

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 question from UNIT-II as internal choice.
II.	1	1	1	
III.	1	1	1	Question No.II from UNIT-III and II choice question from UNIT-IV as internal choice.
IV.	1	2	1	
V.	1	2	2*(Choice)	-----
VI.	2	1	1	Question No. III from UNIT-VI and III choice question from UNIT-VII as internal choice.
VII.	1	1	1	
VIII.	1	2	1	Question No.IV from UNIT-VIII and question IV choice from UNIT-IX as internal choice
IX.	1	1	1	
	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.

Multiple-Choice Questions : -

Q1. Which is the feature of political system among the following?

- (a) pattern of Human relationship (b) Legitimate physical coercive power
(c) Set of structures Interacting (d) All the above
with each other

Ans : (d) All the above

Q2. Who is the founder of Feedback Loop Mechanism ?

- (a) David Easton (b) Almond and Powell
(c) Robert A. Dahl (d) J.C. Plano

Ans : (a) David Easton

Q3. Which system has the right to use Legitimate Physical Coercion ?

- (a) Religious System (b) Economic system
(c) Political System (d) None of the 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 function of Political System.

Ans. : Two

3. The famous book ' ' was published 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. (✓)
2. 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 word '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 major weakness of comparative politics is -

- (a) Regarding the aims of comparative study (b) Regarding methods of comparative Study
(c) Regarding Meaning of common Terminology (d) Regarding study of Democratic Political Systems

Ans. (c) Regarding Meaning of Common Terminology

Q2. Comparative Politics is a branch of

- (a) State (b) Government
(c) Traditional Political Science (d) Modern Political Science

Ans . (d) Modern Political Science

Q3. Comparative Politics specially emphasizes

- (a) Comparative Study of Political Systems of developing Countries.
(b) Theoretical Study of Political Matters.
(c) Comparative Study of any special aspect of Political System.
(d) Comparative study of Political System only of developed Countries .

Ans . (a) Comparative Study of Political System of Developing Countries.

Fill in the Blank:

1. Comparative politics is the branch of.....

Ans . Modern Political Science

2. The Study of Comparative Politics is considered as

Ans : Value Free Study

3. Comparative politics andare two different Concept.

Ans . Comparative Government

Match the following :

1. (a) comparative Politics is a branch (i) Quest of theory building
(b) The main aim of Comparative Politics (ii) of Modern Political Science

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

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

1. Comparative politics is a theoretical and intuitional study (X)
2. It is essential for the study of comparative Politics that there must be a great similarity between institutions or systems under study. (✓)
3. Inter-Disciplinary study has an important place in Comparative Politics. (✓)

Short Answer Questions

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

Ans . Modern Political Science

2. What do you mean by comparative Political System?

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

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

Ans. Study of many 'Whys.'

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

Multiple-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 Groups.
(c) Political institution and Political ideas
(d) Political beliefs and Political values.

Ans. (d) Political beliefs and Political values.

Q4. Who used the concept of Political Culture 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 oriented Political Culture
 (b) Factor of Political Culture (ii) Political beliefs

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

3. (a) Factors influencing the formation of Political culture (i) Political values
 (b) Factors of Political Culture (ii) Historical facts

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

Fill in the blanks

1. Political Culture is not possible in the whole country. **Ans.** A common
 2.is the first book ever published on the subject of Political Culture.

Ans. 'Civil Culture'

3. 'Civil Culture' book was written by

Ans. Sydney Verba and G.A. Almond.

4. Political Culture is the _____ name of Political beliefs, Political values and Attitudes.

Ans. Collective

Right / Wrong

1. The concept of political culture is mainly the concept of extrovert nature. (X)
 2. The Political Culture means to have a common language script and culture. (X)
 3. Modern Political thinkers do not give any importance to the concept of Political culture. (X)
 4. In the Literature of Traditional Political Science, the concept of Political Culture has no special place. (✓)
 5. Gabriel Almond used the concept of Political Culture for the first time in 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 Gabriel 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 Socialization 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 System.
- (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. The process of passing the political beliefs and values from one generation to the next is called

(a) Politicalization

(b) Socialization

(b) Political Communication

(d) Political Socialization

Ans. (d) Political Socialization

Match the correct

1. (a) Type of Political Socialization

(i) Manifest Political Socialization

(b) Agents of Political Socialization

(ii) Press and Means of Communications

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

2. (a) Agent of Political Socialization

(i) To increase the store house of knowledge

(b) importance of Political Socialization (ii) Educational Institutions

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

Fill in the blanks

1. Press and means of communications are important agents ofsocialization.

Ans. Political

2. In.....the political Socialization is at large scale compared to the other forms of

Ans. Democracy, Government

3. The process of transmission of Political Culture from one generation to the next is called.....

Ans. Political Socialization

4. is the first agent of Political Socialization

Ans. Family

5. Political parties play a vital role in the process of Political.....

Ans. Socialization

True / False

1. Indirect Political socialization means such a process where the people are imparted knowledge of Political Socialization through educational institutions and political parties. (X)

2. Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the groups. (✓)

3. Political Socialization is the process by which special facilities are given to the people of weaker section to develop. (X)

4. The Process of Political Socialization occurs in Every Society. (✓)

5. 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

Multiple Choice Questions :

Q1. The author of the book 'The Spirit of Law' was.....

- (a) Bentham (b) Montesquieu
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Rousseau

Ans. (b) Montesquieu

Q2. According to the concept of Contemporary Liberalism, 'State' is

- (a) A necessary evil (b) A welfare institution
(c) A natural institution (d) A moral Institution

Ans. (d) A moral Institution

Q3. According to the concept of Liberalism

- (a) State is the will of ruling class.
(b) State is a class organization.
(c) State and society are two different aspects
(d) Power is the main basis of state.

Ans. (c) State and society are two different aspects

Q4. Which of the following scholar is not a supporter of Liberalism ?

- (a) T.H. Grass (b) Jermy Bentham
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Aristotle

Ans. (d) Aristotle

Fill in the blanks :

1.considers state a necessary evil.

Ans. Classical Liberalism

2. Classical Liberalism has reached up to.....

Ans. Globalization

3. There is no particular.....of the doctrine of liberalism.

Ans. founder.

4. Liberalism is the concept of.....

Ans. Freeman

5. Liberalism is such an economic and political concept none of which can be considered as final.....

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 Should not indulge in Welfare activities. | (X) |
| 3. Classical Liberalism assigned state a limited sphere. | (✓) |
| 4. T.H. Green was a famous classical liberal Philosopher. | (X) |
| 5. According to the doctrine of classical liberalism state should Indulge only in economic activities. | (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

Multiple 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 dictatorship 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 the blanks.

- 1. Das Capital is an important book of **Ans.** Karl Marx
- 2.is the founder of the doctrine of Marxism. **Ans.** Karl Marx
- 3.is the main principle of Marxism. **Ans.** Dictatorship of Proletariat.
- 4. Marxism is against..... Property. **Ans.** Personal

5. Karl Marx named the capitalist class.....

Ans. Bourgeoisie

True/ False

1. Theory of surplus value is an important theory of Marxism. (✓)
2. Communist Manifesto is the famous work of Lenin. (X)
3. The Theory of Materialist interpretation of History is the fundamental theory of Marxism. (✓)
4. Marxism is also called Scientific socialism. (✓)
5. Karl Marx the founder of Marxism was born on May 5, 1818 in Germany. (✓)

Match the correct.

1. (a) The Theory of Marxism (i) Das Capital
(b) Karl Marx (ii) The theory of Surplus Value.

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

2. (a) Class Struggle (i) Theory of Karl Marx
(b) Communist Manifesto (ii) Work of Karl Marx

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

3. (a) Theory of Karl Marx (i) Class Struggle
(b) Birth of Karl Marx (ii) 5th May, 1818.

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

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Write two famous works of Karl Marx.

Ans. (a) Das Capital (b) Communist Manifesto

Q2. Give the names of two main theories of Marxism

Ans. (a) The Theory of Surplus Value (b) The Theory of Class Struggle

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

Multiple Choice Questions :

Q1. After completing his university education where did Gandhi ji go to study Law?

- (a) America (b) England
(c) Canada (d) Germany

Ans. (b) England

Q2. According to Gandhiji People should get Justice by?

- (a) Judiciary (b) State
(c) Panchayat (d) Judges

Ans. (c) Panchayats

Q3. Satyagraha is not a weapon of

- (a) The poor (b) The weak
(c) The rich (d) The Labours

Ans. (b) The weak

Q4. According to Grandhi ji , State is a

- (a) Class organization (b) A soulless Machine
(c) Means of Exploitation of Capitalist (d) A protector of Common people interest.

Ans. (b) A soulless Machine

Fill in the blanks:

1. Due to Mahata Gandhi's Commanding role in the National Movement from 1919 to 1947, this era has been called as **Ans.** 'Gandhian Era'

2. In one of his speeches Subhash Chander Bose gave Mahatma Gandhi the title of.....

Ans. Father of Nation.

3. Satyagraha is the heart and.....of Gandhism.

Ans. Soul

4. Gandhiji has a great faith in.....

Ans. Non-violence

5.was the political teacher of Gandhi ji.

Ans. Gopal Krishan Gokpile

Match the column

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)
2. Mahatma Gandhi was Infect , a very renounced Political Thinker. (X)
3. Mahatma Gandhi was against the present concept of state as it is based on violence. (✓)
4. According to Gandhi ji Satyagraha means always insist on truth. (✓)



5. 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

Multiple choice Question:-

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 of

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Professional Officers | (b) Political Officers |
| (c) Prominent members of Ruling Party | (d) Political Leaders |

Ans:-(a) Professional Officers

Q3. Indian Bureaucracy is appointed-

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (a) By The people | (b) By Legislative |
| (c) By The president | (d) Through Open competitive Examinations |

Ans:- (d) Through Open competitive Examinations

Q4. Tell any work which is not performed by Bureaucrats.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (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 through competitive 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 assist 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

1. Civil services is another name of Bureaucracy. (✓)
2. Indian Bureau is entitled to participate openly in politics. (X)
3. Indian Bureaucrats are, appointed for a fixed period. (✓)
4. Indian Bureaucracy is a group of professional officers. (✓)
5. 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 assist 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 inhabitants 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

- (c) Indirect electoral system for Representation.
- (d) Representation system elected only by capitalists.

Ans. (a) Territorial Representation system

Q5. Which country has the honour to be the home of democracy?

- (a) India
- (b) United states
- (c) England
- (d) Switzerland

Answer: (d) Switzerland

Fill in the blanks

1. Electorate has actually a dominant place in

Ans: Democracy

2. In dictatorshipdo, not elect their representatives.

Ans: People

3. There are many theory of

Ans: Representation

4. On the basis of caste, religion, sex , property etc, is undemocratic

Ans: Right to vate

5. In functional Representation, constituencies are organized / determined on the basis of.....

Ans: Professions

Match the Columns

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (a) United States | (i) Parliamentary Ruling System |
| (b) England | (ii) Presidential Ruling System |

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

2. (a) Nominal Executive (i) Prime minister and his cabinet
 (b) Real Executive (ii) The President

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

3. (a) Selection of central Civil services State Public Service Commission
 (b) State Civil Services Union Public Service commission

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

4. (a) Adult Suffrage 18 years
 (b) Minimum Age to contest lok sabha election 25 years

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

5. (a) Professional Representation System (i) Distribution of Constituencies on the basis of population
 (b) System of territorial Representation (ii) Distribution of constituencies on the basis of Professions

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

6. (a) Election of members of lok sabha and state (i) Indirect Election System
 Legislative Assemblies
 (b) Election of President (ii) Direct Election System

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

Right/ Wrong

1. The Electorate, is the body of voters taken as a whole. (✓)
 2. The principle of Adult Franchise is the best base for the right to vote. (✓)
 3. Women suffrage is the essential character tics of Democracy (✓)
 4. India is the first country which granted Adult Franchise to its women along with men since implementation of the constitution after independence. (✓)

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 male 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 Choice Questions

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 agency for formulation and expression of public opinion?

- (a) Radio and Television (b) Educational institutions
(c) Cinema (d) Internet

Ans:- (b) Educational institutions

Q3. Which is/are hindrances in the formulation of a sound 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 dictatorship

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 blanks

1. The public opinion must be.....

Ans. Logical

2.is an important characteristic of public opinion.

Ans. Public interest.

3. illiteracy is an in the formation of public opinion.

Ans. Obstacle

4. Means of communications plays a vital role in the formulation and expression of

Ans. Public opinion

5. For the of healthy and strong public opinion people must be educated.

Ans. formulation

Match the following

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

(b) Characteristics of public opinion

(ii) General consensus

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

4. (a) Obstacles in the pathol public opinion

(i) poverty

(b) Means of expression of public opinion

(ii) educational institution

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

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 Political Parties based on the same ideology

Q2. If in a country there is only one Party 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

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 Political Parties based on two different ideologies.

Q4. Which type of Political Parties do not exist?

- (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 sociological 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 different aspects.

Ans:-Types

3. The country where only one party works, is called.....

Ans:-Single Party System

4. Types of Party System are organised on the basis of

Ans:- Number of Political Parties

5. The country where two prominent political 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 Parties (i) Multi-Party System
more than two

(b) Having two prominent Political Parties (ii) Bi-Party-System

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. (✓)
2. To have faith in the constitutional methods is a necessary characteristic of a Political Party. (✓)
3. 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 countries 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 Group (b) Motive Group
(c) Religious Group (d) Pressure Group

Ans: (d) Pressure Group

Q2. In which country Lobbying is legal?

- (a) Russia (b) Britain (c) USA (d) India

Ans: USA

Q3. Foreign Lobbying is allowed legally in which country?

- (a) France (b) China (c) Australia (d) USA

Ans: (c) Australia

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 difference between Political Parties and Pressure 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 Parties get political 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. An.....group is an association of people who are linked with common concern or purpose. **Ans:** Interest
2. When.....groupthe government for promoting the interest of its members, they are called pressure group. **Ans:** Interest, influences
3. There are maximum pressure groups in **Ans:** USA
4. is an important instrument for pressure groups. **Ans:** Lobbying
5.is legally prohibited in India. **Ans:** Lobbying
6. groups influence de Bureaucrats,for securing their interests.

Ans: Pressure, Legislators

Match the correct

1. (a) Interest Groups (i) common concern.
(b) Pressure Groups (ii) to influence the Government for promoting the interest of its members.

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

Right/Wrong

1. Pressure groups exist in all the forms of Governments (X)
2. Pressure groups are a constitutional institution. (X)
3. The motive of pressure groups is to get power after winning the elections. (X)
4. The base of the pressure groups is the common interest of members. (✓)
5. There is no difference between pressure groups and Political parties. (X)
6. In democratic system number of pressure groups is very less as compared to other forms of Governments. (X)
7. Interest Groups become pressure groups when they influence the governments for the security or development of their interest. (✓)

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. During the colonial regime under Britishness principles of which form of ruling system was partially observed in India?

- (a) Presidential Form of Government
- (b) Dictatorship form of Government
- (c) Parliamentary form of Government
- (d) Monarchy

Ans. (c) Parliamentary form of Government

Q2. The constituent Assembly, selected for India

- (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 Government

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 totally responsible to

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) State legislative Councils
(c) State legislative Assemblies (d) Lok Sabha

Ans. (d) Lok Sabha

Fill in the blanks

1. form of Government has been introduced in India.

Ans. Parliamentary

2. In Parliamentary form of Government Real Executive..... is answer able to the Parliament.

Ans. As a whole

3. In Parliamentary form of Government..... of Executive exist.

Ans. Two types (Nominal and Real Executive)

4. is Nominal Executive in our country.

Ans. The President

5. Prime minister and Council of ministers is thein India.

Ans. Real Executive

6. The members of Real Executive must be

Ans. Members of the Parliament

7. A person who is not a member of the Parliament can be appointed as a minister for not more than period of.

Ans. Six months.

Right/ Wrong

1. Parliamentary form of Government has been introduced in India. (✓)

2. Parliamentary form of Government is also called as cabinet system and Responsible Government. (✓)

3. Indian constituent Assembly has made India's Nominal Executive answerable/ responsible towards Rajya Sabha. (X)

4. In the Parliamentary system Council of Ministers lack political uniformity. (X)

5. 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. (✓)
7. 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 Lok 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 remain backward in economic spheres

(d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q5. By allowing Liberalism in economic sector Indian democracy is leading towards what?

Ans. (a) Rule of labours

(b) Rule of the Bureaucrats

(c) Rule of the multi-national companies

(d) Rule of Economic lords

Ans. (d) Rule of Economic lords

Fill in the blanks

1. Increase in population has effects on Indian democracy.

Ans. harmful

2. casteism is a gravein the path of to democracy.

Ans. obstacle

3. Poverty does not initiate theto exercise their..... properly.

Ans. voters, franchise

4. Unemployment is an factor which has a harmful effect on Indian Democracy.

Ans. economic

5.Economic setup is enriching the riches.

Ans. competitive

6. Down fall of in the every sphere of life is making the Indian Democracy weak day by day.

Ans. Moral Values

7.and corruption spread at large scale is making democracy a failure, in India.

Ans. Administrative, Political

Right/ Wrong

1. Illiteracy has no impact on the functioning of Indian democracy. (X)
2. Untouchability has constitutional recognition in India. (X)
3. In India, casteism exists but the practice of Untouch ability has been constitutionally abolished. (✓)
4. 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.

2) 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 Nationalism**
4. in the different parts of the country are signs of grave problem of communalism. **Ans. Communal riots**
5. Existence of..... on religious grounds enhances communalism. **Ans. Political parties**

Right/ Wrong

1. Indian Democracy has not been facing 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. (✓)
4. Communalism is a grave challenge to Indian Democracy. (✓)

Match 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 political Parties on the basis of caste or religion
(b) Undemocratic (ii) Social Tension
Ans: (a: (ii), b:(i))
3. (a) Social Inequality (i) Discrimination of weaker section
(b) Economic disparity (ii) Human Exploitation
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 relid 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

- Q1. 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

Ans. (c) 2nd October, 1959

- 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

Ans. (b) The names of little Republicans

- 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 Vankar Chalya established by Govt by India.

Ans. (b) On the Recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta committee

- Q4. First of all in which state of India Panchayati Raj was established?
- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (c) Rajasthan

- Q5. When and under which constitutional amendment Panchayati Raj was given constitutional recognition in India?
- (a) Under 52nd constitutional amendment 1985

(b) Under 65th constitutional amendment 1990

(c) Under 70th constitutional amendment 1991

(d) Under 73rd constitutional amendment 1992

Ans. (d) Under 73rd constitutional amendment 1992

Fill in the blanks

1. Panchayats were there in ancient.....

Ans. India

2. Panchayati Raj was introduced first of all in Rajasthan state in free India on.....

Ans. 2nd October, 1959

3. Rural self Government was not recognized before 73rd amendment, 1992

Ans. Constitutionally

4. In the Eleventh schedule those..... have been listed about which the panchayats are empowered

Ans. Matters

Right/ Wrong

1. In India the Panchayati Raj is called democracy at Grass root.

(✓)

2. In India democracy at grass root has no constitutional recognition.

(X)

3. In ancient India the instructional like panchayati Raj had no existence.

(X)

4. For the arrangements of urban local bodies, 74th constitutional amendment was passed in 1992 in India.

(✓)

5. Under 73rd constitutional amendment the provision for Election in every state has been made for electing Panchayati Raj institutions.

(✓)

Match the correct

1. (a) Panchayati Raj (i) Eleventh Schedule

(b) Panchayat's Power (ii) 73rd Constitutional amendment

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

2. (a) Establishment of panchayats in India (i) 73rd constitutional amendment, 1992

(b) Constitutional recognition to panchayats (ii) 2nd October, 1959

Raj institutions in India

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

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

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 amendement 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

Q1. Which city of Punjab among the following is not a Municipal corporation?

- (a) Patiala
- (b) Ludhiana
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Ropar

Ans. (d) Ropar

Q2. To establish institution of urban Local Government in Indian cities which of the 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

Q3. The power entrusted to the institutions of Urban Local government has been included in which schedule of the constitution.

- (a) 9th Schedule
- (b) 10th Schedule
- (c) 11th Schedule
- (d) 12th Schedule

Ans. (d) 12th Schedule

Q4. Where are the Municipal Corporations established? Which authority is empowered to 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

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

Q5. The Local bodies of panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local government are collectively called as,

- (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-government are collectively called.....

Ans. Democracy at grass root level

2. In spite of Municipal councils, in big cities, there are Municipal

Ans. Corporations

3. In the Punjab Legislature passed the Punjab Municipal corporation Act to establishment Municipal corporations in big cities. Ans. 1976

4. The head of the Municipal corporation is He is elected by the councilors of the municipal corporation.

Ans. Mayor

5. The chief Executive officers of the corporation is He is appointed by the state Government.

Ans. Commissioner

Right/ Wrong

1. Municipal corporation has been established in every city of Punjab. (X)

2. A new system of urban local bodies was introduced in states by the seventy-fourth constitutional amendment. (✓)

3. In 1994 by an Act passed by State legislature, fifty five municipal councils were established in Punjab. (X)

4. The Act regarding Punjab Municipalities does not make provision to establish municipal corporation in Punjab. (✓)

5. In Punjab, the provisions are made to establish municipal corporations in Patiala Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar and Bathinda. (✓)

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 registered with Election commissioner

Q5. The emergence of hanging parliament in India means,

(a) Two Political parties got majority after General Election

(b) Two alliances got majority after General Election

(c) No Political parties got clear cut majority in the Lok-Sabha after General Election

(d) All the political parties got same number of seats after General Election.

Ans. (c) No Political parties got clear cut majority in the Lok-Sabha after General Election

Fill in the blanks

1. The nature of party system in India is **Ans.** Multi-party

2. There are National Political Parties in India. **Ans.** Seven

3. The establishment of Regional Political Parties in India has not been done in

Ans. The People Representations Act

4. Generally are called regional Political Parties. **Ans.** State political parties

5. In India nature of the opposition party is **Ans.** Multi-party

Right/ Wrong

1. There is Bi-party system in India. (X)

2. Multi-party system having dominance of one party exist in India. (✓)

3. There are two types of recognized political parties in India. (✓)

4. In India National Political Parties and state political parties are recognized by Election commission. (✓)

5. It is not necessary for the political parties to get registered by the Election commission. (X)

Match the correct

1. (a) Multi-party system (i) America

(b) Bi-party system (ii) India

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

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 Parties/

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

Multiple Choice Q.

Q1. When was the Indian National congress founded?

- (a) 1880 (b) 1885 (c) 1890 (d) 1905

Ans. (b) 1885

Q2. Who was the first president of Bharatiya Janta Party?

- (a) Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Sh. L.K. Advani
(c) Sh. Murali Manohar Joshi (d) Smt. Sushma Sawaraj

Ans. (a) Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q3. What is the Reserved symbol of Bahujan Samaj Party?

- (a) Clock (b) Bow-arrow
(c) Elephant (d) Lotus

Ans. (c) Elephant

Q4. What is the Reserved symbol of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Lotus (b) Clock
(c) Elephant (d) Hand

Ans. (d) Hand

Fill in the blank

1. The Reserved Symbol of Bahujan Samaj Party is **Ans.** Elephant

2. The Indian National Congress was founded in **Ans.** 1885

3. In India, there are National Political Parties. **Ans.** Seven

4. is now the president of Indian National 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

1. Sh. Kanshi Ram was the first President of Bahujan Samaj Party. (✓)
2. 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. Bahujan 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 programmes of the party. Every Political party makes publication of the ideology and programmes 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.

Fill in the blanks

1. The Level of people's participation is in India due to poverty and illiteracy.

Ans. Low

2. In India.....accords recognition to political Parties.

Ans. Election commission

3. The Election campaign stopsbefore 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

1. The Provision for universal adult franchise has been made in India. (✓)
2. The standard of public participation in India is very high. (X)
3. Illiteracy, ignorance and poverty affect the public participation in India. (✓)
4. Election is very expensive 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 their supporters is called the Election campaigning.

Q3. What is meant by Election Petition?

Ans. After the declaration of result, if a 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 a 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
2. To prepare Electoral Rolls
3. To conduct the Elections of Parliament, State legislative Assemblies, the President and the Vice-President.



Long Answer Type Q

- 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

Q1. Impediment in the way of National integration is

- (a) Regionalism (b) Communalism
(c) Casteism (d) all the above

Ans. d) all the above

Q2. Which of the following steps are necessary for promoting the cause of National Integration.

- (a) Improvement in the Education System
(b) To eradicate poverty and unemployment
(c) Prohibiting the communal parties
(d) all the above

Ans. d) all the above

Q3. Who is the chairman of the 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 dimension of National integration in India?

- (a) Political Dimensions
(b) Social Dimensions
(c) Psychological Dimensions
(d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Fill in the blanks

1. National integration is a feeling. **Ans.** Psychological
2. The Principle of has been applied for National Integration in India.
Ans. Unity in Diversity
3. The cration of new Punjab was made onon the basis of Language.
Ans. 1st November, 1966
4. These countries where people ofdwell, the need of National integration is not felt so much.
Ans. One Religion

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 (i) 9
(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

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

3. Corruption has made hindrances to the way of National integration. (✓)
4. 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. Infact 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.



Long Answer Type Q

- 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-Imperialism and Anti-Racialism (d) To support military alliance

Ans. (c) Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Racialism

Q2. Which countries adopted the policy of Panchsheel 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 the blanks

1. is the Architect of India's foreign Policy.

Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru

2. The main characteristic of India's foreign policy is

Ans. Non- Alignment

3. India has always imperialism and racialism. **Ans.** Opposed

4. The were embodied in a treaty signed by India and China.

Ans. Principles of Panchsheel

Match the correct

1. (a) Panchsheel treaty (i) 8th December, 1985

(b) SAARC (ii) 29th April, 1954

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

2. (a) Provisions relating with foreign Policy (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 minister 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 with foreign Powers. (✓)

2. India is an Imperialist country. (X)

3. Economic factors affects India's foreign Policy. (✓)

4. 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.

Long Answer Type Q

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

Q2. When did the UNITED Nations come into existence?

- (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:

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

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))

3. (a) Principal organ of the United Nations (i) General Assembly
(b) The Agency of the United Nations (ii) International Labour Organization

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 nations are same.

Ans. The main objections

2. Total members countries of the security council are

Ans. fifteen (15)

3. India was one of theof the united nations.

Ans. Original founder members

4.is the most significant and powerful organ of the United Nations.

Ans. Security Council

Right /Wrong

1. The United Nations made the Universal declaration of Human Rights on 10 th December, 1948. (✓)
2. The United Nations is not in favor of New International Economic arrangements. (X)
3. All member countries of the United Nations are member of the General Assembly. (✓)
4. India has been playing a constructive role in the United Nations. (✓)

Short Answer Type Q

- Q1. Write the name of five countries having veto power in security council of United Nations?

Ans. 1. America 2. Russia 3. Britain 4. France 5. People's Republic of china

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

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?

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 which 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 council (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.

Long Answer Types Q

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'

Multiple 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 occurred between India and Pakistan in

- (a) 1972 (b) 1969
(c) 1999 (d) 1995

Ans. (a) 1972

Q4. Which country came in to existence in 1971

- (a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Maldives (d) Bangla Desh

Ans. (d) Bangla Desh

Q5. McMahan Line is between which two Countries?

- (a) India-China (b) India-Nepal
(c) India-Sri Lanka (d) India-Pakistan

Ans. (a) India-China

Fill in the blanks

1. The major part of Nepal's population belongs to religion. **Ans. Hindu**

2.had an hand in the arsasbatu in 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 the Ganga was built between

Ans. India-Bangladesh

Match the Correct

1. (a) Red kliff. Line (i) Pakistan India

(b) McMahan 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

1. China is a Political friend of India. (X)
2. There is monarchy in Nepal. (X)
3. The problem of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh is a danger to India. (✓)
4. 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.

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 control.

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.

Long Answer Type Q

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 Soviet Union disintegrated?

- (a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1994

Ans. (b) 1991

Q3. When did India make 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 exercises 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

1. India has been emerging as a world power these days. (✓)
2. Russia supported India in the Indo-china's war of 1962. (X)
3. Against the wishes of the U.S.A, India refused to sign comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. (✓)
4. 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.

Long Answer Type Q

- 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 Globalization on India been devastating?

- (a) High cost of Services (b) Less demand of Indian goods
(c) Increase in unemployment due to new techniques
(d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q3. When did the new Industrial Policy come into existence in India?

- (a) 1991 (b) 1990
(c) 1998 (d) All the above

Ans. (a) 1991

Q4. Who appoints the members of national Human Rights commission?

- (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.

- (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
2. 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

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

Wrong/ Right

1. The issue of human rights have many problems in India. (✓)
2. Judiciary is working as the safeguard of human rights. (✓)
3. 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.

Long Answer Type Q

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.