

# GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

**Subject: Political Science**

**STD: XII (June 2024 – March 2025)**

## **Course III- Book-I Contemporary World Politics**

### **Course Rationale:-**

The political map of the world has undergone a dramatic change after the end of the cold war. The present course is an introduction to this new world of politics that we live in. It aims at encouraging and equipping the student to think about India's place in this world. It seeks to impart relevant information and develop a perspective so as to initiate the student in the discipline of international relations and to a limited extent, comparative politics. The course moves away from the conventional focus of introductory courses on world politics in many ways. Its focus is clearly on the post 1990 world, with a brief introduction to cold war and bipolar world to serve as a background. The emphasis here is not only on relations among nations; the course also seeks to introduce the students to post democratization political systems across the world and to processes of globalization in internal and external relations of the nations. While paying attention to the role of big powers, it gives careful attention to alternative centres of power and the global South. It seeks to shift the focus away from the formal description of the UN and its organs, to new institution of global governance. Given its emphasis on locating India in contemporary world politics, the course does not limit the discussion on India to a chapter on India's foreign policy. Instead, it seeks to situate India in the context of each of the themes and regions discussed in the course, while paying special attention to India's relations with its neighbours. An extensive use of maps is strongly recommended for this course.

### **Learning Objective:-**

- Enable the students to expand their horizon beyond India and make sense of the political map of contemporary world.
- Familiarize the students with some of the key political events and processes in the post cold war era.
- Equip students to be conscious of the way in which global events and processes shape our everyday lives
- Strengthen their capacity for political analysis by thinking of contemporary developments in a historical perspective.

### **Course Content:-**

**1. Cold War Era in world Politics:** Cuban Missiles Crisis, What is Cold War, Emergence of two power blocs, Challenges to Bi-polarity: Non Aligned Movement, New International Economic Order.

**2. The End of Bipolarity:** Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.

**3. US Hegemony in World Politics:** Beginning of the New World Order, 9/11 and the Global War on Terror, What does Hegemony mean, Hegemony as a Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, Hegemony as Soft Power, India's relationship with the USA.

**4. Alternative Centres of Power :** European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy.

**5. Contemporary South Asia:** Meaning of South Asia, Ethnic Conflicts and Democracy in Sri Lanka, Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

**6. International Organisations:** Evolution of the UN, Criteria to be permanent and non-permanent members of UN, India's claim for permanent membership of Security Council, Positions of UN in Uni-polar world.

**7. Security in Contemporary World:** What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy.

**8. Environment & Natural Resources:** Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights. (Only India)

**9. Globalization:** Concept of Globalization, Causes of Globalization, Political Consequences, Economic Consequences, Cultural Consequences.

#### **Course IV Book-II: Politics in India since Independence**

##### **Course Rationale:-**

It is a common experience that the younger generation of citizens does not know very much about the first and formative fifty years in the history of independent India. They often know more about India of 1920s and 1940s than they do about any decade in post independence period including even the 1990s. This course seeks to fill this lacuna with a view to providing the students with information and perspective that would help them in their further study of Political Science and their role as a citizen. That is why there is a focus on political history; other dimensions are brought in only to the extent they impinge on political history. In doing so, the course seeks to incorporate the lessons learnt from the discipline of history: that history must not become a mere chronicle of dates and events, that it should be integrated into an analytical narrative, that the history of politics must not become a narrow history of national political events and personalities and that history writing must not take place from a narrow partisan angle. The syllabus has to be illustrative rather than comprehensive; the idea is to identify some major developments in any period and then illustrate it with some events and personalities at the national level as well as in a select state or region. It is suggested that some of the recent political developments should be handled in general terms avoiding reference to persons active in today's politics.

##### **Learning Objectives:-**

- Enable students to be familiar with some of the key political events and figures in the post-independence period
- Develop skills of political analysis through events and processes of recent history
- Develop their capacity to link macro processes with micro situations and their own life
- Encourage the students to take a historical perspective of making sense of the contemporary India.

### **Course Contents:-**

- 1. Nation Building and its Problems:** Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely States (Hyderabad, Manipur).
- 2. Era of One- Party Dominance:** Challenges of building democracy (difficulties faced by Election Commission), Congress Dominance in the First Three General Elections, Emergence of Opposition Parties.
- 3. Politics of Planned Development:** Planning, Five Year Plans, Land Reforms, Green Revolution
- 4. India's External Relations:** Nehru's Role, Afro Asian Unity, The Chinese Invasion of 1962, Bangladesh War 1971, India's Nuclear Policy.
- 5. Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System :** The Fourth General Elections 1967, Split in the Congress, The Presidential Elections 1969, The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress(The contest, the outcome and after).
- 6. Crisis of the Democratic Order:** Gujarat and Bihar Movements, Declaration of Emergency, Lessons from Emergencies.
- 7. Rise of Popular Movements:** Chipko Movement, Dalit Panthers, Bharatiya Kisan Union, Anti Arrack Movement, Narmada Bachao Aandolan.
- 8. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts:** Punjab, The North East States (Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam), lessons from regional aspirations.
- 9. Recent Issues and Challenges:** Political Rise of the OBC's: Mandal implemented, political fallouts

### **Course Content: MID TERM TEST**

- 1. Cold War Era in world Politics:** Cuban Missiles Crisis, What is Cold War, Emergence of two power blocs, Challenges to Bi-polarity: Non Aligned Movement, New International Economic Order.
- 2. The End of Bipolarity:** Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.
- 3. US Hegemony in World Politics:** Beginning of the New World Order, 9/11 and the Global War on Terror, What does Hegemony mean, Hegemony as a Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, Hegemony as Soft Power, India's relationship with the USA.
- 4. Alternative Centres of Power :** European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy.
- 5. Contemporary South Asia:** Meaning of South Asia, Ethnic Conflicts and Democracy in Sri Lanka, Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.
- 6. International Organisations:** Evolution of the UN, Criteria to be permanent and non-permanent members of UN, India's claim for permanent membership of Security Council, Positions of UN in Uni-polar world.

### Blue print

Unit No	Unit	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total no. of qs. & marks	
		M CQ	SA I	SA II	LA	VSA	SA I	SA II	LA	VSA	SA I	SA II	LA		
BOOK I															
1	Cold war	1(1)					3(2)								2(3)
2	End of Bipolarity												7(4)		1(4)
3	US hegemony	2(1)	4(2)												2(3)
4	Alternative centres of power							6(3)*							1(3)
5	Contemporary South Asia								8(4)						1(4)
6	International organization							5(3)							1(3)
Total		04				12				04				20	

NOTE: 1. Figures outside the brackets indicates the question no. and figure within the bracket indicates marks allotted to the question.                      2. \* in a particular cell indicates internal option.

## Model Question Paper

### GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

Std: XII

Subject: Political Science

Time Duration: 1 Hour

Date: \_\_\_\_ August \_\_\_\_

MID TERM TEST

Max Marks: 20

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Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 8 questions.
3. Question nos. 1 and 2 are MCQ and carry 1 mark each.
4. Question no. 3 and 4 carry 2 marks each and should be answered in 40 words each.
5. Question no. 5 and 6 carry 3 mark each and should be answered in 60 words each.
6. Question no. 7 and 8 carry 4 marks each and should be answered in 100 words each.
5. There is no overall choice in the paper. However, internal choice is provided in question no. 6 of 3 marks.

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1. The western alliance was formalized into an organization called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Warsaw Pact
- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation
- Central Treaty Organisation

2. As a part of its 'Global War on Terror' the US launched \_\_\_\_\_.

- Operation Infinite Reach
- Operation Enduring Freedom
- Operation Desert Storm
- Operation Iraqi Freedom

3. Why do super powers need alliances with the smaller states?

4. Describe 9/11 and the Global War on Terror.

5. Explain the role of the UN in a Unipolar World.

6. Explain the rise of the Chinese economy.

OR

Explain the economic and political influence of European Union.

7. Examine the consequences of Shock Therapy.

8. Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

END

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## First Term Exam

### Course Content:-

- 1. Cold War Era in world Politics:** Cuban Missiles Crisis, What is Cold War, Emergence of two power blocs, Challenges to Bi-polarity: Non Aligned Movement, New International Economic Order.
- 2. The End of Bipolarity:** Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.
- 3. US Hegemony in World Politics:** Beginning of the New World Order, 9/11 and the Global War on Terror, What does Hegemony mean, Hegemony as a Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, Hegemony as Soft Power, India's relationship with the USA.
- 4. Alternative Centres of Power:** European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy.
- 5. Contemporary South Asia:** Meaning of South Asia, Ethnic Conflicts and Democracy in Sri Lanka, Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.
- 6. International Organisations:** Evolution of the UN, Criteria to be permanent and non-permanent members of UN, India's claim for permanent membership of Security Council, Positions of UN in Uni-polar world.
- 7. Security in Contemporary World:** What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy.
- 8. Environment & Natural Resources:** Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights. (only India)
- 9. Globalization:** Concept of Globalization, Causes of Globalization, Political Consequences, Economic Consequences, Cultural Consequences.
- 1. Nation Building and its Problems:** Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely States (Hyderabad, Manipur).
- 2. Era of One- Party Dominance:** Challenges of building democracy (difficulties faced by Election Commission), Congress Dominance in the First Three General Elections, Emergence of Opposition Parties.
- 3. Politics of Planned Development:** Planning, Five Year Plans, Land Reforms, Green Revolution
- 4. India's External Relations:** Nehru's Role, Afro Asian Unity, The Chinese Invasion of 1962, Bangladesh War 1971, India's Nuclear Policy.

Political Science Class XII First Term Examination Blue Print														
Unit No.	Unit	Knowledge					Understanding			Application				Total
		V.S	S A I	S A II	L A A	V S	SA I	SA II	LA	V S	SA I	SA II	LA	
<b>BOOK I</b>														
1	Cold war	1(1) 2(1) 3(1)					21(2) 22(2)							07
2	End of Bipolarity	4(1)											36(4)*	05
3	US hegemony	5(1) 6(1) 7(1) 8(1) 9(1)						30(3)						08
4	Alternative centres of power	10(1) 11(1)						31(3)						05
5	Contemporary South Asia	12(1)											37(4)	05
6	International organization	13(1)					23(2) 24(2)							05
7	Security in contemporary world	14(1)						32(3)						04
8.	Environment and natural resources	15(1)					25(2) 26(2)							05
9	Globalisation	16(1)						33(3)						04
<b>BOOK II</b>														
1	Challenges to nation building	17(1) 18(1)								38(4)*			39(4)	10
2	Era of one party dominance						27(2)	34(3)						05
3	Politics of Planned Development						28(2) 29(2)	35(3)*						07
4	India's external relations	19(1) 20(1)								40(4)			41(4)	10
Total		20 = 25%					44 = 55%					16 = 20%		80

NOTE: 1. Figures outside the brackets indicates the question no. and figure within the bracket indicates marks allotted to the question. 2. \* in a particular cell indicates internal option

**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**ALTO BETIM, GOA – 403521  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION**

**STD :- XII  
SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Duration:- 3 hrs  
Max Marks:- 80**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. The question paper consists of 41 questions.
  3. Question number 1 to 20 is MCQ and carries 01 mark each.
  4. Question number 21 to 29 carry 2 marks each and should be answered in 40 words each.
  5. Question number 30 to 35 carry 3 marks each and should be answered in 60 words each.
  6. Question number 36 to 41 carry 4 marks each and should be answered in 100 words each.
  7. There is no overall choice in the paper. However, internal choice is provided in Question number 35 of 3 marks and question number 36 and 38 of 4 marks.
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1. During the cold war, Cuba was an ally of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - USA
  - USSR
  - England
  - China
2. The Western Alliance was formalized into an organization called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - CEATO
  - CENTO
  - NATO
  - Warsaw Pact
3. The American President during the Cuban Missile Crisis was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Richard Nixon
  - Jimmy Carter
  - Ronald Reagan
  - John F. Kennedy
4. The first elected President of the Russian Federation after disintegration of USSR was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Dimtry Medvedev
  - Viktor Chernomyrdin
  - Boris Yeltsin
  - Alexander Rutskoy
- 5 The U.S. Hegemony as ‘Structural Power’ relates to the supremacy of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Political Power
  - Distinct culture
  - World economy
  - Military hegemony



6. The country that played a major role in providing Global Public goods was \_\_\_\_\_.
- China
  - France
  - USA
  - Russia
7. The First Gulf War was also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Operation Iraqi Freedom
  - Operation Desert Storm
  - Operation Infinite Reach
  - Operation Enduring Freedom
8. U.S.A. overthrew the Taliban regime from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tanzania
  - Azerbaijan
  - Armenia
  - Afghanistan
9. The US absorbs about 65% of Indian's total exports in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Defence sector
  - Software sector
  - Agricultural sector
  - Industrial sector
10. ASEAN was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bhutan
  - Taiwan
  - Thailand
  - Maldives
11. The currency of the European Union is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sterling Pound
  - Swiss Franc
  - Italian Lira
  - Euro
12. In 1987, the Government of Indian sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bangladesh
  - Nepal
  - Sri Lanka
  - Bhutan
13. One of the permanent members of the UN Security Council is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Japan
  - Germany
  - Brazil

- Russian Federation

14. The people who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Migrants
- Internally displaced people
- Externally displaced people
- Refugees

15. In India the description Indigenous People is applied to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Scheduled Tribes
- Other Backward Classes
- Scheduled Castes
- Minorities

16. Technology is an important cause of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Marxism
- Socialism
- Globalization
- Colonialism

17. The Maharaja of Manipur who signed the instrument of Accession with the Indian Government was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Gobind Singh
- Hari Singh
- Ranjeet Singh
- Bodhachandra Singh

18. The Home Minister who was instrumental in the merger of the princely states in the Indian Union was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Abdul Kalam Azad
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Dr. Satyandra Nath

19. In 1955 the Afro-Asian conference was held in the Indonesian City of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Medan
- Jakarta
- Medan
- Bandung

20. In the late 1940's a nuclear programme in India was initiated under the guidance of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Dr. C. V. Raman
- Dr. Krishna Murthy
- Dr. Homi Bhabha Jehangir
- Dr. Radhakrishnan

21. Why do the super powers need an alliance with smaller states?

22. Explain any two reforms proposed under New International Economic Order.

23. Explain the objectives of the United Nations Organisation.

24. Why does India claim for permanent membership of the UN Security Council?
25. Explain any two issues of environmental concerns in global politics.
26. Discuss the steps taken by the Government of India to protect environment.
27. Explain the difficulties that were faced by the Election Commission of India during the first general elections.
28. Explain any two positive effects of Green Revolution.
29. Discuss the land reforms carried out in India after independence.
30. Explain US Hegemony as “Hard Power”.
31. Discuss the causes for the rise of Chinese Economy.
32. Explain any three components of India’s security strategy.
33. Explain the cultural consequences of globalization.
34. Discuss the dominance of the congress in the first three general elections.
35. Explain the key areas of the First Five Year Plan.

OR

Explain the key areas of the Second Five Year Plan

36. Examine the causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

Examine the consequences of Shock Therapy

37. Analyse the areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.
38. Explain the consequences of partition of India during 1947.

OR

Explain the accession of Hyderabad to the Union of India.

39. Evaluate the process of partition of India during 1947.
  40. Discuss the impact of Chinese invasion of 1962 on India.
  41. Examine the causes that led to Bangladesh War of 1971.
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### **Guidelines for Assignments in Political Science**

Std XII

**Objective:-** To test the student’s ability to organize, describe, narrate, report, explain, persuade or argue, present ideas coherently, present relevant arguments and use correct style and format.

**Selection of the Topic:-** The topic selected should be very specific so that it is manageable for the student. The topics chosen should allow the students to draw on their experiences, reading and must stimulate their imagination.

**Length:-** The essay / article should not exceed 350 to 400 words.

**Presentation:-**

The assignment should be written by the student’s own handwriting on foolscap paper, punched and submitted in a simple file. They must be instructed not to waste money on

colour print outs and decorative materials as the focus of the assignment would be on the relevance of content, organisation originality etc. However, pictures, drawings would be welcomed if the assignment requires it. Assignments could also be in the form of posters/ collage/ skit/ street play/visits etc. Details such as student's name, roll no, date, class are to be mentioned in the top right hand corner of the cover. The title of the assignment is to be written in capital letters in the centre of the corner.

### **Reference:-**

Reference material should be within the reach of the student and very easily obtained in the library, newspaper, magazines and internet. Internet time should not exceed three to four hours.

The teacher should emphasize that the assignment has to be the student's own work and not copied from some books or downloaded from the internet.

### **Scoring Guide**

Score of 20 (10 marks for first term and 10 marks for second term)

An assignment in this category demonstrates clear and consistent mastery.

### **A typical Assignment should be-**

- Effectively and insightfully, develop a point of view on the issue and demonstrates outstanding critical thinking, using clearly appropriate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position.
- Is well organized and clearly focused, demonstrating clear coherence and smooth progression of ideas.
- Exhibits skilful use of language, using a varied, accurate, and apt vocabulary.

**Suggested Assignments/ Projects** (Any one topic from each term for 10 marks each to be selected by student. Please note that if one assignment is essay, the other assignment could be model/play/collage etc. In case of field work/ trip, report should be written as a part of the project)

### **First Term: (Choose any One)**

- a) Cuban Missile Crisis
- b) 9/11/2001
- c) Threats- Covid 19/Poverty/Human Rights violation
- d) Socio – economic and cultural dimensions of globalisation
- e) Tour/field trip to Legislative assemble with report

### **Second Term: (Choose any one)**

- a) Indigenous people with reference to Goa
- b) Chipko Movement
- c) Mahadei issue
- d) Narmada issue
- f) Integration of princely states
- g) Green revolution
- h) India's Nuclear Policies
- i) Emergency of 1975

**The Criteria for the evaluation of the Assignment / Projects should be based on the following parameters:**

Sr no.	Criteria	Marks
1	Content	02
2	Innovation	02
3	Skills	01
4	Reference material	01
5	Presentation	02
6	Viva/Group Discussion	02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

N.B:

The Teacher is free to suggest additional Assignments / Projects or even accept Assignments / Projects suggested by the students, related to the syllabus of the subject. Suggested Assignments/ Projects should be of similar nature as proposed by the Board of Studies in Political Science. It could be in the form of essay/articles/poster/collage/drawing/skit/street play/model.

Political Science Class XII Final Board Examination <b>Blue Print</b>															
Unit	Unit	Knowledge					Understanding			Application				Total	
		VS	S A I	S A II	L A	V S	SA I	SA II	LA	VS	SA I	SA II	LA		
<b>BOOK I</b>															
1	Cold war	1(1) 2(1) 3(1)					21(2)								05
2	End of Bipolarity	4(1)												36(4)*	05
3	US hegemony	5(1) 6(1) 7(1)					22(2)								05
4	Alternative centres of power	8(1) 9(1)						30(3)							05
5	Contemporary South Asia	10(1)												37(4)	05
6	International organization	11(1)					23(2) 24(2)								05
7	Security in contemporary world	12(1)					25(2)								03
8.	Environment and natural resources	13(1)					26(2)								03

9	Globalisation	14(1)					31(3)					04	
BOOK II													
1	Challenges to nation building	15(1)									38(4)*	05	
2	Era of one party dominance					27(2)	32(3)					05	
3	Politics of Planned Development	16(1) 17(1)					33(3)					05	
4	India's external relations	18(1)						39(4)				05	
5	Challenges to and restoration to Congress					28(2)	34(3)					05	
6	Crisis of Democratic Order	19(1)									40(4)	05	
7	Popular Movements	20(1)				29(2)						03	
8	Regional Aspirations						35(3)*					03	
9	Recent Developments in Politics							41(4)				04	
Total		20 = 25%				44 = 55%				16 = 20%			80

NOTE: 1. Figures outside the brackets indicates the question no. and figure within the bracket indicates marks allotted to the question. 2. \* in a particular cell indicates internal option

### Model Question Paper

#### GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

**Std: XII**

**Subject: Political Science**

**Time Duration: 3 Hours**

**Date: \_\_\_ March \_\_\_\_\_**

**Max Marks: 80**

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 41 questions.
3. Question no. 1 to 20 are MCQ and carry 1 mark each.
4. Question no. 21 to 29 carry 2 marks each and should be answered in 40 words each.
5. Question no. 30 to 35 carry 3 mark each and should be answered in 60 words each.
6. Question no. 36 to 41 carry 4 marks each and should be answered in 100 words each.

5. There is no overall choice in the paper. However, internal choice is provided in question no. 35 of 3 marks and 36 and 38 of 4 marks.

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1. The leader of the Soviet Union, who decided to convert Cuba into Russian base, was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Nikita Khrushchev
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Boris Yeltsin
- Leonid Brezhnev

2. The Western Alliance led by USA is a military alliance known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- NATO
- CEATO
- WARSAW PACT
- NAM

3. The Western Alliance headed by the USA represented the ideology of liberal democracy and \_\_\_\_\_.

- Socialism
- Capitalism
- Communism
- Marxism

4. The leader of the Soviet Union who introduced new reforms in 1985 was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Boris Yelstin
- Nikita Khruschev
- Leonig Brezhnev
- Mikhail Gorbachev

5. Hard power hegemony relates to the supremacy of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Cultural power
- Military power
- Economic power
- Political power

6. As a part of its 'Global War on terror' the United States of America launched \_\_\_\_\_.

- Operation Iraqi Freedom
- Operation Desert Storm
- Operation Enduring Freedom
- Operation Blue Star

7. A classical example of the Structural Power of the US is the Academic degree called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Masters of Arts
- Masters of Science
- Masters of Business Administration

- Masters of Commerce

8. The only regional association in Asia that provides political forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concern is \_\_\_\_\_.

- SARRC
- NAM
- SAFTA
- ASEAN

9. The currency of European Union is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Pound Sterling
- Euro
- Swiss Franc
- Danish Krone

10. In 1987, the Government of India sent the Indian Peace keeping Force (IPKF) to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Bangladesh
- Pakistan
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka

11. The single largest contributor to UN is \_\_\_\_\_.

- USA
- USSR
- China
- Britain

12. Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Terrorism
- Global poverty
- Human rights violation
- Health epidemics

13. The Rio Summit held in June 1992 recommended a list of development practices called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Limits to growth
- Agenda 21
- Rio practices
- Global commons

14. Greater economic flow among different countries of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Political globalization
- Cultural globalization
- Economic globalization
- Social globalization



15. Maharaja of Manipur who signed the instrument of Accession with the Indian Government was \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Bodhachandra Singh
- Hari Singh
- Ranjeet Singh
- Gobind Singh

16. The most significant and successful of the land reforms was the abolition of colonial system of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Sahukari
- Kingship
- Mukhiyagiri
- Zamindari

17. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Rajendra Prasad
- P.C. Mahalonobis
- K.N. Raj
- Jawaharlal Nehru

18. The Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Dalai Lama
- Mao Ze Dong
- Xi Jinping
- Deng Xiaoping

19. The election petition declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha as invalid was filled by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Jayaprakash Narayan
- Ram Manohar Lohia
- Jagmohan Lal Sinha
- Raj Narain

20. Sardar Sarovar dam is built on river \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Narmada
- Ganga
- Saraswati
- Yamuna

21. Explain the Cuban Missile Crisis.

22. Explain Hegemony as Structural Power.

23. Explain India's claim to become a permanent member to UN Security Council.

24. Explain the position of the UN in the unipolar world.

25. Explain the components of Indian security strategy.

26. Explain any two steps taken by the Government of India to safeguard environment.
  27. Explain the difficulties faced by the Election Commission during the first general elections.
  28. Explain the term Non- Congress-ism.
  29. Why did the people of Uttarakhand oppose government contractors?
  30. Explain the economic influence of the European Union.
  31. Discuss the political consequences of globalisation.
  32. Explain the emergence of opposition parties in India.
  33. Explain the land reforms carried out in India after Independence.
  34. Discuss the issues that led to the formal split of the Indian National Congress.
  35. Explain 'Movement against outsiders in Assam'.  
OR  
Explain the main provisions of Rajiv- Longowal Accord.
  36. Analyse the consequences of Shock Therapy.  
OR  
Analyse the causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
  37. Analyse the areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.
  38. Examine the difficulties faced in the process of partition of India.  
OR  
Examine the consequences of partition of India during 1947.
  39. Explain the causes of Chinese invasion of 1962.
  40. Analyse the major consequences of the National Emergency of 1975.
  41. Discuss the political rise of OBC's in India.
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**Course Content (CWSN) 2024**  
**MID TERM TEST (CWSN)**

**1. Cold War Era in world Politics:** Cuban Missiles Crisis, What is Cold War, Emergence of two power blocs, Challenges to Bi-polarity: Non Aligned Movement, New International Economic Order.

**2. The End of Bipolarity:** Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.

**3. US Hegemony in World Politics:** Beginning of the New World Order, 9/11 and the Global War on Terror, What does Hegemony mean, Hegemony as a Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, Hegemony as Soft Power, India's relationship with the USA.

**Blue print**

Unit No.	Units	Knowledge				Qs & marks		Total
		Fill in The blanks	MCQ	Match The pairs	True Or false	One Sentence	Two Sentence	
<b>1</b>	The Cold War	1(2) I(1-2)	1(2) II(1-2)		1(1) IV(1)	1(2) V(1-2)		08
<b>2</b>	The End of Bipolarity		1(3) II(3-5)	1(1) III(1)	1(1) IV(2)	1(1) V(3)		06
<b>3</b>	US Hegemony	1(1) I(3)	1(2) II(6-7)	1(2) III(2-3)			1(2)* VI(1)*	06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>20</b>

NOTE: 1. In every cell first row figures outside the brackets indicates the marks allotted and inside bracket

2. Second row figures outside the bracket is main question and inside the bracket sub questions.

3. \* in a particular cell shows option given.

**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**  
**ALTO – BETIM GOA**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**MID TERM TEST (CWSN)**

**DURATION: 90 Minutes**

**STD: XII**

**MAX. MARKS: 20**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is provided for question no. VI

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I. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternative from those given in bracket (1x3=3)

(Cold war, NATO, Operation Enduring Freedom)

1. The end of the second world war was also the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The western alliance was formalised into an organisation called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As part of its global war on terror, the US launched \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Choose the most appropriate alternative give below every statement. (1x7=7)

1. The leader of Soviet Union, who decided to convert Cuba into Russian base was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Boris Yeltsin
- Nikita Khrushchev
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Leonid Brezhnev

2. The first non-aligned summit was held in the year 1961 at \_\_\_\_\_

- Egypt
- Azerbaijan
- Iran
- Belgrade

3. After the disintegration of USSR, the successor to the Soviet Union was \_\_\_\_\_

- Russia
- Ukraine
- Belarus
- Latvia

4. In December 1991, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared the Soviet Union as disbanded under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Nikita Khrushchev
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Boris Yeltsin
- Leonid Brezhnev

5. The currency of Russia is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ruble
- Yen
- Dollar
- Rupee

6. The MBA degree is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Soft power
- Hard power
- Structural power
- Economic power

7. During the Cold war years, India's closest friendship was with \_\_\_\_\_

- USA
- USSR
- France
- Great Britain

III. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column B and rewrite (1x3=3)

Column A		Column B	
1.	Mikhail Gorbachev		Example of structural power of USA
2.	Operation Desert Storm		General secretary of Communist party
3.	Internet		Gulf war

IV. State whether the following statements are true or false (1x2=2)

1. The USA represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism.
2. Nikita Khrushchev promised to reform the economy to catch up with the west.

V. Answer the following question in one sentence each. (any three) (1X3=3)

1. Why did the super powers need allies?
2. What is Cold War?
3. What is shock therapy?

VI. Answer any one question in about two sentences (2X1=2)

1. What is hegemony as structural power?

OR

What was the 9/11 crisis?

\_\_\_\_\_END\_\_\_\_\_

## Course Content (CWSN):- First Term Exam (2024)

**1. Cold War Era in world Politics:** Cuban Missiles Crisis, What is Cold War, Emergence of two power blocs, Challenges to Bi-polarity: Non Aligned Movement, New International Economic Order.

**2. The End of Bipolarity:** Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.

**3. US Hegemony in World Politics:** Beginning of the New World Order, 9/11 and the Global War on Terror, What does Hegemony mean, Hegemony as a Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, Hegemony as Soft Power, India's relationship with the USA.

**4. Environment & Natural Resources:** Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights.(only India)

**1. Challenges of Nation Building:** Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely States (Hyderabad, Manipur).

**2. Politics of Planned Development:** Planning, Five Year Plans, Land Reforms, Green Revolution

### Political Science (CWSN) Class XII First Term Examination Blue Print

Sr. No.	Unit	Knowledge						Total
		Fill in the Blanks	MCQ	Match the Pair	True or False	One sentence	Two sentences	
<b>BOOK I</b>								
1	Cold War	1(2) I(1-2)	1(2) II(1-2)	1(1) III(1)	1(1) IV(1)	1(1) V(1)		07
2	End of Bipolarity	1(1) I(3)	I(2) II(3-4)	I(2) III(2-3)	1(1) IV(2)			06
3	US Hegemony	1(2) I(4-5)	1(1) II(5)	1(2) III(4-5)		1(1) V(2)		06
4	Environment and natural resources	1(2) I(6 -7)	1(1) II(6)	1(2) III(6-7)	1(1) IV(3)	1(1) V(3)		07
<b>BOOK II</b>								
1	Challenges of nation building	1(2) I(8-9)	1(2) II(7-8)	1(1) III(8)	1(1) IV(4)		2(1)* VI((1)	08
2	Politics of planned development	1(1) I(10)	1(2) II(9-10)	1(2) III(9-10)	1(1) IV(5)			06
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>40</b>

**NOTE:** 1. In every cell first row figures outside the brackets indicates the marks allotted and inside bracket number of Questions. 2. Second row figures outside the bracket is main question and inside the bracket sub questions. 3. \* in a particular cell shows option given.

**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**  
**ALTO – BETIM GOA**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**FIRST TERMINASL EXAM (CWSN)**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**STD: XII**

**MAX. MARKS: 40**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. All questions are compulsory
  2. Marks are indicated against each question.
  3. There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided for question no. and VI
- 

**Q.I. Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative from those given in the bracket: (1x 5= 05 Marks)**

(Earth Summit, Fidel Castro, Mikhail Gorbachev, Frontier Gandhi, Iraq )

1. The president of Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985 was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In August 1990 Kuwait was invaded by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Rio Summit is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q .II. Choose the correct alternative from those given below and fill in the blank: (1x20= 20 Marks)**

1. The leader of Soviet Union who converted Cuba into a Russian base was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Nikolai Shvernik
  - Leonid Brezhnev
  - Vasily Vasilyevich
  - Nikita Khrushchev
2. The clash between USA and USSR in 1962 was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Geopolitical crisis
  - Public health crisis
  - Crisis of racial justice
  - Cuban Missile crisis
3. In the Second World War the forces led by Germany were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Axis Powers
  - Allied Powers
  - Equivalent regiment
  - Brigades
4. The Communist Party ruled the Soviet Union for over \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 40 years
  - 50 years
  - 60 years
  - 70 years

5. In 1991 the political party that was banned in the Soviet Union was \_\_\_\_\_
- True Communists
  - Soviet Revolutionary Communists
  - The Communist Party
  - Democratic Union
6. The post Soviet Republic adopted its base as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Capitalism
  - Socialism
  - Marxism
  - Fascism
7. A massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq in 1990 in what came to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- First Gulf War
  - Operation Desert Shield
  - Operation Desert Storm
  - Vietnam War
8. In 1941 the US Pearl Harbour was attacked by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Chinese
  - Japanese
  - Indonesians
  - Germans
9. The US President Bill Clinton was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- George Washington
  - John Adams
  - Ronald Reagan
  - George W. Bush
10. The Rio Summit recommended a list of development practices called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Agenda 21
  - Climate change programme
  - Defenders of wildlife
  - Earth Justice
11. The United Nations Conference on environment and development was held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Salvador
  - Rio de Janeiro
  - Fortaleza
  - Manaus
12. The rich developed countries of the First World are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Global North
  - Global South
  - Global West
  - Global East



13. The two Muslim majority provinces that had to be bifurcated were \_\_\_\_\_.
- Haryana and Delhi
  - Chandigarh and Rajasthan
  - Punjab and Bengal
  - Jharkhand and Bihar
14. In 1947 cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata were divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
- Communal zones
  - Commercial zones
  - Industrial zones
  - Victory zones
15. The minorities on the border had to take shelter in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Exile Camps
  - Refugee Camps
  - Medical Camps
  - Prodigal Camps
16. In 1947 the Princely State that signed the Standstill agreement with the Indian government was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hyderabad
  - Jaipur
  - Punjab
  - Bhopal
17. The chairperson of the planning commission after Independence was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Governor
  - Prime Minister
  - President
  - Chief minister
18. A joint proposal setup by the Industrialists in 1944 for economic planning was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Economy for India
  - Chambers of Commerce
  - Bombay plan
  - People's plan
19. The planning commission of India plans income and expenditure for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Three years
  - Four years
  - Five years
  - Six years
20. The first five year plan was drafted by a young economist \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jagdish Bhagwati
  - Avinash Dixit
  - Jayanti Ghosh
  - K. N. Raj

Q. III. Match the column 'A' with that of column 'B'

	column 'A'		column 'B'
1.	Allied Forces	A	Stressed on heavy industries
2.	Successor of Soviet Union	B	USA, soviet Union, Britain and France
3.	Al-Qaida	C	Poor countries
4.	Global South	D	Regime in Taliban
5.	Second five year plan	E	Russia

Q. IV. State whether the following statements are true or false: (1X 5= 05 Marks)

1. The end of the Second World War was the beginning of the cold war.
2. Russian Republic is the political party that rules Soviet for over 70 years.
3. India signed a ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002.
4. Bodh Chandra Singh was the Maharaja of Manipur
5. The second five year plan was led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q.V. Answer the following questions in one word: (1X 3= 03 Marks)

1. Where was the first Summit of non alignment held?
2. What was launched by the USA as a response to the global War on terror?
3. Who are described as the indigenous people of India?

Q. VI. Answer the following question into sentences: (2X1= 2 marks)

1. State two consequences of partition.

Or

What were the problems during the partition of India.

## Course Content :- (HSSCE) BOARD EXAM(2025)

### Book I

- 1. Cold War Era in world Politics:** Cuban Missiles Crisis, What is Cold War, Emergence of two power blocs, Challenges to Bi-polarity: Non Aligned Movement, New International Economic Order.
- 2. The End of Bipolarity:** Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.
- 3. US Hegemony in World Politics:** Beginning of the New World Order, 9/11 and the Global War on Terror, What does Hegemony mean, Hegemony as a Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, Hegemony as Soft Power, India's relationship with the USA.
- 4. Environment & Natural Resources :** Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights.(only India)

### Book II

- 1. Nation Building and its Problems :** Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely States (Hyderabad, Manipur).
- 2. Politics of Planned Development :** Planning, Five Year Plans, Land Reforms, Green Revolution
- 3. Crisis of the Democratic Order:** Gujarat and Bihar Movements, Declaration of Emergency, Lessons from Emergencies.
- 4. Rise of Popular Movements:** Chipko Movement, Dalit Panthers, Bharatiya Kisan Union, Anti Arrack Movement, Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

### Blue print

Sr. No.	Unit	Knowledge						Total
		Fill in the Blanks	MCQ	Match the Pair	True or False	One sentence	Two sentences	
<b>BOOK I</b>								
1	Cold War	1(1) I(1)	1(6) II(1-6)	1(1) III(1)	1(1) IV(1)	1(1) V(1)		10
2	End of Bipolarity	1(1) I(2)	1(4) II(7-10)	1(2) III(2-3)	1(1) IV(2)		2(1) VI(1)*	10
3	US Hegemony	1(1) I(3)	1(5) II(11-15)	1(2) III(4-5)	1(1) IV(3)	1(1) V(2)		10
4	Environment and natural resources	1(2) I(4 -5)	1(4) II(16-19)	1(1) III(6)	1(2) IV(4-5)	1(1) V(3)		10
<b>BOOK II</b>								
1	Challenges of nation building	1(1) I(6)	1(6) II(20-25)	1(1) III(7)			2(1)* VI((2)	10
2	Politics of planned development	1(1) I(7)	1(5) II(26-30)	1(1) III(8)	1(2) IV(6-7)	1(1) V(4)		10
3	Crisis of Democratic Order	1(1) I(8)	1(6) II(31-36)	1(1) III(9)	1(1) IV(8)	1(1) V(5)		10
4	Rise of Popular Movements	1(2) I(9-10)	1(4) II(37-40)	1(1) III(10)	1(2) IV(9-10)	1(1) V(6)		10
Total		10	40	10	10	06	04	80

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**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION  
ALTO – BETIM, GOA**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER (March 2025)  
FINAL EXAM**

**Duration: 3 Hrs.**

**STD: XII**

**Max Marks: 80**

**Sub: Political Science (CWSN)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:-**

- 1) All questions are compulsory
- 2) Marks are indicated against each question
- 3) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is provided in question No. VI.

**Q.I** Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives from those given in the bracket  
**(10)**

(Kuwait, Environmental issues, NATO, Socialism, Frontier Gandhi, Dalit Panthers, Uttarakhand, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Scheduled Tribes, Bombay Plan)

- 1) The Western Alliance led by the USA formed a military alliance in April 1949 known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The Soviet political system was based on the ideology of \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) In August 1990, Iraq invaded \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The Earth Summit held in Rio De-Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992 focused on \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) In India the description of indigenous people is applied to the \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The undisputed leader of the North West Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The State had to take major initiatives in industrial and economic investment under the \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) During the political emergency in 1975 the President of India was \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) The Chipko Movement began in \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) A militant organization of Dalit Youth that was formed in Maharashtra was \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.II** **Select the most appropriate alternative from the options given below. (40)**

- 1) The end of the Second World War was the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Hot war
  - Cold war
  - Korean war
  - Shooting war

- 2) The leader of the Soviet Union, who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base, was \_\_\_\_\_
- Nikita Khrushchev
  - Leonid Brezhnev
  - Boris Yeltsin
  - Mikhail Gorbachev
- 3) The sole super power after the disintegration of the USSR was \_\_\_\_\_
- China
  - USA
  - Belgium
  - France
- 4) The President of America during Cuban Missile Crisis was \_\_\_\_\_
- Richard Nixon
  - John F. Kennedy
  - Jimmy Carter
  - Bill Clinton
- 5) The eastern alliance headed by the Soviet Union was committed to the ideology of socialism and \_\_\_\_\_
- Capitalism
  - Marxism
  - Communism
  - Fascism
- 6) An ally of the Soviet Union who received both diplomatic and financial aid from it was \_\_\_\_\_
- Britain
  - Cuba
  - France
  - Spain
- 7) The economic and political reforms were introduced in the USSR by \_\_\_\_\_
- Joseph Stalin
  - Boris Yeltsin
  - Yuri Andropov
  - Mikhail Gorbachev
- 8) The successor country to the Soviet Union is \_\_\_\_\_
- Ukraine
  - Moldova
  - Belarus
  - Russia

- 9) The revolution of Russia in 1917 was inspired by ideals of \_\_\_\_\_
- Marxism
  - Capitalism
  - Socialism
  - Fascism
- 10) The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Cold War
  - Gulf War
  - First World War
  - Korean War
- 11) As a part of its 'Global War on Terror' US launched \_\_\_\_\_
- Operation Desert Storm
  - Operation Enduring Freedom
  - Operation Infinite Reach
  - Operation Iraqi Freedom
- 12) The roots of hegemony are traced in classical \_\_\_\_\_
- Russia
  - Greece
  - Egypt
  - Lebanon
- 13) Hard Power hegemony relates to the supremacy of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Cultural Power
  - Economic Power
  - Military Power
  - Political Power
- 14) Al Qaeda was responsible for bombing the US embassy in \_\_\_\_\_
- Moscow
  - Islamabad
  - Paris
  - Nairobi
- 15) The US accounts for almost 14 percent of \_\_\_\_\_
- World Trade
  - World Population
  - World Health Sector
  - World's Infrastructure
- 16) The Rio Summit recommended a list of developmental practices called \_\_\_\_\_
- Rio Practices
  - Environmental Practices
  - Agenda 21
  - Agenda 45

- 17) The Country that was exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol is \_\_\_\_\_
- USA
  - England
  - Germany
  - India
- 18) The Global North was concerned with ozone depletion and \_\_\_\_\_
- Global commons
  - Global warming
  - Global security
  - Global threats
- 19) The developed countries of the First World are referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_
- Global South
  - Global North
  - Global East
  - Global West
- 20) The first Indian state to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise was \_\_\_\_\_
- Meghalaya
  - Manipur
  - Assam
  - Hyderabad
- 21) After partition, the cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into \_\_\_\_\_
- Communal Zones
  - Protective Zones
  - Controversial Zones
  - Institutional Zones
- 22) The first princely state to announce independence was \_\_\_\_\_
- Junagarh
  - Travoncore
  - Jhansi
  - Bhopal
- 23) The Razakars were the Para –Military forces in the princely state of \_\_\_\_\_
- Jammu and Kashmir
  - Manipur
  - Hyderabad
  - Gwalior
- 24) The first deputy prime minister of the Indian Union was \_\_\_\_\_
- S. P. Mukherjee
  - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - Jagjivan Ram



- 25) British India was divided into what is called the British Indian Provinces and the \_\_\_\_\_
- Successor States
  - City States
  - Nation States
  - Princely States
- 26) The Chairman of the Planning Commission is always the \_\_\_\_\_
- Prime Minister
  - President
  - Vice President
  - Home Minister
- 27) The most significant and successful of land reforms was the abolition of the colonial system of \_\_\_\_\_
- Sahukari
  - Zamindari
  - Mahawari
  - Mukhiyagiri
- 28) The Second Five Year Plan stressed on \_\_\_\_\_
- Small Scale Industries
  - Heavy Industries
  - Medium Scale Industries
  - Agrarian Industries
- 29) The period of the first five year plan was \_\_\_\_\_
- 1951 – 56
  - 1956 – 61
  - 1971 – 76
  - 1976 – 81
- 30) The idea of planning commission in India was drawn from \_\_\_\_\_
- USA
  - Soviet Union
  - United Kingdom
  - China
- 31) The election petition for the dismissal of Indira Gandhi was filed by \_\_\_\_\_
- Raj Narain
  - Charu Majumdar
  - Jagjivan Ram
  - Ram Manohar Lohia
- 32) The Students of Bihar protested against the government for rising prices, food scarcity, employment and \_\_\_\_\_
- Reservation
  - Corruption
  - Political share
  - Social issues

- 33) The students protest in Bihar was joined by \_\_\_\_\_
- K. Kamraj
  - Sanjeeva Reddy
  - Jayaprakash Narayan
  - J. B. Kriplani
- 34) On the Mid night of 25<sup>th</sup> June 1975 emergency was imposed in India by the then President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on the advice of \_\_\_\_\_
- Lal Bahadur shastri
  - Indira Gandhi
  - Guljari Lal Nanda
  - Morarji Desai
- 35) On 12<sup>th</sup> June 1975 Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok was declared as invalid by \_\_\_\_\_
- Justice Brij Mohan Lal
  - Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha
  - Justice Ram Narain
  - Justice Vaishistha Bhargava
- 36) In 1975 emergency was imposed in India on grounds of \_\_\_\_\_
- Internal disturbances
  - Internal corruption
  - External attack
  - War
- 37) Anti Arrack Movement was started in \_\_\_\_\_
- Haryana
  - Punjab
  - Andhra Pradesh
  - Karnataka
- 38) In the early 1990's the BKU pressurized the state to accept its \_\_\_\_\_
- Economic demands
  - Social demands
  - Political demands
  - Cultural demands
- 39) The Sardar Sarovar Project is built on the river \_\_\_\_\_
- Godhavari
  - Narmada
  - Yamuna
  - Krishna
- 40) The slogan of Anti – Arrack movement was the prohibition on \_\_\_\_\_
- The sale of land
  - The sale of sports material
  - The sale of arrack
  - The sale of agricultural tools

**Q III. Match the items in Column A with the appropriate item in Column B and (10) rewrite.**

Sr. No.	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1	Communist ruler of Cuba	a	Military pact
2	Warsaw	b	Saddam Hussain
3	Last President of USSR	c	George H. W. Bush
4	President of Iraq	d	Fidel Castro
5	New World Order	e	Nizam
6	Poor and developing countries	f	Mikhail Gorbachev
7	Ruler of Hyderabad	g	Global South
8	First Five Year Plan	h	Maharashtra
9	Jayaprakash Narayan	i	K. N. Raj
10	Dalit Panthers	j	Total Revolution

**Q. IV State whether the following statements are True or False. (10)**

- 1) The first non aligned summit was held in the year 1961 at Belgrade.
- 2) Russia inherited the USSR seat in the UN Security Council.
- 3) NATO initially was the alliance of 15 States.
- 4) China was exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 5) The Earth summit which was held in Rio de Janeiro focused on economic issues.
- 6) The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by P. C. Mahalonobis.
- 7) Green Revolution refers to the use of high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- 8) Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the congress government in Gujarat.
- 9) Chipko Movement was a movement against alcoholism started by women.
- 10) Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega scale dam.

**Q.V. Answer the following questions in one sentence each. (6)**

- 1) What is Cold War?
- 2) Who was India's closest friend during the cold war years?
- 3) How many states attended the Earth Summit of 1992?
- 4) Mention any one feature of the First Five Year Plan?
- 5) Name the Kannada writer who returned the Padma Bhushan award in 1975?
- 6) Mention any two characteristics of farmer's agitation?

**Q.VI Answer the following questions in two sentences each. (4)**

- 1) Mention any two main reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

**OR**

Mention any two consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

- 2) State any two challenges faced by independent India in nation building.

**OR**

State any two consequences of partition of India.