

**DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)**  
**SUBJECT- POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
**CLASS -XII**

**Part A: Contemporary World Politics**  
**Chapter 1: The End of Bipolarity**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- Q1.** In which year the Berlin Wall was built?  
a. 1960  
b. 1961  
c. 1965  
d. 1955
- Q2.** The first Gulf War was also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Operation Enduring Freedom  
b. Operation Desert Storm  
c. Operation Infinite Reach  
d. Disintegration of the USSR
- Q3.** Arrange the following in chronological order:  
i. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  
ii. Fall of the Berlin Wall  
iii. Disintegration of the Soviet Union  
iv. Russian Revolution  
a. iv, i, ii, iii  
b. i, ii, iii, iv  
c. ii, iii, i, iv  
d. i, iii, iv, i

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** The old system of social welfare in the Soviet Union automatically got destroyed.  
**Reason (R):** The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The Soviet Union and Communism collapsed in 1991.  
**Reason (R):** The internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the Soviet people.

**Short Answer Type**

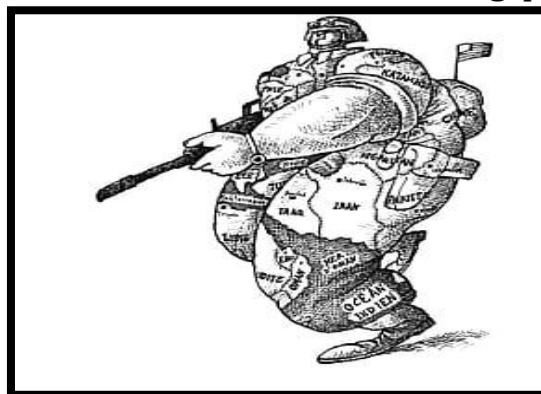
- Q6.** The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US after the end of the Second World War. Substantiate the statement with any one example.
- Q7.** How was the US benefitted by the Soviet disintegration?

**Long Answer Type I**

- Q8.** How was Kuwait liberated from Iraq in 1990?

**Long Answer Type II**

- Q9.** Explain the consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
- Q10. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:**



- i. Which country is represented by this mighty soldier?  
a. Russia                  b. China                  c. USA                  d. Canada
- ii. Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier?
  - a. It symbolizes the union of these countries.
  - b. It symbolizes the colonization of these countries by USA.
  - c. USA has invaded these countries.
  - d. USSR has invaded these countries.
- iii. What message does this cartoon give to the international community?
  - a. It reminds world about the peace and unity.
  - b. It urges the world to fight against terrorism.
  - c. It urges the need to have military rule over democratic governments.
  - d. It conveys that the US is a superpower and has the might to push its interests into any part of the world.
- iv. Which of the countries listed below was never invaded by USA?  
a. Japan                  b. England                  c. Iraq                  d. Afghanistan

## Chapter 2: Contemporary Centres of Power

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Which of the following nations adopted an ‘Open Door’ policy?  
a. China    b. Japan  
c. USA    d. South Korea
- Q2.** How many gold stars does the flag of European Union contain?  
a. One                                  b. Four                                  c. Six                                  d. Twelve
- Q3.** Match the list I with the list II
- |                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| List I                                | List II   |
| A. The privatisation of Agriculture   | i. 1978   |
| B. The Open Door Policy               | ii. 1972  |
| C. The privatization of Industry      | iii. 1982 |
| D. China established relation with US | iv. 1998  |

### Codes:

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. A(ii), B(iii), C(i), D(iv) | b. A(iii), B(i), C(iv), D(ii) |
| c. A(i), B(iii), C(ii), D(iv) | d. A(iv), B(i), C(iii), D(ii) |

### **Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

#### **Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1947.  
**Reason (R):** It was established two channel aid to the West European State.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** In 1978, Deng Xiaoping announced the ‘Open Door’ Policy and economic reforms in China.  
**Reason (R):** ‘Open Door’ policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.

### Short Answer Type

- Q6.** In the European Union Flag, what does the symbol of ‘twelve gold stars in a circle’ signify?
- Q7.** Highlight any two important features of the ‘ASEAN way’.

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Mention any four steps taken by China to improve its economy?

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Analyse the basis of projection of China to overtake the US as the world’s largest economy by 2040.

**Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — by signing the Bangkok Declaration. The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that ‘social progress and cultural development’. A secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking its strength to ten. With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres. In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of the EU by agreeing to establish an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.

- i. In 1967, when AESAN was established, which countries were its members?
  - a. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei
  - b. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
  - c. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei and Vietnam
  - d. Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines
- ii. What was the objective of ASEAN?
  - a. To achieve political and military stability
  - b. To achieve economic development and flexibility in trade
  - c. To accelerate economic growth and through that ‘social progress and cultural development’.
  - d. To achieve political, economic and military stability
- iii. When did ASEAN start moving along the path of EU?
  - a. in 2004
  - b. in 2003
  - c. in 2007
  - d. in 2000
- iv. When the ARF was established?
  - a. 1990
  - b. 1991
  - c. 1995
  - d. 1994

**Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Q1.** Arrange the following in correct sequence:

- i. Sri Lanka against independence.
  - ii. Democracy restoration in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal,
  - iii. Proclamation of Independence by leaders of Bangladesh.
  - iv. Pakistan joins the Cold War Military blocs, SEATO and CENTO
- a. iv, i, ii, iii
  - b. i, ii, iii, iv
  - c. ii, iii, i, iv
  - d. i, iv, iii, ii

**Q2.** Who of the following is a leader of Bangladesh.

- a. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b. General Yahya Khan
- c. Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad
- d. General Ayub Khan

**Q3.** Match the list I with the list II

List I

- A. Indus Water
- B. SAFTA
- C. SAARC
- D. Agra Summit

List II

- i. 2001
- ii. Agreement treaty signed in 2004
- iii. Began in 1985, through multilateral means
- iv. Signed in 1960 with the help of World Bank.

**Codes:**

- a. A(ii), B(iii), C(i), D(iv)
- b. A(iii), B(ii), C(i), D(iv)
- c. A(i), B(iii), C(ii), D(iv)
- d. A(iv), B(ii), C(iii), D(i)

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Q4. Assertion (A):** The democratic set up of Sri Lanka was disturbed by the ethnic conflict by the Sinhalese and Tamil people.

**Reason (R):** Sinhalese people were the largest ethnic group of Sri Lanka.

**Q5. Assertion (A):** Pakistan gave an independent status to Bangladesh without any conflict.

**Reason (R):** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

**Short Answer Type**

**Q6.** Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.

**Q7.** Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan against West Pakistan?

**Long Answer Type I**

**Q8.** South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo political space. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.

**Long Answer Type II**

**Q9.** Discuss some of the conflicts and issues between India and Pakistan which are of an international nature.

**Q10. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:**



- i. What does lion in the cartoon represent?
  - a. Sinhala community
  - b. LTTE
  - c. Indian Tamils
  - d. Opposition party in Sri Lankan government
- ii. What does tiger in the cartoon represent?
  - a. Sinhala community
  - b. Sri Lankan rebels
  - c. LTTE
  - d. Indian Tamils
- iii. Which country's problem is depicted here?
  - a. Tamil Nadu in India
  - b. South India
  - c. Sri Lanka
  - d. Indian Tamils
- iv. Which external powers that helped to resolve issues?
  - a. France and Canada
  - b. USA and Russia
  - c. Pakistan
  - d. Norway and Iceland



- i. According to India, how the development should be if it is proposed by UN?
  - a. Central to the UN's agenda
  - b. Central to the superpowers of the world
  - c. Central to the developing nations
  - d. Central to the USSR agenda
- ii. What has been one of India's major concerns?
  - a. Terrorism
  - b. Corruption
  - c. The Security Council
  - d. General Assembly
- iii. Where India suggests UN should include more countries to represent?
  - a. In the Security Council
  - b. In the General Assembly
  - c. In UN
  - d. In UNICEF
- iv. How, according to India, should be the plan for restructuring of the Security Council?
  - a. Broad based
  - b. Large scale
  - c. More elaborative
  - d. Small scale

### Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** The two notions of security \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Traditional-Cooperative
  - b. Non-Traditional and Cooperation
  - c. Traditional and Non-traditional
  - d. Traditional and Human security
- Q2.** When did India experimented its first nuclear test?
- a. 1976
  - b. 1973
  - c. 1974
  - d. 1975
- Q3.** Full form of SARS \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Several Acute Respiratory Syndrome
  - b. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
  - c. Several Acute Respiratory System
  - d. Severe Actual Response Syndrome

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Security policy is concerned with preventing war, which is called deterrence, and with limiting or ending war, which is called defence.
- Reason (R):** Forests should not be cut in order to avoid displacement for indigenous people.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** "Confidence building" is one of the important means of avoiding violence.
- Reason (R):** It is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals in order to build mutual confidence.

#### Short Answer Type

- Q6.** Mention any two Human Rights in the political field.
- Q7.** Mention any four components of traditional security

#### Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Explain Health epidemics as the threat to the world security.

#### Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** In what ways the security problems faced by the newly independent countries were similar to that of the European countries?

**Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT II) and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons, those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons and those that had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them. The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons; rather, it limited the number of countries that could have them.

- i. When was Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty signed?
- a. 1966
  - b. 1967
  - c. 1968
  - d. 1969

- ii. Name the five permanent member of the Security Council.
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. US, Germany, France, China, Italy      | b. US, Germany, Italy, France, Britain |
| c. US, France, Switzerland, China, Russia | d. US, France, Britain, Russia, China  |
- iii. Expand (START)
- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Strategic Arms Reduction Toll    | b. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty |
| c. Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics | d. Strategic Arms Reduction Tax    |
- iv. India first tested nuclear device in \_\_
- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. 1962 | b. 1970 | c. 1974 | d. 1998 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

## Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Which one of the following Treaties is wrongly matched with the year?
- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. Antarctic Treaty – 1959 | b. Montreal Protocol - 1987                |
| c. Kyoto Protocol – 1987   | d. Antarctic Environmental protocol - 1987 |
- Q2.** Select the false statement.  
Agenda 21 is in the favour of:
- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Economic Growth    | b. Environmental conversation |
| c. Social Development | d. Employment generation      |
- Q3.** When was the first Earth Summit held?
- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. 1990 | b. 1991 | c. 1993 | d. 1992 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** The Earth Summit was a conference on environment and development held in Brazil in June 1947.  
**Reason (R):** The main objective of the summit was to deal with climate change.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.  
**Reason (R):** It was based on principles set out in UNICEF.

### Short Answer Type

- Q6.** Give the significance of Earth Summit.  
**Q7.** What do you mean by Common Property Resources? Explain with examples.

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Explain the concept 'Common but differentiated Responsibility'. What is its importance in relation to environment?

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** "Oil as an important resource in global strategy affects the geopolitics and global economy". Justify the statement with reason.

- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. For example, India's National Auto fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency. Similarly, the Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy. Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts. The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012 and India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

- i. How India has participated in global efforts to protect environment.
- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. launched a number of programme | b. renewable energy     |
| c. adoption of bio-diesel         | d. non-renewable energy |

- ii. When was the first Earth summit held?  
 a.1990                      b.1991                      c. 1992                      d.1993
- iii. The energy conservation act, passed in \_\_\_  
 a. 2001                      b. 2002                      c. 2003                      d. 2004
- iv. Earth summit of Rio de Janerio attended by how many countries.  
 a. 140 states              b. 170 states              c. 180 states              d. 190 states

## Chapter 7: Globalisation

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Which of the following statements is true about the causes of Globalisation?  
 a. Growth of multinational companies with a global presence in many different economies.  
 b. Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.  
 c. Globalisation originated in the US.  
 d. Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.
- Q2.** The wake of globalization was first felt in the 1990s in India when the finance minister, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 initiated the economic liberalization plan.  
 a. Dr. Manmohan Singh                      b. V.P. Sing  
 c. Atal Bihari Vajpayee                      d. Rajiv Gandhi
- Q3.** India has felt the impact of globalization through increased prosperity, partly triggered by increasing trade volumes, investment, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) weapons              (B) growth              (C) hatred              (D) terrorism

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Globalisation need not always be positive; it can have negative consequences for the people.  
**Reason (R):** Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** In India, Globalisation has led to setting up of foreign companies.  
**Reason (R):** What is often called economic globalization usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

### Short Answer Type

- Q6.** What are the factors which have contributed to the process of globalisation?  
**Q7.** "Globalisation has shifted power from nation states to global consumers." Justify the statement.

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Highlight any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India.

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** "Pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment is a major challenge before the states." Suggest any three measures to overcome this problem.

- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own. What is important is for people in



different parts of the world to recognise these interconnections with the rest of the world. Currently, we are aware of the fact that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. The Bird flu or tsunami is not confined to any particular nation. It does not respect national boundaries. Similarly, when major economic events take place, their impact is felt outside their immediate local, national or regional environment at the global level.

- i. At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. political capacity
  - b. state capacity
  - c. capital capacity
  - d. global capacity
- ii. The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a \_\_\_\_\_ that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
  - a. more minimalist state
  - b. more capitalist state
  - c. more socialist state
  - d. more democratic state
- iii. What do the new states withdraw as a result of globalisation?
  - a. Many of its ethics for the welfare of human race
  - b. The ideal world order
  - c. Many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being.
  - d. Many of its ethics for the welfare of human religion
- iv. The increase in the MNCs all over the world has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the governments' inability to cater to their needs.
  - b. the capacity of the nations to incorporate these MNCs.
  - c. poverty to the population where these companies are set up.
  - d. reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

## Part B: POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

### Chapter 1: Challenges of Nation-Building

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Frontier Gandhi
  - b. Father of Pakistan
  - c. Staunch Muslim
  - d. Patriot of Pakistan
- Q2.** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration in which of the following states.
  - a. Hyderabad, Moradabad, Junagarh
  - b. Hyderabad, Sikandrabad, Jammu
  - c. Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir
  - d. Jammu, Junagarh, Kashmir
- Q3.** Which state was carved out of Assam from the following:
  - a. Meghalaya
  - b. Sikkim
  - c. Manipur
  - d. Tripura

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** The British Government took the view that all these 565 states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.  
**Reason (R):** This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** The Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.  
**Reason (R):** Before 15 August 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all states whose territories were contiguous to the new boundaries of India, into the Indian Union.

### Short Answer Type

- Q6. Highlight any two outcomes of partition or division of India into India and Pakistan.  
Q7. What was meant by princely states? How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8. Describe how the princely states of Manipur and Junagadh acceded to India.

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9. Explain any three challenges that India faced at the time of its independence.

Q10. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets, or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. What also got divided were the financial assets, and things like tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band! The employees of the government and the railways were also 'divided'. Above all, it was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto lived together as neighbours. It is estimated that the Partition forced about 80 lakh people to migrate across the new border. Between five to ten lakh people were killed in Partition related violence. Beyond the administrative concerns and financial strains, however, the Partition posed another deeper issue. The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, partition on religious basis had taken place. The Muslim population in India accounted for 12 per cent of the total population in 1951. There were competing political interests behind these conflicts. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. But most leaders of the national movement believed that India must treat persons of all religions equally and that India should not be a country that gave superior status to adherents of one faith and inferior to those who practiced another religion.

- i. What was the number of the people who had to forcefully migrate across new borders?  
a. 83 lakh                      b. 81 lakh                      c. 80.5 lakh                      d. 80 lakh
- ii. Who did not believe in "Two-Nation Theory"?  
a. The leaders of Indian National Struggle                      b. People of Pakistan  
c. Muslim League                      d. Congress Party
- iii. What was the percentage of Muslim population in India in 1951?  
a. 12 percent                      b. 15 percent                      c. 12.5 percent                      d. 13.3 percent
- iv. Why Muslim League was formed?  
a. To propose two-nation theory.  
b. To look after the administration in newly formed Pakistan.  
c. To prepare the constitution of Pakistan  
d. To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India.

## Chapter 2: Era of One-Party Dominance

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1. When was the Election Commission of India set up?  
a. January 1949                      b. January 1950                      c. January 1951                      d. January 1952
- Q2. Jana Sangh was against Article \_\_\_\_\_, but the Congress Party favored it?  
a. Article 368                      b. Article 369                      c. Article 370                      d. Article 371
- Q3. Who was the founder of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh?  
a. Durga Charan Banerjee                      b. Uma Shankar Trivedi  
c. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee                      d. S.A Dange

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q4. Assertion (A):** The Election Commission of India was set up in January 1950.  
**Reason (R):** Mr. Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The communist party government come to power for the first time in the world through democratic elections 1957 in Kerala.  
**Reason (R):** The party won 100 of the 126 seats and had the support of five independents.

**Short Answer Type**

- Q6.** In spite of token representation in the Indian legislatures during the fifties, what role did the opposition parties play?
- Q7.** Describe any four factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967.

**Long Answer Type I**

- Q8.** Explain any six problems before the Election Commission of India for holding the First General Election.

**Long Answer Type II**

- Q9.** Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.

**Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists. They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants. But the socialists faced a dilemma when in 1955 the Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society. Thus it became difficult for the socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress. Some of them, led by Rammanohar Lohia, increased their distance from and criticism of the Congress party. Some others like Asoka Mehta advocated a limited cooperation with the Congress.

- i. Mention the ideology of Socialists.
  - a. Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism to be distinguished from Congress as well as from Communists.
  - b. Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic capitalism to be distinguished from Congress as well as from Communists.
  - c. Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism to be distinguished from Congress as well as from Bhartiya Jana Sangha.
  - d. Socialists not believed in the ideology of democratic socialism to be distinguished from Congress as well as from Communism.
- ii. Name some leaders of the Socialist Party.
  - a. Abul Kalam
  - b. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
  - c. Ram Manohar Lohia
  - d. M.A. Jinnah
- iii. Why did it become difficult for socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress?
  - a. Because in 1985, Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society.
  - b. Because in 1955, Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society.
  - c. Because in 1975, Congress declared its goal to be the communist pattern of society.
  - d. Because in 1995, Congress declared its goal to be the democratic pattern of society.
- iv. When was the Socialist Party formed in India?
  - a. 1948
  - b. 1952
  - c. 1955
  - d. 1960

## Chapter 3: Politics of Planned Development

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** \_\_\_ acts as a think tank of the Union Government.  
a. NITI Aayog  
b. Yojana Aayog  
c. Election Commission of India  
d. Ministry of External Affairs
- Q2.** \_\_\_ Policy has been adopted by NITI Aayog.  
a. Make in India  
b. Come on India  
c. Start-up India  
d. Swachh Bharat
- Q3.** When the NDC was setup?  
a. 6 August 1952  
b. 6 December 1952  
c. 7 August 1952  
d. 10 June 1952

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** The example of Orissa shows us that it is not enough to say that everyone wants development.  
**Reason (R):** Development' has same or similar meanings for different sections of the people
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The First Five Year Plan (1951–1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.  
**Reason (R):** K. N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy

### Short Answer Type

- Q6.** What was 'Bombay Plan'?
- Q7.** Mention any two merits of Green Revolution.

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Describe the strategy adopted by the Government of India to promote the Green Revolution.

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.
- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**  
NITI Aayog or National Institution for Transforming India Aayog is basically a policy think tank of Government of India and State Governments that replaces 65-year old Planning Commission. Union Government of India had announced formation of NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015. The body is comprised of a CEO and a Vice Chairperson, to be appointed by the Prime Minister, in addition to some full-time members and two part-time members, while four Union Ministers would serve as ex-officio members. Besides, there would be specific regional councils, while experts and specialists from various fields would be called as special invitees nominated by the Prime Ministers. NITI Aayog will serve as a "think tank" of the government as a "directional and policy dynamo" and would provide both to the governments at the centre and in the states with strategic and technical advice on key policy matters including economic issues of national and international importance. NITI Aayog will have regional councils to focus on developmental activities on specific areas and is patterned on the National Reforms Development Commission of China.
- i. When was NITI Aayog formed?  
a. 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2015  
b. 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015  
c. 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016  
d. 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2016

- ii. The CEO and Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. President of India
  - b. Members of Parliament
  - c. Prime Minister of India
  - d. Home minister of India
- iii. How will NITI Aayog serve for India?
  - a. Back Bone
  - b. Think Tank
  - c. Planning Commission
  - d. Arab Spring
- iv. Which councils NITI Aayog will have to focus on developmental activities on specific areas and is patterned on the National Reforms Development Commission of China?
  - a. National Councils
  - b. International Councils
  - c. Regional Councils
  - d. State Councils

## Chapter 4: India's External Relations

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1. Nehru was our first Prime Minister as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Health Minister
  - b. Foreign Minister
  - c. Education Minister
  - d. Finance Minister
- Q2. The \_\_\_\_ laid foundation for Non Alignment Movement established in 1961 with Nehru as the co-founder.
  - a. Bandung Conference
  - b. Foreign Policy
  - c. US Aid
  - d. Peace Treaty
- Q3. The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India was in May \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 1964
  - b. 1974
  - c. 1984
  - d. 1994

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. **Assertion (A):** Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India.  
**Reason (R):** A significant component of his industrialization plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
  - Q5. **Assertion (A):** Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations.  
**Reason (R):** India was not at all affected by the crises at that time. India was already in a position to deal with any economic depression.

### Short Answer Type

- Q6. During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US.
- Q7. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8. List any four 'Directive Principles of State Policy' given in the Constitution of India for the promotion of international peace and security.

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9. Give any three suitable arguments in favour of "India being a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and in firm opposition to racism".

### Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own Foreign Minister. Thus, both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the

hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were, of course, parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be friendlier with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy. Among those who thought on these lines were leaders like Dr. Ambedkar. Some political parties, which were opposed to communism, also wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy. These included the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and later the Swatantra Party. But Nehru possessed considerable leeway in formulating foreign policy.

- i. Who was the foreign minister during the time of Pt. Nehru?
  - a. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - b. Sardar Patel
  - c. Pandit Nehru
  - d. Jay Prakash Narayan
- ii. What were the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?
  - a. To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development.
  - b. Non alignment policy, cordial relations with the countries of South Asia only, and military expansion to other nations.
  - c. To increase imports, motivating foreign investment and encouraging MNCs to set up in India.
  - d. To increase export, motivating foreign investment and encouraging MNCs to set up in India.
- iii. Which of the following leader was in favour of supporting the US bloc?
  - a. Sardar Patel
  - b. B. R. Ambedkar
  - c. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - d. Hosni Mubarak
- iv. What was the nature of the policy of US bloc?
  - a. Pro- communist
  - b. Pro- capitalist
  - c. Pro- liberalist
  - d. Pro-democratic

## Chapter 5: Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the famous slogan of\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Garibi Hatao
  - b. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
  - c. Aya Ram, Gaya Ram
  - d. Indira Hatao
- Q2.** Choose the wrong statement from the given options.
- a. The power structure of India after independence was dominated by the Congress Party.
  - b. Congress was very well organised and had organisational presence across India.
  - c. Indira Gandhi dominated the Syndicate group.
  - d. Split in the Congress party was evident during the 1969 Presidential elections.
- Q3.** The era of coalition government began in\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1971
  - b. 2004
  - c. 1967
  - d. 1989

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Syndicate was a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- Reason (R):** Syndicate was led by K Kamaraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the then President of Congress party.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Defection played an important role in formation and collapsing of government in 1967.
- Reason (R):** It causes instability and promoted political opportunism in politics.

### Short Answer Type

- Q6. Name the two main contenders who contested the election for the post of President of India in 1969.
- Q7. Assess the role played by 'defections' in the Indian politics.

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8. The phrase 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' signifies which concept? Explain its impact on the Indian political system.

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9. Describe any three major events that led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.

**Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The new Congress had something that its big opponents lacked. It has issues, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao.' In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'garibi hatao'.

- i. Which Congress is referred as New Congress?
  - a. Congress led by K Kamraj
  - b. Congress led by Indira Gandhi
  - c. Congress which is Independent
  - d. Congress which is dependent
- ii. Which common programme was highlighted by the Grand Alliance?
  - a. Garibi Hatao
  - b. Indira Hatao
  - c. Food grains distribution
  - d. Growth of public sector
- iii. Which of the following steps were taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty?
  - a. She launched public distribution of food grains.
  - b. She emphasised on growth of public sector.
  - c. She emphasised on self-help programmes.
  - d. She emphasised on growth of private sector
- iv. How far it is justified to call the opposition alliance as the 'Grand Alliance'?
  - a. It was the alliance of all non-congress parties to keep Indira Gandhi out of power.
  - b. It was the alliance which is based on pro-poor programmes.
  - c. It was the alliance which favoured rich class of the society.
  - d. It was the alliance which favoured poor class of the society.

### Chapter 6: Crisis of Democratic Order

#### Multiple choice Questions

- Q1. Which judge of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election as invalid?
  - a. Om Prakash Trivedi
  - b. Jagmohan Lal Sinha
  - c. Narain Dutt Ojha
  - d. Kunj Behari Srivastava
- Q2. Name the leader who quit active politics after 1995 and became Gandhian and was involved in Bhoodan movement.
  - a. Charu Majumdar
  - b. Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan
  - c. Jagjivan Ram
  - d. Morarji Desai
- Q3. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Jayaprakash Narayan?
  - a. He was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption.
  - b. He advocated transformation of individual society and state.
  - c. His philosophy was based on the premise of Democratic Socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti.
  - d. He defined total revolution as a combination of 7 revolutions.

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. **Assertion (A):** Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian Politics.  
**Reason (R):** The constitution simply mentioned 'Internal disturbances' as the reason for declaring emergency.

**Q5. Assertion (A):** The aim of Integral Humanism is to ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society.

**Reason (R):** It supports sustainable consumption of natural resources so that those resources can be replenished.

**Short Answer Type**

**Q6.** Analyse the concept of 'Total Revolution' as visualised by Jayaprakash Narayan in 1975.

**Q7.** What are the lessons that learnt from the Emergency of 1975.

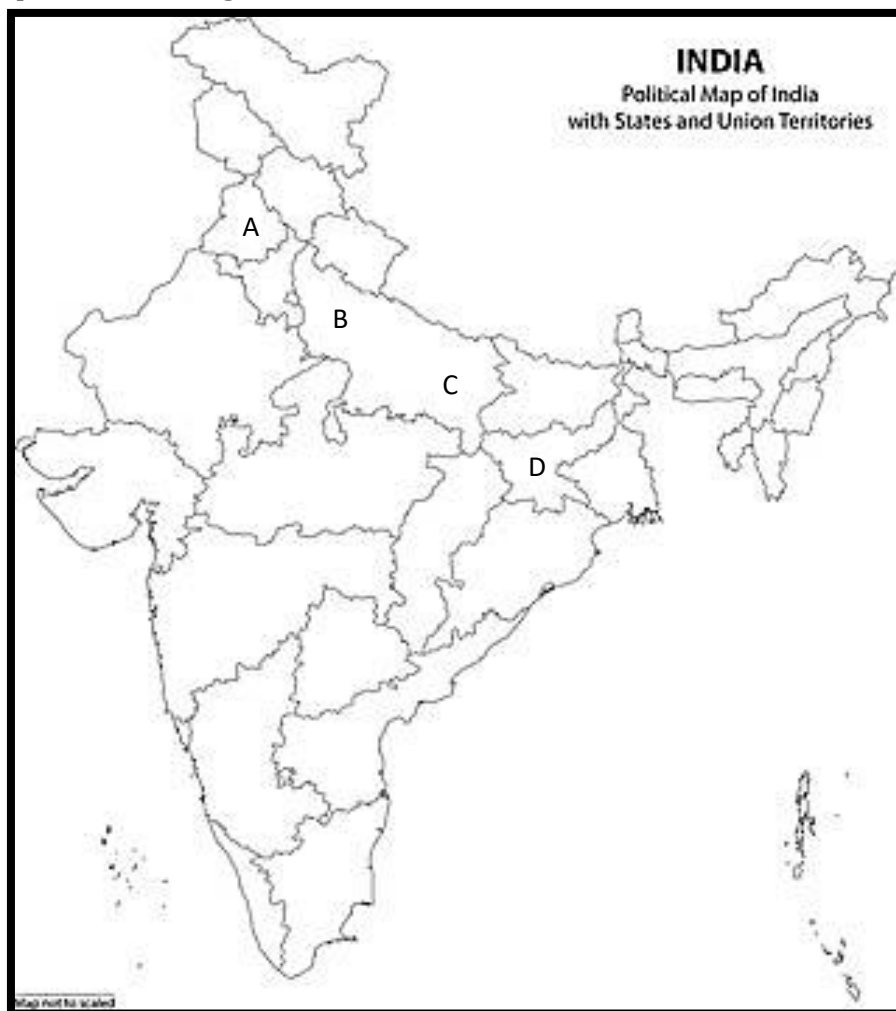
**Long Answer Type I**

**Q8.** Describe any four excesses made by the Union Government during the period of Emergency imposed in 1975.

**Long Answer Type II**

**Q9.** Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977.

**Q10.** In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map as per the format given below.



Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states

- i. The state to which Jayaprakash Narayan belonged.
- ii. The State where Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.



- iii. The State from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 election.
- iv. The State where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.

## Chapter 7: Regional Aspirations

### Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** What was the 'Mandal issue' in Indian politics?
- a. A dispute between political parties over election funding.
  - b. A conflict over language policy in different regions.
  - c. A debate over the reservation of jobs for Other Backward Classes.
  - d. A controversy over the role of the media in reporting on politics.
- Q2.** When was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated?
- a. May 1990
  - b. May 1991
  - c. May 1992
  - d. May 1993
- Q3.** Who became the Prime Minister of India after Rajiv Gandhi's death?
- a. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - b. Sonia Gandhi
  - c. Narsimha Rao
  - d. Manmohan Singh

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Instrument of accession was an agreement signed between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the "Government of India" in 1949.
- Reason (R):** The Assam record was signed in 1985.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** 'Punjab Accord' was an agreement signed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President of Akali Dal Saint Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985.
- Reason (R):** It was one of the first regional movement in Indian politics.

### Short Answer Type

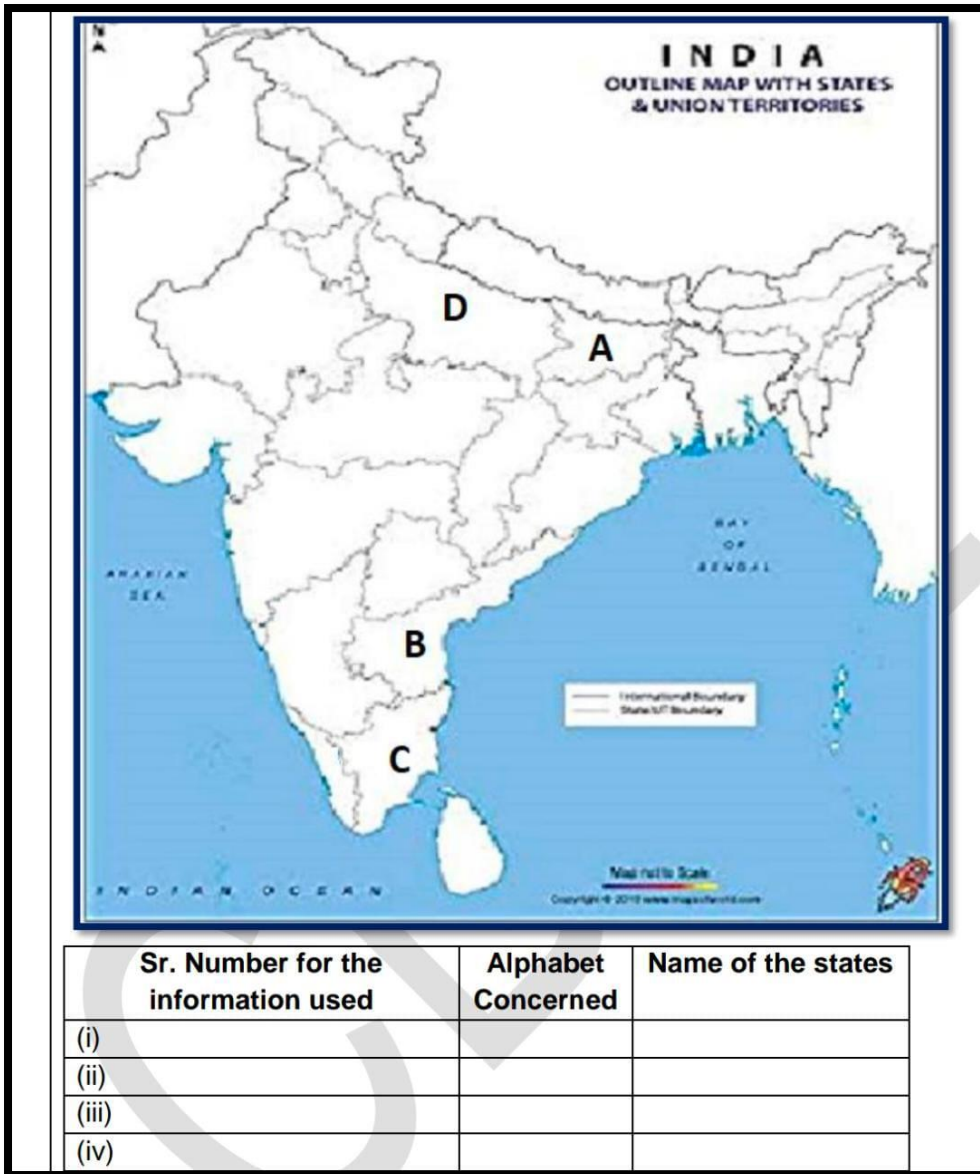
- Q6.** The states of which region of India are referred to as the 'seven sisters'?
- Q7.** What was 'Operation Blue Star'? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community?

### Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** What lessons can we draw from the feeling of alienation in some parts of India?

### Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** While trying to forge and retain unity in diversity in India, there are many difficult issues which are yet to be tackled. Describe any three such areas of tension.
- Q11. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:**
- (i) The state related to the leader who signed the Tashkent Agreement.
  - (ii) The state related to C Natarajan Annadurai.
  - (iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward classes.
  - (iv) V.V Giri belonged to this state.



## Chapter 8: Recent Developments in Indian Politics

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India.
- a. Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
b. V.P. Singh  
c. Morarji Desai  
d. H.D. Deve Gowda
- Q2.** On which concept, the BJP (Bhartiya Janta Party) started mobilizing Hindus?
- a. Hindutva  
b. One nation one religion  
c. Sanatan Dharma  
d. Regionalism
- Q3.** When were the doors of disputed Babri Mosque's locked?
- a. 1980s  
b. 1960s  
c. 1950s  
d. 1940s

**Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** A number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992.
- Reason (R):** The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in leadership of the Congress party.

**Q5. Assertion (A):** Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by a Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LTTE when he was on an election campaign tour in Tamil Nadu.

**Reason (R):** In the elections of 1991, Congress shrunk to the smallest party in the assembly.

**Short Answer Type**

**Q6.** Since 1989 until the election of 2004 which party has been gaining strength in Lok Sabha?

**Q7.** Highlight any two effects of the Election 1989 on the politics of India.

**Long Answer Type I**

**Q8.** Political equations in coalition governments are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of National Front Government in 1989 and United Front Government in 1996?

**Long Answer Type II**

**Q9.** 'In the new era of coalition politics political parties are not aligning on the basis of ideology'. Explain.

**Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes (Other Backward Classes or OBCs). Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. These parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. The United Front was similar to the National Front of 1989 for it included Janata Dal and several regional parties. This time the BJP did not support the government. The United Front government was supported by the Congress. This shows how unstable the political equations were. In 1989, both the Left and the BJP supported the National Front Government because they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress government but this time the Congress, supported it, as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power.

i. What is the full form of OBC?

a. Other Backward Castes

b. Other Backward Classes

c. Other Below Classes

d. Other belong to Caste

ii. When was the United Front Government formed?

a. 1997

b. 1998

c. 1990

d. 1996

iii. Who supported the United Front Government?

a. BJP

b. Communist Party of India

c. Congress

d. NDA

iv. The Left and Congress continued to support United Front government:

a. because they wanted to keep BJP out of power.

b. because this was the most stable government of that time.

c. because it had the great support from people.

d. because they wanted to keep Congress out of power.