

**DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**ASSIGNMENT (2022-23)**  
**SUBJECT- POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
**CLASS -XII**

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

**Case Based Questions**

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. The Communist Party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government, and the centralisation of authority in a vast land. Worse still, the party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens. People did not identify with the system and with the rulers, and the government increasingly lost popular backing. Gorbachev's reforms promised to deal with these problems. Gorbachev promised to reform the economy, catch up with the West, and loosen the administrative system. All this might not have led to the collapse of the Soviet Union but for another development that surprised most observers and indeed many insiders. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia, and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.

- i. How long the communist party have been ruling Soviet Union?
  - a. For sixty eight years
  - b. For seventy years
  - c. For Eighty Two years
  - d. For fifty years
- ii. What led to the collapse of the Soviet System?
  - a. Because of its failure in World War Two
  - b. Because people did not identify with the system
  - c. Because of its extreme bureaucratic nature
  - d. All of the above
- iii. Gorbachev promised to\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Back the people in war and international tensions.
  - b. Provide employment and pensions to elder citizens.
  - c. To defeat west and become the sole super power.
  - d. To reform the economy, catch up with the West, and loosen the administrative system.
- iv. What was the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of Soviet Union?
  - a. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics, Ukraine, Georgia, and others.
  - b. The rise of extremism and the desire for privatization within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics, Ukraine, Georgia, and others.
  - c. The rise of capitalism and the desire for democratic government within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics, Ukraine, Georgia, and others.
  - d. All of the above

**Objective Type Questions**

- Q2.** The Revolution of Russia in 1917 was inspired by the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Socialism
  - b. Capitalism
  - c. Socialism as well as Capitalism
  - d. None of the above
- Q3.** The Warsaw Pact was \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. an economic alliance
  - b. a political alliance
  - c. a military alliance
  - d. none of the above

**Question No. 4 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): After the Second World War, the east European countries that the Soviet Army had liberated from the fascist forces came under the control of the USSR.  
Reason (R): The Soviet System, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens
- Q5.** Gorbachev became General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. True/False
- Q6.** The revolution in Russia in 1991 was inspired by the ideal of socialism. True/False

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

- Q7.** What was the largest garage sale in history?
- Q8.** How was Kuwait liberated from Iraq in 1990?
- Q9.** Throw Light on the beginning of Arab Spring in Tunisia.
- Q10.** Write about the 9/11 series of attacks on U.S.

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

- Q11.** Why did Soviet Union disintegrate? Discuss the causes of its disintegration.
- Q12.** Explain six factors which helped Soviet Union becoming super power after Second World War.
- Q13.** What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to Capitalism.
- Q14.** Among the post-communist countries after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India's relation with Russia have been the strongest. Support the statement with examples.

## Chapter 2: New Centres of Power

**Case Based Questions**

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully 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. None of the above
- iii. When did ASEAN start moving along the path of EU?
- a. 2004
  - b. 2003
  - c. 2007
  - d. 2000

iv. When the ARF was established?

- a. 1990                      b. 1991                      c. 1995                      d. 1994

### Objective Type Questions

**Q2.** Which of the following organization was established under the Marshall Plan?

- a. European Economic Cooperation                      b. European Union  
c. The Council of Europe                      d. ASEAN

**Q3.** The OEEC was established in \_\_\_\_.

- a. 1946                      b. 1947                      c. 1948                      d. 1949

**Question No. 4 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): OEEC became a forum where the western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues.

Reason (R): The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO

**Q5.** The full form of ASEAN is 'Association of Southern Eastern Asian Nation'. True/False

**Q6.** The EU was established in 1998. True/False

### Short Answer Type Questions:

**Q7.** What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020?

**Q8.** What does the circle with golden stars on the European Union Flag stand for?

**Q9.** How has the rise of Chinese economy come as a third alternative to the world power?

**Q10.** What are the objectives of ASEAN Economic Community?

### Long Answer Type Questions:

**Q11.** List out the steps taken by China towards the introduction of market economy. Examine its significance.

**Q12.** Give a brief account of India's relation with China.

**Q13.** Identify the contentious issues between China and India. How could these be resolved for greater cooperation. Give your suggestions.

**Q14.** What are the major areas of influence of European Union? Discuss in detail.

## Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia

### Case Based Questions

**Q1.** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Sri Lankan problem involves people of Indian origin, and there is considerable pressure from the Tamil people in India to the effect that the Indian government should protect the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils. Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective. The Sri Lankan crisis continued to be violent. However, international actors, particularly the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland tried to bring the warring groups back to negotiations. Finally, the armed conflict came to an end, as the LTTE was vanquished in 2009.

- i. Why was there a pressure of Indian Tamils to protect and safeguard the interests of Tamil living in Sri Lanka?
- a. Because Tamils living in Sri Lanka share the same ethnicity with Indian Tamils.  
b. Because the conflict in Sri Lanka involves people of Indian origin.  
c. Because Tamils from Sri Lanka are the ancestors of Indian Tamils.  
d. All of the above

- ii. When did government of India directly got involve in the conflict of Sri Lanka?
  - a. in 1987                      b. in 1988                      c. in 1990                      d. in 1989
- iii. Who posed challenge to Indian Army in Sri Lanka?
  - a. Local Tamils                      b. Indian Tamils
  - c. LTTE                      d. Sri Lankan government
- iv. When did IPKF have to abort the objective in Sri Lanka?
  - a. 1989                      b. 1990                      c. 1999                      d. 2009

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Which of the following countries is not a South Asian country?  
 a. India                      b. Bangladesh                      c. South Africa                      d. Bhutan
- Q3.** India and Bangladesh signed the Shimla agreement in\_\_\_\_  
 a. March, 1972                      b. April, 1972                      c. July, 1972                      d. August, 1972

**Question No. 4 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): Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries share the aspiration for democracy.  
 Reason (R): A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries.
- Q5.** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from the year 1947 to 1991. True/False
- Q6.** The first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in May, 1974. True/False

### Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Give the significance of Tashkent agreement.
- Q8.** Mention the full form of SAFTA and SAARC. What was the basic reason for the formation of SAARC
- Q9.** "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement.
- Q10.** Discuss the problem of sharing of river water with Pakistan.

### Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** Explain any two factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.
- Q12.** Throw light on India-Pakistan conflicts as the part of South Asian region.
- Q13.** "Military rule and Democracy are the two sides of the same coin in Pakistan". Explain.
- Q14.** Write a short note on the role and limitations of SAARC as the forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian countries.

## Chapter 4: United Nations and its Organizations

### Case Based Questions

- Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. The IMF has 189 member countries (as on 12 April 2016) but they do not enjoy an equal say. The G-7 members US (16.52%), Japan (6.15%), Germany (5.32%), France (4.03%), UK (4.03%), Italy (3.02%) and Canada (2.22%) have 41.29% of the votes. China (6.09%), India (2.64%), Russia (2.59%) Brazil (2.22%) and Saudi Arabia (2.02%) are the other major members. The World Bank was created during the Second World War in 1944. Its activities are focused on the developing countries. It works for human development (education, health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation, rural services), environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations), infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration, and electricity) and governance (anti-corruption, development of legal institutions). It provides loans and grants to the member-countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of

developing countries. It is often criticised for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

- i. As per April 2016, how many members did IMF have?  
a. 187                                      b. 189                                      c. 188                                      d. 190
- ii. What is the share of Canada in IMF?  
a. 2.22%                                      b. 2.23%                                      c. 2.20%                                      d. 3.00%
- iii. When was the inception of World Bank?  
a. 1949                                      b. 1950                                      c. 1944                                      d. 1952
- iv. The World Bank is criticized for what?  
a. For not providing loans to poorer nations.  
b. For interfering in the internal issues of the developing countries.  
c. For poor guidance on economic issues.  
d. For setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Which of the following oversees those financial institution and regulation that act at the International level?  
a. WTO                                      b. IAEA                                      c. IMF                                      d. WHO
- Q3.** The United Nation was founded on \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 24 October, 1945                                      b. 30 October, 1945  
c. 26 June, 1945                                      d. 26 January, 1942

**Question No. 4 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): Indeed, even though this is rarely noticed, most conflicts and differences are resolved without going to war.  
Reason (R): The role of an international organization can be important in this context.
- Q5.** India joins the UN in 1945. True/False
- Q6.** The present Secretary General of the UN is Ban Ki-Moon. True/False

### Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** List out the agencies which deal with social and economic issues.
- Q8.** What is the significance of UN "Peace Keeping Operations"?
- Q9.** Why is the Veto Power? Should it be abolished or modified.
- Q10.** What do you know specific about the ILO?

### Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** Why do some countries question India's inclusion as the permanent member in the Security Council?
- Q12.** What are the aims and objectives of the United Nation?
- Q13.** What are the methods used by the United Nations to achieve its aims?
- Q14.** Suggest some of the reforms you think are necessary in the United Nations.

## Chapter 5: Security in Contemporary World

### Case Based Questions

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully 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

**Objective Type Questions**

- Q2. Al-Queda attacked America on\_\_\_\_  
 a. 11 September, 2001                      b. 11 October, 2001  
 c. 11 September, 2002                      d. 11 October, 2002
- Q3. A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up  
 a. one’s military power                      b. economic power  
 c. only technological power                      d. none of these

**Question No. 4 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): Human security is more important because it is about the protection of people which are more important while territorial security is only concern with the territory of a state.  
 Reason (R): Human security covers the protection of every individual.
- Q5. Refugees are those people who voluntarily leave their home countries for some or other purpose. True/False
- Q6. Migrants are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution. True/False

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

- Q7. What is a military threat? Who is it the greatest danger to a country?
- Q8. Examine the concept of ‘confidence building’ measure as a means of avoiding war.
- Q9. “Human security signifies freedom from want and freedom from fear”. Explain.
- Q10. What are the external threats facing the super power countries?

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

- Q11. In what ways the security problems faced by the newly independent countries were similar to that of the European countries?
- Q12. What are the different concepts of protection to the human security?
- Q13. How is Global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.
- Q14. Describe any four new sources of threats to the non-traditional security.

**Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources**

**Case Based Questions**

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully 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. none of these
- 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

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Depletion of the amount of Ozone cause a real danger to \_\_\_\_.
- a. ecosystem
  - b. human health
  - c. ecosystem and human health
  - d. none of these
- Q3.** Which of the following countries is exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?
- a. India
  - b. Germany
  - c. France
  - d. Japan

**Question No. 4 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.** Krill is a specie of fish eaten by whales around pacific ocean. True/False
- Q6.** Kyoto protocol signed in 1997. USA refused to signed it. True/False

### Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Give the significance of Earth summit.
- Q8.** What do you mean by Common Property Resouces? Explain with examples.
- Q9.** What is meant by "Global Commons". Suggest any two steps for the protection of Global Common.
- Q10.** List out the major problem of ecological issues.

### Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** "Let the polluters pay". Support this statement with four suitable argument.
- Q12.** Write a note on the UN's definition and rights of Indigenous peoples.
- Q13.** Examine the different nature of Environmental issues that fall within world politics.
- Q14.** Explain any four steps taken by the government of India to curb the emission of green house gases.

## Chapter 7: Globalization

### Case Based Questions

- Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

While everything may not be known about the economic facets of globalisation, this particular dimension shapes a large part of the content and direction of contemporary debates surrounding globalisation. A part of the problem has to do with defining economic globalisation itself. The mention of economic globalisation draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world. Yet, globalisation must not be viewed in such narrow terms. Economic globalisation involves many actors other than these international institutions. A much broader way of understanding of economic globalisation requires us to look at the distribution of economic gains, i.e. who gets the most from globalisation and who gets less, indeed who loses from it. What is often called economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries. As we saw in the examples at the beginning of this chapter, this flow or exchange can take various forms: commodities,

capital, people and ideas. Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced. Similarly, the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns.

- i. Where does economic globalisation draw our attention to?
  - a. Declining economy
  - b. Poverty in the third world countries
  - c. To the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO
  - d. All of the above
- ii. How globalisation should not be viewed?
  - a. in broader terms
  - b. in narrow terms
  - c. positively
  - d. None of the above
- iii. According to broader way of looking at globalisation, what should we focus on?
  - a. The distribution of economic gains
  - b. Increasing poverty in third world countries
  - c. Unemployment in economic sectors
  - d. Increasing population of the world
- iv. In terms of trade, what is the impact of globalisation?
  - a. Countries are divided in groups and trading with their groups only.
  - b. Developing countries are not given importance in trade.
  - c. Any country can receive the opportunity of trading with the other countries.
  - d. None of the above

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Globalisation began in\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1990                      b. 1991                      c. 1992                      d. 1993
- Q3.** In which of the following meetings there was a protests alleging unfair trading practices by the economically powerful states?
- a. WTO meeting of ministers at New York in 1992.  
b. WTO ministerial meetings at Settle in 1992.  
c. IMF ministerial meetings at Washington in 1992.  
d. WTO ministerial meetings at Paris in 1992.

**Question No. 4 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): Globalization need not always be positive; it can have negative consequences for the people.  
Reason (R): Globalization is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished.
- Q5.** The First WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. True/False  
**Q6.** UNICEF the international agency relating to environmental programme. True/False

### Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** What is globalisation? When did the process of globalisation begin?  
**Q8.** What are the factors which have contributed to the process of globalisation.  
**Q9.** Highlight any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India.  
**Q10.** Explain reasons due to which globalisation in resisted.

### Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation.  
**Q12.** Explain any four consequences of globalisation on India.



- Q13.** How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?
- Q14.** What are the economic implication of globalization? How has globalisation impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?

**Part B: Politics in India since Independence**  
**Chapter 1: Challenges of Nation-Building**

**Case Based Questions**

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties. First of all, there was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. There was no way these two parts could be joined. So it was decided that the new country, Pakistan, will comprise two territories, West and East Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory. Secondly, not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province and known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory. Eventually, his voice was simply ignored and the NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or even lower level. This decision could not be made by the midnight of 14-15 August. It meant that a large number of people did not know on the day of Independence whether they were in India or in Pakistan. The Partition of these two provinces caused the deepest trauma of Partition.

- i. Which principle was followed for the division of India and Pakistan?
  - a. Principal of cultural majorities
  - b. Principal of ethnicity of the people
  - c. Principle of religious majorities
  - d. None of the above
- ii. "There was no way these two parts could be joined." For which of the below this sentence is meant to be:
  - a. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east.
  - b. There were two belts one in north and another in west.
  - c. There were two areas within the borders of modern India.
  - d. There were two areas within the borders of modern Pakistan.
- iii. Who was known as "Frontier Gandhi"?
 

a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah	b. Abdul Gaffar Khan
c. Mahatma Gandhi	d. None of the above
- iv. Which two provinces of British India had very large areas where non-Muslims were in majority?
 

a. Punjab and UP	b. Bengal and Gujarat
c. Punjab and Haryana	d. Punjab and Bengal

**Objective Type Questions**

- Q2.** The 'Two-Nation Theory' was based upon\_\_\_\_\_.
- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| a. expansion of India | b. bifurcation of the states |
| c. partition of India | d. All of the Above          |
- Q3.** 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 |

- Q4.** 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      |

**Question No. 5 & 6 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.
- Q5.** 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.
- Q6.** Assertion(A): The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.  
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.
- Q7.** State Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1951. True/False
- Q8.** The 'Instrument of Accession' is a document which meant the accession of princely states to the Indian Union. True/False

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

- Q9.** Whose speech was the “tryst with destiny”?
- Q10.** What was the main provision of the Agreement “the instrument of Accession”?
- Q11.** Under what circumstances did India gain independence?
- Q12.** Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of Princely states into the Indian Union.
- Q13.** Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its Independence.

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

- Q14.** Explain the process and basis of the reorganisation of states of Indian Union.
- Q15.** Discuss the problems involved with the integration of Princely State.
- Q16.** Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India.
- Q17.** Examine the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as iron man of India.
- Q18.** Discuss the principles and difficulties involved in the process of partition.

## Chapter 2: Planned Development

### Case Based Questions

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully 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. 3rd January, 2015 | b. 1st January, 2015  |
| c. 1st January, 2016 | d. 1st December, 2016 |



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. Nehru himself
  - 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. None of the above.
- iii. Which of the following leaders were in favour of supporting the US bloc?
  - a. Sardar Patel
  - b. Ambedkar
  - c. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - d. All the above
- iv. What was the nature of the policy of US bloc?
  - a. Pro- communist
  - b. Pro- capitalist
  - c. Pro- liberalist
  - d. Pro-democratic

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Nehru was our first Prime Minister as well as\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Health Minister
  - b. Foreign Minister
  - c. Education Minister
  - d. Finance Minister
- Q3.** The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. non-alignment
  - b. no nuclear weapons
  - c. military expansion
  - d. no Cold War
- Q4.** 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

### Question No. 5 & 6 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.
- Q5.** Assertion(A): The first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister.  
Reason(R): Thus both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy.
- Q6.** Assertion(A): While India was trying to convince the other developing countries about the policy of non-alignment, Pakistan joined the US-led military alliances.  
Reason(R): Unlike its relationship with Pakistan, free India began its relationship with China on a very friendly note.

**Q7.** The Bandung Conference was the Afro-Asian Conference which was held in Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955. True/False

**Q8.** Richard Nixon was the President of US during the Bangladesh war 1971. True/False

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

**Q9.** What was the significance of Bandung Conference?

**Q10.** Which step was the cornerstone regarding India-China relations?

**Q11.** Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?

**Q12.** Who was the architect of India's foreign policy. List the basic objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

**Q13.** What was the Tibet issue? How did it cause tension between India and China?

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**Q14.** Mention the objectives of Nehru's foreign policy. What was the strategy through which he wanted to achieve them?

**Q15.** How does political leadership of a nation reflect India's foreign policy? Evaluate.

**Q16.** How has India developed diplomatic relations with Israel? Discuss.

### Chapter 4: Parties and Party System in India

#### Case Based Questions

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The dramatic nature of the political change would be more apparent to you at the State level. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven States. In two other States, defections prevented it from forming a government. These nine States where the Congress lost power were spread across the country – Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras and Kerala. In Madras State (now called Tamil Nadu), a regional party — the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) – came to power by securing a clear majority. The DMK won power after having led a massive anti-Hindi agitation by students against the centre on the issue of imposition of Hindi as the official language. This was the first time, any non-Congress party had secured a majority of its own in any State. In the other eight States, coalition governments consisting of different non-Congress parties were formed. A popular saying was that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single Congress ruled State. It was a strange feeling for those who were used to seeing the Congress in power.

i. In how many states Congress lost majority?

- a. Five states
- b. Seven states
- c. Nine states
- d. Eleven states

ii. What is the current name of Madras?

- a. Telangana
- b. Chennai
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. None of the above

iii. On what agenda DMK came into power in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Eradication of poverty.
- b. Agenda against one party dominance.
- c. Promise to increase educational institution.
- d. Against the imposition of Hindi as a national language.

iv. In how many states a coalition government of non-congress parties were formed?

- a. Eight
- b. Seven
- c. Six
- d. Ten

#### Objective Type Questions

**Q2.** Whom would you like to identify the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' with?

- a. Indira Gandhi
- b. Syndicate
- c. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d. Nehru

**Q3.** Whom would you like to identify the slogan 'Indira Hatao' with?

- a. Syndicate
- b. Karpooori Thakur
- c. V. V. Giri
- d. Subhash Chandra Bose

**Q4.** Which period of Indian politics was referred to as "dangerous decade"?

- a. 1970s                      b. 1950s                      c. 1980s                      d. 1960s

**Question No. 5 & 6 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.

**Q5.** Assertion(A): The elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952.

Reason(R): But this election is referred to as the 1951 election since most parts of the Country voted in January 1951.

**Q6.** Assertion(A): The Indian National Congress was expected to lose this election.

Reason(R): The Congress party, as it was popularly known, had inherited the legacy of the national movement.

**Q7.** Anti-Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she is elected and joins another party. True/False

**Q8.** Ram Manohar Lohia was the founder of the Congress Socialist Party. True/False

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

**Q9.** Why were 1960s labeled as the dangerous decade?

**Q10.** What were the two challenges faced by India from 1964 to 1966 during Lal Bahadur Shastri's brief Prime Ministership.

**Q11.** What does the word "Political earthquake" signify in Indian politics?

**Q12.** What is the meaning of defection?

**Q13.** When and why did Congress face challenge of political succession second time?

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**Q14.** Examine the challenges of political succession after the death of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

**Q15.** What was the Electoral Verdict of the fourth general election of 1967?

**Q16.** Discuss the nature of the contest in 1971. How was the Congress (O) different from Congress (R)?

**Q17.** Mention the steps taken for the restoration of dominance of the Congress party after the 1971 election.

## Chapter 5: Democratic Resurgence

### Case Based Questions

**Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Normally, it should have been held more than a year earlier. But in the summer of 1975, Indira Gandhi had imposed the Emergency, suspending Indian democracy and making fundamental rights inoperative. During the 19-months nightmare, she had postponed elections not once, but twice. And then, as abruptly and unexpectedly as she had issued the Emergency proclamation, on January 18, 1977, she announced that the Lok Sabha elections would take place in March. For this purpose, she relaxed the rules of the Emergency, lifted press censorship, permitted public meetings and released from jail tens of thousands of members of the political opposition. Some of her inveterate critics believe to this day that she opted for the elections because she believed, or was persuaded by her intelligence agencies to believe, that she would win. Even if this were so—which is doubtful because, for all her faults, she was not so naive—two major and unexpected events immediately after the announcement of the poll must have shattered any illusion.

i. When was the Emergency imposed in India?

- a. 1974                      b. 1975                      c. 1980                      d. 1979

ii. When was the Lok Sabha elections date announced?

- a. 19th January      b. 20th January                      c. 18th January                      d. None of the above

iii. For what purpose the rules of emergency were relaxed?

- a. In response of the public and political pressure  
b. For the elections of 1977

- c. To revoke emergency
- d. All of the above
- iv. Who persuaded Indira Gandhi to believe that she will win 1977 elections?
  - a. Her party
  - b. Exit polls
  - c. Her intelligence agencies
  - d. Her self-instincts

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** The Shah Commission was headed by \_\_\_\_.
- a. Justice K C Shah
  - b. Justice J C Shah
  - c. Justice M C Shah
  - d. Justice D C Shah
- Q3.** The \_\_\_\_\_ elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the Emergency.
- a. 1969
  - b. 1977
  - c. 1979
  - d. 1989
- Q4.** When did the Students' Movements start in Gujarat?
- a. 1974
  - b. 1970
  - c. 1980
  - d. 1988

### Question No. 5 & 6 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.
- Q5.** Assertion(A): Morarji Desai did not complete full term of Prime Ministership and was succeeded by Chaudhary Charan Singh.  
Reason(R): Due to lack of a common programme and a constant direction, inability to change Congress policies and splits within the party; led to mid-term elections in 1980.
- Q6.** Assertion(A): In the elections of 1971, Congress had given the slogan of "Garibi Hatao" (remove poverty).  
Reason(R): The social and economic condition in the country did not improve much after 1971-72.
- Q7.** Shah commission set up to enquire the result of emergency. True/False
- Q8.** George Fernandes was the leader of Railway Strike of 1974. True/ False

### Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q9.** What was the controversy regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice A.N. Ray in 1973?
- Q10.** Write a note on Railway strike of 1974.
- Q11.** Who organised the first nationwide Satyagrah and why?
- Q12.** List the implications of emergency.
- Q13.** List the new parties formed on the eve of election of 1977.

### Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q14.** Critically examine what happened during emergency.
- Q15.** "Was the declaration of emergency 1975 necessary?" Support your answer with suitable argument.
- Q16.** Discuss the philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay on Integral Humanism capitalist and socialist ideology and spiritual development.

## Chapter 6: Regional Aspirations

### Case Based Questions

- Q1.** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the eighties-militancy had erupted in Punjab: problems were persisting in the North-East students in Assam were agitating; Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of





governments or minority governments supported by other parties, which did not join the government. In this new phase, any government could be formed only with the participation or support of many regional parties. This applied to the National Front in 1989, the United Front in 1996 and 1997, the NDA in 1997, the BJP- led coalition in 1998, the NDA in 1999, and the UPA in 2004 and 2009. However, this trend changed in 2014. Let us connect this development with what we have learnt so far. The era of coalition governments may be seen as a long-term trend resulting from relatively silent changes that were taking place over the last few decades. In the 1980s, the Janata Dal brought together a similar combination of political groups with strong support among the OBCs. The decision of the National Front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission further helped in shaping the politics of 'Other Backward Classes'. The intense national debate for and against reservation in jobs made people from the OBC communities more aware of this identity.

- i. Why is a coalition government formed?
  - a. To give other political parties a chance
  - b. Because no single party has achieved an absolute majority after an election
  - c. To display the democratic spirit
  - d. None of the above
- ii. In which years, mentioned above, did NDA have coalition governments?
  - a. 1999, 2003, 2008
  - b. 1997, 1998, 1999
  - c. 1998, 2004, 2009
  - d. None of these
- iii. In which years UPA governments were formed?
  - a. 2004, 2009
  - b. 2000, 2005
  - c. 2004, 2007
  - d. 2009, 2014
- iv. Which government took the decision to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?
  - a. UPA 2009
  - b. NDA 2014
  - c. United Front Government
  - d. None of the above

### Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Bharatiya Janata Party was formed in\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1960
  - b. 1970
  - c. 1980
  - d. 1990
- Q3.** Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. May 1991
  - b. June 1991
  - c. July 1991
  - d. August 1991
- Q4.** In which elections Congress was defeated in many small regions?
- a. 1969 elections
  - b. 1989 elections
  - c. 1999 elections
  - d. 1990 elections

**Question No. 5 & 6 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.
- Q5.** Assertion(A): One of the developments was the rise of the 'Mandal issue' in national politics.  
Reason(R): This followed the decision by the new National Front government in 1990, to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission that jobs in Central government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes.
- Q6.** 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.
- Q7.** 1989 election marked the end of Congress system. True/False
- Q8.** The BJP was formed in 1980 out of Congress party. True/False

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

**Q9.** When were the new economic reforms announced?

**Q10.** When was the backward and Minority Community Employees Federation formed?

**Q11.** What is meant by Hinduism or Hindutva?

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**Q12.** Which election led to the era of coalition and why?

**Q13.** Analyse the goal and objective of NDA III and NDA IV.

**Q14.** Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in post-Emergency politics.