CLASS-XII 18. POLITICAL SCIENCE

TIME:3Hrs

Theory:90 Marks CCE:10 Marks Total:100 Marks

STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER

- 1. All Questions are Compulsory.
- 2. The Question Paper will comprise of 4 sections A,B,C, and D of four question with 34 sub parts to be attempted.
- 3. All units of the syllabus should be given adequate representation in the question paper.

SECTION-A

Objective Type Questions: Question No. 1 will have ten parts (I TO X) and each Part will carry 1 mark. This Section Will include questions with one word answer/fill in the blank/true or false /multiple choice questions. **10**×1=10

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Type Questions: Question No. 2 comprises of 12 sub parts (I TO XII) carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should be in about 20-30 words. All questions are compulsory.

12×2=24

SECTION-C

Short Answer Type Questions: Question No. 3 comprises of 10 sub parts (I TO X)Out of which students have to attempt any 8 question carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should be in about 50-60 words. **8**×**4**=**32**

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions: Question No. 4 comprises of 4 sub parts (I TO IV) carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should be in about 150-200 words. All questions are compulsory. There will be 100% internal choice in these question.

4×6=24

Note: Keeping in view the syllabus, the 27 chapters have been divided into 9 parts. While Preparing the question paper it should be compulsory to follow given ahead table strictly for adequate representation to each unit in paper.

Table Showing Unit wise distributions of questions to be set in Question Paper

Unit	No. Of question to be set from each unit(1 Marks Each)	No. Of question to be set from each unit (2 Marks Each)	No. Of question to be set from each unit (4 Marks Each)	No. Of question to be set from each unit (6 Marks Each) 100% internal choice.
I.	1	1	1	Question No.I from UNIT-I and I choice
II.	1	1	1	question from UNIT- II as internal choice.
III.	1	1	1	Question No.II from UNIT-III and II choice question
IV.	1	2	1	from UNIT-IV as internal choice.
V.	1	2	2*(Choice)	
VI.	2	1	1	Question No. III
VII.	1	1	1	from UNIT-VI and III choice question from UNIT-VII as internal choice.
VIII.	1	2	1	Question No.IV from
IX.	1	1	1	UNIT-VIII and question IV choice from UNIT-IX as internal choice
	No. of questions 10(1 Marks Each) 10*1=10 Marks	No. of questions 12(2 Marks Each) 12*2=24 Marks	No. of questions 8(4 Marks Each) 8*4=32 Marks	No. of questions 4(6 Marks Each) 4*6=24 Marks

SYLLABUS PART-A POLITICAL THEORY Part-I

Unit I: Political System

- (i) Meaning, Characteristics and functions.
- (ii) Difference between state and political system.
- (iii) Comparative Politics: Meaning and Nature.
- (iv) Modern concepts:
 - a) Political Culture: Meaning and Characteristics.
 - b) Political Socialisation: Meaning and Agents.

Part-II

Unit II: Some major contemporary Political Theories

- (i) Liberalism
- (ii) Marxism
- (iii) Political ideas of Mahatama Gandhi

Part-III

Unit III: Bureaucracy (Civil Services)

- (i) Meaning and importance
- (ii) Recruitment

- (iii) Role and functions
- (iv) Distinction between Political Executive and Permanent Executive and their respective roles

Unit IV: Electorate

- (i) Adult Suffrage
- (ii) Systems of Representation
- (iii) Direct and Indirect Elections

Part-IV

Unit V: Public opinion

- (i) Role and importance of Public Opinion in a Democratic Polity.
- (ii) Agencies for the formulation and expression of Public Opinion

Unit VI: Party System

- (i) Political parties their functions and importance
- (ii) Basis of formation of Political Parties
- (iii) Types of Party System
- (iv) The Role of Opposition

Unit VII: Interest and Pressure Groups

- (i) Interest Groups and Pressure Groups their nature types and functions
- (ii) Ways of functioning of pressure groups

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM Part-V

Unit VIII: Indian Democracy

- (i) Parliamentary Model.
- (ii) Socio-Economic Factors Conditioning Indian Democracy
- (iii) Problems and challenges to Indian Democracy
 - a) Inequality, Social and Economic/poverty
 - b) Illiteracy
 - c) Regionalism
 - d) Communalism, Casteism, Separatism and Political Violence

Part-VI

Unit IX: Democracy at Grass root

- (i) Concept of Panchayati Raj
- (ii) Structure and Working of Panchayati Raj
- (iii) Panchayati Raj Some problems
- (iv) Local Bodies in Urban Areas

Part-VII

Unit X: Party System in India

- (i) Nature of Party System in India
- (ii) Study of major national political parties their programmes and policies
- (iii) Problems facing the Indian Party System

Unit XI: Electoral System

- (i) Adult Franchise and people's participation
- (ii) Voting behaviour meaning and determinants
- (iii) Election Commission and Election Procedure

Unit XII: National Integration

- (i) Problems of National Integration
- (ii) Steps taken to promote National Integration

Part-VIII

Unit XIII: Foreign Policy of India

- (ii) Determinants of Foreign Policy
- (iii) Basic principles of Foreign Policy
- (iv) India and the United Nations, India and SAARC

Part-IX

Unit XIV: India and the World

- (i) India's relations with her Neighbours : Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Bangla Desh and Pakistan
- (ii) India's relation with U.S.A. and Russia
- (iii) India's approach to major world issues: Human Rights, Disarmament and Globalization.

Chapter-1

Political System: Meaning, Characteristics and Functions, Difference between State and Political System.

Multi	ple-Choice Questions : -				
Q1.	Which is the feature of political system among the following?				
	(a) pattern of Human relationship	(b) Legitimat	e physical coercive power		
	(c) Set of structures Interacting	(d) All the ab	ove		
	with each other				
			Ans: (d) All the above		
Q2.	Who is the founder of Feedback Loop Mech	nanism ?			
	(a) David Easton	(b) ALmond a	nd Powell		
	(c) Robert A. Dahl	(d) J.C. Plano			
			Ans: (a) David Easton		
Q3.	Which system has the right to use Legitimat	te Physical Coe	ercion ?		
	(a) Religious System	(b) Economic	system		
	(c) Political System	(d) None of th	ne above		
			Ans: (c) Political System		
Fill in	the blanks : -				
1.	Political parties are life and soul of		Ans. Democracy		
2.	David Easton has describedtypes of	of function of P	olitical System.		
			Ans.: Two		
3.	The famous book ' ' was publishe	d in 1953.	Ans.: Political System		

Match the Column

(a) David Easton

- (i) Feed back Loop Mechanism
- (b) Founder of Political System
- (ii) David Easton

Ans. (a (ii), b (i))

True / False

- 1. From the point of view of Political Culture, the nature of Political system is mixed. (🗸)
- Legislature, executive, judiciary and bureaucracy are formal institutions (structures)
 of political system. (✓)

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q1. Explain the meaning of the word system.
- Ans . The world 'system' is used to indicate a group of interactions.
- Q2. Give one definition of Political System.
- Ans . David Easton has said, "Political System is a set of interaction abstracted from totality of social behaviour, through which authoritative values are allocated for a society'.
- Q3. Write two features of Political System.
- Ans. 1. Universality
 - 2. Existence of sub-systems.
- Q4. David Easton was a scholar of which country?
- Ans. United States of America

Long answer type questions:

- Q. 1 Describe various functions of Political System.
- Q. 2 Describe any four features of Political System.
- Q. 3 What do you mean by Feedback Loop Mechanism?

Chapter -2

Comparative Politics: Meaning and Nature

Multiple Choice Question

Q1.	The m	ajor weakness of comparative politics	is -		
	(a) Re	garding the aims of comparative study	/ (b)	Regarding methods of comparative Study	
	(c) Reg	garding Meaning of common Termino	logy (d)	Regarding study of Democratic Political Systems	
		Ans. (c)	Regardii	ng Meaning of Common Terminology	
Q2.	Comp	arative Politics is a branch of			
	(a) Sta	te	(b) Gove	ernment	
	(c) Traditional Political Science		(d) Modern Political Science		
				Ans . (d) Modern Political Science	
Q3.	Compa	arative Politics specially emphasizes			
	(a) Comparative Study of Political Systems of developing Countries.				
	(b)	Theoretical Study of Political Matters	5.		
	(c)	Comparative Study of any special asp	ect of P	olitical System.	
	(d)	Comparative study of Political System	n only o	f developed Countries .	
		Ans. (a) Comparative Study	of Polit	ical System of Developing Countries.	
Fill in t 1.	he Blar	nk: arative politics is the branch of			
2.	The St	udy of Comparative Politics is conside	red as	Ans . Modern Political Science	
		arative politics andare two d		Ans: Value Free Study	
3.	Compa	arative politics andare two d	merent		
				Ans Comparative Government	

Ans . Comparative Governmen

Match the following: (i) Quest of theory building 1. (a) comparative Politics is a branch (b) The main aim of Comparative Politics (ii) of Modern Political Science (a (ii), b (i)) Ans. 2. (a) The feature of comparative politics (i) is to lay emphasis on the study of developing societies (b) The scope of comparative politics (ii) is to study Govt. and non govt. activities Ans. (a(i), b(ii)) 3. (a)The utility of comparative system (i) Man is a dynamic creature (b) The hindrance of comparative political system (ii) Comprehensive study Ans. (a(ii), b(i)) Right / Wrong (X) 1. Comparative politics is a theoretical and intuitional study

2. It is essential for the study of comparative Politics that there must be a great similarity

between institutions or systems under study. (1)

(1)

Short Answer Questions

Comparative Politics is a branch of which Political Science? Q1.

3. Inter-Disciplinary study has an important place in Comparative Politics.

Modern Political Science Ans.

What do you mean by comparative Political System? 2.

Comparative Political system means the comparative study of Political institutions. Ans.

Give the name of any one field of studies of Comparative Politics? 3.

Study of many 'Whys.' Ans.

Long Answer type Questions

- Q1. Describe any two problems of Study of Comparative Politics.
- Q2. Describe any two features of Comparative Politics.
- Q3. Elaborate any one definitions of Comparative Politics.

Chapter -3

Political Culture

Multip	ole-Choice Question	
Q1.	Which of the following statement is	not true regarding types of Political Culture?
	(a) Parochial Political System	(b) Participant Political Culture
	(c) Subject Political Culture	(c) Religious Culture
		Ans. (d) Religious Culture
Q2.	Which fact is an important aspect of	Political Culture ?
	(a) Moral Values	(b) Political Beliefs
	(c) Religious Faiths	(d) Individual Attitudes
		Ans: (b) Political Beliefs
Q3.	What consists of Political Culture ?	
	(a) Trade Unions and Labour Unions	
	(b) Political Parties and Pressure Gro	oups.
	(c) Political institution and Political i	deas
	(d) Political beliefs and Political valu	es.
		Ans. (d) Political beliefs and Political values
Q4.	Who used the concept of Political Co	ulture for the first time?
	(a) Gabriel Almond	(b) Chares Marium
	(c) Graham Wallas	(d) J.S. Mill
		Ans. (a) Gabriel Almond
Match	the following:	
1.	(a) Components of Political Culture	(i) Introvert concept
	(b) features of Political Culture	(ii) Emotional conduct
Ans.	(a (ii), b (i))	

2.	(a) Types of Political Culture	(i) Subject ori	iented P	olitical	Culture
	(b) Factor of Political Culture	(ii) Political b	eliefs		
Ans.	(a (i), b (ii))				
3.	(a) Factors influencing the formation of Political cu	lture (i) Pol	itical val	ues	
	(b) Factors of Political Culture	(ii) His	storical f	acts	
Ans.	(a (i), b (ii))				
Fill in	the blanks				
1.	Political Culture is not possible in the who	ole country.	Ans.	A com	mon
2.	is the first book ever published on the sub	ject of Politica	al Cultur	e.	
			Ans.	'Civil C	Culture'
3.	'Civil Culture' book was written by				
	Ans.	Sydney Verba	and G.	A. Almo	nd.
4.	Political Culture is the name of Political b	eliefs, Politica	l values	and Att	titudes.
			Ans.	Collec	tive
Right ,	/ Wrong				
1.	The concept of political culture is mainly the conce	pt of extrovert	nature.		(X)
2.	The Political Culture means to have a common lang	uage script an	d cultur	e.	(X)
3.	Modern Political thinkers do not give any importan	ce to the conc	ept of P	olitical	culture.
4.	In the Literature of Traditional Political Science, the special place.	ne concept of	Political	Cultur	e has no
5.	Gabriel Almond used the concept of Political Cultur	e for the first	time in 1	1956.	(✓)

Short Answer type Questions:

*

- Q1. Which types of factors are considered the fundamentals of Political Culture?
- Ans. (a) Historical Factors

- (b) Geographical Factors
- (c) Socio-Economic Factors.
- Q2. Give the main elements of Political Culture?
- Ans. (a) Cognitive Orientation
- (b) Affective orientation
- (c) Evaluative orientation
- Q3. Who wrote the first book regarding Political Culture?
- Ans. Sydney Verba and Gobriel Almond
- Q4. When was Civic-Culture" Book Published?
- Ans. 1963
- Q5. What does the secularization of political Culture imply?
- Ans. Rational and analytical nature of people and their structural differences

Long Answer type Questions

- Q1. Which type of factors are considered the main bases of Political Culture?
- Q2. Write down three Characteristics of Political Culture?
- Q3. What do you mean by cognitive orientation?
- Q4. What do you mean by effective orientation?
- Q5. What is meant by Evaluative Orientation?

Chapter 4 Political Socialization and Agents

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q1. Which of the following is correct regarding the agents	of Political Socialization?
(a) Educational institutions	(b) Family
(c) Peer Groups	(d) Above all
	Ans. (d) Above all
Q2. From which discipline the concept of Political Socializa	ation is taken ?
(a) Sociology	(b) Economics
(c) History	(d) Psychology
	Ans. (a) Sociology
Q3. Which statement is correct regarding the significance	of Political Socialization?
(a) Helpful in imparting Legitimacy of Political Syste	em.
(b) Helpful in making democracy in success.	
(c) Creates Enlightened Citizenship	
(d) Above all	
	Ans. (d) Above all
Q4. The process of Political Socialization continues from ;	
(a) Childhood to adolescence	
(b) Adolescence to adulthood	
(c) Childhood to old age	
(d) adulthood to old age.	Ans. (c) Childhood to old age

Q5.		rocess of passing the political beliefs scalled	s and values from one generation to	o the
	(a) Po	liticalization	(b) Socialization	
	(b) Po	olitical Communication	(d) Political Socialization	
			Ans. (d) Political Socialization	n
Match	the co	rrect		
1.	(a)	Type of Political Socialization	(i) Manifest Political Socialization	
	(b)	Agents of Political Socialization	(ii) Press and Means of Communicat	ions
Ans.	(a (i),	b (ii))		
2.	(a)	Agent of Political Socialization	(i)To increase the store house of kno	owledge
	(b)	importance of Political Socialization	(ii) Educational Institutions	
Ans.	(a (i),	b (ii))		
Fill in t	the blar	nks		
1.	Press a	and means of communications are im	portant agents ofsocialization	on.
2. 3. 4. 5. True /	The process of the called.	the political Socialization is at la rocess of transmission of Political C is the first agent of Political Socializal parties play a vital role in the proce	Ans. Democracy, Gover fulture from one generation to the Ans. Political Socializa zation Ans. Family	orms ornment next is
1. Ind	irect P	olitical socialization means such a	process where the people are in	nparted
		of Political Socialization through educ		
		n is the process by which the individu	al learns to conform to the norms of	
grou		siglization is the process by which are	sial facilities are given to the nearly	(√)
		cialization is the process by which spection to develop.	tial facilities are given to the people of	(X)
WEd	ikei sec	tion to develop.		(^)

- The Process of Political Socialization occurs in Every Society. (✓)
- The Political Socialization is the process by which political cultures are maintained as well as changed.

Short Answer type Questions:

- Q1. Write two aspects of Political Socialization
- Ans. (a) Manifest Political Socialization (b) Hidden Political Socialization
- Q2. In which type of society the process of Political Socialization occurs?
- Ans. The process of Political Socialization occurs in Every Society But in democracy, this process is moreover faster and at large scale.
- Q3. What is meant by manifest Political Socialization.
- Ans. By Manifest Political Socialization we mean such a process whereby political beliefs of the people are not developed themselves but special efforts are made to mould the orientation of the people.
- Q4. The concept of Political Socialization is external or subjective?
- Ans. Subjective
- Q5. Give two characteristics of Peer groups.
- Ans. (a) Lack of rigid organization (b) People of same age with common concerns.
- Q6. Write any two Characteristics of Political Socialization.
- Ans. (a) Political Socialization is a continuous process.
 - (b) Political Socialization has a very close relationship with democracy.

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. Explain the relationship of Political Culture with Political Socialization.
- Q2. What is meant by Hidden or Latent Political Socialization?
- Q3. What is meant by Political Socialization?
- Q4. What is meant by Subjective concept of Political beliefs?

Chapter 5 Liberalism

Multi	ple Choice Questions	:				
Q1.	The author of the b	ook 'The Spirit o	of Law' was			
	(a) Bentham		(b) Montesquieu			
	(c) J.S. Mill		(d) Rousseau			
			Ans. (b)	Montesquieu		
Q2.	According to the co	ncept of Conter	mporary Liberalism, 'Stat	e' is		
	(a) A necessary evil		(b) A welfare institutio	n		
	(c) A natural institu	tion	(d) A moral Institution			
			Ans. (d)	A moral Institution		
Q3.	According to the co	ncept of Liberal	ism			
	(a) State is the will of ruling class.					
	(b) State is a class of	(b) State is a class organization.				
	(c) State and societ	y are two differ	ent aspects			
	(d) Power is the mai	n basis of state				
		Ans. (c) State and society are	two different aspects		
Q4.	Which of the follow	ing scholar is no	ot a supporter of Liberali	sm ?		
	(a) T.H. Grass	(b) Jermy Be	ntham			
	(c) J.S. Mill	(d) Aristotle				
			Ans. (d) Aristotle		
Fill in	the blanks :					
1.	considers	state a necessa	ry evil.	Ans. Classical Liberalism		
2.	Classical Liberalism	has reached up	to	Ans. Globalization		
3.	There is no particula	rof the	doctrine of liberalism.	Ans. founder.		

4.	Liberalism is the concept of	Ans. Freeman
5.	Liberalism is such an economic and political considered as final	concept none of which can be Ans. Stages
Match	the column.	
1.	(a) Characteristic of Classical liberalism	(i) Rights are not natural
	(b) The doctrine of contemporary Liberalism	(ii) Faith in the rationality
Ans.	(a (i), b (ii))	
2.	(a) Classical Liberalism	(i) State a necessary evil.
	(b) Contemporary Liberalism	(ii) Moral and Social institution.
Ans.	(a (ii), b (i))	
3.	(a) The staunch supports of classical Liberalism	(i) State is a moral Institution
	(B) Contemporary Liberalism	(ii) Adam Simith
Ans.	(a (ii), b (i))	
True /	False	
1.	Adim Smith was a famous Liberal scholar.	(✓)
2.	Contemporary Liberalism advocates that State Shor	uld not indulge in Welfare activities. (X)
3.	Classical Liberalism assigned state a limited sphere.	(✓)
4.	T.H. Green was a famous classical liberal Philosophe	er. (X)
5.	According to the doctrine of classical liberalism st activities.	ate should Indulge only in economic (X)

Short Answer Type Question

Q1. What is the doctrine of liberalism considered?

Ans. The concept of free man

Q2. Why the state is a necessary evil in the eye of classical liberals?

Ans. Because it curbs individuals freedom. But it is necessary also because no other institution can ensure law and order in the society.

Q3. What does the contemporary liberalism regard state as ?

Ans. It considers state as a moral and social institution.

Q4. Give any two forms of liberalism.

Ans. Classical liberalism, Contemporary Liberalism.

Q5. The word 'Liberalism' is derived from the word of which language and what does it mean?

Ans. It is derived from a latin word 'Liberlis' which means freeman.

Long answer type question

Q1. Explain any one form of liberalism.

Q2. What is meant by contemporary liberalism? explain.

Q3. Write a brief note on Classical liberalism.

Q4. Give any one definition of liberalism and explain it.

Chapter- 6

	MARXISM
Multip	ole Choice Questions:
Q1.	According to Marxism
	(a) State is the supreme institution of Public welfare.
	(b) State is such an instrument of the bourgeoisie class which suppresses and exploits the proletariat class.
	(c) State is an instrument which coordinates the interests
	(d) State can terminate class struggle from society.
Ans.	(b) State is such an instrument of the bourgeoisie class which suppresses and exploits the proletariat class.
Q2.	Which of the following books is written by Fredric Engels?
	(a) State and Revolution (b) Das Capital
	(c) Communist Manifesto (d) The origin of the Family, Private, Property and the state
Ans.	(d) The origin of the Family, Private Property and the state
Q3.	Which statement is correct according to the doctrine of Marxism ?
	(a) State is a symbol of dictator ship of proletariat.
	(b) State is a human instrument of non-violence.
	(c) State is a welfare institution.
	(d) There is class struggle in the society.
Ans.	(d) There is class struggle in the society.
Fill in t	the blanks.
1.	Das Capital is an important book of

1.	Das Capital is all important book of		Alis. Kari Warx
2.	is the founder of the doctrine of Mar.	xism.	Ans. Karl Marx
3.	is the main principle of Marxism.	Ans. Dict	catorship of Proletariat.
4.	Marxism is against Property.	Ans. Pers	sonal

5	5.	Karl Marx named the capitalist class		Ans. Bourgeoisie	
Т	rue/	False			
1	:	Theory of surplus value is an importa	ant theory of Marxism.	(✓)	
2	2.	Communist Manifesto is the famous	work of Lenin.	(X)	
3		The Theory of Materialist interpr Marxism.	etation of History is	the fundamental th	neory of
4		Marxism is also called Scientific socia	alism.	(✓)	
5		Karl Marx the founder of Marxism w	as born on May 5, 1818	8 in Germany. (✔)	
N	/latch	the correct.			
1		(a) The Theory of Marxism	(i) Das Capital		
		(b) Karl Marx	(ii) The theory of Surp	lus Value.	
-	Ans.	(a (ii), b (i))			
2		(a) Class Struggle	(i) Theory of Karl Marx		
		(b) Communist Manifesto	(ii) Work of Karl Marx		
A	ns.	(a (i), b (ii))			
3		(a) Theory of Karl Marx	(i) Class Struggle		
		(b) Birth of Karl Marx	(ii) 5th May, 1818.		
A	ns.	(a (i), b (ii))			
Sho	rt Ans	wer Type Questions			
Q1.		Write two famous works of Karl Mar	х.		
Ans	•	(a) Das Capital	(b) Communist Manife	esto	
Q2.		Give the names of two main theories	s of Marxism		

The Theory of Surplus Value (b) The Theory of Class Struggle

(a)

Ans.

- Q3. Who was Karl Marx?
- Ans. Karl Marx was a Communist Thinker. He was born on 5th May, 1818
- Q4. Write one Criticism of Marxism.
- Ans. Marxism promote use of violence by communists to fulfill their aims and do not give importance to the use of non-violence means.
- Q5. What is meant by Marxism?
- Ans. The collection of ideas expressed in the work of Karl Marx is called Marxism.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q1. Why Karl Marx opposes State? Explain.
- Q2. What is meant by dictatorship of proletariat?
- Q3. Describe 'Karl Marx' views on religion.

Chapter-7 Political Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi

		ice Questions			
Q1.	. After completing his university education where did			vhere did Gandhi ji go	to study Law?
	(a)	America	(b) England		
	(c)	Canada	(d) Germany		
Ans.	(b) En	gland			
Q2.	According to Gandhiji People should get Justice by?				
	(a) Judiciary (b) State		(b) State		
	(c) Pa	nchayat	(d) Judges		
Ans.	(c) Pand	chayats			
Q3.	Satyagraha is not a weapon of				
	(a) The poor (b) The weak		(b) The weak		
	(c) Th	e rich	(d) The Labours		
Ans.	Ans. (b) The weak				
Q4.	According to Grandhi ji , State is a				
	(a) Class organization			(b) A soulless Machin	e
	(c) Means of Exploitation of Capitalist		ation of Capitalist	(d) A protector of Co	mmon people interest.
Ans.	(b) A so	ulless Machine			
Fill in	the bla	nks:			
1.	Due to Mahata Gandhi's Commanding role in the National Movement from 1947, this era has been called as			ovement from 1919 to Ans. 'Gandhian Era'	
2.	In one	of his speeche	s Subhash Chander Bo	se gave Mahatma Gan	dhi the title of
					Ans. Father of Nation.
3.	Satyagraha is the heart andof Gan		art andof Gandh	ism.	Ans. Soul

4.	Gandhiji has a great faith in Ans.			e
5.	was the political teacher of Gandhi ji. Ans. Gopal Krishan Gokpil			ile
Matc	h the co	olumn		
1.	(a)	John Ruskin	(i) An Essay on Civil Disobedience	
	(b)	Henry David Thoreau	(ii) Unto this last.	
Ans.	(a (ii)	, b (i))		
2.	(a)	Satyagrahia	(i) Truth-insistence	
	(b)	Ahinsa	(ii) Not to hurt anyone	
Ans.	(a (i),	b (ii))		
3.	(a)	Mahatma Gandhi	(i) The Theory of Surplus Value	
	(b)	Karl Marx	(ii) Satyagraha	
Ans.	(a (ii)	, b (i))		
4.	(a)	My Experiments with Truth	(i) Mahatam Gandhi	
	(b)	Human Nature in Politics	(ii) Graham wallas	
Ans.	(a (i),	b (ii))		
5.	(a)	Karl Marx	(i) 2 October, 1869	
	(b)	Mahatma Gandhi	(ii) 5th May, 1818	
Ans.	(a (ii)	, b (i))		
True /	False			
1.	Mahatma Gandhi was born on October 2, 1069. (X)			(X)
2.	Mahatma Gandhi was Infect , a very renounced Political Thinker. (X)			(X)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi was against the present concept of state as it is based on violence. (✓)			(✓)

According to Gandhi ji Satyagraha means always insist on truth.

4.

(/)

In Gandhi Ji's ideal society every body will have the liberty to preach and practice the religion of his choice. (✓)

Short Answer type Questions

- Q1. When and where did Mahatma Gandhi born?
- Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbander.
- Q2. What does Gandhi Ji mean by Civil-Disobedience?
- Ans. Gandhi ji means Civil Disobedience the breach of immoral Statutory enactment and not to cooperate the Government.
- Q3. What is the concept of ideal state of Grandhi Ji?
- Ans. The ideal Concept of Gandhiji's of state is like 'Ram-Rajya'.
- Q4. Who gave the title 'Father of the Nation' to Gandhi Ji?
- Ans. Netaji Subhash Chander Bose gave Grandhi ji, the title of Father of the Nation in one of his speeches.
- Q5. Write any two methods of Gandhi Ji's Satyagraha?
- Ans. (i) Non-Cooperation, People should not cooperate the government if it is despotic and exploits the masses.
 - (ii) Strike, Gandhi Ji meant it to stop the work under Protest.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q1. Describe briefly the life story (Biography) of Gandhi Ji.
- Q2. Critically describe Gandhi Ji's views on Non-violence.
- Q3. What did Gandhi Ji mean by Hijrat?
- Q4. Explain Gandhiji's views regarding 'Swaraj'.

Lesson-8 Bureaucracy

Multip	le cho	ice Qu	estion:
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Q1.	What is the other name of Bureaucracy?			
	(a) Legislative		(b) Means of Communication	
	(c) Civil Services		(d) Judicial Officers	
			Ans:- (c) Civil Services	
Q2.	Indian Bureaucracy is a group	o of		
	(a) Professional Officers		(b) Political Officers	
	(c) Prominent members of Re	uling Party	(d) Political Leaders	
			Ans:-(a) Professional Officers	
Q3.	Indian Bureaucracy is appoin	nted-		
	(a) By The people	(b) B	y Legislative	
	(c) By The president	(d) T	hrough Open competitive Examinations	
		Ans:-	(d) Through Open competitive Examinations	
Q4.	Tell any work which is not pe	rformed by B	ureaucrats.	
	(a) To Assist the ministers		(b) To help in policy formation	
	(c) To administrate		(d) To contest an election	
			Ans:- (d) To contest an election	
Q5.	when did the recruitment the	rough compe	titive exams introduce in India? .	
	(a) 1853	(b) 1914		
	(c) 1947	(d) 1749		
			Ans:- (a) 1853	

Fill in the blanks

1. Bureaucracy is the of the democratic system. Ans: backbone

2. is the other name of Bureaucracy. Ans: civil services

3. The function of Bureaucracy is to give to ministers and to asist in policy formation and execution.

Ans: advice

4. impartiality strengthens the Ans: bureaucracy

5. The tenure of the members of Bureaucracy is Ans: fixed

1. Match the Column

(a) Mahatma Gandhi (i) non- violence.

(b) Bureaucracy (ii) civil services.

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

2. (a) Electorate (i) civil services

(b)Bureaucracy (ii) all the voters of the country

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

3. (a) Bureau (i) Greek word

(b) Cracy (ii) french word

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

4. (a) Meaning of Bureau (i) Rule

(b) Cracy (ii) A desk for writing

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

5. (a) Policy making (i) Political Executive (council of Ministers)

(b) To implement the policies (ii) Bureaucracy

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Right/ Wrong

- Civil services is another name of Bureaucracy. (✓)
- 2. Indian Bureau is entitled to participate openly in politics. (X)
- Indian Bureaucrats are, appointed for a fixed period. (✓)
- Indian Bureaucracy is a group of professional officers. (✓)
- Selection of the permanent executive of the Bureaucratese is on the basis of merit without considering their political backgrounds. (✓)

Short answer type Questions:

- Q1. Give the meaning of Bureaucracy?
- Ans. A Bureaucracy is a group of professional class of technically skilled persons who are organized in an hierarchical way
- Q2 Write any two characteristics of Bureaucracy?
- Ans. 1. A Bureaucracy is a group of professionally Experts.
 - 2. Selection of the civil servants is made on the basis of merit.
- Q3. Describe any two functions of civil services?
- **Ans.** 1. To cooperate and asist the ministers.
 - 2. To execute the policies framed by Government.
- Q4. Define Etymologically the English word Bureaucracy?
- Ans. 1.The English word Bureaucracy is a hybrid word a combination of the French word 'Bureau' and the Greek word 'Cracy'.
- Q5. Why Bureaucracy is called Permanent Executive?
- Ans. Because the tenure of Bureaucracy is for a fixed period.

Long Answer type Questions

- Q1. Describe the literal meaning of Bureaucracy?
- Q2. What is meant by Permanent Executive?
- Q3. What do you mean by political Executive?

Lesson-9 Electorate

Multiple choice type Questions

- Q1. Electorate is called
 - (a) The in habitants of a state
- (b) Only the male voters of a state
- (c) Only the female voters of a state
- (d) The body of voters taken as a whole of state

Ans: (d) The body of voters taken as a whole of state

- Q2. Universal Adult suffrage means
 - (a) To give the right to vote only to males
 - (b) To give the right to vote to every male and every female
 - (c) To give the right to vote only to educated and employed person.
 - (d) To give the right to vote to every adult without any distinction of caste, class, creed or sex.

Ans: (d) To give the right to vote to every adult without any distinction of caste, class creed or sex.

- Q3. Functional Representation system is that
 - (a) Where constituencies are organized on the basis of professions.
 - (b) Where constituencies are organized on the basis of territory.
 - (c) Constituencies are organized only for employees.
 - (d) Rights are decided/directed for criminals and political rivals.

Ans: (a) Where constituencies are organized on the basis of professions.

- Q4. Liberal Democrats system prefers,
 - (a) Territorial Representation system
 - (b) To apply nominations and reservation policy on the names of religion

	(d) Representation system e	lected only by capitalists.	
Ans. (a	a) Territonal Representation	system	
Q5.	Which country has the honou	ur to be the home of democra	cy?
	(a) India		
	(b) United states		
	(c) England		
	(d) Switzerland		
Answe	r: (d) Switzerland		
Fill in t	he blanks		
1.	Electorate has actually a dom	inant place in	
			Ans: Democracy
2.	In dictatorshipdo, i	not elect their representatives	5.
			Ans: People
3.	There are many theory of		Ans: Representation
4.	On the basis of caste, religion	n, sex , property etc, is undem	ocratic
			Ans: Right to vate
5.	In functional Representation, of	constituencies are organized	/ determined on the basis
			Ans: Professions
Match	the Columns		
1.	(a) United States	(i) Parliamentary Ruling Syste	m
	(b) England	(ii) Presidential Ruling System	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		

(c) Indirect electoral system for Representation.

2.	(a) Nominal Executive	(i) Prime mini	ster and	d his cabinet	
	(b) Real Executive	(ii) The Presid	lent		
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))				
3.	(a) Selection of central Civil s	services	State I	Public Service Commi	ission
	(b) State Civil Services		Union	Public Service comm	ission
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))				
4.	(a) Adult Suffrage			18 years	
	(b) Minimum Age to contest	lok sabha elec	tion	25 years	
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))				
5.	(a) Professional Representati	ion System		ribution of Constitue	encies on the
	(b) System of territorial Repr	esentation		tribution of constitue sis of Professions	encies on the
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))				
6.	(a) Election of members of lo	ok sabha and s	tate	(i) Indirect Election	System
	Legislative Assemblies				
	(b) Election of President (ii) Direct Election S			vstem	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))				
Right/	Wrong				
1.	The Electorate, is the body o	f voters taken	as a who	ole.	(✓)
2.	The principle of Adult Franchise is the best base for the right to vote. (\checkmark)			(✓)	
3.	Women suffrage is the essen	tial character t	ics of D	emocracy	(~)
4.	India is the first country which since implementation of the				ong with men

5. The right to vote should be extended only to those people who are educated. (X)

Short Answer Type Question:

Q1. What do you mean by the body of voters taken as a whole?

Ans: The body of voters taken as a whole is called Electorate.

Q2. What do you mean by Adult male franchise?

Ans: To give the right to vote only to adult make and deprive the women of this right to vote.

Q3. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans: Universal Adult franchise means to give the right to vote to every adult male and female after getting a fixed age considering any root of discrimination.

Q4. What is meant by women suffrage?

Ans: It means to give the right to vote to the women without any sort of discrimination

Q5. Which is the best type of Election method for democratic system?

Ans: The Direct Election method is the best for democratic System.

Long Answer type Question

- Q1. What is do you mean by Electorate? Explain in brief.
- Q2. What is meant by Adult Suffrage?
- Q3. What do you mean by functional Representation?
- Q4. What do you mean by Direct Election method?

Lesson-10 Public Opinion

Multiple Choi	ce Questions
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Q1.	"Continuous awakening is the price of liberty " tick the name of the political thinkers who gave these words.			
	(a) Lord Bryce	(b) Willoughby		
	(c) Lowell	(d) Dr Beni Prasad		
			Ans:- (a) Lord Bryce	
Q2.	Which is not the electronic a (a) Radio and Television	gency for formulation (b) Educational instit	and expression of public opinion?	
	(c) Cinema	(d) Internet		
			Ans:- (b) Educational institutions	
Q3.	Which is/are hindrances in the	ne formulation of a so	und public opinion?	
	(a) illiteracy		(b) Partial press	
	(c) Political Parties based on	wrong ideologies	(d) All the above	
			Ans:- (d) All then above	
Q4.	Public opinion is more important in which Political System?			
	(a) Monarchy	(b) Aristocracy		
	(c) Democracy	(d) Military dictators	hip	
			Ans:- (c) Democracy	
Q5.	Choose the name of the author of this statement.			
	"Opinion may be regarded as truly public when it is motivated by a regard for the welfare of the whole of the society"			
	(a) Lord Bryce	(b) Lowell		
	(c) S.E. Finer	(d) Dr. Beni prasad		

Ans:- (d) Dr. Beni prasad

Fill in	the bla	nks	
1.	The pu	ublic opinion must be	
			Ans. Logical
2.		is an important characteristic of public o	pinion.
			Ans. Public interest.
3.	illitera	cy is an in the formation of public of	pinion.
			Ans. Obstacle
4.	Means	s of communications plays a vital role in the fo	ormulation and expression of
			Ans. Public opinion
5.	For the	e of healthy and strong public opini	on people must be educated. Ans. formulation
Match	the fol	lowing	
1.	(a)	Public opinion	(i) Voters taken as a whole
	(b)	Electorate	(ii) Opinion of the public
Ans:	(a: (ii),	b:(i))	
2.	(a)	Hindrances to public opinion	(i) Public meetings
	(b)	Expression of the public opinion	(ii) illiteracy
Ans:	(a: (i),	b:(ii))	
3.	(a)	Nature of the public opinion	(i) Positive

(ii) General consensus

(ii) educational institution

(i) poverty

Characteristics of public opinion

Obstacles in the pathol public opinion

Means of expression of public opinion

(b)

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

(a)

(b)

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

4.

Right/ Wrong

- 1. Majority is also called as public opinion. (X)
- 2. It is much appropriate to call the opinion, which is not in the common interest as public opinion . (🗡)
- The public opinion must be logical. (✓)
- Political parties formulate and express the public opinion. (✓)
- Public opinion is formed and expressed during elections. (✓)

Short answer type Question

- Q1. What is public- opinion?
- Ans. By public opinion we mean the opinion of the people on the public issues.
- Q2. What is the Role of news- papers in the formulation public opinion?
- Ans. The News papers aware the masses about the day to day incidents and news. They both criticise and appreciate government actions.
- Q. Mention two hindrances in the way to a sound public opinion?
- Ans. 1. illiteracy 2. Partial press
- Q3. Mention two means of for mutation and expression of public opinion?
- Ans. 1. public-meetings 2. Political parties
- Q4. What is the role of Political parties in the formulation of public opinion?
- Ans. Political parties place their views before the public on the various problems and put their programmes for their solutions also.

Long Answer Type Q.

- Q1. What do you mean by Public Opinion? Explain in brief.
- Q2. Describe any two characteristics of Public Opinion.
- Q3. Write about two agencies which are helpful in the formulation of Public Opinion.

Chapte-11 Party-System

Multiple choice Question

Q1.	Which is not a form of party system?				
	(a) Single Party System	(b) Bi-Party System			
	(c) Multi- Party System	(d) System of various Political Parties based on the same ideology			
	Ans: (d) System of various Politica	al Parties based on the same ideology			
Q2.	If in a country there is only one Part	ty then what will be its type in Party System?			
	(a) Multi-Party System	(b) Party System where one Party is significant			
	(c) Single Party System	(d) Bi-Party system			
	Ans: (c) Single Party System	Ans: (c) Single Party System			
Q3.	Which condition is must for Bi- Party System?				
	(a) Unexistence of multi Political Parties				
	(b) Existence of two Political Parties based on the communist ideology				
	(c) Existence of three Political Parties which are supporters of Liberalism				
	(d) Existence of two main Political Parties based on two different ideologies				
	Ans: (d) Existence of two main Polit	ical Parties based on two different ideologies.			
Q4.	Which type of Political Parties do not exis?				
	(a) Traditional Political Party	(b) Progressive Political Party			
	(c) Left based Political Party	(d) Public rival Political Party			
	Ans: (d) Public rival Political Party				
Q5.	How many parties can exist-in-Bi-Party system?				
	(a) Three Political Parties	(b) Two Prominent Political Parties			
	(c) Multi Parties	(d) Political Parties based on socialogical ideology			
	Ans: (b) Two Prominent Political Parties				

	Fill in the Blanks		
1.	Democracy is impossible without		
			Ans:- Political Parties
2.	of Party System and Political	Parties are diff	erent aspects.
			Ans:-Types
3.	The country where only one party w	orks, is called	
			Ans:-Single Party System
4.	Types of Party System are organised	on the basis of	f
			Ans:- Number of Political Parties
5.	The country where two prominent p	olitical parties	work is called
			Ans:- Bi-Party System
Match	the Column		
1.	(a) Single Party System	(i) England	
	(b) Bi-party System	(ii) China	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		
2.	(a) Number of prominent Political Pa	arties (i) Mu	lti-Party System
	more than two		
	(b) Haring two prominent Political	(ii) Bi-F	Party-System
	Parties		
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))		
3.	(a) Political Party	(i) To contest	the election
	(b) opposition Party	(ii) To Criticise	the wrong Policies of Government

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

- 4. (a) Single Party System
- (i) Voters to get an opportunity for alternative choice
- (b) Bi- Party System
- (ii) Powerful strong Government

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Right/ Wrong

- 1. There is difference between the forms of party system and Political Parties. (✓)
- To have faith in the constitutional methods is a necessary characteristic of a Political Party.
- One Party System means a system where only one Party exists. (✓)
- 4. Single Party System is the necessary characteristics of Democracy. (X)
- 5. Types of Party-System in a country depends upon the number of Political Parties. (✓)

Short answer type Questions

- Q1. On which basis different types of Party System are described?
- Ans. On the basis of the number of parties dominating the political scene of that country.
- Q2. Write one function of the Political Parties.
- Ans. The Political parties educate the public.
- Q3. What is meant by opposition Party.
- Ans. The opposition party is a fundamental part of the legislature whose function is to oppose the wrong policies of the party in power.
- Q4. What do you mean by multi-party-System?
- Ans. Where there are three or more major political Parties existed, is called a multi party system.
- Q5. Write the main merit of Political Party.
- Ans. Political Parties formulate a sound Public opinion.

- Q6. Write demerits of Political Parties.
- Ans. Political Parties disrupt the natural unity by dividing the nation in different groups on the basis of caste, religion or Language.
- Q7. Write merits of Bi-Party System?
- Ans. The main merit of Bi-Party system is that it is easy to form the Government in this system.
- Q8. Mention the names of courtiers having Bi-Party-System.
- Ans. Great Britain, USA have developed two major parties and hence example of Bi-Party-System.
- Q9. Give the names of countries having single Party System.
- Ans. China and Poland are the classic examples of single Party System.
- Q10. What are the basis for the formation of organization of Political Parties?
- Ans. Political and Economic ideology are the basis for the formation of Political Parties.

Long Answer type Question

- Q1. Describe any four functions of Political Parties.
- Q2. Write types of Political Parties.
- Q3. Give demerits of Bi-Party System.
- Q4. Write names of any four national Parties and give their reserved symbols.
- Q5. Give four merit of Political Parties.
- Q6. Write a note on the Role of opposition in Democracy.

Lesson-12

Interest Groups and Pressure Groups

Multiple Choice Q

Q1.	Lobbying is an important means of which group?				
	(a) Social Grou	qp	(b) Motive G	roup	
	(c) Religious G	iroup	(d) Pressure	Group	
	Ans: (d) Pressi	ure Group			
Q2.	In which coun	ntry Lobbying is	s legal?		
	(a) Russia	(b) Britain	(c) US	SA .	(d) India
	Ans: USA				
Q3.	Foreign Lobby	ing is allowed	legally in whic	h country?	
	(a) France	(b) Chi	ina	(c) Australia	(d) USA
	Ans: (c) Austra	alia			
Q4.	Which Pressure group works for the welfare of the entire society?				
	(a) Classified Pressure Group				
	(b) Motive Pressure Group				
	(c) Religious Pressure Group				
	(d) Caste based pressure Group				
	Ans: (b) Motive Pressure Group				
Q5.	The main diffe	erence betwee	n Political Part	ies and Pressur	e groups is,
	(a) Political Parties are for Public welfare while Pressure groups are not so				
	(b) Political Parties educate the masses about parties but pressure groups do not act so				
	(c) Political Pa	rties get politic	cal power but	pressure groups	do not get that
	(d) Political Parties believe in constitutional methods but pressure groups not				

Ans: (c) Political Parties get political power but pressure groups do not get that

Fill in	the blanks.			
1.	Angroup is an association of people who are linked with common concern or purpose. Ans: Interest			
2.	Whenth		the interest of its men	
3.	There are maximum pressure	groups in	Ans: USA	
4.	is an important instr	rument for pressure groups.	Ans: Lobbying	
5.	is legally prohibited in	n India.	Ans: Lobbying	
6.	groups influence de Bureaucrats,for securing their interests.			
			Ans: Pressure, Legisla	tors
Match	the correct			
1.	(a) Interest Groups ((i) common concern.		
	(b) Pressure Groups ((ii) to influence the Governme interest of its members.	ent for promoting the	
	Ans: (a:(i), b:(ii))			
Right/	Wrong			
1.	Pressure groups exist in all the	e forms of Governments		(X)
2.	Pressure groups are a constitutional institution. (X)			(X)
3.	The motive of pressure groups is to get power after winning the elections. (X)			(X)
4.	The base of the pressure groups is the common interest of members. (✓)			(1)
5.	There is no difference between pressure groups and Political parties. (X)			(X)
6.	In democratic system number of pressure groups is very less as compared to other forms of Governments. (X)			

security or development of their interest.

7.

Interest Groups become pressure groups when they influence the governments for the

(1)

Short answer Type Q

- Q1. When do the interest groups become pressure Group?
- Ans. Interest Groups become pressure groups when they influence the government for the security and development of their interest.
- Q2. What is the main difference between pressure Groups and Political Parties?
- Ans. The pressure groups are clearly non-political groups while the political parties are clearly political groups.
- Q3. What do you mean by lobbying? Which country legally permit Lobbying?
- Ans. To pressurize and persuade the bureaucrats, Legislators or ministers for their interests is called Lobbying. USA legally permits Lobbying.
- Q4. Give the names of any three All India based Students pressure groups.
- Ans. 1. All India Students Council
 - 2. All India Students Federation
 - 3. All India Sikh Students federation
- Q5. Rashtriya-Swayam-Sevak-Sangh (R.S.S.) is related to which party?
- Ans. RSS is related to Bhartiya janta Party.
- Q6. Describe demerits of pressure groups.
- Ans. Pressure groups guard the interests only of their members.
- Q7. How many labour unions are in India? Give names of any two.
- Ans. There are six labour unions in India.

All India Trade union congress (AITUC) &

Hindustan Majdoor Sungh (HMS)

- Q8. Give the names of Interest Group.
- Ans. 1. Sarbah Bharti Mahila Sammelan (SBMS)
 - 2. Bharty Kissan Union (BKU)

- Q9. Give the name of any one All India level Organization established after independence.
- Ans. Sarbah Bharti Kissan Union

Long Answer Type Question

- Q1. What is meant by Pressure Groups?
- Q2. Describe any four functions of pressure Groups.
- Q3. Write four methods of the pressure Groups to fulfill their demands.
- Q4. What do you mean by Lobbying?
- Q5. Explain in brief the main Characteristics of pressure groups.

Lesson-13

Indian Democracy-Parliamentary Model

Multiple Choice Question

Q1. was	During the colonial regime under Brutishne partially observed in India?	ess principles of which form of ruling system
	(a) Presidential Form of Government	
	(b) Dictatorship form of Government	
	(c) Parliamentary form of Government	
	(d) Monarchy	
	Ans. (c) Parliamentary form of Governmen	t
Q2.	The constituent Assembly, selected for Indi	a
	(a) Presidential Form of Government	
	(b) Unitary form of Government	
	(c) Parliamentary form of Government	
	(d) Totalitarian form of Government	
	Ans. (c) Parliamentary form of Governmen	t
Q3.	In India Real Executive is	
	(a) President	(b) Vice-President
	(c) Speaker and leader of opposition	(d) The Cabinet
	Ans. The Cabinet	
Q4.	In India nominal executive in centre is	
	(a) Leader of opposition in the parliament	(b) Supreme Court
	(c) Group of chief ministers of states	(d) The President
	Ans. The President	

Q5.	In India Real Executive in centre is t	otally responsible to		
	(a) Rajya Sabha	(b) State legislative C	ouncils	
	(c) State legislative Assemblies	(d) Lok Sabha		
	Ans. (d) Lok Sabha			
Fill in	the blanks			
1.	form of Government has b	een introduced in Indi	a.	
			Ans. Parliamentary	
2.	In Parliamentary form of Governme Parliament.	ent Real Executive	is answer able to the Ans. As a whole	the
3.	In Parliamentary form of Governme	ent of Executi	ve exist.	
		Ans. Two types (Nom	inal and Real Executiv	re)
4.	is Nominal Executive in c	our country.	Ans. The President	
5.	Prime minister and Council of minis	ters is thein	India.	
			Ans. Real Executive	
6.	The members of Real Executive mus	st be		
		Ans. N	1embers of the Parliar	nent
7.	A person who is not a member of the more than period of.		opointed as a minister ix months.	for no
Right	/ Wrong			
1.	Parliamentary form of Government	has been introduced in	n India.	(🗸)
2.	Parliamentary form of Government Government.	is also called as cabine	t system and Respons	ible (✓)
3.	Indian constituent Assembly has ma responsible towards Rajya Sabha.	ade India's Nominal Exe	ecutive answerable/	(X)
4.	In the Parliamentary system Council of Ministers lack political uniformity.		(X)	

- - Prime minister and his Council of Ministers are Real Executive in the Parliamentary system.
 - 6. Executive and legislative has very close relation in the Parliamentary system. (✓)
 - The Principle of collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers is applicable in the Parliamentary system. (✓)
 - 8. In India the nature of opposition is multi-party. (✓)

Short Answer type Q

- Q1. Give the names of two executives in the Parliamentary form of Government?
- Ans. (a) Nominal Executive (b) Real Executive
- Q2. Who appoints Prime Minister?
- Ans. The President
- Q3. Who appoints Ministers?
- Ans. The President of India appoints the ministers with the consent of the Prime Minister.
- Q4. Who can dissolve the council of Ministers in the Parliamentary form of Government?
- Ans. The President can dissolve the Council of Ministers.
- Q5. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha at the advice of which authority in the Parliamentary form of Government?
- Ans. In the parliamentary form of Government, the President acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, can dissolve the Lak Sabha.
- Q6. When did India get freedom. Who framed the constitution of India?
- Ans. India became independent on August 15, 1947, The constituent Assembly framed the Indian constitution.
- Q7. Write one characteristic of the Parliamentary form of Government.
- Ans. Real executive is answerable/ responsible to legislature.

- -
 - Q8. What is the future of Democracy in India?
 - Ans. Future of Democracy in India is very bright because this system has made very strong base.
 - Q9. How Casteism effects Indian Democracy?
 - Ans. Casteism affects Indian Politics in the way of selection of candidates, their canvassing and reservation of seats on the basis of castes.

Long Answer Type Question

- Q1. What do you mean by Parliamentary form of Government?
- Q2. Give four characteristics of India's Parliament?
- Q3. Why did India adopt Parliamentary form of Government?

Chapter-14

Socio-Economic Factor conditioning Indian Democracy

Multiple Choice Q.

- Q1. Tell the facts which influence Indian democracy but are not created by social inequality?
 - (a) Division of society in sectors
 - (b) Discrimination on the basis of caste, religion etc
 - (c) Inequality in the economic condition of people
 - (d) Rule of weaker section
- Ans. (d) Rule of weaker section
- Q2. Economic inequality affects the function of Indian democracy-
 - (a) As the power is in hands of weaker sections
 - (b) As it was exploitation of rich by rich
 - (c) By dividing the society in classes on economic grounds
 - (d) By giving the weaker sections equal economic rights
- Ans. (c) By dividing the society in classes on economic grounds
- Q3. What type of aspect is the population explosion?
 - (a) Economic aspect
- (b) Social aspect
- (c) Political aspect
- (d) Socio-Economic aspect
- Ans. (b) Social aspect
- Q4. Which statement is true regarding the harmful effects of social inequality on Indian Democracy?
 - (a) The society oppressed people
 - (b) The people of so called high caste consider themselves the best and try to control over the economic and political power of the country

	(c) Victims of social injustice generally rem	ain backward in econo	mic sph	ieres
	(d) All the above			
Ans.	(d) All the above			
Q5.	By allowing Liberalism in economic sector la	ndian democracy is lea	ding to	wards what?
Ans.	(a) Rule of labours	(b) Rule of the Bureau	ucrats	
	(c) Rule of the multi-national companies	(d) Rule of Economic	lords	
Ans.	(d) Rule of Economic lords			
Fill in t	he blanks			
1.	Increase in population has effect	ts on Indian democrac	y.	
			Ans.	harmful
2.	casteism is a gravein the path of t	o democracy.		
			Ans.	obstacle
3.	Poverty does not initiate theto ex	xercise their	. prope	rly.
			Ans. v	oters, franchise
4.	Unemployment is an factor which Democracy.	has a harmful effect o		n conomic
5.	Economic setup is enriching the r	iches.	Ans. c	ompetitive
6.	Down fall of in the every sphere of l by day.	ife is making the Indiar		cracy weak day Ioral Values
7.	and corruption spread at India.			acy a failure, in trative, Political

Right/ Wrong

- 1. Illiteracy has no impact on the functioning of Indian democracy. (X)
- 2. Untouchability has constitutional recognition in India. (X)
- In India, casteism exists but the practice of Untouch ability has been constitutionally abolished.
- Social Inequality divides the Indian society in different classes. (✓)
- 5. Increase in population in India does not affect the Indian democracy. (X)
- 6. The reorganization of states of Indian union has been done on the basis of religion. (X)
- 7. Regionalism is harmful for the unity and integrity of the Nation. (✓)
- 8. The increasing racialism is responsible for the decline of National unity. (🗸

Match the correct

- 1. (a) Population Explosion (i) social tension
 - (b) Violence

(ii) Explosive increase in population

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

2. (a) Communalism

- (i) Gives birth to poverty
- (b) Unemployment
- (ii) Increasing violence in public life

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Short Answer type Q

- Q1. How can illiteracy be eradicated?
- Ans. By establishing educational institutions for day students and evening classes for workers.
- Q2. What does the 'sons of the soil' policy demand?
- Ans. Only to give employment (jobs) to the original inhabitants of the state.

- - Q3. What is the impact of corruption on Indian Democracy?
 - Ans. Due to corruption the sanctioned amount is not useful for the development of the nation and gets waste which becomes additional burden in the shape of taxes.
 - Q4. Describe the impact of poverty on Indian Democracy.
 - Ans. The poor people being not blessed with means, do not participate in politics and get proper education. As a result they remain uneducated and could not contribute to solve the political problem of the country hence remains a burden on the Democracy.
 - Q5. Write impact of social inequality on Indian Democracy.
 - Ans. (1) A feeling of inferiority complex increase in the socially oppressed people and they remain indifferent towards political affairs of the country.
 - (2) Social inequality becomes responsible for giving birth to violence in politics.
 - Q6. What are the impacts of communalism on Indian Politics?
 - Ans. 1) Many communal political Parties on the basis of religion has emerged in Indian Politics which have played a major role in increasing communalism in Indian Politics.
 - Instead of filling the spirit of Nationalism, communalism is taking place in the minds of people.
 - Q7. Write impact of Linguism on Indian Democracy?
 - Ans. 1. The demand for the establishment of new States on the linguistic' bases is rising day by day.
 - 2. Some of the Languages have come to be associated with that particular religion.
 - Q8. How does the population explosion affect Indian Democracy?
 - Ans. 1. Due to population explosion people of the country do not get required facilities.
 - 2. The population explosion is marring the qualitative aspect of Indian people. It is largely responsible for increasing in poverty and illiteracy.

Long Answer Type Q

- Q1. Which social factors affect Indian Democracy?
- Q2. Write down the economic factors which affect the working of Indian Democracy?
- Q3. What steps can be taken to stop violence in Public life?
- Q4. Write down three suggestions to solve the problems of Indian Democracy.

Chapter-15

Problems and challenges of Indian Democracy

Multiple Choice Q.

- Q1. Which leader gave the doctrine of two Nations before Independence?
 - (a) Pt Jawaher Lal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Liaquat Ali

- (d) Muhammad Ali Jinneh
- Ans. (d) Muhammad Ali Jinneh
- Q2. On which ground India was divided in two parts in 1947?
 - (a) Language

- (b) Caste
- (c) Communal grounds
- (d) Economic
- Ans. (c) Communal grounds
- Q3. The idea behind doctrine of two nations was described as;
 - (a) Only one nationality lives in India
 - (b) People of so many nationalities live in India
 - (c) Only Muslim Nationality lives in India
 - (d) Muslim and Hindu nationality live in India
- Ans. (d) Muslim and Hindu nationality live in India
- Q4. The reorganization of Indian states was done on.....
 - (a) The basis of religion

- (b) The basis of region
- (c) The basis of communalism
- (d) The basis of Language
- Ans. (d) (d) The basis of Language
- Q. Which of the following is not challenge for Indian democracy?
- Ans. (a) Separatism

- (b) Political Violence
- (c) Religious communalism
- (d) Federal form of Government
- Ans. (d) Federal form of Government

Fill in the blanks

1.	Social inequality creates a feeling ofindifference among the socially oppressed people. Ans. Political			
2.	Communalism is a grave in	India.	Ans. Problem	
3.	has declined after 1947.		Ans. The spirit of Nat	ionalism
4.	in the different parts of th communalism.	e country are signs of	grave problem of Ans. Communal riots	
5.	Existence of on religious gro	ounds enhances comm	unalism.	
			Ans. Political parties	
Right/	Wrong			
1.	Indian Democracy has not been faci	ng any grave problem	or challenge.	(X)
2.	Illiteracy does not have harmful effect on India Democracy. ((X)	
3.	The spirit of Regionalism in India have enhanced the Development of Regional Political Parties. (\checkmark)			
4.	Communalism is a grave challenge to	o Indian Democracy.		(1)
Matcl	n the correct			
1.	(a) National integration	(i) Communal riots		
	(b) Communalism	(ii) Casteism		
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))			
2.	(a) Social Inequality	(i) Establishment of p	political Parties on the	basis of
	(b) Undemocratic	(ii) Social Tension		
	Ans: (a:(ii), b:(i))			
3.	(a) Social Inequality	(i) Discrimination of v	veaker section	
	(b) Economic disparity	(ii) Human Exploitation	n	
/#	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))			

- 4. (a) Increasing Population
- (i) Literacy rate 74.5%

(b) Census 2011

(ii) Problems like poverty, unemployment & illiteracy

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Short/Answer Type Q

- Q1. What do you mean by terrorist violence?
- Ans. Violence relied by terrorist organizations is called terrorist violence.
- Q2. Mention any one impact of violence on Indian Democracy.
- Ans. Due to violence voter cannot cast their votes fearlessly & properly.
- Q3. To which state does DMK relate?
- Ans. DMK is related with Tamil Nadu.
- Q4. Write any two forms of violence
- Ans. (i) Political violence (ii) Communal violence
- Q5. Is terrorist violence in evidence in India?
- Ans. yes, terrorist violence is in evidence in India.

Long Answer type Q

- Q1. How the rise of violence in Public Life can be checked?
- Q2. Describe problems of Indian Democracy?
- Q3. "To achieve economic justice without economic security is baseless." Explain it.

Chapter-16

Democracy at Grass roots (Panchayati Raj)

Multiple Choice Q

- 01. The arrival of Panchayati Raj in india was on
 - (a) 15th August, 1947
 - (b) 26th January, 1950
 - (c) 2nd October, 1959 (d) 25th june, 1975
- (c) 2nd October, 1959 Ans.
- Q2. In Ancient India Panchayats were Known as
 - (a) The names of Local bodies
- (b) The names of little Republicans
- (c) As institutions of the self Government (d) As Name of Public Institutions
- (b) The names of little Republicans Ans.
- Q3. The Panchayati Raj System was introduced in free India.
 - (a) On the Recommendation's of Ashok Mehta committee.
 - (b) On the Recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta committee.
 - (c) On the Recommendation of Nehru Committee established by all India Party.
 - (d) On the Recommendation of the committee under the leadership of justice vankat Chalya established by Govt by India.
- (b) On the Recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta committee Ans.
- Q4. First of all in which state of India Panchyati Raj was established?
 - (a) Punjab

- (b) Utter Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Ans. (c) Rajasthan
- When and under which constitutional amendment Panchyati Raj was given Q5. constitutional recognition in India?
 - (a) Under 52nd constitutional amendment 1985

	(c) onder 70 constitutional amendment 1991		
	(d) Under 73 rd constitutional amendment 1992		
Ans.	(d) Under 73 rd constitutional amendment 1992		
Fill in	the blanks		
1.	Panchayats were there in ancient	Ans. In	ndia
2.	Pancyahati Raj was introduced first of all in Rajesthan stat	e in free India o	on
		Ans. 2nd Octo	ber, 1959
3.	Rural self Government was not recognized before	2 73rd amendm	ent, 1992
		Ans. Constitut	tionally
4.	In the Eleventh schedule those have been listed a are empowered	about which the Ans. Matters	e panchayats .
Right/	Wrong		
1.	In India the Panchayati Raj is called democracy at Grass ro	ot.	(✓)
2.	In India democracy at grass root has no constitutional reco	ognition.	(X)
3.	In ancient India the instructional like panchayati Raj had n	o existence.	(X)
4.	For the arrangements of urban local bodies, 74th constitution 1992 in India.	tional amendm	ent was passed (✓)
5.	Under 73 rd constitutional amendment the provision for Elemande for electing Panchayati Raj institutions.	ection in every	state has been (✓)
Match	the correct		
1.	(a) Panchyati Raj (i) Eleventh Schedule		
	(b) Panchayat's Power (ii) 73 rd Constitutional ame	ndement	
	Ans: (a:(ii), b:(i))		
2.	(a) Establishment of panchayats in India (i)73 rd cc	onstitutionat an	nendment,1992
	(b) Constitutional recognenation to panchayats (ii) 2 nd O	ctober, 1959	
	Raj intitutions in India		

(b) Under 65th constitutional amendment 1990

- 3. (a) To contest election for Gram Panchayat
- (i) 18 years

(b) To become voter

(ii) 21 years

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Short Answer Q

n

- Q1. What the minimum age has been fixed for a votes in India?
- Ans. 18 years
- Q2. What the minimum age is required for a candidate to contest the election of gram Panchyat?
- Ans. It should be 21 years
- Q3. On the recommendation of which committee the concept of Panchayati Raj system is based?
- Ans. On the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.
- Q4. When did the 73rd constitutional amendement relating panchayati Raj come in to force?
- Ans. The 73rd constitutinal amendment regarding Panchayati Raj came in to force in 1993.
- Q5. What type of tier system of Panchayati Raj has been organized on the recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta committee.
- Ans. Three tier Panchayati Raj System has been organised.

Long Answer Type Q

- Q1. Write a note on the provisions relating to the Panchayati Raj system Provided in the 73rd constitutional amendment?
- Q2. What do you mean by democracy at grass root levels?
- Q3. What is the three tier structure (concept) of Panchayati Raj System?
- Q4. Mention any five public functions of Gram Panchayat

Chapter-17

Urban Local Government

Multiple Choice Q Which city of Punjab among the following is not a Municipal corporation? Q1. (a) Patiala (b) Ludhiana (c) Amritsar (d) Ropar Ans. (d) Ropar To establish institution of urban Local Government in Indian cities which of the Q2. following constitutional amendment was passed? (a) 73rd constitutional Amendment, 1992 (b) 74rd constitutional Amendment, 1992 (c) 93rd constitutional Amendment, 1996 (d) 94rd constitutional Amendment, 1997 Ans. (b) 74rd constitutional Amendment, 1992 The power entrusted to the institutions of Urban Local government has been included in Q3. which schedule of the constitution. (a) 9th Schedule (b) 10th Schedule (c) 11th Schedule (d) 12th Schedule Ans. (d) 12th Schedule Where are the Municipal Corporations established? Which authority is empowered to Q4. enact a special legislation to confer on the status of a Municipal corporation? (a) In small city and the parliament passes the Legislation (b) for group of village and State Legislature (c) capitals of centre and states and state legislative passer the legislative (d) In Big cities and the state Legislature enact the law

(d) In Big cities and the state Legislature enact the law

Ans.

Q5.	The Local bodies of panchayati Raj i collectively called as,	nstitutions and Urban Local government are	9
	(a) Democracy	(b) Parliamentary form of Government	
	(c) Democracy at grass root	(d) Mobacary	
Ans.	(c) Democracy at grass root level		
Fill in	the blanks		
1.	The institutions of Local self-govern	ment are collectively called	
		Ans. Democracy at grass ro	ot level
2.	In spite of Municipal councils, in big	cities, there are Municipal	
		Ans. Corporations	
3.	In the Punjab Legislature pestablishment Municipal corporation	passed the Punjab Municipal corporation Acons in big cities. Ans. 1976	t to
4.	The head of the Municipal corporati the municipal corporation.	on is He is elected by the council	ors of
5.	The chief Executive officers of the co- Government.	orporation is He is appointed by the Ans. Commissioner	e state
Right/	Wrong		
1.	Municipal corporation has been esta	blished in every city of Punjab.	(X)
2.	A new system of urban local bodies of constitutional amendment.	was introduced in states by the seventy-fou	rth (✓)
3.	In 1994 by an Act passed by State leg established in Punjab.	gislature, fifty five municipal councils were	(X)
4.	The Act regarding Punjab Municipalit corporation in Punjab.	ties does not make provision to establish m	unicipal
5.	In Punjab, the provisions are made to Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar and Ba	o establish municipal corporations in Patiala	(1)

Match the right column

1. (a) Municipal Corporation

(i) Chairman

(b) Zila Parishad

(ii) Mayor

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

2. (a) Municipal corporation Act

(i) 74th Amendment

(b) New Local self Govt cities

(ii) 1976

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

3. (a) Local Self Government

(i) Rural and Urban

(b) Local bodies

(ii) democracy of grass root level

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

4. (a) Big cities

(i) Municipal councils

(b) Small cities

(ii) Municipal corporations

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Short Answer Type Q

Q1. Mention one motive of establishment of Local self Government.

Ans. The Main motive behind the establishment of local self Government is to provide training of Direct democracy and to enable the Local people to manage the Local problems themselves.

Q2. For how much period Major is elected?

Ans. The Mayor is elected for five years.

Q3. Mention two source of income of Municipal Corporation?

Ans. (i) License fee

(ii) House Tax

Q4. Mention any one function of Municipality?

Ans. It arranges electricity in its region.

- Q5. When was the seventy-fourth constitutional Amendment Act passed?
- Ans. The Seventy-fourth constitution Amendment Act was passed in December, 1992.

Long Answer Type Q

- Q1. Describe composition of Municipality.
- Q2. What is Municipal Corporation? Describe in brief.
- Q3. Write a note on cantonment Board?

Chapter-18

Nature of Indian party System

Multiple Choice Q

- Q1. In order to be officially recognized as the opposition part in India,
 - (a) A party must get at least one -tenth of the total seats of the concerned Legislative chamber.
 - (b) A political party must get clear majority.
 - (c) An alliance must get one- tenth of the total seats of Lok Sabha
 - (d) A political parity must get twenty five seats in a state.
- Ans. (a) A party must get at least one -tenth of the total seats of the concerned Legislative chamber.
- Q2. Which of the following form of Party System exists in India?
 - (a) Single Party System
 - (b) Multi-party System
 - (c) Bi- Party System
 - (d) Multi party System having dominance of one party
- Ans. (b) Multi-party System
- Q3. Indian National Political parties and state political parties are given recognition by
 - (a) Government India
 - (b) Council of Ministers
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) People of India
- Ans. (c) Election Commission
- Q4. Which type of Political parties are not there in India?
 - (a) National Political Parties recognized by Election commissioner
 - (b) State Political Parties registered with election commissioner
 - (c) Political Parties registered with Election commission but not recognized

	(d) Parties which are not registered with Election commissioner				
Ans.	(d)	Parties which are not register	red with Election commission	er	
Q5.	The en	nergence of hanging parliame	nt in India means,		
	(a)	Two Political parties got majo	ority after General Election		
	(b)	Two alliances got majority af	ter General Election		
	(c) No Political parties got clear cut majority in the Lok-Sabha after General Election				
	(d)	All the political parties got sa	me number of seats after Ger	neral Election.	
Ans.	(c)	No Political parties got clear	cut majority in the Lok-Sabha	after General Election	
Fill in t	he blan	iks			
1.	The na	ture of party system in India is	s	Ans. Multi-party	
2.	There	are National Political I	Parties in India.	Ans. Seven	
3.	The es	tablishment of Regional Politic	cal Parties in India has not bee	en done in	
			Ans. The People Rep	resentations Act	
4.	Genera	ally are called region	nal Political Parties. Ans. S	tate political parties	
5.	In India	a nature of the opposition par	ty is	Ans. Multi-party	
Right/	Wrong				
1.	There	is Bi-party system in India.		(X)	
2.	Multi-	party system having dominand	ce of one party exist in India.	(✓)	
3.	There	are two types of recognized p	olitical parties in India.	()</td	
4.	In India National Political Parties and state political parties are recognized by Election commission. (\checkmark)				
5.	It is no	t necessary for the political pa	arties to get registered by the	Election commission. (X)	
Match	the co	rrect			
1.	(a) Mu	ulti-party system	(i) America		
	(b) Bi-p	party system	(ii) India		
	(a· (ii)	b:/ill			

2. (a) National Political Party

(i) Akali-Dal

(b) Regional Political Party

(ii) Indian National Congress

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

3. (a) National Political Party

(i) 10th schedule

(b) Political-Party

(ii) Seven

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

4. (a) First Parliament

(i) 1985

(b) Prohibition of Defection

(ii) 1952

Short Answer Type Q

Q1. Which Party-system exists in India?

Ans. Multi-party system exists in India.

Q2. How many state level political parties were recognized by the Election commission in

the 15th Lok-Sabha Election.

Ans. The Election commission accorded recognition to forty four political parties as state

Party.

Q3. Write down the names of two National Political Parties of India.

Ans. (1) India National Congress

(2) Bharatiya janta Party

Q4. Write down the names of two Regional Political Paties/

Ans. (1) India National Lok Dal

(2) Shiromani Akali Dal

Q5. Who accords registration to the Political Parties in India?

Ans. The Election commission accords registration to the Political Parties in India.

Long Answer Type Q

- Q1. Mention the names of prominent regional Political Parties?
- Q2. What is the constitutional provision regarding the leader of opposition in the Indian parliament?
- Q3. Which form of Party System exists in India? Describe in brief.

Chapter-19 National Political Parties

	ole Choice Q.						
Q1.	When was the	e Indian Nation	al congre	ess four	nded?		
	(a) 1880	(b) 1885	(c) 1890)	(d) 1905		
Ans.	(b) 1885						
Q2.	Who was the	first president	of Bhara	tiya Jar	nta Party?		
	(a) Sh. Atal Bil	nari Vajpayee		(b) Sh.	L.K. Advani		
	(c) Sh. Murali	Manohar Josh	i	(d) Smt	. Sushma Sawara	j	
Ans.	(a) Sh. Atal Bil	nari Vajpayee					
Q3.	What is the Re	eserved symbo	l of Bahu	ijan Sar	maj Party?		
	(a) Clock			(b) Bov	v-arrow		
	(c) Elephant			(d) Loti	ıs		
Ans.	(c) Elephant						
Q4.	What is the Re	eserved symbol	of India	n Natio	onal Congress?		
	(a) Lotus			(b) Cloc	ck		
	(c) Elephant			(d) Han	d		
Ans.	(d) Hand						
Fill in t	he blank						
1.	The Reserved	Symbol of Bahu	ujan Sam	aj Part	y is		Ans. Elephant
2.	The Indian Nat	tional Congress	was fou	ınded iı	ı		Ans. 1885
3.	In India, there	are N	National	Politica	Il Parties.		Ans. Seven
4.	is no	ow the preside	nt of Ind	ian Nat	ional congress.		

Ans. Smt. Sonia Gandhi

Match the Correct

1. (a) Mayavati

- (i) Smt. Sonia Gandhi
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (ii) Bahujan Samaj Party

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 2. (a) Bharatiya janta Party
- (i) Lotus
- (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (ii) Elephant

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 3. (a) Communist Party
- (i) 1885
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (ii) 1924

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

4. (a) Sh. A. O. Hume

(i) Bahujan Samaj Party

(b) Sh. Kanshi Ram

(ii) Indian National Congress

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Right / Wrong

- Sh. Kanshi Ram was the first President of Bahujan Samaj Party. (✓)
- The Reserved symbol of Indian National Congress is hand. (✓)
- 3. Sh. Lal Krishan Advani was the founder president of Bharatiya janta Party. (X)
- 4. The Congress Party does not believe in Non-Aligned Policy. (X)

Short Answer Q

- Q1. When was the Indian National Congress founded?
- Ans. Indian National Congress was founded on 28thDecember, 1885 at Bombay. Sh. A.O. Hume, the founder of INC was a British officer.

- Q2. Mention four ideological Principles of Bharatiya Janata Party?
- Ans. (1) National Integration
- (2) Constructive Secularism
- (3) Gandhist Socialism
- (4) Non-Alignment
- Q3. Who and when founded the Bahujan Samaj Party?
- Ans. Bahajan Samaj Party was founded on 14th April, 1984 It was founded by Sh. Kanish Ram who was born in Ropar district.
- Q4. What do you mean by Election manifesto of Political Parties?
- Ans. The Election Manifesto contains the description of the ideological principles and programmers of the party. Every Political party makes publication of the ideology and programmers given in the election manifesto.

Long Answer Type Q

- Q1. Mention any four programmes and ideological principles of Indian National Congress.
- Q2. Mention the names of any four National Political Parties and their reserved symbols.
- Q3. What do you know about Bahujan Samaj Party?
- Q4. Mention any four problems of Indian Party system.

Chapter- 20

Electoral System in India

Multiple Choice Q

Q1.	What is the minimum age for a citizen of India to become as a voter?	
	(a) 21 years	(b) 20 years
	(C) 18 years	(d) 25 years
Ans.	(C) 18 years	
Q2.	Which of the following cause India?	ses are responsible for low level of people's participation in
	(a) Poverty	(b) Corruption
	(C) Lack of general activity	(d) all the above
Ans.	d) all the above	
Q3.	Which of the following are d	eterminants of voting behavior in India?
Ans.	(a) Casteism	(b) Religion
	(C) Regionalism	(d) all the above
Ans.	(d) all the above	
Q4.	Under which Article of the Ir has been made?	ndian Constitution the provision for the Election Commission
Ans.	(a) Article 324	(b) Article 315
	(C) Article 320	(d) Article 310
Ans.	(d) Article 324	

Fill in the blanks

1.	The Level of people's participation is in India due to poverty and illiteracy.		
		Ans. Low	
2.	In Indiaaccords recognition to polit	cical Parties.	
		Ans. Election comm	issior
3.	The Election campaign stopsbefor	re the beginning hour of polling.	
		Ans. 48 hour	
4.	Election petitions are filed in the	in India. Ans. High court	
Match the correct			
1.	(a) The Election Commission	(i) Illiteracy	
	(b) People's Participation	(ii) Allotment of Election Symbols	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		
2.	(a) Voting behavior	(i) Education	
	(b) Adult franchise	(ii) 18 years	
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))		
3.	(a) Sh. Om Parkash Ravat	(i) Chief Election Commissioner	
	(b) Sh. Sunil Arora	(ii) Ex chief Election Commissioner	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		
4.	(a) Lok Sabha	(i) Election Commission	
	(b) Electroral Rolls	(ii) 17 th Election	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		

Right / Wrong

- The Provision for universal adult franchise has been made in India. (✓)
- 2. The standard of public participation in India is very high. (X)
- Illiteracy, ignorance and poverty affect the public participation in India. (✓)
- Election is very expansive in India. (✓)

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. What is meant by people's Participation?
- Ans. Generally, the process of participation in political activities is called people's participation. For example casting vote joining a political party, canvassing, participation in a political meeting, demonstration, rally and to criticise the government activities.
- Q2. What do you mean by Election campaigning?
- Ans. Since the date of withdrawal of Nominations to forty eight hours before the polling day, the procedure taken by the political parties, candidates and there supporters is called the Election campaigning.
- Q3. What is meant by Election Petition?
- Ans. After the declaration of result, if defeated candidate feels that the election was not held in accordance with the provision of Electoral laws or some malpractices were committed by the winning candidates, he can file petition in the state High court against the winning candidate which is called Election petition.
- Q4. Mention any three functions of the Election commission.
- Ans. 1. Superintendence, direction and control of Election
 - To prepare Electoral Rolls
 - 3. To conduct the Elections of Parliament, State legislative Assemblies, the President and the Vice-President.

- Q1. Mention four characteristics of Indian Electoral system.
- Q2. Mention four causes responsible for the low level of people's participation in India.
- Q3. Describe any four determinants of voting behavior in India.
- Q4. In what manner religion influences voting behavior in India?

Chapter-21 National integration

Impediment in the way of National integration is

Q1.

	(a) Regionalism	(b) Communalism
	(C) Casteism	(d) all the above
Ans.	d) all the above	
Q2.	Which of the following st Integration.	eps are necessary for promoting the cause of National
	(a) Improvement in the Educ	ration System
	(b) To eradicate poverty and	unemployment
	(C) Prohibiting the communa	al parties
	(d) all the above	
Ans.	d) all the above	
Q3.	Who is the chairman of the I	National Integration Council?
	(a) The President	
	(b) Vice-President	
	(C) Prime-Minister	
	(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha	
Ans.	(C) Prime-Minister	
Q4.	Which of the following is dir	nension of National integration in India?
	(a) Political Dimensions	
	(b) Social Dimensions	
	(C) Psychological Dimension	s
	(d) All the above	
Ans.	(d) All the above	

Fill in the blanks

1	National integration is a	feeling	Ans. Psychological
1.	National integration is a	reening.	Alis. I Sychological

Ans. Unity in Diversity

3. The cration of new Punjab was made onon the basis of Language.

Ans. Ist November, 1966

4. These countries where people ofdwell, the need of National integration is not felt so much.

Ans. One Religion

(i) 9

Match the Correct

- 1. (a) Languages recognized by the constitution (i) Dev nagari Seeps
 - (b) Hindi Language

(ii) 22

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 2. (a) States in India
 - (b) union territories (ii) 28

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 3. (a) Impediments in the way to National Integration (i) Casteism
 - (b) Dimension of National Integration

(ii) Political Dimension

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

4. (a) Insani Baradri

(i) 1961

(b) National Integration Council

(ii) 1980

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Right / Wrong

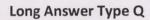
- National integration is not a building which can be built by bricks and lime. (✓)
- Poverty is not a hindrance in the way to National integration.

 (X)

- -
 - Corruption has made hindrances to the way of National integration.
- (1)
- The National integration conference was held in 1961 under the presidentship of pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. (✓)

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. What is meant by National Integration?
- Ans. National Integration means the creation of a sense of unity among the people of different religions, castes and Languages. It means that all the people living in India should have a feeling that they belong to one Nation.
- Q2. Describe National Integration Council in brief.
- Ans. National Integration council was formed in October, 1961 at the recommendation of National Integration conference in New Delhi. In the conference the Prime Minister, the chief ministers of states, leaders of all the recognized political parties, eminent educationists, authors and scientists participated in the conference. The meetings of councils are held under the leadership of the Prime Minister. The council functions as a forum to review issues relating to National Integration and its solutions.
- Q3. Give any four suggestions for the development of National Integration.
- Ans. The following steps or measures can be taken to solve the problem of National Integration in India.
 - (1) Eradication of poverty and unemployment.
 - (2) To ensure balanced regional development.
 - (3) Political Parties with communal overtones should be immediately banned.
 - (4) Solution of Linguistic problem.
- Q4. What role Education can play in the promotion of National Integration?
- Ans. Education can serve as an effective medium for the promotion of National Integration. Infect Political awareness comes through Education with which problems of casteism, regionalism and Linguistic can be tackled. A secular attitude can be developed in our students through education. The feeling of one nation can be inculcated among them through education. So That they must think that they are Indian first and Punjabi, Bengali, Marathi or anything else afterwards.



- Q1. Why National Integration is of Prime Importance in India?
- Q2. Describe various dimensions of National Integration in India?
- Q4. How Poverty is an impediment in the way of National Integration?
- Q3. What do you know about Insani Biradari? Describe In brief.

Chapter-22 Foreign Policy of India

Multiple Choice Q

Q1.	Main feature of India's foreign policy is	
Ans.	(a) Led by the united states of America	(b) Led by the Russia
	(c) Anti-Imperrialism and Anti- Racialism	(d) To support military alliance
Ans.	(c) Anti-Imperrialism and Anti-Racialism	
Q2.	Which countries adopted the policy of Pane	chsheel first of all?
Ans.	(a) India and Soviet	(b) India and Pakistan
	(c) India and America	(d) India and China
Ans.	(d) India and China	
Q3.	Who has played the most significant role in	making India Non-Aligned?
Ans.	(a) Smt. Indira Gandhi	(b) Sh. Mararji Dasai
	(c) Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru	(d) Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri
Ans.	(c) Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru	
Q4.	India strongly condemns	
Ans.	(a) United Nations	(b) World place
	(c) Policy of Imperialism and Racialism	(d) Commonwealth
Ans.	(c) Policy of Imperialism and Racialism	
Fill in t	the blanks	
1.	is the Architect of India's foreign	Policy.
		Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2.	The main characteristic of India's foreign po	olicy is
		Ans. Non- Alignment

3.	India has always imperialism a	and racialism. Ans. C	pposed
4.	The were embodied in a trea	aty singed by India and Chin	ıa.
		Ans. Principle	s of Panchsheel
Mate	ch the correct		
1.	(a) Panchsheel treaty (i)	8th December, 1985	
	(b) SAARC (iii) 29th April, 1954	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		
2.	(a) Provisions relating with foreign Police	cy (i) Article 51	
	(b) Division of USSR	(ii) December, 1991	
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))		
3.	(a) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru	(i) The prime minister	of China
	(b) Chou-En-Lai	(ii) First Prime ministe	r of India
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		
4.	(a) India got Independent on	(i) 1974	
	(b) India's First nuclear test	(ii) 15 August, 1947	
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))		
Right	/ Wrong		
1.	Foreign Policy is mainly, an art to Govern	n with foreign Powers.	(~)
2.	India is an Imperialist country.		(X)
3.	Economic factors affects India's foreign	Policy.	(🗸)
1.	India is a prominent member of Russian	power block.	(x)

*

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. What is meant by foreign Policy?
- Ans. Foreign Policy is the bundle of principles and practices that regulate the intercourse of a country with other countries.
- Q2. What do you mean by Non- Aligned?
- Ans. Non- Aligned means to be kept at a bay of both the power groups and free to take its independent decision on international issues and to act accordingly.
- Q3. What do you mean by 'Panchsheel'?
- Ans. 'Panchsheel' is a group of five principles of conduct which were first embodied in a treaty signed by India and China in 1954.
- Q4. What do you mean by the common wealth?
- Ans. The common wealth is an international association consisting of 54 countries of Africa and Asia continents which were previously part of the British Empire. It's membership is voluntarily. The British Queen heads the chair of the conference.

- Q1. Describe four characteristics of the foreign Policy of India.
- Q2. Mention the five principle of panchsheel.
- Q3. Describe main determinants of India's foreign policy.
- Q4. What is India's stand regarding disarmament?

Chapter-23

India And The United Nations

Multiple Choice

Q1.	How many founder members were there who signed the character of the UNITED		
	NATIONS?		

- (a) 45
- (b) 47
- (c)50
- (d) 51

Ans. (d) 51

When did the UNITED Nations come into existence? Q2.

- (a) 26th june, 1945
- (b) 24th October 1945
- (c) 15 th August, 1947 (d) 26 th January, 1950

Ans. (b) 24th October 1945

Q3. The headquarters of the UNITED Nations is situated at..

- (a) New-York in the U.S.A (b) London
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Paris

Ans. (a) New-York in the U.S.A

Match the column:

- (a) The Original founder members of UNITED Nations 1.
- (i) 193
- (b) The number of member countries of the United
- (ii) 51

Nations at Present

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 2. (a) The permanent members of the security council
- (i) 10
- (b) The Temporary member of the security council
- (ii) 5

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

	(a) Principal organ of the Officed Nations	(I) General Assembly		
	(b) The Agency of the United Nations	(ii) International Labour O	rganization	
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))			
4.	(a) Human Rights Day	(i) 21st June		
	(b) International yoga Day	(ii) December 10		
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))			
Fill in	the blanks			
1.	The characteristics of India's foreign policy	and of the united na	ations are sar	me.
		Ans. The ma	ain objection	S
2.	Total members countries of the security co	uncil are		
		Ans. fifteen	(15)	
3.	India was one of theof the unite	d nations.		
		Ans. Original found	ler members	
4.	is the most significant and power	ful organ of the United Nati	ons.	
		Ans. Securit	y Council	
Right	/Wrong			
1.	The United Nations made the Universal dec December, 1948.	laration of Human Rights on	10 th	· ·
2.	The United Nations is not in favor of New In	ternational Economic arran	gements. (X)
3.	All member countries of the United Nations	are member of the General	Assembly. (1)
4.	India has been playing a constructive role in	the United Nations.	(1)
Short	Answer Type Q			
Q1.	Write the name of five countries having veto Nations?	o power in security council c	of United	
Ans.	1. America 2. Russia 3. Britain	4. France 5. People's R	epublic of ch	ina

- Q2. Write the name of three specialized Agencies of United Nations?
- Ans. 1. International Labor Organization (ILO)
 - 2. World Health Organization- (WHO)
 - 3. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization- (UNESCO)
- Q3. Mention any two objections of United Nations.
- Ans. 1. To maintain International peace and security and to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
 - 2. To make Endeavour to settle International disputes peacefully according to the principles of International Law and justice.
- Q4. Describe in brief about Economic and Social council of United Nations.
- Ans. There are 54 members in this council. Members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years. The council performs the significant task regarding social and economic development of different countries.

Long Answer Type Q

1

- Q1. Write a brief note on united nations.
- Q2. Write down the name of the six principal organs of United Nations according to it's charter?
- Q3. When did India become member of United Nations?
- Q4. Write brief note on security council?

Chapter-24 India and SAARC

Multi	ole choice Q	maia ana szizite
Q1. 'SAARC' was established in		
	(a) 1980	(b) 1985
	(c) 1986	(d) 1990
Ans.	(b) 1985	
Q2.	The number of members of	SAARC is
	(a) 17	(b) 10
	(c) 8	(d) 14
Ans.	(c) 8	
Q3.	3. Which of the following country is not a member of SAAR	
	(a) Sri Lanka	(b) Pakistan
	(c) Mynmar (Burma)	(d) Afghanistan
Ans.	(c) Mynmar (Burma)	
Q4.	Q4. Where is the head office of SAARC?	
	(a) Kathmandu	(b) Maalac
	(c) Delhi	(d) Columbo
Ans.	(a) Kathmandu	
Q5.	Which type of organization i	s 'SAARC' ?
	(a) World Organization	(b) Regional Organization
	(c) International Organization	(d) Universal Organization

Ans. (b) Regional Organization

Fill in the blanks

1.	The first summit of the Saarc Was held at	Ans. Dhaka
2.	joined 'SAARC' at last.	Ans. Afghanistan
3.	'SAARC' could succeed in having control	over terrorism? Ans. Not
4.	SAARC is an organization of countries whi	ch are associated with Asia.
		Ans. South, South
Right	/ Wrong	
1.	Bhutan is a member of SAARC.	(✓)
2.	China is a founder member of SAARC.	(X)
3.	The first summit of SAARC was held at Delhi.	(X)
4.	Originally SAARC consisted of seven members.	(✓)
5.	SAARC is a military agreement.	(X)
Match	Correctly	
1.	(a) SAARC Countries	(i) 193
	(b) United Nations member Countries	(ii) 8
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))	
2.	(a) SAARC head office	(i) Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal
	(b) The Temporary members of the security counci	l (ii) 10
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))	
3.	(a) United Nations	(i) Regional Organization
	(b) SAARC	(ii) Inter National Organization
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))	

4. (a) The Original members of UNO

(i) 7

(b) The Original members of SAARC

(ii) 51

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

5. (a) Establishment of U.N.O

(i) 1985

(b) Establishment of SAARC

(ii) 1945

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Short Answer Type Q

Q1. What is the full Name of SAARC

Ans. South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation

Q2. Write down the names of the member countries of SAARC

Ans. India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangla Desh, Maldives, Afghanistan.

Q3. Mention two achievements of SAARC

Ans. 1. Establishment of South Asia Development fund

2. To promote mutual trade Saarc countries have establish mutual trade relationship.

3. To eradicate T.B. one T.B. centre has been established.

Q4. Where was the first Saarc Summit held?

Ans. The first summit of saarc countries was held at Dhaka-in Bangladesh.

Q5. What is the main objectives of SAARC?

Ans. 1. To solve the socio ecomic problems of the member countries.

2. To control over the problem of terrorism.

- Q1. What do you mean by SAARC?
- Q2. What is the importance of SAARC?
- Q3. What are the main principles of SAARC
- Q4. Write down any three problems faced by the SAARC?
- Q5. Discuss India's role in the SAARC.

Chapter-25

India's Relations with Her Neighbors'

Multi	ple Choice Q	
Q1.	The war between India and	china was accused in
	(a) 1962	(b) 1971
	(c) 1950	(d) 1974
Ans. (a) 1962	
Q2.	The major irritants between	India and Sri Lanka is
	(a) Poverty	(b) Development
	(c) Tamil Problem	(d) Military Problem
Ans. (c) Tamil Problem	
Q3.	The Shimla Agreement occur	rred between India and Pakistan in
	(a) 1972	(b) 1969
	(c) 1999	(d) 1995
Ans. (a) 1972	
Q4.	Which country came in to ex	distence in 1971
	(a) Nepal	(b) Sri Lanka
	(c) Maldives	(d) Bangla Desh
Ans. (d) Bangla Desh	
Q5.	McMahon Line is between w	hich two Countries?
	(a) India-China	(b) India-Nepal
	(c) India-Sri Lanka	(d) India-Pakistan
Ans. (a	a) India-China	
Fill in	the blanks	
1.	The major part of Nepal's po	pulation belongs to religion. Ans. Hindu
2.	had an hand in the ar	rsasjbatuin of Prime-Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
		Ans. LTTE
3.	India-Pakistan made	in 1991. Ans. Lahore-declaration
4.	is the grave problem	of India and Pakistan. Ans. Kashmir
5.	A barrage at Farakka across t	the Ganga was built between
		Ans. India-Bangladesh
Match	the Correct	
1.	(a) Red kliff. Line	(i) Pakistan India
	(b) McMahon Line	(ii) China India
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))	

2.	(a) India-Pak war	(i) 1962
	(b) India-China war	(ii) 1971
	Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))	
3.	(a) India-Sri Lanka Problem	(i) Tamil
	(b) India-China Problem	(ii) Regarding Boarder
	Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))	

- 4. (a) Shimla-Agreement
- (i) 1966
- (b) Tash kent
- (ii) 1972

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 5. (a) Bangla desh
- (i) Islamabad
- (b) Pakistan
- (ii) Dhaka

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Right/ Wrong

- China is a Political friend of India.
- 2. There is monarchy in Nepal. (X)
- The problem of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh is a danger to India. (✓)
- Kashmir is an integral part of India. (✓)
- 5. The Relation of India with Sri Lanka were not cordial due to Tamil Problem. (✓)

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. What do you mean by Panchsheel?
- Ans. Panchsheel is the treaty signed by the Prime Minister of India and China on the issue of Tibet on 29th April, 1954.

Q2. Describe kargil war of 1999 in brief.

14

- Ans. Pakistan Army infiltrated in the Kargil sector and took possessions of the Kargil. Despite India's strong protest Pakistan army did not vacate that area. Then Indian Army took action, defeated pakistan and got Kargil under its cantrol.
- Q3. What is the full form of LTTE?
- Ans. This is an extremist organization of the Tamil. Its full form is 'The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.
- Q4. Which two countries invaded India?
- Ans. China invaded India in 1962 while Pakistan in 1965/1971.
- Q5. What are the causes of stress and strains in Relationship of India and Nepal?
- Ans. Nepal is located in the northern border of India. Due to open border Nepal has become a centre of Terrorist activities.

- Q1. What is the future of India Pakistan relationship?
- Q2. What is kashmir Problem? Describe in brief.
- Q3. Mention briefly the improvement in India-china Relations.
- Q4. What are the causes of stresses and strains between India and Nepal?
- Q5. What do you know about Sri Lanka's Tamil Problem? Write in your words.

Chapter-26

India's Relations With America & Russia

Multiple Choice Q

Q1.	When was US- India Nuclear Bill signed?	
	(a) 2005	(b) 2006
	(c) 2010	(d) 2009
Ans.	(b) 2006	
Q2.	When was the Sovie	t Union disintegrated?
	(a) 1990	(b) 1991
	(c) 1992	(d) 1994
Ans.	(b) 1991	
Q3.	When did India make	e the second Nuclear-Test?
	(a) 1977	(b) 1998
	(c) 2004	(d) 2010
Ans.	(b) 1998	
Q4.	In how many power	blocks the world was divided after the second world war?
	(a) 1	(b) 2
	(c) 3	(d) 4
Ans.	(b) 2	
Q5.	Which bilateral exerc	cises were taken place between India and Russia in October, 2017?
	(a) Military	(b) Atomic
	(c) Border disputes	(d) all the above
Ans.	(a) Military	

Fill in the blanks

1. The Us had been some what suspicious of India's policy of

Ans. Non-alignment

2. Now India's relations with the U.S.A and Russia are

Ans. Cordial

3. Russia always supported on the kashmir issue.

Ans. India

4. America supported in the Indo-Pak war 1971.

Ans. Pakistan

5. Barack Obama spoke in favour of permanent membership to India in

Ans. Security council

Match the correct column

- 1. (a) India's first Nuclear Test
- (i) 1998
- (b) India's second Nuclear Test
- (ii) 1974

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 2. (a) U.S. India Nuclear Bill
- (i) 2006
- (b) Barack Obama's India visit
- (ii) 2010

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

- 3. (a) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
- (i) 1999
- (b) India-Pak Lahore declaration
- (ii) 1991

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 4. (a) India did not sign
- (i) 123 Nuclear Agreement

(b) India signed on

(ii) C.T.B.T

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 5. (a) Bill chinon's visit to india
- (i) 2010
- (b) Barack Obama's visit to India
- (ii) 2000

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

Right/ Wrong

- India has been emerging as a world power these days. (✓)
- 2. Russia supported India in the Indo-china's war of 1962. (X)
- Against the wishes of the U.S.A, India refused to sign comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

(1)

India was a member of 'Warsa' accord.

(X)

5. There is no difference of opinion between India and America about C.T.B.T.

(X)

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. Give two reasons of India's friendship with Russia.
- Ans. India and Russia were having very intimate relations. There is mutual cooperation between the two in bilateral trade and economic sector. They do not interfere in the personal matters of each other.
- Q2. What was the Indo- U.S. Civil Nuclear cooperation Agreement?
- Ans. The Indo-U.S. Civil Nuclear cooperation Agreement was done in October 2008 after passing 1,2,3, bill. Its purpose was to enable India to fulfil its demand of nuclear Energy for peaceful purposes
- Q3. What was the Russian view in the Indo pak war of 1971?
- Ans. Russia helped India in the Indo pak war of 1971. This gave a new strength to the relations of both countries.
- Q4. What is American view regarding Non-Aligned Policy of India?
- Ans. America did not like India's policy of Non-Allignment. Moreover America wanted India to join his power bloc.
- Q5. What is the effect of disintegration of Soviet Union on the relations of India with Russia?
- Ans. With the disintegration of Soviet Union's the relations between the two countries have strengthened. There is an increase in the field of trade and mutual cooperation.

- Q1. Mention two main reasons for the constructive twist in the relations of India and the U.S.A?
- Q2. Describe the cause behind the cordial relations of India with Russia?
- Q3. What are the main differences in the perception and approach of India and the U.S.A.?
- Q4. Describe the features of India-Russia 1971 Treaty?
- Q5. Describe your views about the future of Indo-USA relations?

Lesson-27

INDIA'S APPROACH TO MAJOR WORLD / ISSUES

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1.	When does the world celebrate Human Rights day?	
	(a) December 10	(b) December 12
	(c) December 25	(d) November 31
Ans.	(a) December 10	
Q2.	How has the impact of Gl	obalization on India been devastating?
	(a) High cost of Services	(b) Less demand of Indian goods
	(c) Increase in unemployn	nent due to new techniques
	(d) All the above	
Ans.	(d) All the above	
Q3.	When did the new Industr	rial Policy come into existence in India?
	(a) 1991	(b) 1990
	(c) 1998	(d) All the above
Ans.	(a) 1991	
Q4.	Who appoints the membe	ers of national Human Rights commission?
Ans.	(a) The President	(b) Vice-President
	(c) Prime-minister	(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Ans.	(a) The President	
Q5.	Disarmament commission	was established by the U.N.in.
Ans.	(a) 1952	(b) 1954
	(c) 1956	(d) 1958
Ans.	(a) 1952	

Fill in the Blanks

1. Indiasign on the C.T.B.T

Ans. did not

Due to Globalizationof goods manufactured in India's Industries have improved.

Ans. Quality

3. The Headquarter of WTO is at

Ans. Zeneva (Switzerland)

4. The Human Rights day is observed in the world on

Ans. 10th December

5. The U.N.O has established Disarmament commission......

Ans. 1952

Match the correct Column

- 1. (a) Human Rights day
- (i) 1998
- (b) Human Rights Act in India
- (ii) 10th December

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

2. (a) Globalization

(i) Imperialism

(b) Disarmament

(ii) Prohibition on Nuclear weapons

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

- 3. (a) Disarmament Commission
- (i) 1952
- (b) National Women Commission
- (ii) 1992

Ans: (a: (i), b:(ii))

- 4. (a) Globalization is Necessary
- (i) to ban on the Nuclear weapons
- (b) Disarmament is necessary
- (ii) mutual Development of Nations

Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))

- 5. (a) 1,2,3, Nuclear treaty
- (i) Civil Treaty

(b) Globalization

(ii) Unhindered flow of capital, science and technology

tecn

Ans: (a:(i), b:(ii))

Wrong/Right

- The issue of human rights have many problems in India. (✓)
- Judiciary is working as the safeguard of human rights. (✓)
- India is a member of W.T.O. (✓)
- 4. India is firmly committed to the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy. (✓)
- 5. Disarmament is not a part of India's foreign policy. (X)

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. What do you mean by human rights?
- Ans. Human rights are the facilities which help in the all round development of human beings.
- Q2. What is meant by Globalisation?
- Ans. Globalisation means the integration of the economies of the various countries of the world in the world market so that there could be a free flow of trade and capital.
- Q3. What do you mean by disarmament?
- Ans. Disarmament means ban on Nuclear weapons.
- Q4. Why Indian has not signed on C.T.B.T?
- Ans. India has not signed this treaty India has maintained that the treaty is discriminatory.
- Q5 Maintain any two perils to human rights in India?
- Ans. Misuse of laws, made for the security of India.

Poverty and illiteracy

Violation of human rights by the security forces.

- Q1. Why Disarmament is the need of the hour?
- Q2. Write down two features of Globalization?
- Q3. How Globalization has affected Indian Culture?

- Q4. Write the name of any four human rights?
- Q5. Describe in brief the steps taken by India for Globalization.