on the New York Twin Towers, Pentagon and the US house of representatives on September 9/11, Killing thousand of innocent people.

To avenge the attack, the United States declared war on terror around the world. The US has indiscriminately dropped bombs on various places, thinking of bin Laden or militants, without heading international law.

The United States led coalition of interested parties without the consent of the UN security Council in 2003. Iraq invaded under the pretext of mammoth intervention, known as operation Iraqi freedom or the second Gulf war.

Dominance in international politics refers to the dominance of a single state over all other states in the world. Monopoly in the international system refers to the establishment and maintainance of political, economic and military dominance by one state or another.

The second aspect of monopoly power reflects role of the United States in the supply of Universal commodities - such as Internet, WWW, IMF, WTO etc.

The Soviet Union had close ties with India during the cold war. India was at the opposite pole of the United States. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990’s, India decided to liberalize its economy and integrate itself with the world economy.

US HEGEMONY IN WORLD POLITICS

Recently, both India and the United States have developed a close relationship in the areas of political and economic security, science and technology, education, health, human rights, counter terrorism and narcotics. India has also provided significant assistance to the United States in the current Corona situation, which is expected to reshape relations between the two countries in the near future.

No power in the world is permanent. It is different to predict what the world leading United States will look like in the future. Therefore, it is possible to deal with the monopoly power if the allied organizations join the social groups and world public opinion protest.

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence :

Mark-1

1) What is 'Operation Infinite Reach' ?

Ans :- In 1998 Bill Clinton announced a war against Taliban and Al-Qaeda. This is known as Operation Infinite Reach.

2) Who is known as the 'Butcher of Bagdad' ?

Ans :- Saddam Hussein is known as the butcher of Bagdad.

Do Yourself

3) When was the Twin Tower attacked by the terrorists?

4) Who was the US President at the time of the terrorist the attack on the Twin Tower ?

5) Who announced the annexation of Iraq with Kuwait in 1990 ?

6) What is "Operation Iraqi Freedom"?

7) How many years has Bill Clinton served as a president of America?

8) Under whose leadership the Breton woods System was formed ?

9) Which was the first Business school in the world ?

10) Where is the head quarter of the United States defence system situated?

11) Who wrote "Living History"?

12) What is the meaning of 'Al-Qaeda' ?

13) Who declared war to remove terrorism from the world ?

14) Which UN Secretart General met with Saddam Hussein ?

Choose the right answer :-

Mark - 1

1) The First Gulf war was held in -

(a) 1990

(b) 1991

(c) 1992

(d) 1995.

Ans :- 1991.

- 2) Iraq invaded Kuwait in -
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1995.
- 3) America invaded Iraq in -
(a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2004.
- 4) What is the other name of the Gulf war -
(a) Sea war (b) Jet war (c) Bay war (d) Freedom war.
- 5) Japan invaded Pearl Harbor in -
(a) 1935 (b) 1933 (c) 1941 (d) 1942.
- 6) Operation Infinite Reach was directed by -
(a) Barak Obama (b) George W. Bush
(c) Bill Clinton (d) George H. W. Bush.
- 7) The American Government Hanged Saddam Hussein in -
(a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006 (d) 2008.
- 8) Osama Bin Laden was died in -
(a) 2000 (b) 2005 (c) 2007 (d) 2001

Answer the following Questions :-

Mark - 2

- 1) What is unipolar ?

Ans :- Sometimes, the international system dominated by a sole superpower or hyper power, is called a unipolar system. This appears to be a misapplication of the idea of pole desired from physics. The united States is the leader of this unipolar world. The leader of this unipolar world is the United States.

Do Your Self

- 2) What is Exclusive Authority?
- 3) What is Viswagram?
- 4) What is the event of 9/11?
- 5) What is the Gulf war?
- 6) What is Operation Desert storm?
- 7) Who was Laden?

US HEGEMONY IN WORLD POLITICS

- 8) What does polarization mean?
- 9) What do you mean by the Cold war? 10) What is Nuclear deterrence?
- 11) What is Al-Qaeda?
- 12) What is New World order?
- 13) What is NATO?
- 14) What is Unipolar world?
- 15) What does bipolar mean?

Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 5

1) What are the Constraints on American hegemony today?

Ans :- The United States is not the only power to emerge as a force in world politics. In a multi-power world, US dominance is declining. The constraints over the US monopoly are –

- a) **Institutional infrastructure** - The United States has established a policy of separation of powers. As a result, executive power has been established by the government over the abuse of military power.
- b) **Unrestricted Independence** - The second obstacle to US hegemony is unrestricted independence. Individual freedom and freedom of press has created public opinion against the government of that country.
- c) **Nato alliance** - The US-led NATO alliance is aimed at establishing a single global dominance. But the nations under the NATO alliance believe in a market economy; as a result, they have put pressure on the United States to use its limited powers.

- 2) Non-state actor or organization can protest against the US - Hegemony – Give your opinion.
- 3) Discuss how America's sole authority can be prevented ?
- 4) Mention the reasons for US tension with India.
- 5) Mention some important factors in establishing US dominance in world politics.
6. Mention the significance of the first Gulf war.
7. Analyze India's relationship with the United States.
8. Write down the limitation of US power.
9. Briefly discuss the different form of monopoly power.

Part - I

Chapter - 4

Alternative Canters of Power

Introduction :

In this chapter we have seen that America is placed in a single irresistible unipolar world. Under this circumstances, world leaders at that time realized that the only way to resist this American domination was through a coalition. Alternative Centres of political and economic power could decrease the influence of America.

The European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia developed as an alternative power to America's sole power. The aim of these two organizations was to ensure the development, on the basis of regional co-operation and assistance in a peaceful manner.

The European Union was established by the signing of the maastricht treaty on February 7, 1992. In order to increase economic and military cooperation 12 European nations met in the maastricht city, and signed an agreement called Maastricht Agreement. According to this agreement the European group is known by the name of European Union. EURO, the currency of the EU was introduced in 2002. The number of the EU now stands at 27, following the resignation of Great Britain in 2002.

The five South East Asian nations met in the Thai capital, Bangkok, to sign the Bangkok Agreement , which formed ASEAN. It's Secretariat is located in Jakarta, Indonesia and currently has 11 members. It was developed to accelerate the growth of politics and safety. The objectives of the economic community are to create a common market, production and creating a free trade area, and to demolish poverty etc. The socio-cultural community is established by keeping view about the regional in differences.

China's unimaginable and dramatic rise in the current world economy has shocked the whole world. Although China is a socialist state, China's economic policies and approaches are always changing. The privatization of agriculture is followed in 1982 and in 1988 the privatization of industry is followed in 2001, China's accession to the WTO has been a further step in its opening to the outside world.

India was established as a first developing financial power. India's development has certainly influenced

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world politics. Specially, In India economic reforms and new industrial laws in 1991 have established India as a world leader. India's foreign trade has grown rapidly and extensively. India is able to invest huge amount of capital abroad. India is the equivalent of the great five powers of military power. Because India has a nuclear power.

India - China relation are good for both the state. Although there are some historically bitter relations between the states, if two countries with the largest populations in the world follow the same position in world politics, a powerful state like America will be forced to show respect.

Answer the following questions in one full sentence :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Where is the European Court located ?
Ans :- The European Court is located in New York.
- 2) By which treaty ASEANS formed ?
Ans :- Article of the Bangkok Declaration Agreement constitutes ASEAN.
- 3) Which Asian country is a member of the Group of Seven or G-7 ?
- 4) Where is the headquarters of Asian located ?
- 5) When and where is the Asian Silver Jubilee celebrated ?
- 6) What is the name of the European currency ?
- 7) Who is the founder of 'Look East Policy'?
- 8) Who is the proponent of liberalism in India ?
- 9) Which two countries have a civil Nuclear Agreement were signed ?
- 10) Who announces Open Door Policy in China?
- 11) What are the workers of the European Union called ?
- 12) What is the current membership of the European Union ?
- 13) Which state resigned from the European Union in 2020 ?
- 14) When did the Tibetan Spiritual leader the Dalai Lama came to India ?
- 15) When did China invade India ?

Choose the right answer :-

Mark - 1

- 1) The European Union was founded -
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1994 (d) 1997

Ans :- The European Union was founded in 1992.

Do Yourself :

- 2) The founding member of the European Union is –
 (a) 10 (b) 14 (c) 5 (d) 6.
- 3) Head Office of the European Union -
 (a) European Commission (b) European Assembly
 (c) European Union (d) None of these.
- 4) The European Union receives the Nobel Peace Prize in –
 (a) 2012 A.D (b) 2014 A. D (c) 2015 A. D (d) 2016 A. D.
- 5) ASEAN is founded –
 (a) 1965 A.D (b) 1967 A. D (c) 1969 A. D (d) 1960 A. D.
- 6) China has adopted a policy of aggression against Tibet –
 (a) 1930 A. D (b) 1940 A. D (c) 1950 A.D (d) 1960 A.D.
- 7) Currently the number of the member states of ASEAN is –
 (a) 16 (b) 14 (c) 10 (d) 8.
- 8) Which of the following countries are not the members of ASEAN -
 (a) Iran (b) Filipins (c) Indonesia (d) Cambodia.

Answer the following questions :- (in every 40 words)

Marks - 2

1) What do you mean by ASEAN - 10 ?

Ans :- The ten countries or groups that ASEAN has granted the status of negotiating partners are called ASEAN - 10 for dialogue and co-operation in the areas of political, economic and security.

Do Yourself :

- 2) What is European Union ?
- 3) What is Marshal Plan ?
- 4) What do you mean by dual character ?
- 5) What is a free trade area ?
- 6) What is civil Nuclear Area ?
- 7) What is the Mc Mahon Line ?
- 8) What do you mean by Panchasheel Agreement?
- 9) What do you mean by regional agencies ?

ALTERNATIVE CENTERS OF POWER

- 10) What do you mean by China's open door policy ?
- 11) What is ASEAN +3 ?
- 12) What is a Customs Union ?
- 13) Write down the two objectives of ASEAN ?

Answer each of the following questions within 120 words :-

Marks - 5

- 1) Discuss the impact of ASEAN in South-East Asia.

Ans. :- ASEAN was formed in 1967 by the signing of the Bangkok Agreement in the Thai-Capital, Bangkok. It currently has 10 Members.

ASEAN influence over Southeast Asia as follows -

- a) The ASEAN foreign Ministers met in 1971 and signed the agreement and declared it is a zone of peace, independence and neutrality. This guarantees the Southeast Asia will be free from nuclear weapon.
 - b) At the ASEAN Bangkok conference in 1976, the member states signed the Southeast Asia Nuclear Free Zone agreement. The agreement calls for member states commitment to international peace and security.
 - c) ASEAN vision - 2020 is adopted by ASEAN member states in accordance with the declaration of All Education. The commitment to work for peace, prosperity and progressive thinking in this vision has resulted in Southeast Asia.
 - d) Forms ASEAN security council to enhance ASEAN security cooperation to prevent other regional alliances in the world to in..... in southeast Asia. This will ensure the security of the region.
 - e) Under the influence of ASEAN, India enacted the Act. East policy in 2014, emphasizing the importance of improving military and defense relation with ASEAN in southeast.
- * In southeast Asia, the organisation has made a significant impact as a platform.
 - * for regional integration and cooperation.

- 2) What are the objectives and pillars of ASEAN community?
- 3) How European countries solved the problems after World war II – Discuss.
- 4) Discuss how the European Union became an influential regional organization.
- 5) The peace and progress of the country depends on the establishment of regional organizations - Discuss.
- 6) The economics of India and China are strong enough to compete in a unipolar world. Give reasons.
- 7) Discuss the current relation between India and China.
- 8) Discuss the features of Look East Policy of India.
- 9) Briefly discuss the economic rise of China.

Part - I

Chapter - 5

Contemporary South Asia

The South Asian States are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives. But in a broad sense, there are Myanmar and Afganistan included. After the cold war, large nations turned their attention to South Asia. The region is known as the subcontinent for its diverse ethnic, religious, linguistic, cultural and political system.

Countries in the region have border and water sharing problems. Moreover, separatism, ethnic conflicts and ownership of natural resources were evident in the area. As well as poverty, illiteracy, financial corruption, human rights violations etc. plagued the states in region. But one-fifth of the world's population lives here.

All the states were colonized by different empires at different times and later gained independence. Different types of political regimes have been observed in every state. Such as democracy, monarchy, dictatorship, military rule, sultanate rule etc. At present, democracy is in place in almost every country except Bhutan, India and Srilanka have had strong democratic systems since birth. Even then, Srilanka has been plagued by ethnic riots at various times, mainly for Sinhalese and Tamil. At one time, the militant organization LTTE was formed. The United Nations sent Indian peace keepers to end the civil war in Srilanka in accordance with the Indo - Srilankan Agreement.

Nepal is a small country on the top of the Himalayas in the north of India. Nepal has been a monarchy since ancient times. After many ups and downs, a fully democratic system was established in Nepal in 2008 and the new constitution of Nepal was drafted and implemented in 2015. Despite some differences, India - Nepal relations are good.

On the basis of erroneous race theory, in Aug 1947, the undivided India was divided into two countries as India and Pakistan. Kashmir is the epicenter of the border dispute between the two states. There have been two major wars between the two countries and both countries have possessed atomic bomb. As a result, the political importance of the region has greatly increased.

In 1985, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was formed by seven member states of the South Asian region. Former president of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman was the first to

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take initiative in this regard. At present the total membership of SAARC is 8: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afganistan. SAARC is head quartered in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Bangladesh became an independent state in 1971. India's contribution to this independence is undeniable, especially the name of the then PM Indira Gandhi. The two countries have developed good relations in terms of history, heritage, language, cultural ties, art and literature. However, due to the location of the long border, sometimes there are areas of conflict between the two states as well as some areas of good relation.

India believes in the principle of peace and tranquility of every state in the South Asian region. India has always extended a helping hand in the development o neighboring countries and in times of crisis.

(I) Answer the following questions.

Mark - 1

1. When was SAARC established ?

Ans :- SAARC was established in the year 1985.

2. What is the full form of SAARC ?

Ans :- The full form of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

3. Where is the SAARC headquarter ?

4. Where the first SAARC summit was held ?

5. Who was the main founder of SAARC ?

6. Who is the first secretary general of SAARC ?

7. Which two countries are connected by the famous 'Silk Route'?

8. Which treaty was signed among the South Asian countries to increase business ?

9. Which SAARC country is known as 'landlocked country' ?

10. When did the founder of Bangladesh Gramin Bank receive noble prize ?

11. Which state in South Asia had Sultanate rule ?

12. Which war took place between India and Pakistan in the year 1991 ?

13. Who said, "this time the struggle is for freedom ?

14. When did the SAARC countries sign the SAFTA agreement ?

15. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Bangladesh war in 1971 ?

16. When did Srilanka gain independence ?

17. What is the full form of LTTE ?

18. Who was the prime minister of India during Kargil war ?

(II) Pick out the correct answer from the alternatives.

1. Present number of SAARC members -----
 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
 Ans :- (c) 8
2. The end of monarchy in Nepal was in -----
 (a) 2006 (b) 2007 (c) 2008 (d) 2009
 Ans :- (c) 2008
3. India sent peace keeping force to Srilanka in-----
 (a) 1982 (b) 1985 (c) 1987 (d) 1989
4. 'Tashkent Agreement' was signed between India-----
 (a) 1962 (b) 1964 (c) 1966 (d) 1967
5. The country that joined SAARC in 2007 was ——
 (a) China (b) Afghanistan (c) Singapore (d) Kazakistan.
6. Observer countries of SAARC are ——
 (a) Korea and china (b) Russia and china
 (c) Japan and China (d) Thailand and Indonesia.
7. Highest birth rate among SAARC countries is ——
 (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Afghanistan (d) Nepal.
8. Lowest birth rate among SAARC countries is ——
 (a) Nepal (b) Srilanka (c) Maldives (d) Bhutan,

(III) Answer the following questions within 40 words each :-

1. What is BRICS ?
 Ans :- In the year 2009 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa together form an organization which is known as BRICS. It is formed with the first alphabet of the five newly states. Its headquarter is located at Sanhai China.
2. What is South Asia ?
3. Write down the two objectives of SAARC.
4. What do you understand by foreign policy ?

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5. What is SAFTA ?
6. What is Mahakali Development Project ?
7. What do you know about Simla Agreement ?
8. What is Indus Water Sharing Agreement ?
9. What does 'SAARC Village' mean ?
10. What is Ku-de-ta ?

Answer the following questions (each within 120 words).

Marks - 5

1. Mention the history of establishing democracy in Nepal.

- (i) Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.
- (ii) Throughout this period, political parties and the common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government.
- (iii) The king with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.
- (iv) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990. In the wake of a strong pro-democratic movement.
- (v) In 2002, the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives due to the pressure of pro-democracy forces.
- (vi) In April 2006, there were massine, country wide, pro-democracy protests.
- (vii) In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy. In 2015 it adopted a new constitution.

2. Write about the ethnic problem in Srilanka.
3. Discuss the problems faced by South Asian Countries.
4. Discuss the items of cooperative relationship between India and Bangladesh.
5. Discuss the successes and failures of the SAARC.
6. 'The neighboring countries of India, think that India does not interfere in their internal affairs'----give your views.
7. Mention the role of India in the SAARC.
8. Discuss about the Indo-Nepalese Cooperation.
9. Discuss the causes behind clashes between India and Pakistan.
10. How did democracy establish in Bangladesh?

Part - I

Chapter - 6

International Organizations

Summary :

The most important international organizations of the world is the United Nations. After the World War II, the UN was established to establish nations of the peace, to prevent war and to increase socio-economic and political cooperation between the nations on 24 October, 1945. The UN has a constitution known as the Charter and its headquarters is situated in New York.

The Security Council was established with five permanent and ten non-permanent member countries. The Security Council works to protect peace for internal disturbances, civil war, to reduce the boundary dispute among the neighbouring countries. It is the responsibility of the Security Council to take appropriate and effective actions on disarmament. The Security Council is also active in matters relating to appointments, cancellation of membership, trustee power, etc.

The United States, Britain, France, Russia and China have become permanent members of the Big Five. As such, India also deserves the permanent membership of the Security Council. India is the world's second most populous country and is the largest democracy. India has actively participated in peace keeping activities. India needs to gain a permanent seat to be represented as the largest state in South Asia. Given India's contribution to the various tasks of the UN, it is expected that the other countries of the world will also seek India's permanent membership in the Security Council.

The United Nations should take into account the views of the majority in any decision making process to prevent the misuse of veto power on the pretext of permanent membership. Representatives of various organizations in region-based world need to be given the opportunity. There are many problems in the current multi-centred world system like disarmament, health, human rights violations, climate change, epidemics, etc. are needed to be reformed by the UN Security Council.

In addition, some international organizations such as International Human Rights Organizations, the UNDP, the World Trade Organizations, the IMF, the World Bank, etc. continue to play an important role. In the case of restructuring and reform of the UN, some countries expect that the proposed reforms would make the UN more effective in unrivaled US-led unilateral world order. But the real opposite is true as the

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US has considerable influence over the internal management of nations. The United States is a major contributor to the UN. Americans are the majority in the bureaucratic system of the nation. In addition, the United States can use veto power to reject any UN resolution.

The United Nations is the only organization that has given the human race the opportunity to live together, maintaining the interdependence between the different states of the world.

Answer the following questions in one sentence.

Mark - 1

1. When was the United Nations established?

Ans: The United Nations was established on 24 October, 1945.

2. What is the name of the first interim Secretary General of the UN?

Ans: Sir Gladwyn Jebb was the first interim Secretary General of the UN.

3. Which former president of Portugal was elected Secretary General of the UN?

4. Who called the General Assembly the 'World Citizens' Assembly'?

5. When and where University of the UNO was established?

6. When did the International Monetary Fund (IMF) start working?

7. Where is the International Court of Justice located?

8. "The United Nations was created not to take mankind to heaven, but to save them from hell." Who made this statement?

9. When did the UNICEF receive the Nobel Peace Prize?

10. When was the United Nations Human Rights Council formed?

11. Where is the of the World Bank headquarters located?

12. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations located?

13. When is the International Women's Day celebrated?

14. For how many years are the judges of the International Court of Justice elected?

15. What is the name of the current Secretary General of the United Nations?

Choose the correct answer.

Mark - 1

1. The founding members of the United Nations were -

a. 50

b. 51

c. 52

d. 60

Ans: The founding members of the United Nations were - 50

2. The term United Nations was first used by-
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Henry Kissinger | b. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| c. George Cannon | d. Franklin D. Roosevelt |

Ans : The term United Nations was first used by- Franklin D. Roosevelt.

3. Every year the United Nations day is celebrated on-
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. 21 January | b. 29 March | c. 19 December | d. 24 October |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
4. The author of the book 'THE UNITED NATIONS, HOW IT WORKS AND WHAT IT DOES' is-
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| a. Kofi Annan | b. Nicholas | c. Evan Luard | d. Quincy Wright |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
5. World Habitat Day is celebrated on -
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. First Monday of October | b. First Friday of January |
| c. Second Tuesday of March | d. First Saturday of December |

Answer the following questions within 150 words.

Mark - 6

1. Discuss the structure and functions of the General Assembly.

Ans: Structure : The General Assembly is the most important part of the UN. All members of the UN are members of the General Assembly. Each member state has the capacity to send 5 delegates. Members states are entitled to a single vote. Every year the annual session of the General Assembly begins on the third Tuesday of September. At the beginning of the session, the members of the Assembly elect a President and 21 vice Presidents. The current members of the UN is 193.

Functions :

- a. Legal Work :** The purpose of the General Assembly is to arrange for discussions and make recommendations for the purpose of documenting and disseminating International law in accordance with Article 13(1) of the Charter.
- b. Supervisory Power :** Economic and Social Council, Trustee Council, Works Department, Security Council and their functions must be presented to the General Assembly.
- c. Economic Power :** The General Assembly is responsible for the treasury of the United Nations. It is the duty of the Assembly to examine and approve the income and expenditure account of the organization. The General Assembly decides how much a member state must pay.
- d. Discussions and Recommendations :** The General Assembly may discuss any of the issues covered in the Charter, except for those discussed in the Security Council. The member states can discuss and make recommendations on any issues such as economic, socio-cultural, educational, human right etc.

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- e. **Charter Amendments :** The Charter Amendment proposal is implemented by a two-thirds majority of the members present at the General Assembly and voting with the consent of the Security Council.
 - f. **Observation :** The General Assembly is responsible for the administration and monitoring of all organs of the UN, including the secretariat. The report of the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trustee Council, Works Department, etc. has to be submitted to the General Assembly.
2. Mention the need of reforms of the Security Council of UNO.
 3. Justify your support for India's claim for a permanent seat in the Security Council.
 4. Reorganizing the United Nations means reorganizing the Security Council. Give reasons.
 5. What is sustainable development? Discuss its goals.
 6. Discuss the reasons behind the UN becoming an essential organization.
 7. Discuss the functions of the International Human Rights Organizations.
 8. Discuss the structure and functions of the Security Council.
 9. Discuss about the present status of UWO in unipolar world.

Part - I

Chapter - 7

Security in the Contemporary World

Synopsis :

Security means protection of the country's sovereignty, independence, geographical integrity and the life and property of the people. The stability of the country is deeply connected with it. By 'Security' we mean national 'security'. Increasing the state's military power and capabilities and pursuing a non-military power foreign policy are security consequence. When we try to know or understand something about security, we come across the traditional concept of security. In the traditional notion of security, the threat of the military is considered to be the most dangerous for any country.

The concept of traditional security is related to the internal security of the country. In all countries, security problems arise within the borders of the country. This is known as the 'internal matter' of traditional security.

Conflicts in the field of traditional security can only be resolved through mutual cooperation. Such efforts are fruitful effective in both the cause and the consequence of war. Because any country should move forward towards the war only in the context of the right cause-such as for self-defence or to protect the people of another country from genocide.

The traditional notion of 'security' is much more dangerous. This poses a huge threat to the entire world community. Environmental Pollution, Global Warming, International Terrorism and epidemics like Corona have shaken the world. Terrorism has become a new source of threat. Terrorism is the intimidation of many religious or political ideology. Terrorism secretly carries out sabotage or assassination to achieve its own political goals. As a result, the common people became terrified. Terrorism is an unconventional threat in particular.

Mutual cooperation is much more effective in dealing with security threats. It has been observed that power plays an important role in establishing human rights or combating terrorism. But the use of force is not particularly effective in alleviating poverty, resolving the refugee problem or controlling epidemics.

India is an important country in South Asia. India has been involved in four wars with neighboring Pakistan. That is why India is concerned about increasing the military strength required for security. The

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government of India has always relied on international ideals. The Separatist movement in various Indian states has challenged India's internal security. The government always strives and maintains internal unity and solidarity by establishing a democratic environment.

Answer the following questions in a full sentence.

Marks - 1

1) When did India first carry out a nuclear explosion?

Ans :- India detonated its first atomic bomb in 1974.

2) Who is called 'Missile Man' of India?

Ans :- The late and former President, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is called the 'Missile Man' of India.

3) Name the virus that has recently challenged human civilization.

4) Which river is at the centre of the dispute between Indo-Pak over distribution of water ?

5) Where is the headquarters of the World Health Organization located?

6) What is the name of the disease infected by corona virus?

7) On which date World AIDS Day is celebrated?

8) When was the Biological Weapons Conference (BWC) signed?

9) When was the Chemical Weapons Conference (CWC) signed?

10) 'Security is the protection of individuals and communities from internal conflict'- Who said this?

11) When was the 'Non-Proliferation Treaty" (NPT) signed?

12) What is Bird Flue?

13) What was the name of Osama Bin Laden's radical militant organization?

14) When was the Indo- China War?

15) When did the UN peacekeeping force receive the Nobel Prize?

Choose the correct answer.

Mark - 1

1) The Indian Parliament was attacked by terrorists on —

a) 12th January 1990,

b) 20th March 2021

c) 15th June 2020

d) 13th December 2009

Ans - The Indian Parliament was attacked by terrorists on- 13th December, 2009.

2) The border line between India & China is called —

a) Axis

b) McMahon Line

c) Durand Line

d) None of these

Ans - The border line between India & China is called — McMahon Line

- 3) Human Rights Day is Celebrated on —
 a) 5th June b) 7th March c) 9th June d) 10th December
- 4) India detonated its first atomic bomb in -
 a) 1971 b)1974 c) 1980 d)1998
- 5) Those who leave their homeland temporarily are called-
 a) Foreigner b) Migrators c) Refugees d) immigrants
- 6) The third type of weapon is-
 a) Biological weapons b) Nuclear weapons
 c) Chemical weapons d) all of these
- 7) India signs the Kyoto Protocol in -
 a) 1992 b) 1995 c) 1993 d)1997

Answer the following questions. (In 150 words)

Marks - 6

- 1) Discuss India's role in world politics in preventing nuclear weapons.

Ans :- India has pursued an anti-nuclear policy since the atomic bombing of Japan in World War II. The first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru campaigned around the world against nuclear weapons. However, experimental nuclear explosions took place during the time of Indira Gandhi in the year 1974 and during the time of Atal Bihari in the year 1998. India has not signed the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty and Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Because this agreement was made in the interest of the five largest nuclear powers.

These are the roles that India plays-

- a) Inequality exists in both NPT and CTBT agreements. Because, a country without nuclear weapons can't make or test weapons. But those who have weapons are not told to destroy the weapons of those countries. Only India played a leading role in opposition.
- b) According to the 'No First Use Doctrine', India can use conventional military force to launch a nuclear attack on the battlefield or can take the help of a neighbouring country. India has informed the world about this by carrying out an experimental nuclear explosion.
- c) India, Pakistan and Israel have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1970. North Korea also withdrew from the treaty in 2003. As a result, the United States, Britain and Russia have reduced their weapons stockpiles.

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- d) At an international conference India has pledged nuclear disarmament with Indonesia. India was the first country to call on the world leadership to ban nuclear tests in 1954.
- e) India has signed and ratified the Biological Weapons Conference and the Chemical Weapons Conference. India voluntarily destroyed many nuclear stockpiles. It has set a precedent for the other countries of the world.
- f) Nuclear Suppliers Group allows India to import Civil Nuclear Technology and fuel from other countries. As a result of its implementation. India became the only country with nuclear weapons not included in the NPT but it is allowed to run a global nuclear trade.

Disarmament is urgently needed to save the world from the horrors of war and India has a leading role to play in this.

- 2) Discuss about India's security strategy.
- 3) Discuss the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission of India.
- 4) Discuss what options are open to a country when it faces a silent security threat.
- 5) What do you mean by balance of power? Discuss how a country can achieve that.
- 6) What are the objectives of military alliances? Discuss with examples.
- 7) Environmental disasters are a threat to security- Mention your opinion.
- 8) Discuss about the new sources of Threats.

Part - I

Chapter - 8

Environment and Natural Resources

Synopsis :

The environment is a combination of organic and inorganic fragility in which human beings, plants and animals live in a healthy and normal way. Why the environmental and natural resources are part of world politics?

The Stockholm Conference held in 1972 was the first step towards internationalization of environmental issues. The conference decided to observe June 5 every year as World Environment Day.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil- In 1992, the Earth Conference was held in Janeiro on the initiative of the United Nations. Agreements on five issues were executed at this conference- Rio announcement, climate agreement, Biodiversity Treaty, Forest principles agreement and Agenda-21.

A special session of the United Nations General Assembly was held in 1997 to review Agenda-21. As a result of the Rio Declaration, each country will be able to work in accordance with its own environmental and development policies. Each country is able to adopt a compensation policy regarding the payment of compensation to the victims. Caution should be exercised in matters that may have a negative impact on the environment.

Collective wealth refers to areas or properties that are not owned by a particular individual. Global collective wealth refers to properties that are not owned by a particular nation but is under the supervision of the international community; such as the atmosphere, Antarctica, space, seabed etc.

India has enacted several laws to prevent environmental pollution and maintain the balance of the environment. For example, the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972, the Water Pollution Prevention Act of 1974, the Air Pollution Prevention Act of 1981 etc. As per the decision of Bhashundhara Conference, the Government of India has taken necessary steps to protect human health property and environment in the year 1995.

Among the movements that have been carried out among the indigenous people in various parts of India, including Tripura, demanding establishment of their rights over the forests in particular, the Jharkhand

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

movement of the year 1930, Naga movement, Mizo movement, Khashi movement are notable. Such movements have been observed in various countries parts of the world, including India, demanding the establishment of their own rights and independence.

India has always played a proactive role in preventing environmental pollution and protecting environmental issues at the national and international levels, India signed the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. India has played a strong role in protecting the environment in Sark. Articles 51(A-B) and 48(A) of the Indian Constitution add the necessary provisions for the protection of the environment.

Issues related to the rights of indigenous peoples were neglected nationally and internationally. Indigenous leaders from all over the world came together to form the Council of Indigenous People in 1975 to solve their own problems. It is one of the consultative organizations of the United Nations.

Answer the following questions in one full sentence.

Mark-1

1) On which date World Environment Day is celebrated?

Ans :- World Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June.

2) Where is the headquarter of the World Climate Organization located?

Ans :- The headquarter of the World Climate Organization is located in Kyoto, Japan.

3) When was the Commonwealth Framework Convention on Climate Change?

4) When did India signed the Kyoto Protocol?

5) Which gas is responsible for increasing the temperature of the atmosphere?

6) In which state of India do more tribal people live?

7) In which Union Territory of India do more Tribal people live?

8) Where the Earth Conference is held?

9) Name a law of the Government of India for Environmental protection.

10) In which country anti-dam movement was first observed?

11) What is the name of the organization involved in the protection of the world biodiversity?

12) What is the Earth Hour?

13) When was the Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India formed?

14) Write the full form of WWFN.

15) When is Earth Day celebrated?

Choose the correct answer.**Mark-1**

- 1) The Kyoto Protocol is adopted in
a) 1979 b) 2000 c) 1997 d) 2002
- 2) The headquarters of the United Nations Environment program is located in
a) Nairobi b) New York c) Geneva d) Kyoto
- 3) In 1997 Kyoto Protocol was boycotted by
a) Canada b) United States c) Japan d) India
- 4) Agenda-21 is related to
a) Disarmament b) Earth Conference
c) Vienna Conference d) Commonwealth development activities
- 5) The book 'Limits to Growth' is published in
a) 1925 b) 1927 c) 1935 d) 2000
- 6) The lifeblood of the Narmada movement is
a) Chandi Prasad Bhat b) Amir Khan
c) Baba Amte d) Goura Devi
- 7) The supporting body of General Assembly of Nations is
a) UNEP b) UNKYC c) UNFC d) None of these

Answer the following questions(In 40 words).**Marks - 2**

- 1) What is Agenda-21?
Ans :- The United Nations Earth Summit on Environment Development, held in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil from June 3 to 14, 1992, conclude with the proclamation of 27 policies known as the Agenda-21 or the Agenda for 21st century.
- 2) What is the Rio Conference?
- 3) What do you mean by collective wealth?
- 4) What is meant by Sustainable development?
- 5) What is Save Narmada movement?
- 6) What is meant by greenhouse problem?
- 7) What is the Chipko movement?
- 8) What is meant by collective wealth?

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- 9) What is Earth Hour?
- 10) What is meant by Global Warming?
- 11) What is Kyoto protocol?
- 12) What is meant by Bashundhara Conference?
- 13) Who are indigeneous?

Answer the following questions(In 80 words).

Marks - 4

- 1) What are the results of the Rio Conference?

Ans :- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil. The name of this conference of 1992 is Rio Conference.

The results of the Rio Conference are mentioned below:-

- a) **Pollution is prohibited** - Each state will use its own resources but must ensure that their work does not damage the environment outside state border. That is, one has to use one's own property in such a way that the property of others is not harmed.
 - b) **Preserving the Environment** - The Rio Conference concludes that the present generation must exercise its right to development, taking into account the environmental and developmental needs for future generations.
 - c) **Claim compensation** - Nation authorities will take steps to determine environmental pollution and provide compensation to those affected by the pollution.
 - d) **The role of citizens** - According to the Rio Declaration, citizens from all walks of life have a role to play in environmental management and development. Because the participation of all women and youth is needed to ensure a secure future.
- 2) Why countries have been prioritizing global environmental protection issues since 1990s?
 - 3) Compromise and coordination are two of the most accepted principles of countries in the protection of the world.--- Explain with examples.
 - 4) How is it possible to maintain the trend of economic development without harming the global environment? Discuss with examples.
 - 5) Give a brief description of Chipko movement.
 - 6) Briefly discuss the Save Narmada movement.
 - 7) What are the problems in implementing the concept of collective wealth in the world?

Part - I

Chapter - 9

Globalisation

Summary :

Globalisation is a web of inter connectedness through which people living on the otherside of the world are immediately affected by the events of decisions of one end of the world. Globalisation is the exchange of human, capital, goods, technology etc. in different parts of the world. The emergence of international and multinational organizations such as the united nations, the European Union, the World Trade Organisation etc. has made it impossible for any state to make a independent decision on economic policy, environment policy, protection, defense, foreign policy etc.

Political globalization is a process in which national or international organizations seek to expand their global power world wide without limiting their activities to the geographical boundaries of a single state. For example - IMF, European Union, NATO etc.

Economic globalization is the opening up of a country's economy to the world economy by removing the regulatory rules imposed on a country's economy.

Cultural globalization is a process by which information flows freely from one end of the world to the other in terms of product content and cultural and social customs, and bridges the cultural gaps that exist between individuals and nation spread across the globe.

The Impact of Globalization on India is increasing the amount of investment of foreign investors in India. Multinational Companies are setting up their business in India. Various companies are doing business in different countries of the world. Globalization has started to have a negative impact on various sector of India. Inflation in the economy and bad effects on agriculture can be seen. India's own commerce and industrial enterprises have surrendered to multinational corporations.

In 1991, July 28 is a historic day in the Indian economy. On this day, Narsimha Rao and The Finance Minister Manmohan Singh announced the new economic policy of the Government of India. Due to this, the opportunity to hire skilled workers in multinational companies increases. Large salaries and healthy working environment was created. export oriented companies are formed for the export of agricultural products. At the same time, as a result of the globalization, staff layoffs are facilitated. If there is work, the workers are called and if there is no work, they are fired. The country has recently witnessed such incidents of layoffs

GLOBALISATION

during lockdown. Those workers who got the name as Migrant Workers.

In different parts of the world social and political movements have been witnessed against globalization. According to leftist in India, the rich will be richer and the poor will be poorer.

50,000 people demonstrate at the WTO Seattle conference. At the G-8 Summit in Geneva, Italy, in 2001, a young protester, Carlo Giuliani, was shot dead by police.

Answer the following questions :

Marks-1

- 1) Write down the full form of WSF?
- 2) What is Globalization?
- 3) Write down the two economic organization that have accelerated globalization ?
4. When the Indian govt. announces new economic policy?
5. Who announces India's new economic policy?
6. What is economic globalization?
7. When was the Seattle conference of the World Trade Organization held?

Answer the following questions in 40 words.

Marks-2

- 1) What is meant by MNC ?

Ans:- Multinational companies are companies that, in the normal course of a market economy, cross the borders of different countries with their consumer goods and enter the markets of different countries and arrange for the sale and marketing of goods.

- 2) Write two characteristics of a multinational company?
- 3) What is cultural globalization?
- 4) What is 'hire' and 'fire'?
- 5) What is globalization?
- 6) Write down the two function works of the International Monetary Fund?
- 7) Write down the two function works of the World Trade Organization ?
- 8) What is meant by 'free trade' ?
- 9) What does 'Bishwagram' mean ?
10. What was the opinion of Noam Chomsky about globalization?
11. What does liberalization mean?
12. What do you mean by privatization?

13. What do you mean by public welfare state?
14. What do you mean by cyber crime?
15. What is McDonaldisim?
16. What is World Social Forum?

Answer the following questions within 80 words.

Marks - 4

1. Discuss the impact of globalization on India.

ANS- India's mixed economy failed to achieve its objectives and was unable to bring in foreign investments as well. As a result, in 1991, India adopted economic reform programmes. One of the main part of this reform was the deregulation of trade and foreign capital investments.

Establishment of multinational companies

Many multinational companies have set up their business in India as restriction on foreign capital controls has been lifted. These increased the job opportunities of skilled and unskilled Indian workers.

Cultural influence

Western culture that is American and European culture spread over India very fast. Changes in dress and eating habits have been noticed. Words like burger, pizza, jeans etc became familiar to Indian people.

Impact of technology

Under the influence of globalization, India's information technology and space technology developed and grew rapidly. LED, AC, PC and Smart phones etc. became a daily necessity.

According to many, western culture has ultra-modernized the youth of India which is against the traditional Indian culture.

2. Write the role of technology in the process of globalization.
3. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of globalization.
4. Globalization is the new name of Imperialism. Discuss.
5. Write about the impact of the changing role of developing countries in the light of globalisation?
6. Show your argument by pushing the global cultural diversity towards it.

Part - II

Chapter - 1

Challenges of Nation Building

Summary :

India attained independence on 14th August, 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India, addressed a special session of the Constituent Assembly that night. This speech was known to all of us as “tryst with destiny”. His keynote address was that through independence and empowerment, our responsibility is to eradicate poverty, inequality and ignorance of every human being in India, to build a democratic and progressive state of India, to create political, social and economic institutions to ensure the fulfillment of life.

The challenges which independent India faced are as –

The first and the immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society.

Secondly, to establish democracy with the spirit of constitution.

The third challenge was to ensure the development and well being of the entire society specially to ensure well being of the poor and socially disadvantaged groups.

India achieved independence in an adverse condition. Entire India was divided into two countries, ‘India’ and ‘Pakistan’. According to the religious majority policy. The Muslim-majority territory includes Pakistan and the rest of the territory includes India. As a result of this ‘minorities’ on both sides of the border became restless. The minorities on both sides of the border were left with no option except to leave their homes.

Just before Independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would also lapse. This meant that, all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally Independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a United India.

In this condition, rulers like, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Nawab of Bhopal were against to joining the Constituent Assembly. Sardar Patel was India’s Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He firmly brought most of princely states into the

Indian Union. But, Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult as they denied to sign in the 'Instrument of Accession. Although some of them signed later on.

Due to the pressure of the struggle for making states on linguistic lines the then Government of India appointed a state Reorganisation commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. The commission suggested for the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories.

It is hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separation would be reduced. The partition of the country led to widespread religious riots and, with it, colonial rule, leading to extreme economic poverty in India. In this situation it was really a herculean task to build a nation.

Answer the following questions in one full sentence :-

Mark - 1

- 1) When was the State Reorganization Commission formed ?
Ans :- The State Reorganization Commission was formed in 1953.
- 2) Who is the author of the book 'A Train to Pakistan'?
Ans :- Kushwant Singh is the author of the book 'A Train to Pakistan.'
- 3) When did Tripura get full state hood status ?
- 4) Who died on a hunger strike demanding the formation of the state Andhra Pradesh ?
- 5) Whose colony was in Goa ?
- 6) Who was the chairman of the State Reorganization Commission?
- 7) Who is known as the 'Iron Man' in Indian Politics?
- 8) What was the name of the French Colony in independent India?
- 9) Who is the author of the book 'Zindanama'?
- 10) When was the Delhi Agreement signed?
- 11) What is the name of the King who made a treaty with India?
- 12) Who led the Hyderabad campaign?
- 13) Who was the editor of 'Nagmani'?
- 14) Which event is called as the 'division of the hearts'?

Choose the correct answer :-

Mark-1

- 1) During the partition of India in 1947, the Governor General was –
(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Minto (c) Lord Canning (d) None of them.
- 2) The Nizam's paramilitary forces were named by -
(a) Military forces (b) Muslim forces (c) Razakar forces (d) None of the above.
Ans :- The name of Nizam's para-military force were - Razakar forces.
- 3) Joined with India through plebiscite -
(a) Hyderabad (b) Junaghar (c) Kashmir (d) Manipur.

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

- 4) Potti Sreeramulu died on an fast after _____ days.
(a) 10 days (b) 30 days (c) 56 days (d) 60 days.
- 5) General elections were held in Manipur -
(a) January 1945 (b) September 1947 (c) June 1948 (d) August 1947.
- 6) 'Tryst with destiny', given by speech -
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (d) Matilal Nehru.
- 7) The State Reorganization Act. was passed in -
(a) 1956 (b) 1954 (c) 1957 (d) 1959.

Map based questions

Mark - 1

- 1) The State in which those was a portugues colony before 1961.
- 2) The state in which 56 days of fasting had to be done for state formation.
- 3) India's first language-based state.
- 4) The State became a Union territory in 2019.
- 5) Princely state Junaghar.
- 6) Princely state Hyderabad.
- 7) The state which was created in 2000 splitting up Madhya Pardesh.
- 8) The state which was created in 2000 splitting up Bihar.
- 9) The state which was created in 1966 splitting up Punjab.
- 10) The state which was mostly affected in 2004 by Tsunami.
- 11) Gwalior is located under the state of.

Answer the following questions (Within 40 words)

- 1) What is State Reorganization Commission?
Ans :- In the aftermath of independence under pressure from the language-based reorganization state movement, the then government of India formed a three members commission, which is known as State Reorganization Commission.
- 2) What is 'Tryst with destiny'?
- 3) Write two recommendations of State Reorganization Commission.
- 4) What is Fazal Ali Commission ?
- 5) Who is called as Iron Man and why ?
- 6) How did Tripura emerge as an independent state ?
- 7) How is Junaghar included in India ?
- 8) What do you mean by 'two-nation theory'?
- 9) How did Manipur merge with India?

Answer the following questions (Within 120 words)

Marks - 5

1) Mention the challenges of nation building.

Ans :- India was liberated from the long British rule on 15th August, 1947. Freedom comes as a result of partition wherever there is a heart breaking event like violence and the real fault. The nature of these events was so terrible that they endangered the very existence of the Indian state.

The problems that India faced as a one –

- (a) **Challenges to building a united India :-** People of different races and religions live in India. They speak in different languages and follow different cultures. The main obstacle is how to make a country with such a diversity into a single country.
- (b) **Challenges to the establishment of the system :-** Post-Independence constitution of India introduces democratic system based on universal adult suffrage. As a result, the fundamental rights and political rights of the citizens are recognized in the constitution. But, in reality there are various challenges in implementing them.
- (c) **Challenges to the inclusion of State Provinces :-** After independence the states that tried to keep the country separate are like Hyderabad, Bhopal, Manipur, Travancore etc. Besides there was the Nawab of Mysore, Junaghar and Jammu-Kashmir. There are challenges to incorporate these kings into a United India.
- (d) **Challenges to the social development :-** As a new state India was committed to ensuring the development and welfare of the entire society. Because, it was necessary to introduce special security policy for the people of backward communities to end up poverty and to eradicate unemployment. These good deeds and the opposition of a section of society have to face challenges.

Finally, the Government of India, in order to form a United India, overcame all these challenges and moved forward on the path of progress.

- 2) Discuss about the obstacles of integration of princely states.
- 3) What were the functions of state Reorganization Commission ? What are the important recommendations of this commission ?
- 4) In order to keep India as a secular country state the argument of Jawaharlal Nehru. Discuss how much moral sensitivity and prudence was behind these arguments.
- 5) Discuss the problems faces by the people of the two countries as British India divided India and Pakistan.
- 6) Discuss the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in maintaining the state Unity and provincial integrity of India.
- 7) Discuss about the consequences of partition of India in 1947.
- 8) What was the government's approach towards the princely states after independence in 1947?
- 9) Write in brief how Hyderabad and Manipur merged with Indian federation.

Part - II

Chapter - 2

Era of One Party Dominance

Summary :

In the political history of the world many of the countries that gained freedom from colonialism experienced non-democratic rule. But the leaders participating in India's freedom struggle were deeply committed to the idea of democracy. In India, the constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

It was a daunting task to the Election Commission of India to conduct the first general election in 1952. But the people participated in the election with great enthusiasm and the election was considered as 'free and fair'. When the final results were declared, the extent of the victory of the Congress did surprise many. As expected, Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister after the first general election.

Many of the countries of the world have experienced the dominance of one party. But the Nature of Congress party dominance in India was different. What distinguished the dominance of the congress party in India from all these cases was it happened under democratic conditions. Many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the congress managed to win election after election. The importance of this party was paramount as the congress led the independence movement. All these factors contributed to the dominance of the Congress party.

In the assembly elections held in March 1957, the Communist party won the largest number of seats in the Kerala legislature and the Congress party had the bitter taste of defeat in Kerala. E.M.S. Namboodiripad led Communist Government came to power.

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951. Skilled member of Parliament Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was its founding President. Its origin however can be traced back to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Hindu Mahasabha before Independence. In the 1950s Jana Sangh remained on the margins of the electoral politics but in the subsequent elections it became able to achieve success.

C Rajagopalachari formed the Swatantry Party in 1959. The party has been vocal in its criticism of development-oriented planning, economic centralized planning, nationalization and government services.

All these opposition parties succeeded in gaining only a token representation in the first three general elections of the Lok Sabha and state assemblies during this period. Yet their presence played a crucial role

in maintaining the democratic character of the system. Opposition parties' dissatisfaction with the current system of governance prevented them from becoming anti-democratic.

Answer the following questions with one full sentence:-

Mark - 1

1) What is the cause of one party domination?

Ans :- The reason for one-party domination is the absence of a strong political party as an alternative.

2) What can be seen in presence of an one-party dominated state?

Ans :- The absence of democratic ideas in one-party dominated state can be noticed.

3) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

4) In which year was the first general election of Lok Sabha held?

5) How many seats were voted in the first general election of Lok Sabha?

6) Which party gets the second highest of seats in the first Lok Sabha election?

7) Shyamaprasad Mukherjee was the founder of which party?

8) Who compared the Congress Party to an inn'?

9) When was election commission formed in independent India?

10) Who was the first education minister of independent India?

11) Who was the first non congress Chief Minister of independent India?

12) Who was the founder of the Independent Labor Party?

13) Who was the originator of the idea of 'Integral Humanism'?

14) Who formed Scheduled Castes Federation?

15) What is the full form of EVM?

Choose the correct answer :-

1) The Congress Socialist Party was formed in –

- a. 1934 b. 1940 c. 1945 d. 1950

Ans . The Congress Socialist Party was formed in 1934.

2) The founder of Independent Party was -

- a. Shyamaprasad Mukarjee b. Chakraborty Rajagopalchari
c. K.M. Munshi d. Rajib Gandhi

Ans. The founder of the Independent Party was Chakraborty Rajagopalchari.

3) Telangana Peasant Movement was led by –

- a. Indian communist part b. Congress party
c. Individual team d. Indian peoples union.

ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

- 4) Who wrote 'Maila Anchal' ?
a. Bibhutibhusan Banerjee
b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
c. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
d. Fanishwarnath
- 5) The Republican Party was founded in India by –
a. Shyama Prasad
b. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
c. Fatema Bibi
d. Jawarlal Nehru
- 6) Related to Socialist Party -
a. Ram Manohar Lohia
b. Subhash Chandra Basu
c. Sardar Patel
d. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 7) The EVM was used for the first time in the Lok Sabha Election
a. Fourteenth Lok Sabha
b. Fifteenth Lok Sabha
c. Sixteenth Lok Sabha
d. Seventeenth Lok Sabha

Answer the following questions (within 40 words) :

Marks - 2

- 1) What is Interim Government?

Ans. In 1964 a government was formed to provide transitional support to the British India for an Independent India with the newly elected members of the Constituent Assembly, which is known as Interim Government.

- 2) What is a one party system?
3) What is meant by Socialist Party?
4) What is Jana Sangha?
5) What is Swatantra Party?
6) Write two functions of the Election Commission of India?
7) What is meant by universal adult suffrage?
8) What is meant by interest group?
9) What does 'faction' mean?
10) What is meant by opposition party?

Map based questions

Mark - 1

- 1) First state that formed non-Congress Government.
2) The state in which the Congress Party did not get a majority in 1952.
3) The state in which Congress Party get a majority in 1952.
4) The state of which C. Rajagopalachari is the first Chief Minister.
5) The State in which art-356 was applied for the first time in 1959.

- 6) During 1952-67, the state in which the Congress Party was not in power.
- 7) The state which got the status of full statehoodship on january 21, 1952.
- 8) The state in which student movement took place in 1974.

Answer the following questions :- (Within 120 words) Question :-

- 1) Why was Swatantra Party formed? Mention the programmes of this Party.

Ans:- Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nagpur resolution of the Congress which called for land ceilings, take over of food grain trade by the state and adoption of cooperative farming.

The significant programmes of Swatantra Party are -

- a) **Secondary role of Government :-** Independent parties believe in the secondary role of the government in controlling the economy. According to this group, prosperity can only come through personal freedom.
 - b) **Believes in Privatization :-** Independent parties opposed to the nationalization of government centric plans and government services in developmental planning. In others words, this party was a believer in Privatization.
 - c) **Reforms in agriculture :-** Independent parties opposed to land ceiling, co-operative farming in agriculture and government control over the food business.
 - d) **Opposed to the tax system :-** These parties opposed the tax system and demanded the lifting of the license system.
 - e) **Opponent to non-alignment :-** The independent parties favoured close relationship with the United States and opposed to the principle of non-alignment and maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union.
2. Discuss how the spread of one party hegemony has adversely affected the nature of democracy in Indian Politics.
 3. Describe the reasons for the monopoly of the congress party in Indian Politics till 1967.
 4. Discuss the role of the first general election in the development of India's democratic system.
 5. Briefly discuss the evolution of voting system in India?
 6. Briefly discuss about the emergence of opposition parties in Independent India.
 7. Discuss the nature of dominance of the Congress Party in Indian politics.

Part - II

Chapter - 3

Politics of Planned Development

Summary :

Organizing the country's resources for the purpose of meeting pre-determined social and economic goals and using them to get maximum benefits or rewards is called planning. In India development is meant both economic growth and social and economic justice. So, it is agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers themselves, that the government should play a key role in this.

In post-independent India, following the model of Soviet union, poverty alleviation, social and economic reconstruction were consolidated. After independence, the planning Commission of India was formed in 1951 in India. The government can outline long-term implementation policy with a larger development goal.

The main objective of the First Five year plan (1951-56) was to eradicate poverty. It also laid emphasis on agriculture, including investment in dams and irrigation.

The second Five year plan stressed on heavy industries. It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P. C. Mahalanobis. It laid stress on heavy industrialisation.

While the first Five year plan focuses on agriculture, the second Five year plan emphasized on industry. The conflict between agriculture and industry can be seen in the political personality. Although in the end agriculture and industry became equality important. Because the challenge of post-independence, India was to free the Indians from the shackles of poverty.

In India, Industrial capitalism and the public sector market economy have been coordinated, where these remains collaboration without competing with each other. That is why it was decribed as 'mixed economy.'

The purpose of India's planning was land reforms. That is, in addition to redistribution of land, rent control, reform of tenancy, change of agricultural wages, organisation of agricultural cooperations, agriculture related education etc.

In 1965, droug all over India, two war with china, caused food crisis in the country and famine in different parts of the country. In such a situation, the use of high yielding seeds on the advice of the united Nations, the expansion of irrigation and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides have led to an unimaginable increase in the production of cereals, especilly wheat, which is known as Green Revolution in the agricultural history of India. Large and wealthy farmer in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar pradesh benefited the

most. Many felt that this has increased regional inequality.

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence:-

Mark - 1

1. When was India's Five Year Plan adopted ?
Ans :- India's first Five Year Plan was adopted in the year 1951-1956.
2. Which state is POSCO Plant located in ?
Ans :- POSCO Plant is located in Odhisa.
3. Which grain production increased due to Green Revolution ?
4. Who is the pioneer of green revolution in India ?
5. In which year was bank nationalized in India ?
6. What is operation flood ?
7. On what was the second Five year plan emphasized?
8. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the implementation of India's socialist policy began ?
9. When did the last nuclear explosion of India take place ?
10. What is the full form of GDP ?
11. What is formed instead of the Planning Commission of India ?
12. Who was the first chairman of the Planning Commission ?
13. When was the Niti Aayog formed ?
14. What is the full form of NITI ?
15. Who is the founder of Indian Statistical Institute ?

Choose the correction option :-

Mark - 1

1. _____ is known as Dairy Man
(a) M.P. Singh (b) Vergis Kurian (c) J.C. Kumarappa (d) K.M.Rajan.
2. There was an extreme food crisis in the 1960's in _____.
(a) Bihar (b) Tripura (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh.
3. Author of the book 'Economy of Performance' is _____.
(a) Mahalanabish (b) J.C. Kumarappa (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
4. The economic model adopted in India is _____.
(a) The capitalist economy (b) socialist economy
(c) Mixed economy (d) None of the above.
5. Plan Holiday was in _____.
(a) 3rd plan (b) 4th plan (c) 5th plan (d) 6th plan.

POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

6. Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakund dam was constructed in _____ .
(a) 1st plan (b) 2nd plan (c) 3rd plan (d) 4th plan.
7. Banks were nationalized in 1969.
(a) 14 (b) 17 (c) 19 (d) 12.

Answer the following questions within 40 words :-

Marks - 2

1. What is Green Revolution ?

Ans :- The use of high yielding seeds without social & political change in India in 1968, led to the expansion of irrigation and the use of modern chemical fertilizers and pesticides to increase the production of cereals is called the Green Revolution.

2. What do you mean by cooperative farming ?
3. What is a break from the plan ?
4. Write down the difference between public and private sector.
5. What is mixed economy ?
6. What is land reforms ?
7. What does 'White Revolution' mean ?
8. What is NITI Aayog ?
9. What is Mahalanabish model ?
10. What is meant by the politics of planned development ?

Map based questions :-

Mark - 1

1. State where White Revolution took place.
2. State where Indian Statistical Institute is situated.
3. State where Bhakra-Nangal dam is situated.
4. State where Hirakund dam is situated.
5. State where first steel project situated.
6. State where food crisis was high in 1965-67.
7. State where the atomic explosion occurred.
8. State having Sarovar project.

Answer the following questions (in 120 words) :-

Marks - 5

Q.1. Discuss the functions of the NITI Aayog.

Ans :- The NITI Aayog was formed in India on January 1, in 2015 as the successor of planning commission. This is not a constitutional body.

The functions of NITI Aayog are :

- (a) **To coordinate :** The NITI Aayog helps in speedy implementation of developmental projects through various departments of the center and center-state co-ordination. The faster the states implement such projects the states becomes stronger so does the country.
- (b) **Strategy building :** The NITI Aayog formulate strategies for the successful implementation of realistic projects. Gradually, from the village level, the direction of the technical strategy for the implementation of developmental projects will head towards the upper level of the govt.
- (c) **Observation and evaluation :** The NITI Aayog provides assistance in information innovation and technological initiatives in various projects. The NITI Aayog is responsible for overseeing and evaluating the technical development and capacity building of project implementation.
- (d) **Decentralization :** The NITI Aayog plays a role in bringing the benefits of govt. developmental projects to the rural grass root level. The NITI Aayog took the initiative expand cooperative relations of federalism and to build infrastructure.

At the end, it can be said that the goal of the NITI Aayog is to build an India where the responsibility of the govt. is to reduce the suffering of the people by providing necessary help to the people.

2. Discuss the main characteristics of Mahalanabish Model.
3. Mention the reasons for the gradual decline in the public sectors in India.
4. India would have prospered if the private sectors had been given free reign in India. Justify.
5. What is Green Revolution ? Mention the positive and negative results of green revolution.
6. What are the main themes of the First Five Year Plan ? How was the 2nd Five Year Plan distinctive from the First Five Year Plan ?
7. Discus two controversies in the begaining of planned development.
8. Discuss about the major out comes in Indian economy resulted from planning.

Part - II

Chapter - 4

India's External Relations

Summary :

Foreign policy is the policy of establishing relation with other countries and institutions to meet the national interests and goals based on the socio-economic and political culture of a country. The Indian leadership formulated a foreign policy in the national interest, taking into account the international situation at that time.

As the prime minister of India, Jawarlal Nehru has contributed a lot to the formulation of India's foreign policy. He played an important role as the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of India from 1947 to 1964.

The objective of his foreign policy was —

- a) Preserving hard-earned sovereignty.
- b) Maintaining geographical integrity.
- c) Finding the way of rapid economic development.

India did not join any military alliance after independence rather adopted a neutral policy, which was a difficult principle to maintain balance; but balance could not be maintained at all times. The United States also resented India's growing partnership with the Soviet Union.

India's contact with the newly independent countries of the Afro-Asian continent have reached new heights. India has always been vocal in its opposition to colonialism. There were voices against racism in South Africa as well. Afro-Asian relation improved in Bandung Conference in 1955. This conference was the beginning of the alliance of neutral movement.

In 1945 after the Chinese Revolution, India's first recognized the communist government. In 1954, China and India jointly announced the Panchsheel Policy, which included five principles of peaceful co-existence, one of which was the policy of Non-aggression.

But with the annexation of Tibet by China to their country, the bitter relationship between China and India began. China protested against the political shelter given to Dalai Lama, the spiritual and political leader of Tibet, by India. In 1962 China invaded India. The attack spread first to Ladakh and then to Assam. India's image was shattered in the international arena as India failed to detect China's secret plan.

Since the partition, India and Pakistan have been at loggerheads over Kashmir. In 1965 aggressive conflict began between the two countries. At the end of the war, in 1966 Tashkent Agreement was signed

between the Prime Minister of India and the Army Chief of Pakistan. The independence movement of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) started against the ruler of West Pakistan. India provided all possible moral and external support to this movement. That is why Pakistan blames India for destroying its integrity. In 1974, during the tenure of Smt. Indira Gandhi's prime ministership, India detonated an atomic bomb in the Thar Desert in Pokhran, Rajasthan. In 1998, during the Prime Ministership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee India detonated a total of five atomic bombs in two days on the same place.

Answer the following in a complete sentence :

Mark -1

1. When was Panchsheel Agreement signed?
Ans :- In the year 1954 Panchsheel Agreement was signed between India and China.
2. Who is the spiritual leader of Tibet?
Ans :- The spiritual and political leader of Tibet is Dalai Lama.
3. Where in India was the atomic bomb detonated?
4. Write the full form of NEFA.
5. When did Communist Party of India split?
6. What are the causes of bad relations between India and Pakistan?
7. When did the Indo-China war take place?
8. Who was the architect of India's foreign policy?
9. Who is the current Dalai Lama of Tibet?
10. Who is the writer of 'Foreign Policy of India'?
11. Who was the father of nuclear science in India?
12. What is 'No First Use Policy'?
13. When was Bandung Conference held?
14. When was Tashkent Agreement signed?
15. What is the key element of India's foreign policy?

Choose the correct answer :-

Mark - 1

1. The pioneer of Non Aligned Movement was——
(a) Pandit Nehru (b) Sukarno (c) Encruma (d) Abdul Naser.
Ans :- The pioneer non-aligned movement was Pandit Nehru.
2. In India the Panchsheel Policy was adopted from——
(a) Britain (b) United States of America
(c) Soviet Union (d) China.
Ans :- In India the Panchsheel Policy was adopted from Soviet Union.

INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

3. In 1940-50 the architect of Asia was——
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Sardar Patel
(c) Pandit Nehru (d) None of the above.
4. —— resigned after the Indo-China war (1962)
(a) Sardar Patel (b) B.R.Ambedkar
(c) B.N.Rao (d) V.K. Krishnamenon.
5. Dalai Lama took political shelter in ——
(a) 1940 (b) 1945 (c) 1959 (d) 1962
6. Afro-Asian Conference was held in——
(a) Islamabad (b) New Delhi (c) Bandung (d) Dhaka.

Answer the following questions within 80 words each.

Marks - 4

Q.1. What are the main features of India's nuclear policy ?

Ans :- The features of India's nuclear policy are :

India's first nuclear program was initiated under the leadership of Homi Jahangir Bhaba in 1940s. India is currently one of the world's nuclear power country.

- (a) **Minimum reserves of nuclear energy :-** India's first nuclear programme was initiated in the 60s of twentieth century under the leadership of Homi Jahangir Bhaba. India is currently one of the world's nuclear powers.
- (b) **No First Use policy :-** India believes in the principle of 'no first use' of nuclear energy against any country. But if any state uses it against India, India is ready to give an worthy answer.
- (c) **Use for the development purpose :-** The goal of India's nuclear policy is to use nuclear energy in peaceful & development activities.
- (d) **Strategic Nuclear Command :-** India formed the strategic nuclear command in 2003. Its job is to look after the country's nuclear weapons, missiles and resources.

At the end, it can be said that India is a supporter of the non-aligned movement, which believes in the principle of disarmament.

2. Discuss the outcomes of the Indo-China War in 1962.
3. India's foreign policy is based on peace and cooperation. Argue in favour of this statement.
4. Discuss the role of political personalities in India Foreign Policy.
5. Write the reason for the Dalai Lama's asylum (shelter) in India.
6. Discuss whether India's foreign policy has been successful as a result of its distance from the US-Soviet alliance.
7. Discuss the main principles of India's foreign policy.

Part - II

Chapter - 5

Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System

Summary :

India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was in power from 1947 to 1964. Nehru passed away in May, 1964. This had generated a lot of speculation about the future of democracy. In the 1960s some unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions etc. could lead to a failure of the democratic projects or even the disintegration of the country.

After consultation with the Congress members of the Parliament and the party leaders Lal Bahadur Shastri was unanimously chosen as the leader of Congress parliamentary Party. Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966. During his tenure the country faced a war with Pakistan in 1964. Shastri's famous slogan was 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' which encouraged the soldier and resolved serious food crisis. Shastri suddenly expired in 1966.

Indira Gandhi was appointed as the Prime Minister through a secret ballot among the Congress MPs, although there was an intense competition among the leaders for the post of Prime Ministership. During this period decline in agricultural production aggravated food crisis. Rising unemployment has led to intense opposition and discontent across the country.

It was in this context of heightened popular discontent and the polarisation of political forces that the fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha was held in 1967, which was described by many as a 'political earthquake'. The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven states.

The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions. Since no single party had got majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties that supported non-Congress governments.

A group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party's organisation is known as syndicate. This group had a decisive say in Indira Gandhi's first Council of Ministers and also in policy formulation and implementation. However, gradually Indira Gandhi attempted to assert her position within the government and the party.

CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

The factional rivalry between the syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969. The candidate of the syndicate was Sanjeev Reddy and on the other hand Indira Gandhi nominated V.V. Giri. In the end, even after issuing the party whip, V. V. Giri won instead. V. V. Giri achieved the victory. As a result, the Congress party split into two parties.

In the fifth Lok Sabha elections in 1971, all the left parties and the Congress opposition formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance to corner Indira Gandhi. But at that time, Indira raised the slogan of "Garibi Hatao" and laid the foundation for a distinct political support across the country. As a result, Indira Congress won 352 seats on its own.

In just four years Indira Gandhi was able to overcome the initial hurdles of her political career and establish her authority and restore the dominant position of the Congress party.

Answer the Questions in one full sentence :-

1) Who was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Indo-Pak war (1965)?

Ans :- Indo-Pak war (1965), at this time Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister of India.

2) Who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' ?

Ans :- Smt. Indira Gandhi gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

3) Which Prime Minister of India died in Tashkent ?

4) Who gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' ?

5) Which decade is marked as a 'dangerous decade' ?

6) Which government of India abolished Privy Purse ?

7) What is 10 Point Programme ?

8) Who expelled the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from the party ?

9) Which Indian Prime Minister has been shot dead by his own bodyguards ?

10) Who said that 'Abolition Privy Purse is a breach of faith with the princes'?

11) Who was the Prime Minister of India during the independence of Bangladesh ?

12) What does 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' stand for in Indian politics ?

13) What is a conscience vote ?

14) What is defection ?

15) Morarji Desai was the Chief Minister of which state ?

Choose the correct answer :-**Mark - 1**

- 1) The name of the Capital of Uzbekistan is —
 (a) Moscow (b) Tashkent (c) Lahore (d) Tripoli.

Ans :- The name of the capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent.

- 2) Problem of Indira Gandhi was —
 (a) Opposition Party (b) In the Food Crisis
 (c) Syndicate of Congress (d) International Politics.

Ans :- The problem of Indira Gandhi was Syndicate of Congress.

- 3) Who used the word 'Non-Congressism' -
 (a) Ram Manohar Lohia (b) Chowdhury Charan Singh
 (c) Jai Praksh Narayan (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

- 4) Syndicate nominated candidate for the Presidential election in 1969 was —
 (a) V. V. Giri (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
 (c) Sanjeev Reddy (d) Rajendra Prasad.

- 5) Chief Minister who introduced OBC reservation in Bihar was —
 (a) Karpoori Thakur (b) V. V. Giri
 (c) Annadurai (d) N. Sanjeeva Reddy.

- 6) who is the maker of Modern Karnataka ?
 (a) K. Kamraj (b) S. Nijalingappa
 (c) V. V. Giri (d) Karpoori Thakur.

Map based questions :-

- 1) Drarida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is a party of the state.
- 2) The expression 'Aya ram, Gaya ram' - Gaya Lal is a MLA of the state.
- 3) Lal Bahadur Shastri is a controversial leader of the state.
- 4) Akali Dal is a party of the state.
- 5) The state where C. Natarajan was Chief Minister.
- 6) S. Nijalingappa was the leader of the Congress Syndicate party in the state —

CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

Answer the following Questions in 150 words each :-

Marks - 6

1) What is Privy Purse ? Why has the government of India abolished it ?

Ans :- At the time of independence many indigenous states were annexed to India. The Government of India promised that the rulers would be allowed to retain a certain amount of Private property. The Government will provide them with hereditary grants or government allowances. This grant will depend on the the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging state This grant is called 'Privy Purse'.

(a) **The cause of the abolish of Privy Purse :** The preamble to the Indian Constitution and other parts of the constitution speak of equality and social and economic justice. But the payment of state allowance is contrary to all these justices.

(b) **Anti-equality :** Article 14 of the Constitution of India contains the principle of equality. It has been said that all are equal in the eyes of the Law and the law will give equal opportunity to all.

(c) **Undemocratic :** India is one of the largest democratic countries in the world. There is no hereditary post in this country. In democratic countries the president is directly elected by the people. So the successive allowances of the kings do not comply with democracy.

(d) **Unconstitutional :** The issue of payment of allowances was not criticized at the time of annexation of the Princely States with India. The main goal was to unite the state and the solidarity of India. But the provision of allowance in exchange of annexation was unconstitutional. So, in the year 1971, Indira Gandhi won the elections and amend the constitution to stop this special allowance.

The 26th Amendment to the constitution repealed Article 291 and 362 and added a new Article 363(A). Despite being a woman Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi took the lead in solving this difficult task.

2) Discuss the steps that resulted in Indira Gandhi's dominance as a woman.

3) What is meant by 'Syndicate in Congress'? What was the role of the Syndicate group ?

4) Analyze the main reasons for the division of the Congress in 1969 ?

Part - II

Chapter - 6

The Crisis of Democratic Order

Summary :

Indira Gandhi has emerged as one of the most influential leader in Indian Politics. In this period the political parties noticed, how government authority was being converted into personal authority. More-over the split in Congress has sharpened the division between Indira Gandhi and opponents in the Congress party.

Before the independence of Bangladesh about 8 million refugees took shelter in India. The background of emergency period has emerged due to various reasons such as Indo-Pak war, increase of Oil prices in international market. decrease of food production due to scarcity of rain etc.

In January 1974, students in Gujrat and in March of that year in Bihar organised mass movement. Causes of such agitation was rising prices of food grains, food crisis, corruption of the govt. etc. Joy Prakash Narayan emerged as a social worker to revive this movement. A series of bandhs, gheraos and strikes were organised. In 1975 Joy Prakash Narayan Led the peoples march to the parliament.

In a case related to the Lok Sabha Election. The Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election invalid. The petition challenged the election of Indira Gandhi. As per the verdict of the High Court Indira Gandhi's membership in the Lok Sabha was cancelled.

The opposition political parties led by Joy Prakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organised a massive demonstration in Ramlila ground on 25 June 1975. As situation became critical Govt. declared Ramlila Maidan gathering as a threat of internal disturbances. Imposed emergency Provision through out the country as per article 352 of the Indian constitution.

With the imposition of emergency after midnight, the electricity to all the major newspaper offices was disconnected. Numerous opposition leaders and activists were arrested next day. The various Fundamental Rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizen to move the court for restoring their fundamental rights using preventive detention Act. People were arrested and detained on the apprehension that they may commit any offence.

The parliament also brought in many new changes to the constitution behind the special power of emergency provision. Such as, the term of the Lok Sabha extended by one year. An amendment was made

THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER

declaring that, election of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the court.

As per the principles of democratic system constructive criticism of the opposition helps the govt. becoming conscious and to work for public interest. The government argued that frequent recourse to agitations, protests and collective actions, the opposition continuously disturbed in governmental work. Different feelings and attitudes were made among the different section of the people in society with respect to emergency.

The result of 1977 Lok Sabha election turned into a referendum on the experience of the emergency. Same result found in state level election also. The opposition party and its allies won an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, UP, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab.

The impact of the imposition of emergency was not felt equally in all states of Indian. Congress retained many seats in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa and Virtually swept through the southern states.

The Janata Party made alliance with the other opposition party to cornered the Congress. The main weakness of coalition govt is internal conflict that weaken the alliance. After the election of 1977 there was stiff competition in Janata Party for the Post of Prime Minister. At last Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister.

There was not any specific programme of the new Government regarding planning of governing the country. Objectives and principles etc. They came into power by chance and faced so many problems. As a result government lost its majority within 18 months. Another govt headed by Charan Singh was formed on the support of the Congress party for 4 months.

As a result, in the 1980 Lok Sabha Election Congress win 353 seats and gloriously comeback into power. Indira Gandhi again gained the Prime Ministership. The time period of emergency was not only constitutional crisis, but also considered as political crisis, which was not in the expectation of the constitution framers. In that time the ruling party misused their special power.

Answer the questions in one full sentence :-

Mark - 1

1) Who led the peoples march to the Parliament in 1975 AD ?

Ans :- Jayaprakash Narayan led the peoples march to parliament in 1975 AD.

2) When did the term of the parliament was extended from five to six years ?

Ans :- The term of the Lok Sabha was extended from five to six years due to the state emergency during the fifth Lok Sabha.

3) Who was the leader of the 'Congress for Democracy Party' ?

4) Which judge declared the election of Indira Gandhi invalid ?

5) Who announced the Twenty point programme ?

6) Who was the President of India during the Emergency (1975) ?

7) Who was Jagjivan Ram ?

- 8) Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Emergency (1975) ?
- 9) Who founded the Bharatiya Kranti Dal in India ?
- 10) Who was the first labour minister of Independent India ?
- 11) Which rights of the citizens are taken away during the emergency ?
- 12) Who is the author of the book 'Hajar Churashir Maa' ?
- 13) What was the election slogan of the Congress in 1971 ?
- 14) What was the main objective of the Shah commission ?
- 15) Who was the leader of the Naxalite movement ?

Choose the correct answer :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Emergency was declared -

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) 25 June, 1962 AD | (b) 25 June, 1970 AD |
| (c) 25 June, 1975 AD | (d) 25 June, 1971 AD. |

Ans :- Emergency was declared on 25 June, 1975 AD.

- 2) There was a renewal movement -

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Bihar | (b) Uttar Pradesh | (c) Haryana | (d) Gujarat. |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|

- 3) Who was popularly known as Loknayak ? -

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Din Dayal Uppadhyaya | (b) Jayaprakash Narayan |
| (c) Manabendra Nath Roy | (d) Charu Majumder. |

- 4) Who formed the CPI (ML) ?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Charu Majumder | (b) Choedhury Charan Singh |
| (c) Jayprakash Narayan | (d) Atal Bihari Vaipayee. |

- 5) Who returned the 'Padma Shri' in protest of the declaration of emergency ?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Madhumilay | (b) Fanishwarnath Renu |
| (c) Hrishikesh | (d) Shivarama Karanth. |

- 6) The Naxalbari movement began -

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| (a) 1967 AD | (b) 1996 AD | (c) 1965 AD | (d) 1960 AD. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

Image based questions :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Naxal - dominated state in eastern India.
- 2) The origin of the Naxal movement (Naxalbari Thana).
- 3) In 1974 the student movement was formed in that state.
- 4) President rule was issued centering on the student movement.
- 5) A state where there is a Navanirman Andolan took place.

THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER

Answer in about 150 words :-

Marks - 6

1) What do you mean by Naxal Movement? Discuss the causes and consequences of Naxal Movement?

Ans :- Naxalite Movement :- In 1967, a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hill district in the west Bengal under the leadership of the local cadres of the communist party of India (Marxist). Beginning from the Naxalbari police station, the peasant movement spread to several states of India and came to be referred broadly as the Naxal Movement. It spread to many other parts of the country like Chattishgarh, Uttar Pradesh etc. The main leader of this movement was Charu Majumder. His two main comrades were Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santhal.

The reason for the Naxalite Movement are :-

- (a) **Economic Dissatisfaction :** The peasants and tribes of this region were very poor and their population was growing. It was difficult for them to raise another family due to low production and poverty.
- (b) **Deprivation of forest rights :** The tribes depended on a small amount of forest resources for their livelihood, but when the government legislated and started the process of nationalization of forest, the tribal farmers were prevented from cultivating and acquiring forest resources.
- (c) **Promoting extremists :** After knowing the dissatisfaction of the peasants, propagate among them that justice can be achieved only toward armed struggle against the government.

The results of the movement :

- (a) The Naxalbari Movement forcibly reclaimed the lands occupied by the zaminders and distributed them among the landless tribal farmers.
- (b) Due to this movement many statutes of sages were smashed in Calcutta and many people were killed. The list of murders included police, landlords, money lenders, students and youths.

In 1971-72 when the government took strict action to suppress the movement, many Naxal activists were killed and imprisoned. The main Leader Charu Majumder was died in Alipore Jail.

- 2) Discuss the reasons for the 1980 AD, midterm Election?
- 3) Why Saha commission was appointed (1977)? Discuss the observations of this commission ?
- 4) Discuss the reasons for declaring a state emergency in the country ?
- 5) How it was possible that the Indian oppositions party first came to power in 1977 AD?
- 6) What Indian democracy learned from the state of emergency?
- 7) Discuss the impact of the state of emergency on India's party system.
- 8) Do you think the Declaration of Emergency was necessary in India?
- 9) What happened during emergency?
- 10) What can we learn from the declaration of Emergency?

Part - II

Chapter - 7

Rise of Popular Movements

Summary :

In 1973 AD, the movement started in the protest of deforestation at Mandal in Gopeshwar Village in present day Chameli district of Uttarakhand which was known as Chipko movement. They used a novel tactic for their protest - that of hugging the trees to prevent them from being cut down. These protest marked the beginning of a world famous environmental movement in our country the Chipko movement. This movement was led by Gora Devi, Sundarlal Bahuguna and many more.

There were many social movements in India in the post independent period, which were led by the people associated with political parties. Such as Peasants movements of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh led by Communist Party. Trade Union movement had a strong presence among industrial workers in major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Kanpur.

Students and young political activist from various sections of the society were in the forefront in organising the marginalised sections such as Dalit and Adivasis. Most of them chose to remain outside party politics and did not wanted to participate in the activities of political parties. Hence these organisations were called 'non party political organisation.'

Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of the Dalit youth was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. The Organisation was formed to fighting against the perpetual caste based inequalities and material injustices that the dalit faced. The organisation based on concept and ideals of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar functioning for proper implementation of reservation policy.

In Oct. 1986 Bharatiya Kishan Union was formed in the western UP under the Leadership of Mahendra Singh Tikayet. This organisation specially active in Panjab, Haryana and Western UP. In January 1988, around twenty thousand farmers had gathered in the City of Meerut. Bharatiya Kishan Union performed their work as pressure group in politics because of its excess nos of membership.

In early nineties women in remote village of Andra Pradesh spontaneously participated in the 'Anti Arrack Movement'. The news of the womens anit arrack movement conveyed to the arrack vendor as a result the vendor reapidly turned back. Though women were assaulted by arrack contractor's goondas with

RISE OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS

iron rod and other lethal weapons, but they took to their heels in front of women's organised protest.

Narmada Bachao Andolan is a movement organised by local organisation to save Narmada river. This movement had started in 1988. Medha Patkar, Baba Amte and writer Arundhati Roy led this movement.

Popular Mass Movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their valid demands. Mass number of people related with it, most of them are dalit, schedule tribe or deprived from socio-economic opportunities. Routine functioning of democracy did not have enough space for the voices of these social groups. That is why these groups turned to mass actions and mobilisation outside the electoral arena.

Answer the following questions in one full sentence:-

Mark - 1

- 1) When was the Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) formed?
Ans :- In 1936 AD, the Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) was formed.
- 2) Where did the 'Chipko Movement' begin?
- 3) When was the 'Right to Information Act' passed?
- 4) Who was the proponent of women movement?
- 5) When was the 'Mandal Commission' formed?
- 6) Who called Dr. Ambedkar as the liberator of the Dalit Class?
- 7) Who was Namdeo Dhasal?
- 8) When was the Abolition of untouchability Act enacted?
- 9) During which Prime Minister's report of Mandal Commission was presented?
- 10) What is 'Dalit Panthers'?
- 11) When did the Chipko Movement begin?
- 12) 'After a thousand years we were blessed with sunflower giving Fakir' - Who said this and to whom?
- 13) When did the Government of India adopt the 'National Rehabilitation Policy'?
- 14) For how many years cutting down of trees has been banned as a result of Chipko Movement?

Choose the correct answer :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Who was involved in the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' -
(a) Anil Shil (b) Bimal Acharya
(c) Medha Patkar (d) Mahatma Gandhi.
Ans :- Medha Patkar was involved in 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'.
- 2) The Chipko Movement began in -
(a) 1980 AD (b) 1985 AD (c) 1988 AD (d) 1973 AD.
- 3) Anti-Alcohol Movement happened in -
(a) Bihar (b) Tamilnadu (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Delhi.

RISE OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS

- 3) What is the Social Movements ? Give two arguments against the pros and cons of democracy ?
- 4) Would you consider the anti-arrack movement is a women's movement ? Why ?
- 5) Discuss the role of dalit panther for the upliftment of dalit clan ?

Answer the following Questions in 120 words each :-

Marks - 5

- 1) What is a non-party movement ? Discuss the reasons for the emergence of this group.

Ans :- Student's and young political activists from various sections of the society were in the forefront in organizing the marginalized sections such as Dalits and Adivasis. Many of them believed in the political system, but did not want to participate in the activities of political parties. As a result, these organizations were called non-party political organizations.

The causes of the emergence of the non-party movement :-

- (a) **Poverty** :- In spite of the impressive growth in many sectors of economy in the first 20 years of independence, poverty and inequalities persisted on a large scale.
- (b) **Deprived of development** :- Another reason for the emergence of the non-party movement is the violation of economic development and unequal distribution of society. The activities of political parties confuse different sections of the society.
- (c) **The failure of government** :- The non-party movement arose as a result of the failure of the Janata government formed in 1977 AD to develop the people of all sections of the society and to take effective measures to suppress the existing political instability in the country.
- (d) **Anti-agro Industry** :- The development gap between agriculture and industry was huge. Due to the unjust and deprivation everywhere in the society, many people came out of the party politics and joined the non-party movement to protest.
- (e) **Formation of Social Organizations** :- Youth activists, social workers, political people form organization for the rural poor and start constructive programs. People join the non-party organization movement for the service of such social work.

In the end the movement has presented itself to the country's political figures and political parties in order to find out the value of their grievances by establishing good and close relations with the people.

Do Yourself

- 2) Discuss the reasons behind the beginning of the Chipko Movement in Uttar Pradesh in 1970 AD.
- 3) Discuss the important issues of the Anti-Arrack Movement in Andhra Pradesh.
- 4) Discuss why there was opposition to the dam construction project in the Narmada Valley.
- 5) What is Mass Movement ? Discuss the importance of Mass Movement ?
- 6) Discuss the characteristics of Indian Kishan Movement ?

Part - II

Chapter - 8

Regional Aspirants

Summary :

A language or region's group or a king's group living in a particular part of the country demands the independence of that area, or claim constitutional administrative, economic, political status for themselves regardless to the interest of other communities or language groups and organizes a movement to force the state authorities to accept it. This is called regionalism.

India is a combination of multilingual, religions, class and culture. Everyone will respect the Indian territory as their mother land and live in unity, keeping each one intact. The foundation of Indian nationalism also lies in Unity in Diversity. The democratic process is followed in making decisions about the diverse culture and language of India.

The problem of Jammu and Kashmir arose after India gained independence. Nagaland and Mizoram fought fiercely demanding separation from India. The dravidian movement was demanding for the independence of South India. Mass agitation started in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat demanding formation of a language based state. The problems of Punjab, Assam and Mizoram were resolved through agreements with the government. Since 1989 Jammu and Kashmir's separatist forces have been spread in different forms in the state demanding a completely independent Kashmir free from India and Pakistan. The political climate inside the state is heating up and the demand for state autonomy is gaining momentum. Finally in 2019, the state of Jammu and Kashmir became two union territories, Jammu and Ladakh.

The resolution passed in the conference held at Anandpur Sahib in 1973 with full political and territorial independence is known as Anandpur Sahib Proposal. Raising the demand for the autonomy for the Sikh's, the Sikh Gurus started a movement for the establishment of 'Khalistan' as a separate nation.

In 1980, regionalism reached to an extensive level in the north east. The Bodo, Karbi, Dimasa etc communities continuously demanded for separate state. Demands for an independent Mizoram arose and an armed rebellion was declared. Rajiv-Laldenga signed the peace treaty in 1986. Till date, the movement for independence and autonomy of Nagaland has not ended.

REGIONAL ASPIRANTS

One of the reasons for the growing trend of regionalism in the northeast is the influx of refugees and the government's indifferent outlook regarding this matter. In 1979, the student's organization of Assam AASU started a movement to drive out the outsiders from Assam. In the case of Tripura too, the issue is grim. Goa, which was occupied by the Portuguese, was liberated by the Indian government in 1961. The Government of India gave Goa the status of a separate state through a referendum.

The rise of the separatist forces in different parts of the country centered on the diversity of India and the flexibility of the Indian Constitution have largely helped to reconcile it. The schedule tribes are given full autonomy in the 6th schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, the rise of regionalism has always been welcomed as an important part of India's democratic politics.

a) Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

Marks - 1

1. What is 'Operation Blue Star'?

Ans- In 1984, the Indian government's military operation to free the Golden Temple in Amritsar from extremist is called Operation Blue Star.

2. Which is the gateway to Southeast Asia?

Ans- Northeast of India is the gateway to Southeast Asia.

3. Sheikh Abdullah was the leader of which political party?

4. Which state protested against declaring Hindi as official language?

5. Which two nation's boundary is determined by L O C?

6. What does the word 'Periyar' mean?

7. Who formed the Mizo National Front?

8. Who was Chogyal?

9. In 1961 which foreign rule was Goa liberated from?

10. What was the former name of Dalmia Puram Railway Station?

11. What is the name of the holy Golden Temple of the Sikhs in Amritsar?

12. When was All Party Hill Leaders Conference held?

13. Which state had a separate constitution?

14. In which article of the constitution Kashmir had given a special status?

15. 'THE NORTH THRIVES EVEN AS THE SOUTH DECAYS' was the popular slogan of which movement?

B) Choose the correct answer :-

Mark - 1

1. Khasi Hills is situated in-

a) Tripura b) Mizoram c) Arunachal Pradesh d) Meghalaya

2. The agreement between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga was signed in-

a) 1985 b) 1986 c) 1987 d) 1990

3. Separate state demanded by the Sikhs was-
 - a) Punjabistan
 - b) Sikhstan
 - c) Gurustan
 - d) Khalistan
4. Rajiv-Longowal agreement is known as-
 - a) Punjab agreement
 - b) Mizo agreement
 - c) Rajiv-Sikh agreement
 - d) None of the above
5. Goa held a referendum in-
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1968
 - c) 1970
 - d) 1972
6. Demand for independent Mizoram was raised because of-
 - a) The failure of the government
 - b) flood
 - c) famine
 - d) earthquake

C) Map based questions.

Mark - 1

1. The state where protest against the status of Hindi as official language took place.
2. The state where Khasi Hills is situated.
3. The state that is free from Portuguese Rule.
4. The state where the holy Golden Temple of the Sikhs is situated.
5. North eastern state formed in 1963.
6. The state where referendum was held in 1967.
7. 22nd state of India.
8. The state that got special status in article 370.

D) Answer the following questions within 80 words each :-

Marks - 4

1. Write about the current position of Article 370.

Ans- Article 370, annexed to part 22 of the Indian Constitution, provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir.

In 2019, on August 5, the Government of India, led by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi, took a historic step by abolishing all facilities for the state of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with Article 370 of the Constitution, dividing the state into two Union Territories, one Jammu and the other Ladakh.

At present Jammu and Kashmir does not have a separate flag and constitution. All articles of the Indian constitution apply here.

Residents of other states will now have the opportunities to buy and sell land and live in Jammu. They have availed the employment opportunities in various departments and companies of the Union Territory Government of Jammu and Ladakh.

In the case of girls, residing permanently in Jammu and Ladakh, can get married to the residents of other states in India.

REGIONAL ASPIRANTS

2. In 1973, why did the Anandpur Sahib Agreement create so much controversy?
3. Explain how multi-faceted regional demands can arise from the internal division of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. 'The Assam Movement was a reflection of cultural freedom and deprivation'. Discuss.
5. Discuss briefly about the Operation Blue Star.

E) Answer the following questions within 120 words each :-

Marks - 5

1. Elaborate the situation-'Sikkim's inclusion in India'.

Ans :- Sikkim is a small hill state in the eastern Himalayas. It is bounded in the north by Tibet, in the west by Nepal, in the south by West Bengal and in the east by Bhutan. It covers an area of 7096 sq.km.

Sikkim became a part of India in the following ways -

- a) The reign of King Chogyal :-** Sikkim was 'protectorate' during India's independence. King Chogyal was in charge of the internal administration of Sikkim. But Sikkim's defense and foreign relations were looked after by the Indian Government.
- b) The role of Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa :-** Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsapa was the leader of the democratic movement in Sikkim. The Sikkim National Congress formed by him won the elections in 1974. He then took the initiative to integrate Sikkim with India.
- c) Recognition of allied states :-** In 1974, the 35th amendment to the Indian Constitution recognized Sikkim as an associate state of India. In addition, two representatives from the two chambers of parliament were sent from Sikkim.
- d) Sikkim as a state :-** In 1975, the 35th amendment to the Indian Constitution gave Sikkim the status of a full state. As a result, Sikkim gained recognition as the 22nd state of Indian Union.

Do Yourself

2. What are the main terms and conditions of the Punjab Agreement?
3. Discuss by proving the principle 'Unity in Diversity' of regional demands raised from different parts of India.
4. Write about the separatist movement in North Eastern states.

Part - II

Chapter - 9

Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Summary :

The 1989 election, which brought down the congress system, is one of the most recent developments in Indian politics. Moreover, the Mandal Commission formed in 1979 played a special role. Although Rajib Gandhi initiated the New Economic Reforms, Narasimha Rao took the lead in 1991. Also, the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in 1992 increased the level of controversy. In the elections held after the assassination of Rajib Gandhi by the LTTE in 1991, the Congress party was solely established at the centre.

The defeat of the Congress Party created a vacuum in the Indian party system. Filling this vacuum is the beginning of the era of multi-party system. At the centre begins the era of coalition politics where regional parties play an important role.

The Mandal Commission headed by the B.P. Mandal formed in 1980 made its recommendation in 1990. The Commission recommends identification of socio-economically backward classes, reservation of 27% of employment and improvement of land reform.

The Babri Masjid in Ayodhya was a 16th century mosque built by the Mughal Emperor Babur. Some Hindus believe that was built after demolishing a temple Lord Rama and his birth place. This dispute had been going on for many decades. The BJP, in order to generate public support, took out a massive march called the 'Ratha Yatra' from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya in U.P.

In December 1992, thousands of people from all over the country gathered and demolished the mosque. Many declared it was contrary to the principles of secularism.

On February 27, 2002 horrific communal riots broke out in Gujarat over the internal incident in which 57 Hindu were burnt alive in a compartment of the Sabarmati Express train near the Godhra Station in Gujrat. Lots of people were killed and many were injured and many houses were set on fire.

The subsequent period of 1989 is seen as the fall of the Congress and the rise of the BJP. The total votes received by the Congress and the BJP did not exceed 50%. The political competition was divided between the coalition led by the BJP and the coalition led by the Congress.

In the Lok Sabha elections of 2004, the Congress party entered into coalition in a big way. The

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS

Congress led UPA (United Progressive Alliance) came to power with the support of the Left Front parties. A notable point in this election is that there was a negligible difference between the margin of votes between the NDA and UPA. In this way a massive change can be noticed in the party system.

It is explicit in Indian politics that ending the dominance of one party, multi-party system and rival political system has emerged and the BJP became a single majority party in Lok Sabha in 2014 & 2019.

Answer the following questions in one sentence:-

Mark - 1

- 1) When was the Mandal Commission formed?
Ans:- The Mandal Commission was formed in the year 1978.
- 2) Who was the first Prime Minister of NDA led coalition government?
Ans :- The first Prime Minister of the NDA led coalition government was Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- 3) Under whose leadership was the Mandal Commission formed?
- 4) In which year did the Mandal Commission submit its report?
- 5) B.P Mandal was the Chief Minister of which state?
- 6) During whose tenure was the report of the Mandal Commission implemented?
- 7) What percentage of the reservations for the OBCs was recommended by the Mandal Commission?
- 8) When was the New Economic Policy introduced in India?
- 9) During the tenure of which Prime Minister was the 'New Economic Policy' introduced?
- 10) What was the basis of support for the BSP party?
- 11) Who was the founder of the BSP party?
- 12) When was the Bharatiya Janata Party formed?
- 13) Under whose leadership was the first minority government formed at the centre?
- 14) When did the Anti-Sikh riots took place?
- 15) What is structural adaptation programme in politics?

Choose the correct answer :-

Mark - 1

- 1) The Mandal Commission was set up in accordance with the Article -
(a) Article 320 (b) Article 330 (c) Article 340 (d) Article 350.
Ans:- The Mandal Commission was set up under Article 330.
- 2) 'BAMCEF' was formed in -
(a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1975 (d) 1978.
Ans :- 'BAMCEF' was formed in 1978.
- 3) Which was involved with Ram Mandir -
(a) Paying taxes (b) Tax collection (c) Tax service (d) Taxation.

- 4) The 'New Economic Reforms' was initiated by-
 (a) Narasimha Rao (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Rajib Gandhi.
- 5) 'Hindu-Pad-Padashahi' was written by-
 (a) Jay Prakash Narayan (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
 (c) Narendra Dev (d) Atul Prasad.
- 6) Gujarat riots began in-
 (a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2005 (d) 2000.

Map Based Questions :-

Mark - 1

- 1) The state where the Prime Minister of India was assassinated in 1991.
- 2) The state where BP Mandal was the Chief Minister of that state.
- 3) The state where the BSP is seen as a big political player.
- 4) The state in which Ram Mandir is to be built.
- 5) The state in which Babri Masjid is located.
- 6) The state where Godhra railway station is situated.

Answer each of the following questions within 80 words :-

Marks - 4

- 1) Mention two positive and negative consequences of the new economic system.

Ans:- In 1991, India's economic reforms policy was announced with the aim of de-regulating and freeing industrial enterprises.

Positive results :-

- (a) **Elimination of inequality :-** The new economic policy focussed on employment and poverty alleviation programmes.
- (b) **Increased production :-** Multinational companies have increased their production by modernizing technologies in the Indian market. Moreover, production has increased as the government has lifted the licensing system in various cases.

Negative results :-

- (a) **Increase in Unemployment :-** The emphasis on large scale industry and machinery in the new economic policy has led to a decrease in the number of manufacturing workers. Moreover, unemployment has increased due to the pruning and non-employment of workers.
- (b) **Privatizations :-** The new economic policy encourages the private sector whose purpose is not service, but profit making. As a result, problems in public life have increased.

Do it yourself

- 2) In the new era of coalition politics, coalition is a bigger issue among the political parties than that of ideologies. Cite your opinion.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS

- 3) Write the importance of regional parties in Indian politics.
- 4) Discuss the major problems of secularism in India.
- 5) Coalition government helps to unite. Cite reasons.

Answer the following questions within 120 words :-

Marks - 5

1) Discuss the five features of the new economic reform policy formulated in 1991.

Ans :- In 1991, when Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister of India, the policy of economic reform was taken by the Finance Minister Manmohan Singh.

The main features of the New Economic Policies are:-

- (a) **Changes in trade policy :-** Quantitative restrictions of imports were lifted as a result of infrastructure reforms. The export process was reformed for the purpose of duty free trade.
- (b) **Increased foreign investment :-** Foreign investors will be able to invest 51% directly in 48 prioritized industries. In addition, direct investment in food processing and metallurgical industries has been provided.
- (c) **Private enterprise :-** In the private sector, coal and lignite mines, arms and ammunitions have been released in India till 2001. In short, private sector initiatives are welcomed by shrinking the public sector.
- (d) **Monetary policy changes :-** Permission is granted to open a new generation of banks in private sector. Arrangements are made to issue branch licenses. Other than these, weaker nationalized banks are also provided assistance.
- (e) **Infrastructural development :-** It introduced private telecom system, tax collection on national highways. 'Golden Quadrilateral with Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and East-West, North-South corridor has been planned.

Do it yourself

- 2) Mention the major issues of Indian politics after 1989. Which issues of the political parties are responsible for these differences?
- 3) Describe the emergence of the BJP in India politics after the state of Emergency.
- 4) In between biparty and multi-party system which one is desirable – Give your opinion from the experience of Indian Party system.
- 5) Mention the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.
- 6) Discuss the causes of communalism in Indian politics.
- 7) Discuss about the political changes that took place during the late eighties in Indian politics.

Model Question
Half Yearly Examination
Class - XII

Time - 3 hours and 25 min.

Full Marks - 80

Subject :- Political Science

Group - A

D) Write the answer to each questions in one complete sentence. **1x15=15**

1. Who placed the five point proposal in the second Non-Aligned summit in 1964 ?
2. 'We want land and bread'-----which revolution raised this slogan ?
3. What was the symbolic name of the two nuclear bomb dropped on Japan by United States ?
4. Who is known as the Butcher of Bagdad ?
5. What is the full form of ASEAN ?
6. What was the number of the primary founder member of the European Union ?
7. Who was the chief foreunner of the SAARC ?
8. For formation of which state Pattisri Ramalu observed hunger strike ?
9. What was the bitter result of communalism ?
10. Who was the founder of the Independent Labor Party ?
11. Which prime minister of India was the pioneer of the Pancha Shila ?
12. What is 'No First Use Policy' ?
13. Who is the author of the book 'Foreign Policy of India' ?
14. What was the popular slogan of Indira Gandhi in the general election of 1971?
15. Who is known as the maker of the modern Karnataka ?

II) Choose the correct answer :-

1x5=5

16. The term 'cold war' was first used by
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Stalin | (b) George kennan |
| (c) Barnard Baruch | (d) Wudrow Wilson. |

MODEL QUESTION

17. The last leader of the Soviet Union was
(a) Gorbachev (b) Lenin (c) Stalin (d) Kruschev
18. Iraq attacked Kuwait
(a) 1988 A.D. (b) 1990 A.D. (c) 1991 A.D. (d) 1992 A.D.
19. State Re-organization Commission was formed in----
(a) 1951 A.D. (b) 1952 A.D. (c) 1991 A.D. (d) 1992 A.D.
20. M.P. Singh was-----
(a) Father of the White Revolution (b) Father of the Green Revolution
(c) Father of the Red Revolution (d) Father of the Russian Revolution.

Group - B

(Each question carrying 2 marks.)

Answer the following questions (each within 40 words) :-

2x3=6

21. What is meant by Unipolarism ?
22. What is ASEAN+3 ?
23. Write two recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission.

Group - C

(Each question carrying 4 marks.)

Answer the following questions (each within 80 words) :-

4x4=16

24. 'Cold war has given rise to arms race and arms control' — what are the reasons behind ?
25. What are the causes of the disintegration of Soviet Union.
26. Mention the chief features of India's nuclear policy ?
27. What are the reasons for giving shelter of Dalai Lama in India ?

Or

Give the results of shock therapy over Russia's economy.

Group - D

(Each questions carrying 5)

Answer the following questions (each within 120 words)

5x4=20

28. Discuss the obstacles against the American unilateral rule at present.

Or

Mention the obstacles against the integration of states under princely rule.

29. Discuss the influence of the ASEAN over the south east Asian states.
Or
Discuss the role of the first general election over the development of India's democratic system.
30. Discuss about Indo-Chinese relation in the perspective of global politics.
Or
Discuss the functions of the Niti Aayog.
31. Map based questions :- On the basis of given India's map (I-V) identify the marked places and name them as per instruction :-
- The state which became Union territory in 2019,
 - The state in which the article 356 was imposed first in the year 1959,
 - The state in which Indian statistical Institute is situated,
 - The state in which the 'Bhakra Nagar Project' is situated.
 - The state in which Morarji Desai was Chief Minister.

Group - E

(Each question carrying 6 marks)

Answer the following questions (each within 150 words) :-

6x3=18

32. Discuss the causes of cold war.
Or
Discuss the relevance of Non-align movement at present.
33. Discuss the causes of the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991.
Or
What do you mean by bi-polarism in the International politics? Discuss the reasons behind the end of bi-polarism.
34. What is meant by 'Syndicate'? Discuss the role of the Syndicate group?
Or
What is privy-purse? Why government of India abolished it?