

EDUMATE

XII

Political Science



Government of Kerala
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CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

Learning Outcomes

- 1.2 Critically evaluates the process and consequences of partition.

Q.1 Name the political party which put forward Two Nation Theory which led to the partition of India.



Scoring Indicators

Muslim League

Score : 1, Time :1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.2 Critically evaluates the process and consequences of partition.

Q.2 Identify the freedom fighter who is known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.



Scoring Indicators

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Score : 1, Time :1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.2 Critically evaluates the process and consequences of partition.

Q.3 Find out the leader from North Western Frontier Province who opposed the Two Nation Theory.



Scoring Indicators

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Score : 1, Time :1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.1 List out major challenges faced by India.

Q.4 Establishing democracy was one of the major challenges faced by India after independence. Find out the other two major challenges.



Scoring Indicators

- Shape a nation that was united

- Ensure the development and well-being of the entire society

Score : 2 , Time :2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.2 Critically evaluates the process and consequences of partition.

Q.5 Find out the three problems which made the partition of India not only painful but also difficult to decide and implement.

Scoring Indicators

- There was no single belt of Muslim majority area in British India and not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan.
- The two Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where non-Muslims were in majority.
- Minorities in India and Pakistan felt as undesirable aliens in their own home, in the land where they and their ancestors had lived for centuries.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.2 Critically evaluates the process and consequences of partition.

Q.6 Large scale transfer of population as refugees from both sides was a major consequence of partition. Find out the other consequences and give your observations.

Scoring Indicators

- Communal violence and related atrocities
- Lakhs of peoples lived in refugee camps
- Division of properties, liabilities and assets
- Different parts of the country become communal zones

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1:3 Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states and evaluates its importance.

Q.7 Identify the three principles which guided the approach of interim government for the integration of princely states.

Scoring Indicators

- The people of most of the princely states wanted to join Indian Union
- Government was flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
- The integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1:3 Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states and

evaluates its importance.

- Q.8 Identify the document which was signed by the rulers for the merger of their states in Indian Union.

 **Scoring Indicators**

Instrument of Accession

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1:3 Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states and evaluates its importance.

- Q.9 The names of certain princely states are given below. Identify the princely state which joined in the Indian Union after a plebiscite.

(Hyderabad, Manipur, Kashmir, Junagarh)

 **Scoring Indicators**

Junagarh

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1:3 Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states and evaluates its importance.

- Q. 10 The names of the rulers of certain princely states during the time of Indian Independence are given in bracket. Find out the ruler of Manipur

(Bodha Chandrasingh, Mataraja Harisingh, Nizan, Nawab)

 **Scoring Indicators**

Bodha Chandra Singh

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1:3 Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states and evaluates its importance. 1.4 Narrate the stages of reorganization of states in India and judge the feasibility of small states.

- Q. 11 Match the column A with B

A	B
Sardhar Vallabha Patel	Standstill Agreement
Bodha Chandra Singh	Formation of Andhra Pradesh
Nizam	Merger Agreement
Potti Sriramalu	Integration of princely states

 Scoring Indicators

A	B
Sardhar Vallabha patel	Integration of princely states
Bodha Chandra Singh	Merger Agreement
Nizam	Standstill Agreement
Potti Sriramalu	Formation of Andhra Pradesh

Score : 1 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.4 Narrate the stages of reorganization of states in India and judge the feasibility of small states.

Q. 12 Find out the first linguistic state in India. Identify the personality who sacrificed his life for its formation. Formulate your observation on the political developments behind it.

 Scoring Indicators

Andhra Pradesh

Potti Sriramalu

- Vishal Andhra movement-Protest began in the Telungu speaking areas of Madras state for the formation of Andhra Pradesh.
- The indefinite fast and death of Potti Sriramalu after 56 days of fasting which resulted in great unrest and violent outbursts.
- Prime Minister Nehru finally announced the formation of Andhra Pradesh in December 1952.

Score : 5 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.4 Narrate the stages of reorganization of states in India and judge the feasibility of small states.

Q. 13 Identify the commission which was appointed in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing the boundaries of the states.

 Scoring Indicators

State Re-organization Commission

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1.4 Narrate the stages of reorganization of states in India and judge the feasibility of small states.

Q. 14 Find out the Act passed by Indian parliament in 1956 based on which fourteen linguistic states and six union territories were constituted

 **Scoring Indicators**

State Re-organization Act 1956

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 1:3 Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states and evaluates its importance.

Q. 15 Hyderabad's accession to India was the result of a military action Explain the developments related to the merger of Hyderabad.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Nizam was the ruler of Hyderabad
- Peoples movement against Nizam's rule
- Suppression of people's movements by using Razakkars
- Military action and surrender of Nizam

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.1 Describe the hindrances in establishing democracy in India.

Q.1 The first general election of India was a land mark in the history of democracy. Based on this observation discuss the efforts made by the election commission and evaluate the success of first general election.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- India was a poor and illiterate country experimented for establishing democracy based on universal adult franchise and only 15 percent of eligible voter were literate.
- Democracy had existed only in developed western countries.
- As it was the first experience, Election Commission had to complete unusual tasks like delimitation or drawing the boundaries of electoral constituencies, listing of all eligible voters, appointment and training of polling staff and conducting election.
- In the election there were average more than four candidates for each seats,
- More than half of the eligible voters casted their vote.
- Results proved that democracy could be practiced any were in the world.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.2 Explain the nature of congress dominance in first three general elections.

Q.2 The first past the post system helped the Congress party to maintain a huge majority during initial years of independence. Based on this observation evaluate the seat and vote share of Congress party in the first general election.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Brief statement on the first past the post system
- Evaluate the result of the first general election by using the following hints- congress obtained only 45 percent vote but win 74 percent seat.
- Congress Socialist party obtained 10 percent vote but could not win not even 3 percent seat.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.2 Explain the nature of congress dominance in first three general elections.
- Q.3 One-party dominance in India was entirely different from other countries having dominant party system. Compare the one party dominance in India with countries like China and Cuba.

Scoring Indicators

- In India congress dominance existed under democratic conditions. Parties are free to contest in the free and fair election and yet the Congress managed to win election after election
- In countries like Cuba and China constitution permits only a single party to rule the country

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.4 Evaluate the INC as a social and ideological coalition.
- Q.4 Formulate your observation on the features of Congress as a social and ideological coalition in pre-independence days and the initial years of Indian democracy.

Scoring Indicators

- Congress accommodated different social groups in India. All social sections like peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and people belonging to various castes worked within congress system. It also represented different regions, languages and various interests.
- Congress as an ideological coalition accommodated revolutionaries and pacifists, conservatives and radicals, extremists and moderates and the rights and the left.

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.4 Evaluate the INC as a social and ideological coalition.
- Q.5 The legacy of the national movement was one reason for the Congress dominance in the initial years of Indian democracy. Find out other two reasons which helped congress party to establish dominance?

Scoring Indicators

- Popular and charismatic leadership of Nehru
- Leaders those who were in the forefront of freedom movement contested as Congress candidates.
- Nature of Congress as the well organised political party throughout the territory of India
- (Write any two reasons, each one carries two scores)

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.5 List out major opposition parties and its leaders.
- Q. 6 The interim government of Nehru included two opposition leaders. Write the name of those leaders.

Scoring Indicators

Dr. Ambedkhar
Syama Prasad Mukherjee

Score : 2 , Time : 2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.6 Differentiate the programmes, policies and ideologies of various opposition parties
- Q. 7 Match the following leaders and Parties.

Acharaya Narendra Dev	-	Republican Party
B.R. Ambedkhar	-	Communist Party
A.K. Gopalan	-	Swathanthra Party
C. Rajagopalachari	-	Socialist Party

Scoring Indicators

Acharaya Narendra Dev	-	Socialist Party
B.R. Ambedkhar	-	Republican Party
A.K. Gopalan	-	Communist Party
C. Rajagopalachari	-	Swathanthra Party

Score : 2 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.6 Differentiate the programmes, policies and ideologies of various opposition parties.
- Q. 9 The Bharathiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. Point out any three ideological features of Bharathiya Jana Sangha.

Scoring Indicators

- One country, one culture and one nation.
- Reunion of India and Pakistan as Akhanda Bharat
- Replace English with Hindi as the official language.
- Oppose to the granting of concession to minorities

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.6 Differentiate the programmes, policies and ideologies of various opposition parties
- Q. 10 Even though the opposition parties in India have token representation in the Lok Sabha and state Legislatures they performed effective role in

strengthening our democratic politics. Do you agree with this statement?
Justify your observation.

Scoring Indicators

- Opposition parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of Congress party
- There were mutual respect between the leaders of Congress and opposition
- The groomed leaders of opposition were also played a crucial role in the shaping of country

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 2.6 Differentiate the programmes, policies and ideologies of various opposition parties.
- Q. 11 A list of the ideological programmes of political parties is given below. Classify them as the feature of Communist party, Socialist party, Jana sangh and Swathanthra Party.

- Democratic Socialism
- The transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence.
- Opposed nationalization and public sector.
- Opposed concession to the minority religions.

Scoring Indicators

- Communist Party - The transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence
- Socialist Party - Democratic socialism
- Jana sangh - Opposed concession to the minority
- Swanthantha Party - Opposed nationalisation and public sector

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 Evaluate the political contestation behind various ideas of development.

Q.1 After independence there emerged many debates on development. Various socio-political sections in society had presented their own views on development. Evaluate the major discussions and debates during that period using following hints.

- Economic growth and social justice
- Role of government
- Importance of planning
- Capitalist model Vs Socialist model



Scoring Indicators

Brief explanation of any three hints, each carries 2 marks.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.1 Evaluate the political contestation behind various ideas of development.

Q.2 Find out the models of developments before independent India? Explain the main features of our model of economic development.



Scoring Indicators

- Liberal capitalist model
- Soviet model
- The economic concern of free India should be different from narrowly defined commercial functions
- The task of poverty alleviation and socio-economic redistribution was being seen as primary responsibility of the government.

Score : 5 , Time : 9 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.1 Evaluate the political contestation behind various ideas of development.

Q.3 Some defines development as becoming modern and like industrialised countries of the West. Briefly explain modernisation as a concept of

development.

Scoring Indicators

- Modernisation is the breakdown of traditional social structures and the rise of capitalism and liberalism
- It is associated with ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.2 Explain the role of planning commission in development.
- Q. 4 There was a global context which led to the adoption of planning in India. Briefly narrate the factors which persuaded us to adopt planned development.

Scoring Indicators

- Planning as a process of rebuilding economy earned good deal of public support all over the world in 1940s and 1950s.
- The great depression in Europe, the interwar reconstruction Germany and Japan.
- The economic growth in Soviet Union in 1930s and 1940s.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.2 Explain the role of planning commission in development.
- Q. 5 Identify the developmental plan proposed by a section of big industrialists in 1944?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| A) Plan for independent India. | B) Bombay plan. |
| C) Five Year Plan. | D) Gandhian Plan |

Scoring Indicators

- B) Bombay plan.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.2 Explain the role of planning commission in development.
- Q. 6 Identify the chairman of planning commission?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) President of India. | b) Prime Minister of India. |
| c) A renounced economist. | d) Finance Minister |

Scoring Indicators

- Prime Minister of India

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.2 Explain the role of planning commission in development.
- Q. 7 Find out the function of planning commission from options given below?

- a) Preparation of Budget
- b) Deciding the path and strategy for India's development
- c) Auditing the plan expenditure of government
- d) Formation of trade policy for India.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- b) Deciding path and strategy for India's development

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.2 Explain the role of planning commission in development.

Q. 8 Identify the country from which we adopted the concept of Five Year Plan?

- a) Britain
- b) USA
- c) USSR
- d) China

 **Scoring Indicators**

- c) USSR

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.3 Differentiate first and second five year plans.

Q. 9 Point out the main ideas behind the concept of five year plans in India.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for next five years.
- Plan budget is spent on five year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan.
- It permits the government to focus on larger picture and make long term intervention in the economy.

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.3 Differentiate first and second five year plans.

Q. 10 "The first Five Year Plan sought to get the economy out of cycle of poverty". Justify this statement on the basis of the approach of the first Five Year Plan.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Main focus was on agrarian sector including dams and irrigation in order to increase agricultural production.
- Focused on land reforms as the key to development.
- Raise the level of nation income.
- Justification

Score : 4 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.3 Differentiate first and second five year plans.
- Q. 11 The first and second Five Year Plans were entirely different in many ways. Make a comparison between First and Second Five Year plans.

Scoring Indicators

- Features of First Five Year Plan
- Features of Second Five Year Plan
- Comparison between the two

Score : 5 , Time : 9 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.3 Differentiate first and second five year plans.
- Q.12 The second five year plan has laid strong foundation to industrial development in India. Explain on the features of Second Five Year Plan?

Scoring Indicators

- Emphasis on rapid industrialisation
- Influence of socialist pattern of society
- Imposed tariff for the protection of domestic industries.

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.3 Differentiate first and second five year plans.
- Q. 13 The second and third five year plans invited certain criticisms. Critically analyse any two criticisms.

Scoring Indicators

- India was technologically backward and had to spend foreign exchange to buy it for industrial development.
- Industry attracted more investment than agriculture and there emerged the possibility of food shortage.
- These Five Year Plans have an urban bias and Indian planners found difficulty in maintaining a balance between agriculture and industry.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.4 Evaluate key controversies related to development strategies.
- Q. 14 The controversies involved in the Five Year Plans are given below. Critically evaluate them under present conditions.
- Agriculture Vs Industry
 - Private sector Vs Public Sector

 **Scoring Indicators**

Brief explanation of each hint with critical views

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.4 Evaluate key controversies related to development strategies.

Q. 15 Identify the person who proposed a blue print for rural industrialisation as an alternative to Second Five Year Plan?

- a) Charan Singh b) P C Mahalanobis
- c) K N Raj d) J C Kumarappa

 **Scoring Indicators**

d) J C Kumarappa.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.4 Evaluate key controversies related to development strategies.

Q. 16 Independent India faced three major challenges. Out of these three the challenge of ensuring development with social justice is very difficult to realise. Evaluate the reasons for this difficulty?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Land reforms didn't take place effectively in most part of the country
- Political power remained in the hands of land lords and big industrialists benefitted much.
- Poverty didn't reduced much.
- Those who benefitted from development become politically powerful and made difficult the socio-economic reforms in the desired direction.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.5 List out major outcomes of Five Year Plans.

Q. 17 Some of the major outcomes of our developmental planning are given below. Give brief explanation on them?

- a) Foundations of Indian economy
- b) Land reforms
- c) Green revolution

 **Scoring Indicators**

Brief explanation on each

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.5 List out major outcomes of Five Year Plans.

Q. 18 The Green revolution has increased the availability of food in the country

which in turn has long term impact on our socio-political and economic life. Critically examine the green revolution?

Scoring Indicators

- Influence of USA in our economic policies
 - Change in the priority and strategy in agriculture
 - Rich peasants and large land owners were the beneficiaries
 - Created conditions favourable to left –peasant organisations
 - Rise of middle class
- Any four points

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.6 evaluate the role of planned development in India's developmental process.
- Q. 19 By 1980 the concept of state led economic development faced serious retreat. Analyse the challenges faced by state centered developmental programmes?

Scoring Indicators

- The planning continued but its importance has decreased.
 - Low growth rate of the economy
 - Inefficiency and corruption in public sector.
 - Passive role of bureaucracy in economic development
 - Depletion of popular support in favour of state led economic programme.
- Any four points

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.1 Evaluate the political contestation behind various ideas of development, 3.4 Evaluate key controversies related to development strategies, 3.5 List out major outcomes of Five Year Plans.
- Q. 20 Match the column A with B and C

A	B	C
K N Raj	Industry	Gujarat
Varghese Kurian	Agriculture	Rural Industry
Mahalanobis	Gandhian Economist	I FYP
J C Kumarappa	White revolution	II FYP

Scoring Indicators

A	B	C
K N Raj	Agriculture	I FYP
Varghese Kurian	White revolution	Gujarat
Mahalanobis	Industry	II FYP
J C Kumarappa	Gandhian Economist	Rural Industry

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Learning Outcomes

- 4.1 Describe the internal and external factors that shaped India's foreign policy.
- Q.1 Briefly explain the national and international context in which India's foreign policy was formulated?

Scoring Indicators

External factors:

- The end of WW II and the issues of reconstruction
- Collapse of colonialism and emergence of new independent states
- Era of cold war
- Newly independent countries faced twin challenges of welfare and establishing democracy
- Disputes related with partition of India

Internal factors

- Maintenance of national interest
- Uphold India's status at international level

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.1 Describe the internal and external factors that shaped India's foreign policy.
- Q.2 Our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has played a crucial role in formulating the foreign policy of independent India. Point out the main objectives of Nehruvian foreign policy.

Scoring Indicators

- Preserve the hard earned sovereignty
- Promote territorial integrity
- Promote rapid economic development

Score : 3 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 Recreate the role of Nehru in the formation of Indian foreign policy.

Q.3 Estimate the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in formulation of Indian foreign policy?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Nehru was also our foreign minister from 1946-1964
- Laid foundations our foreign policy based on non alignment
- Nehru adopted a foreign policy which is conducive to national objectives

Score : 3 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 List out the major events that led to the formation of non alignment.

Q.4 Indian policy of non alignment was very difficult to follow perfectly. It is criticised that Indian non alignment has so many pitfalls. Critically examine the above statement and justify the policy of non alignment?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- India wanted to keep away from military alliances
- Took independent stand on international issues
- Adopted non alignment on the basis of our national interest and demand for socio-economic development.

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 Recreate the role of Nehru in the formation of Indian foreign policy.

Q.5 Identify the political party in India which demanded pro US foreign policy?

- CPI
- Socialist Party
- Swathantra Party
- Congress party

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Swathantra Party

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 List out the major events that led to the formation of non alignment.

Q.6 India's policy of non alignment is criticised as pro-soviet alignment. Critically examine this statement

 **Scoring Indicators**

- In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal issue India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. But when USSR invaded Hungary India did not join public condemnation.
- The influence of USSR on our economic development and Five Year Plans

- 20 year treaty of peace and friendship with USSR in 1971.
- Logical arguments and presentations

Score : 5 , Time : 9 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 list out the major events that led to the formation of NAM.

- Q.7 Find out the conference which led to the formation of NAM?
- a) Bandung conference
 - b) Belgrade conference
 - c) Asian relations conference
 - d) Tehran conference

 **Scoring Indicators**

- a) Bandung conference

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 list out the major events that led to the formation of NAM.

- Q.8 Identify the summit which launched NAM?
- a) Bandung conference
 - b) Belgrade conference
 - c) Asian relations conference
 - d) Tehran conference

 **Scoring Indicators**

- b) Belgrade conference

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.2 list out the major events that led to the formation of NAM

- Q.9 Arrange the following years and conferences correctly in the given table?

Belgrade Summit, Asian Relations Conference, Bandung Conference, 1947, 1961, 1955

Sl No	Year	Conferences
1		
2		
3		

 **Scoring Indicators**

Sl No	Year	Conferences
1	1947	Asian Relations Conference
2	1955	Bandung Conference
3	1961	Belgrade Summit

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.3 Explain the causes of Indo-china war and evaluate its impact on domestic politics.
- Q. 10 Even though the panchasheel agreement stood for peace and cooperation two developments strained India China relations. Describe these areas of tensions which ultimately led to the Indo-China war of 1962?

Scoring Indicators

- Chinese intervention in Tibet and India's decision to provide political asylum to Dalai lama
- Border dispute between India and china

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.3 Explain the causes of Indo-china war and evaluate its impact on domestic politics.
- Q. 11 Indo china war of 1962 has short term and long term impact on Indian politics. Examine the consequences of indo-china war.

Scoring Indicators

- Strengthened the spirit of nationalism
 - Defence minister V K Krishnamenon resigned
 - Nehruvian foreign policy was severely criticised
 - Congress has lost in some bye election to Lok Sabha
 - Split in CPI
 - India reviewed its approach toward north east.
- (Brief explanation of any four points)

Score : 4 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.3 Explain the causes of Indo-china war and evaluate its impact on domestic politics.
- Q. 12 The china war of 1962 had its impact not only on ruling parties but also opposition parties like CPI. Illustrate the impact of china war on CPI?

Scoring Indicators

- Split in CPI
- Pro USSR fraction known as CPI
- Pro China group formed CPI(M)

Score : 3 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.4 List out the treaties between India and Pakistan.
- Q. 13 Choose the correct pair who signed the India- Pakistan Indus Waters Treaty?
- a) Indira Gandhi - Sulficar Ali Bhutto
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru — Sulficar Ali Bhutto

- c) Jawaharlal Nehru – Ayub Khan
- d) Indira Gandhi— Ayub Khan

 **Scoring Indicators**

- c) Jawaharlal Nehru – Ayub Khan

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.4 List out the treaties between India and Pakistan.
- Q. 14 India and Pakistan is considered to be born enemies. These two nations waged several wars which affected regional peace and security. Briefly explain the ups and downs of Indo-pak relations.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Kashmir issue,
- the war of 1965 and Tashkent agreement
- War of 1971 and Shimla agreement
- Kargil issue

Score : 6 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.4 List out the treaties between India and Pakistan. 4.5 Analyse the grey areas of India Pak relations
- Q. 15 Wars with China and Pakistan had serious impact on our economy and there was manifold increase in our military expenditure. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- It had affected our third five year plan
- India spend more on military modernisation
- Department of defence production and department of defence supplies were established.

Score : 3 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.6 Critically evaluate India’s nuclear policy.
- Q. 16 India is against nuclear weapons, but at the same time India is unwilling to sign NPT. Did you feel any discrepancy in this? Evaluate India’s nuclear policy and justify its approach towards NPT.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- India’s nuclear policy is Atom for peace
- Demanded comprehensive disarmament
- NPT is discriminatory
- Justification of India’s stand on NPT

Score : 4 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 4.4 List out the treaties between India and Pakistan. 4.3 Explain the causes of Indo-china war and evaluate its impact on domestic politics.

Q. 17 Match the column with A and B with C

A	B	C
1954	Bangladesh	Ayoobkhan
1965	Panchsheel	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
1971	Shimla Agreement	Zhou Enlai
1972	Tashkent agreement	Mujib-ur- Rahiman



Scoring Indicators

A	B	C
1954	Panchsheel	Zhou Enlai
1965	Tashkent agreement	Ayoobkhan
1971	Bangladesh	Mujib-ur- Rahiman
1972	Shimla Agreement	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

Learning Outcomes

- 5.1 Narrate the political history from Nehru to Indira Gandhi.

Q.1 After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 the question of democratic succession generated serious doubts about the survival of India's democratic experiment. Explain how the congress leadership faced this issue?

Scoring Indicators

- Congress president K. Kamaraj's efforts
- Consensus in favor of Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Unanimous selection of Lal Bahadur Shastri

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.1 Narrate the political history from Nehru to Indira Gandhi.

Q.2 Find out the slogan raised by Lal Bahadur Shastri to overcome the challenges of food crisis and Pakistan war.

- Jai Kissan Jai Jawan Jai Vijnan
- Save democracy
- Garibi Hatao
- Jai Jawan Jai Kissan

Scoring Indicators

- Jai Jawan Jai Kissan

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.1 Narrate the political history from Nehru to Indira Gandhi.

Q.3 The selection of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi to Prime Ministership was different in many ways. Check the differences?

Scoring Indicators

- In the case of Shastri there was intervention of K Kamaraj to bring consensus. But in the case of Indira Gandhi there was no such consensus.
- Shastri was unanimously elected as Leader. But Indira Gandhi was selected through a secret ballot among congress MPs.
- Shastri was a non controversial leader having long experience as minister for many years. But in the case of Indira Gandhi there was opposition from Morarji Desai.
- Though Senior Leaders backed Indira Gandhi the issue of selection could not be made in a unanimous manner.

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.2 Explain the context of general election 1967.

Q. 4 The fourth General election of 1967 is a landmark in the political history of India. Analyse the major issues that influenced the fourth general election?

Scoring Indicators

- The death of two Prime Ministers
- The new Prime Minister lacked experience
- Grave economic crisis
- Emergence of peoples' protest and struggles for greater equality
- Armed struggles organized by CPI (ML)
- Emergence

Score : 5 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.3 Define terms like coalition, defection and non-congressism.

Q. 5 Find out the personality behind the concept of Non-congressism?

- Ram Manohar Lohia
- Jayaprakash Narayanan
- Acharya Narendradev
- S. M. Joshi

Scoring Indicators

- Ram Manohar Lohia

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.3 Define terms like coalition, defection and non-congressism.

Q. 6 Non-congressism is a strategy which influenced the election of 1967. Define Non-congressism?

Scoring Indicators

- The term Non-congressicism was first coined by socialist Leader Ram Manohar Lohya.

- Opposition parties realized that the division of their votes kept the congress in power.
- By forming an anti congress front they can expel congress from power

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.3 Define terms like coalition, defection and non-congressism.

Q.7 Defection is an important feature of politics after 1967. Analyse defection and observe how it influenced the politics after 1967?

Scoring Indicators

- Defection means an elected representative leaves his party on whose symbol he was elected and joins another party.
- It played a major role in the making and unmaking of state governments after 1967.
- Break away congress legislators played important role in installing non-congress governments in many states.

Score : 6 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.5 Evaluate the reason for the congress split in 1969. 5.10 Critically evaluate the restored congress system.

Q.8 Serious differences between Indira Gandhi and congress syndicate resulted in the split of Congress in 1969. Even then Indira Gandhi was able to restore the congress domination in 1971. Critically evaluate the reasons for split and the nature of restored congress system?

Scoring Indicators

- Serious differences between Indira Gandhi and congress syndicate on policy issues.
- Presidential election 1969
- Not revived the old congress system but re invented the party
- The revived congress relied entirely on the popularity of Leader
- The party did not have many factions and could not accommodate all kinds of opinions.

Score : 7 , Time : mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.8 List out the parties included in Grand Alliance.

Q.9 Find out the electoral alliance formed by non-communist non-congress opposition parties against congress (R) under the leader ship of Indira Gandhi.

- United front
- National front
- Samyukt Vidhayak Dal
- Grand alliance

Scoring Indicators

- Grand alliance

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.7 Explain the context of 1971 election.

Q. 10 Identify the famous slogan raised by Indira Gandhi in 1971 election.

- Jai Jawan Jai kissan
- Garibi hatao
- Jai Jawan Jai kissan Jai vignan
- Remove unemployment



Scoring Indicators

- Garibi hatao

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.8 List out the parties included in Grand alliance.

Q. 11 Find out the correct statement related to the Grand alliance of 1971?

- Grand alliance was formed under the leadership of communist party.
- Grand alliance was formed by including all opposition parties
- Grand alliance was formed by all the major non-communist, Non-congress opposition parties.
- Grand alliance was formed by all communist parties in India.



Scoring Indicators

- Grand alliance was formed by all the major non-communist, Non-congress opposition parties.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.5 Evaluate the reason for the congress split in 1969.

Q. 12 Identify the congress president who issued a 'whip' asking all congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy?

- K.Kamaraj
- Morarji Desai
- S.Nijalingappa
- V.V.Giri



Scoring Indicators

- S.Nijalingappa

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 5.5 Evaluate the reason for the congress split in 1969.

Q. 13 Find out the personality who won the presidential election 1969?

- a) S.Nija Lingappa
- b) V.V.Giri
- c) Morarji Desai
- d) N.Sanjeeva Reddy



Scoring Indicators

- b) V.V.Giri

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER**Learning Outcomes**

- 6.1 Describe the various incidents that led to the declaration of emergency.
- Q. 1 The political developments after 1971 led to the imposition of 'National Emergency' in June 1975. Some of them are given below. Observe how these developments resulted in the imposition of emergency?
- Economic crisis
 - Gujarat and Bihar movements
 - Conflict with Judiciary
 - Verdict of Allahabad High Court

Scoring Indicators

- Economic crisis
- Gujarat and Bihar movements
- Conflict with Judiciary
- Judgment of Allahabad High Court
(Analysis of given points to be considered)

*Score : 6 , Time : 14 mts***Learning Outcomes**

- 6.1 Describe the various incidents that led to the declaration of emergency. 6.5 List out the reasons for the victory of Janatha party in 1977 election
- Q. 2 Match column A with B and C

A	B	C
Jaya Prakash Narayanan	Congress (O)	National Emergency
Indira Gandhi	Total Revolution	First non congress Prime Minister
Morarji Desai	Garibi hatao	Social economic and political changes for establishing true democracy

 Scoring Indicators

A	B	C
Jaya Prakash Narayan	Total Revolution	Social economic and political changes for establishing true democracy
Indira Gandhi	Garibi hatao	National Emergency
Morarji Desai	Congress (O)	First non congress Prime Minister

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.2 Evaluate the consequences of emergency.
- Q.3 The national emergency of 1975 has a number of consequences. Critically analyse the consequences of emergency?

 Scoring Indicators

- All agitations abruptly stopped
 - Opposition leaders were put in jail
 - Imposed press censorship
 - Banned RSS and Jamlt-e-Islami
 - Changes to the constitutional provisions
 - Fundamental Rights suspended
 - Wide use of preventive detention
- (Analysis of given points should be considered.)

Score : 6 , Time : 12 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.2 Evaluate the consequences of emergency.
- Q.4 Find out the correct statement related to the 42nd Amendment?
- a. It provided constitutional status to ‘Panchayat raj’ institutions.
 - b. Duration of legislatures in the country was extended from five to six years.
 - c. Right to property was repealed from the list of Fundamental Rights in part III
 - d. It established uniform system of ‘Nagarpalikas’ all over the country.

 Scoring Indicators

- b. Duration of legislatures in the country was extended from five to six years.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.2 Evaluate the consequences of emergency.
- Q.5 Identify the president who issued the proclamation of emergency in June 1975.
- a. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

- b. V. V. Giri
- c. Zakir Hussain
- d. Rajendra Prasad

Scoring Indicators

- a. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.3 Assess divergent opinion relating to emergency.

Q. 6 Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. There are number of arguments in favour of emergency and against it. In the light of this statement express your views on emergency?

Scoring Indicators

Arguments in favor

- Agitations and protests affected normal life in country.
- Opposition used extra-parliamentary politics targeting the government
- Instability affected the routine task of government.
- Subversive forces were trying to obstruct the government
- There was internal conspiracy against unity of India.

Arguments against

- In a democracy popular struggles are natural
- All agitations were peaceful and non-violent
- No anti-national activities reported
- Home ministry did not expressed concern over law and order.
- Threat was not to the nation but to ruling party

Score : 5 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.3 Assess divergent opinion relating to emergency.

Q. 7 Identify the commission appointed to inquire into the allegations of abuse of authority during emergency?

- a) Sarkkaria commission
- b) Sreekrishna commission
- c) Fazal Ali commission
- d) Shah commission

Scoring Indicators

- d) Shah commission

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.2 Evaluate the consequences of emergency.

Q.8 Once emergency is declared the constitution provides some special powers to the central government. Write two changes which make the central government more powerful.

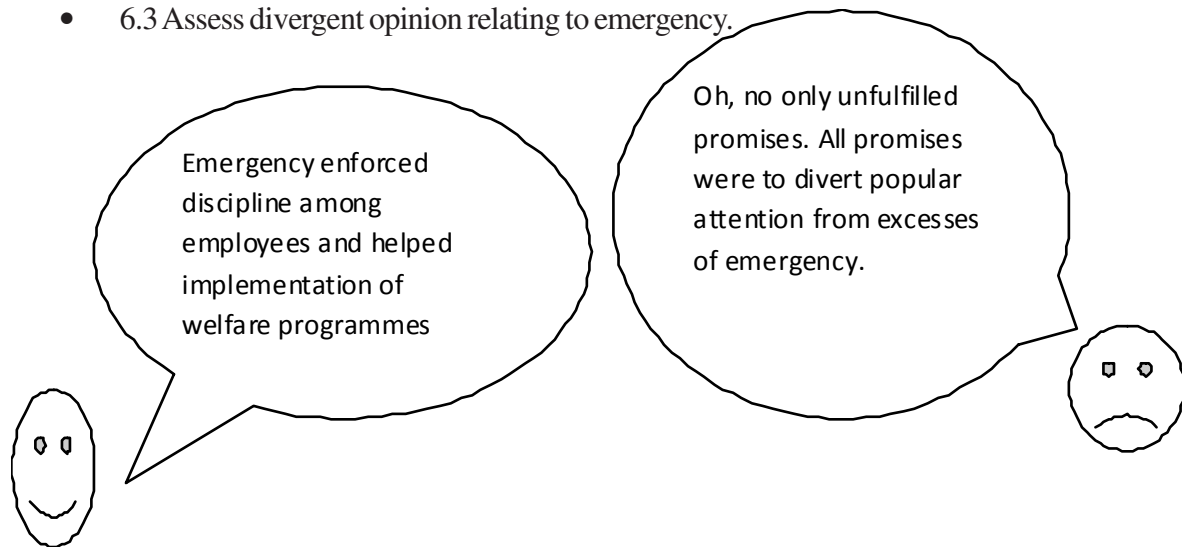
 **Scoring Indicators**

- Distribution of powers remains suspended and powers are concentrated in union govt.
- Government can suspend fundamental Rights.

Score : 2 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.3 Assess divergent opinion relating to emergency.



Q.9 Give your comments on the above views analyzing the implementation of emergency?

 **Scoring Indicators**

Arguments in favour

- Emergency brought law and order, restored efficiency and helped to implement pro poor programmes.
- Discipline was enforced among government employees made middle classes happy. (Substantiation of two points)

Arguments Against

- Promises of government remained unfulfilled
- Large scale use of preventive detention, denial of rights, censorship on press etc. (Substantiate any two points.)

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.4 List out the lessons of emergency.

Q.10 Indian democracy learned a number of lessons from 1975 emergency. Describe any two lessons of emergency?

Scoring Indicators

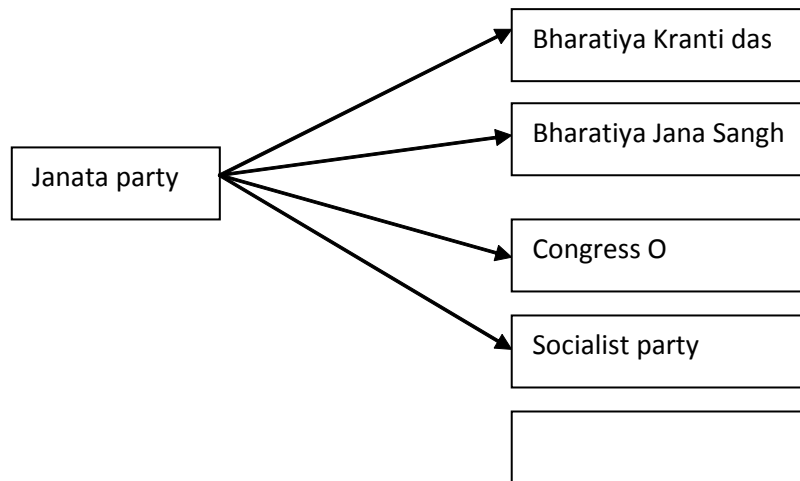
- In India it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy.
 - Brought out ambiguities regarding emergency provisions which were later rectified.
 - People became more aware of the value of civil liberties.
 - Failed to fix a balance between routine functioning of a democratic government and extent of political protests.
 - Police became vulnerable to political pressures of ruling party.
- (Explain any two)

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.5 List out the reasons for the victory of Janatha party in 1977 election.

Q. 11 Complete the chart by writing the name of party led by Jagjeevan Ram which merged with Janatha party?



Scoring Indicators

Congress for Democracy

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.5 List out the reasons for the victory of Janatha party in 1977 election.

Q. 12 Several factors helped the victory of Janatha party in Lok sabha Election 1977. Present your views on the factors that brought the Janatha party to power?

Scoring Indicators

- Opposition parties come together under Janata party.
 - Campaigning to make election as a referendum of emergency
- (Brief description of points)

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- List out the reasons for the victory of Janatha party in 1977 election.
- Q. 13 Find out the correct statements relating to Loksabha election 1977.
1. Janata party enjoyed clear majority in 1977 election
 2. Congress party got two third majority in the 1977 election
 3. Congress party lost every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab
 4. Congress won majority of seats in South India
- a) 1, 2 and 3 is correct
 - b) 2 and 4 is only correct
 - c) 2 and 3 is correct
 - d) 1, 3 and 4 is correct

Scoring Indicators

- d) 1, 3 and 4 is correct.

Score : 2 , Time : 2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 6.7 Evaluate Janata government and consequent changes in Indian political system after 1977.
- Q.14 The Janatha experiment was a great failure. Critically analyse the formation and failure of Janatha government?

Scoring Indicators

- Stiff competition among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjeevan Ram for prime ministership
- Morarji became Prime Minister but power conflict continued.
- Janatha government lacked direction, leadership and common programme.
- Failed in bringing fundamental change in policies
- Split in Janata party

Score : 5 , Time : 7 mts

RISE OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS

Learning Outcomes

- 7:2 narrate the issues involved in Chipko movement.

Q.1 Discuss the social and environmental issues addressed by the Chipko movement and Government's decision in favour of the movement.



Scoring Indicators

- Social costs-Refused the villagers to fell Ash trees for making agricultural tools also addressed social issues like alcoholism, guarantee of minimum wages.
- Environmental costs- Government permitted a sports manufacturers to fell ash trees for commercial use, it causes making disturbance in the ecological balance and green coverage of the region.
- Government decision to ban on felling of trees in Himalayan region for fifteen years.

Score : 5 , Time : 7mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7: 1 Differentiate party and non-party movements.

Q.2 In our democratic politics we are familiar with party movements and non-party movements. Differentiate the features of party movements and non-party movements.



Scoring Indicators

- Party based movements are actively associated with political parties while non party movement remains outside party politics.
- Major political parties establish trade unions and peasants organizations as party based movements. On the other hand non party movements organize the marginalized sections
- Party based movements provide support to political parties in the election. But, non party movements did not support any political party in elections

Score : 6 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.3. Estimate the role of Dalit movements in India particularly Dalit Panthers.

Q.3 Examine the origin and activities of Dalit panthers as a movement against caste based inequalities and the denial of constitutionally guaranteed equality and justice.

Scoring Indicators

- Social discrimination and the violence against ex-untouchable groups continued in spite of the constitutional abolition of untouchability and laws passed in this respect in 1960s and 1970s.
- Dalit settlements in the villages continued set apart from main villages. They were denied access to common source of drinking water. Dalit women were dishonored and abused. Legal mechanism proved inadequate to stop the economic and social oppression of Dalit. In this situation the first generation Dalit graduates asserted for social justice in various platforms. The popular movement Dalit Panthers formed in Maharashtra in 1972.
- Dalit panthers mostly centered fight against increasing atrocities on Dalits in various parts of Maharashtra. Its main agenda was to destroy caste system and organize all oppressed sections. It provides platforms to educated Dalits to use their creativity as a protest. Involvement in electoral compromises and split in the movement led to its decline.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.3 Estimate the role of Dalit movements in India particularly Dalit Panthers.

Q.4 Find out the militant organization from the list of popular movements given below

- Chipko movement,
- Dalit Panthers,
- Narmada Bachao Andolan,
- Bharatiya Kisan Union)

Scoring Indicators

- Dalit Panthers,

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.4 Describe the growth and characteristics of BKU.

Q.5 Formulate your observation on the growth and the characteristics of Bharatiya Kissan Union as a movement which struggled against the impact of new economic policy of government.

Scoring Indicators

- The change of economic policy of government created crisis in the cash crop market. B.K.U. demanded higher the floor prices of sugarcane and wheat,
- Abolition of restrictions on the interstate movement of farm produce, guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates, waving of repayments of due loans of farmers and

government pension for farmers.

- B.K.U. pressurise the government for accepting its demands by conducting rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, jail bharao etc. Lakhs farmers participated in the agitations. Used caste linkage for agitations and kept distance from all political parties. It was one of the most successful movements of eighties.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.5. Evaluate the role of farmer's organization in Indian politics.
- Q.6 Bharatiya Kisan Union was one of the prominent farmers' organizations of eighties. Find out two other farmers' union of that period.



Scoring Indicators

Shetkari Sanghatana of Maharashtra
Rayata Sangha of Karnataka

Score : 2 , Time : 2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.6 Narrate the anti Arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh.
- Q.7 Anti- Arrack movement is a women movement against the sale and consumption of Arrack. It also addressed many other social issues. Find out any four such issues.



Scoring Indicators

- Nexus between crime and politics
- Domestic violence
- The custom of dowry
- Sexual abuse at the work place and public place
- Gender inequalities

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.8. Describe the context of emergence of NBA.
- Q.8 Narmada Bachao Aandolan is a movement against the issues like displacement and environmental degradations caused by the Sardar Sarovar project. Justify your argument on the above statement.



Scoring Indicators

- Sardar Project is a developmental project launched in the Narmada valley consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium and 3000 small dams. Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two major projects
- The issues like displacement and environmental degradation - 245 villages were expected to get submerged may cause the displacement of two and half lack people-the serious loss

of their means of livelihood and culture.

- The movement demanded proper rehabilitation, questioned the nature of decision making on mega developmental projects. The question of some people is made to sacrifice for benefit of others. Demanded effective control of local community towards natural resources like water land and forest.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 7.10. Concludes that popular movements fosters democracy and politicizes the concept of development.

Q.9 Evaluate the impact of popular movements discussing two negative and positive aspects.

Scoring Indicators

Negative impacts.

- Causing disruption to the developmental projects
- Focus only on single issue and represent the interest of one section.

Positive impacts

- Create space for the voices of poor and disadvantaged in decision making on developmental projects
- Broadened the democracy by participating diverse groups

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS

Learning Outcomes

- 8.2 Justify the Indian approach towards regional aspirations.

Q.1 Indian approach towards regional aspiration is different from those of Western countries. Evaluate the Indian approach towards regional aspiration and explain how it is different from the approach of European countries.



Scoring Indicators

- India tries to maintain a balance between unity and diversity.
 - It considers regional aspiration as a part of democratic politics not as anti national.
 - Parties and groups can address the people on the basis of regional identity.
 - Western countries consider socio-cultural diversity as a threat to unity.
- Evaluate the given points.

Score : 5 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.3 Analyse the various issues related to regionalism in Kashmir.

Q.2 As per our constitution Jammu and Kashmir has special status. Identify the Article which give special status to Jammu and Kashmir and critically examine the internal and external disputes involved in the Kashmir issue.



Scoring Indicators

Article 370 gave autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir.

Internal disputes

- All provisions of our constitution are not applicable Jammu and Kashmir.
- Laws passed by parliament are applicable to Jammu and Kashmir only if the state agrees.
- This creates interstate inequality.
- People of Kashmir believe that autonomy is not enough.

External disputes

- Pakistan always claims that Kashmir is a part of it.

- Kashmir is an issue of Indo-Pak conflict.
 - A part of Kashmir is occupied by Pakistan since 1948.
- (Any two points from each category)

Score : 6 , Time : 12 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.5 Describe the political developments in Kashmir since 1948.
- Q.3 The political developments in Jammu and Kashmir after 1948 had produced many hindrances to the institutionalization of democracy. Critically examine the political developments in Kashmir since 1948.

Scoring Indicators

- In 1953 Sheikh Abdulla dismissed from power and kept in detention for years.
- Congress party tried to influence and intervene in state politics
- Farooq Abdulla government was dismissed in 1982
- The people of Jammu and Kashmir are of the view that the democratization process since 1947 has been interrupted by the centre.

Score : 4 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.5 Evaluate the political development in Kashmir since 1948.
- Q.4 The Separatist movements in Jammu and Kashmir form 1989 have different form and various strands. List out the various strands of separation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Scoring Indicators

- Separatists demand separate Kashmir nation
- Some groups wanted to merge Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan
- Others stand for autonomy within Indian union.

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.6 List out the issues related to Punjab crisis.
- Q.5 Ananthapur Sahib Resolution of 1973 did not made much appeal among the Sikh masses. Critically examine the major demands of the Ananthapur Sahib Resolution.

Scoring Indicators

- Regional autonomy and redefinition of centre state relations.
- Sikh Quam which eventually leads to attaining the Bolbala (Dominance or hegemony of Sikh Community)
- Strengthening of Federalism.
- Critical evaluation.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.6 List out the issues related to Punjab crisis.
- Q. 6 Find out the Military operation to evict the Akali Militants from Golden Temple.
- a. Operation Akali
 - b. Operation flood
 - c. Operation Blue star
 - d. Operation Golden temple



Scoring Indicators

- c. Operation Blue star

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.6 List out the issues related to Punjab crisis.
- Q. 7 Find out the Prime Minister of India who was assassinated as revenge to operation Blue Star?
- a. Rajeev Gandhi
 - b. Sanjay Gandhi
 - c. Morarji Desai
 - d. Indira Gandhi



Scoring Indicators

- d. Indira Gandhi

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.6 List out the issues related to Punjab crisis.
- Q. 8 Which one of the following is not correct with Rajeev Gandhi - Longowal Accord ?
- a. Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
 - b. Withdrawal of the AFSPA from Punjab.
 - c. Better treatment to those who affected by military action in Punjab.
 - d. Special status to Punjab.



Scoring Indicators

- d. Special status to Punjab.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.7. Evaluate the bold steps taken by central government under Rajiv Gandhi to resolve the Punjab issue. 8.9 describe the various issues in North East region.

Q. 9 Rajeev Gandhi had initiated fruitful steps in resolving many regional crises in India. Make a comparative analysis of the measures took by Rajeev Gandhi government in resolving the following regional problems.

Punjab, Mizoram and Assam

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Rajeev Gandhi initiated dialogue with the leaders of the movement of Punjab, Assam and Mizoram.
- Agreements like Punjab accord, Assam Accord and Rajiv – Lal Denga peace agreement
- Brief description and comparison of the agreements.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.9 Describe the various issues in North Eastern region .
- Q. 10 The problems in the North East region are specific and unique - analyze the issues involved in Assam, Nagaland and Mizoram.

 **Scoring Indicators**

Brief description each issue.

Score : 6 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.9 Describe the various issues in North East region.
- Q. 11 Match the Following

A	B
National Conference	Angami Zaphu Phizo
Mizo National Front	Lal Denga
Akali Dal	Sheikh Abdulla
Assam Gana Parishad	Harchand Singh Longoal
Naga National Council	Prafulla kumar Mohantha

 **Scoring Indicators**

A	B
National Conference	Sheikh Abdulla
Mizo National Front	Lal Denga
Akali Dal	Harchand Singh Longowal
Assam Gana Parishad	Prafulla Kumar Mohantha
Naga National Council	Angami Zaphu Phizo

Score : 5 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.10 Critically examine the demands for autonomy in North East.

Q. 12 Demand for autonomy is a crucial issue in Indian Politics. It creates so many problems like military actions, violence, human right violations etc. Critically estimate the movements for autonomy in North Eastern region of India.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Brief narration of the demands for autonomy in North Eastern region.
- Critical evaluation .

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 8.11 List out various lessons of regional aspirations.

Q. 13 The regional aspirations and the government's attempt to resolve these issues have strengthened our democracy and taught us certain lessons. Briefly explain the lessons we learned from regional aspirations.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Regional aspirations are part of democratic Politics
- Democratic negotiations are the best way to resolve regional aspirations.
- Significance of power sharing.
- Necessity of balanced economic development.
- The farsightedness of the architects of our constitution.

Score : 5 , Time : 9 mts

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS

Learning Outcomes

- 9.1 State the recent political developments and evaluate how these changes influenced Indian Politics.

Q.1 India after 1989 witnessed five developments which has long lasting impact on our politics. Briefly explain them?

Scoring Indicators

- Decline of congress system.
 - Implementation of Mandal Commission Report.
 - Implementation of New Economic Policy.
 - Demolition of Babari Masjid
 - Assassination of Rajeev Gandhi.
- Brief explanation of each point

Score : 5 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.2 Explain the decline of congress party and the emergence of alliance politics.

Q.2 The defeat of congress party marked the end of congress dominance and the beginning of multi Party System. Analyze the impact of decline of congress system in Indian Politics?

Scoring Indicators

- Defeat of Congress Party in 1989
- Emergence of regional Parties
- Emergence of multi party system
- Coalition governments at centre
- Analysis of given points

Score : 5 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- Explain the decline of congress party and the emergence of alliance Politics.

Q.3 Find out the party and the front that supported the National front government 1989?

- a. B.J.P
- b. Congress Party
- c. Congress and left front
- d. B.J.P and left front

 **Scoring Indicators**

- d. B.J.P and left front

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.2 Explain the decline of congress party and the emergence of alliance Politics.

Q. 4 Identify the coalition which came to power in Lok Sabha election 2014?

- a. B.J.P
- b. N.D.A
- c. U.P.A
- d. Left front

 **Scoring Indicators**

- b. N.D.A

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.2 Explain the causes of political raise of OBC.

Q. 5 The decision of national front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission shaped the politics of Other Backward Classes (OBC). Evaluate how it helped the political rise of O.B.C.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Implementation of Mandal Commission Report
- Anti reservation Movements
- Mobilisation of OBC Groups.
- Now reservation for OBC supported by all political parties.

Score : 5 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.2 Explain the causes of political raise of OBC

Q. 6 Identify the commission which recommended reserving 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for O.B.C

- a. Mandal Commission
- b. Sarkaria Commission
- c. Kaka Kaleker Commission
- d. Srikrishna Commission

 **Scoring Indicators**

- a. Mandal Commission

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.3 Analyze the emergence of Dalit Politics in India.
- Q.7 Identify the personality behind the formation of B.S.P.?
- a. Kanshi Ram
 - b. B.P. Mandal
 - c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d. Kaipoori Thakur

 **Scoring Indicators**

- a. Kanshi Ram

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.3 Analyze the emergence of Dalit Politics in India.
- Q.8 1980's saw the rise Political organization of the Dalits. Critically analyze the emergence of Dalits in Indian Politics?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Formation of B S P under the leadership of Kanshiram.
- Emergence of B.S.P as a major political player in U.P

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.4: Discus how cast and communal elements are used for vote bank politics.
- Q.9 Two developments around 1986 helped the B.J.P to expand their popular support briefly explain them.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Shah Bano Case
 - Ayodhya dispute
- Brief explanation of given points

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.4: Discus how cast and communal elements are used for vote bank politics.
- Q.10 Find out the personality who defined Hindutuva as 'Hinduness'?
- a. V.D. Savarkar
 - b. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
 - c. Shyama Prasad Mukaerjee

d. A.B Vajpayee

 **Scoring Indicators**

a. V.D. Savarkar.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.6 Critically examine the consensus politics among the political parties in India.

Q. 11 There is a broad agreement among most political parties on many crucial issues. Evaluate four major areas in which this consensus exist.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Consensus on new economic policies.
- Acceptance of political and social claims of backward classes.
- Acceptance of the role of state parties at National level.
- Emphasis on pragmatic politics than ideological positions.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 9.5 Discuss the changes in Indian party system since 1989.

Q. 12 Analyze the coalition politics of after 1999 Loksabha elections?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- 1999 election BJP led NDA came to power.
- In 2004 election congress led UPA came to power.
- Multiparty system and coalitions became the order of the day
- Competition between BJP and the Congress became tough

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.1 Explain Cuban missile crisis and its impact on cold war.

Q.1 Identify the President of USA during Cuban missile crisis. Describe the Cuban missile crisis.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- John F Kennedy
- Soviet president Nikita Khrushchev's decision to place nuclear missiles in Cuba
- Placing of missiles in Cuba created a situation of full scale war between two states
- U S president Kennedy ordered warships to intercept any soviet ships heading Cuba
- Whole world became nervous but both decided to avoid war.

Score : 5 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.2 Describe the emergence of power blocs and evaluate the arenas of cold war.

Q.2 Identify the two power blocs in Cold War. Cold war is generally observed as an ideological war and arms race. Justify the statement and present your views.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Socialist bloc under the leadership of USSR and Capitalist bloc under USA
- End of second world war and emergence of two super powers
- USSR and eastern alliance uphold communist and socialist ideology. On the hand USA and western alliance put forwarded capitalist ideology
- Both of them were involved in military alliances and arms race due to mutual suspicion

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.2 Describe the emergence of power blocs and evaluate the arenas of cold war.

Q.3 During cold war Super powers maintained alliance with small states. Point out the reasons for such military tie-ups.

Scoring Indicators

- Chances of super powers to access the resources of such as oil and minerals of smaller states.
- The territory of smaller states can be used to launch their weapons.
- To carry on spy work conveniently.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.2 Describe the emergence of power blocs and evaluate the arenas of cold war.
- Q.4 Find out the two military alliances which were initiated by USA in the Asian continent during cold war.

Scoring Indicators

- SEATO
- CENTO

Score : 2 , Time : 2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.8 List out different arms control treaty during cold war period.
- Q.5 Point out the three significant treaties on arms control signed during cold war period.

Scoring Indicators

- Limited Test Ban Treaty
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.4 Explain the formation of NAM and evaluate its relevance in post cold war era.
- Q.6 Non-Alignment Movement as an international organization was a challenge to bi-polar rivalry during cold war. Justify your arguments on the above statement based on the origin and features of NAM.

Scoring Indicators

- NAM was officially inaugurated at Belgrade Summit
- Provided an alternative platform to de-colonised countries of Asia and Africa
- Staying away from bi-polar rivalry is not isolation or neutrality.
- It is mediation between the two rival alliances.
- Active involvement in international affairs

Score : 5 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.4 Explain the formation of NAM and evaluate its relevance in post cold war era.
- Q.7 Match the following

Leader	Country
Joseph Broz Tito	India
Jawaharlal Nehru	Ghana
Sukarno	Indonesia
Kwame Nkrumah	Yugoslavia

Scoring Indicators

Leader	Country
Joseph Broz Tito	- Yugoslavia
Jawaharlal Nehru	- India
Sukarno	- Indonesia
Kwame Nkrumah	- Ghana

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.5 Describe the importance of NIEO and the reasons for its failure.

Q. 8 Evaluate the initiatives of New International Economic Order as an attempt to lift the least developed countries from poverty to economic development.

Scoring Indicators

- Most of the newly independent nations are Least Developed Countries – their people lived in poverty – they remain dependent on the developed countries – for true freedom these nations need sustainable development.
- UNCTAD report towards a New Trade Policy for Development which originate the idea of New International Economic Order – give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by western countries – obtain access of western market to LDCs – reduce the cost of technology from western countries – provide the LDCs with a great role in international economic institutions .

Score : 5 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.6 Summarise the role of India in reducing cold war tensions.

Q. 9 Point out the nation with which India signed the Treaty of friendship in 1971.

Scoring Indicators

USSR

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 10.6 Summarise the role of India in reducing cold war tensions.

Q. 10 Find out two major criticisms against India's non-alignment policy.

Scoring Indicators

- Unprincipled – no firm stand on crucial international issues.
- Criticised for joining alliance with USSR in the ground of Treaty of Friendship for 20 years.

END OF BIPOLARITY**Learning Outcomes**

- 11.1 Evaluate the uniqueness of soviet system and critically examine its weaknesses.
- Q.1 State the features of Soviet Union as a socialist state. Analyse the factors which weaken the system.

 Scoring Indicators

- Socialist revolution in 1917 – opposed capitalism – centered around communist party – abolished the institution of private property – designed a society based on equality – complex communication networks, vast energy resources and effective transport sector – ensured minimum standard of living – no unemployment – state ownership.
- Internal weakness of soviet economic and political institutions. – Lack of democracy – random corruption – centralization of authority – dominance of communist party. Nationalist sentiments in soviet republics – reforms implemented by Gorbechev.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 11.2 Explain the efforts of Michail Gorbechev to reform the soviet system and the process of disintegration. Describe the reasons for the disintegration of Soviet Union and evaluate its consequences.
- Q.2 Discuss the initiatives of Gorbachev to reform the soviet system which in turn led to the disintegration of USSR.

 Scoring Indicators

- Technologic revolution in the west – rapidly escalating crisis with in the USSR – Gorbachev initiated the policy of economic and political reform and democratization with in the country.
- Coup in 1991 encouraged by Communist Party hardliners – Emergence of Boris Yeltsin as national hero – he won popular action against military coup – it began to shake of centralized control – in December 1991 under the leadership of Yeltsin Russia, Ukrain and Belarus declared the Soviet Union was disbanded – communist party was banned – capitalism and democracy were adopted.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 11.2 Explain the efforts of Michael Gorbechev to reform the soviet system and the process

of disintegration. Describe the reasons for the disintegration of Soviet Union and evaluate its consequences.

Q.3 Substantiate your observation on the cause and consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.

Scoring Indicators

- Political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people – severe shortage of consumer goods – huge expenditure to maintain military arsenal and economic development of satellite states in the East Europe – the unaccountability, bureaucratisation and corruption in the Soviet Communist Party – Gorbachev’s attempt to reform – nationalism within various republics
- End of Cold War – emergence of a unipolar world – collapse of communist regime in East Europe and transformed to liberal capitalist economy – World Bank and IMF became powerful advisors of East European States – emergence of many new states – many of East European states become parts of European Union and NATO.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 11.2 Explain the efforts of Michail Gorbechev to reform the soviet system and the process of disintegration. Describe the reasons for the disintegration of Soviet Union and evaluate its consequences.

Q.4 Name the last General Secretary of Soviet Communist Party from the leaders given in bracket.

(Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev, Lionad Brezhnev, Michail Gorbachev)

Scoring Indicators

Michail Gorbachev

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 11.1 Evaluate the uniqueness of soviet system and critically examine its weaknesses.

Q.5 Name the founder of Soviet Union.

Scoring Indicators

V. I. Lenin

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 11.3 Discuss the process of shock therapy in post communist states and evaluate its consequences.

Q.6 Examine shock therapy as a transformation of economy from authoritarian socialism to democratic capitalism. Evaluate its consequences.

Scoring Indicators

- Influence of World Bank and IMF
 - Total shift to capitalist economy
 - Private ownership – collective farming replaced by private farming.
 - Foreign direct investment
 - State controlled industrial complex collapsed
 - Decline of the value of Ruble
 - Social welfare System destroyed
- (Elaborate any three points)

Score : 6 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 11.3A Explain the relation of India with post communist countries.
- Q.7 Evaluate the nature of India's relationship with Russia as it is mutually helpful in many ways.

Scoring Indicators

- Both believes in collective security
 - Negotiated settlement of international conflicts – more than 80 bilateral agreements have been signed as a part of strategic agreement of 2001
 - Benefits to India on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism
 - Benefit to Russia since India as the second largest arms market and import energy from Russia
 - Both states collaborate on various scientific projects.
- (Any four points with explanation)

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.1 Describe the beginning of new world order.

Q.1 Identify the war that marked as the beginning of the new world order.

 **Scoring Indicators**

The first Gulf War/ Operation Desert Storm.

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.2 List out the historic incidents which led to the establishment of new world order.

Q.2 Point out any two issues of soft and hard politics engaged by US in the international politics during Clinton years.

 **Scoring Indicators**

Soft issues

- Climatic change
- Promotion of democracy

Hard issues

- US bombing in Kosovo
- Operation infinite reach against Al-Qaeda as a response to the bombing of US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, Dar-es Salaam in Tanzania.

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.2 List out the historic incidents which led to the establishment of new world order.

Q.3 Formulate your information on 9/11 and the Global War on Terror.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Hijackers from Arab countries took control of four American commercial aircrafts – flew into important buildings of US – killed nearly three thousand persons
- President Bush declared Global war on Terror
- The US launched operation enduring freedom against all those suspected to be behind this attack.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.2 List out the historic incidents which led to the establishment of new world order.

Q. 4 Match the following US military operations with the President of US.

Operation Desert Storm	-	Bill Clinton
Operation Infinite Reach	-	George W Bush
Operation Enduring Freedom	-	George H.W. Bush

Scoring Indicators

Operation Desert Storm	-	George H.W. Bush
Operation Infinite Reach	-	Bill Clinton
Operation Enduring Freedom	-	George .W. Bush

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.3 Evaluate the various aspects of US hegemony in world politics.

Q. 5 The post cold war era in world politics is marked with the feature of US hegemony. Present your idea on US hegemony and examine the three dimensions of this hegemony.

Scoring Indicators

US domination in the unipolar world

- Hegemony as hard power - US military dominance is absolute and relative – US military expenditure is more than the next 12 powers – Iraq invasion shows the American capacity to conquer.
- Hegemony as structural power – hegemony required in economy – US providing global public goods – providing of internet – its share is 28 percent of world economy – 15 percent of world trade – World Bank, IMF, World Trade Organisation as US product
- Hegemony as soft power– considering ideological or cultural dimension – create ascendancy of the dominant class – ideological resource to shape the behaviour of competing – blue jeans as the symbol of liberation.

Score : 6 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.5 List out the factors which limits the American hegemony.

Q. 6 Identify the three constrains which limits the US hegemony in world politics.

Scoring Indicators

- The US is a system based on division of powers between three branches of government places significant limits on US hegemony.
- American public opinion.
- Influence of NATO

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.2 List out the historic incidents which led to the establishment of new world order.
- Q.7 Identify the correct statement relating to Iraq invasion of 2003.

- Global war on Terror
- Operation Iraqi Freedom
- Operation infinite reach
- Operation enduring freedom

Scoring Indicators

- Operation Iraqi Freedom

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 12.4 Critically analyse the hegemony of US and find out the strategies to overcome the hegemony.
- Q.8 Nations adopt various measures to overcome the interventions of hegemonic power. Suggest your measures to overcome US hegemony.

Scoring Indicators

- Military coalition of China, India and Russia as a military potential to challenge US hegemony.
- Extract the benefits by operating within the hegemonic system.
- Staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible.
- Combination of non-governmental organizations, social movements and public opinions to move against and criticize hegemonic policies of US.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

ALTERNATIVE CENTERS OF POWER**Learning Outcomes**

- 13.1 Evaluate the capabilities European Union as an alternative centre of Power, 13.2 List out the integration process of Europe and the formation of EU.

Q.1 Some important events related with European Union are given below, arrange them correctly in the given table.

European Union, the Council of Europe, Organization for European Economic Co – operation, European Economic Community.

Year	Event related European Union
1948	
1949	
1957	
1992	

**Scoring Indicators**

Year	Event related European Union
1948	Organization for European Economic co –operation
1949	The Council of Europe
1957	European Economic Community
1992	European Union

Score : 4 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 3.2 List out the integration process of Europe and the formation of European Union.

Q.2 Find out the US economic assistance programme for the reconstruction of post world war Europe.

- True man doctrine
- Look east Policy

- c. Marshall Plan
- d. Open door Policy

 **Scoring Indicators**

- c. Marshall Plan

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.1 Evaluate the capabilities European Union as an alternative centre of Power.
- Q.3 In contemporary world politics the hegemony of USA is a reality. There are certain alternative power centers which can challenge US. Evaluate the capabilities of European Union, China and ASEAN as alternative centers of power.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- E U is world’s biggest economy with GDP more than that of USA
 - Euro can pose threat to US Dollar and Share of world trade of EU is three times larger than US
 - ASEAN as a fastly growing economy.
 - Establishment of ASEAN community and its three pillars
 - China is a fast growing economy and will overtake US by2040
 - Introduction of market economy and implementation of new economic policies in China.
 - China as an important destination of FDI.
- Any six points

Score : 6 , Time : 12 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.3 Evaluate ASEAN’s strength as an alternative centre of power.
- Q.4 ASEAN is not merely an economic forum. It is agreeing to establish an ASEAN community composed of three pillars. Find out the three pillars of ASEAN community with a brief explanation?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- ASEAN Security Community
 - ASEAN Economic Community
 - ASEAN Socio – Cultural Community
- Brief explanation

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.3 Evaluate ASEAN’S strength as an alternative centre of power.
- Q.5 ASEAN is characterized by its form of interactions which is known as “ASEAN way”. Explain the features of “ASEAN way”.

Scoring Indicators

- In formal in form of interaction
- Non-confrontational
- Co-operation among nations

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.1 Evaluate the capabilities European Union as an alternative centre of power, 13.4 Summarise the evolution of ASEAN.
- Q. 6 The Name of some countries is given below. Arrange the correctly in the given table.

Indonesia, France, Thailand, Poland, Germany, Singapore

ASEAN	European Union

Scoring Indicators

ASEAN	European Union
Indonesia	France
Thailand	Poland
Singapore	Germany

Score :3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.4 Summarize the Evolution of ASEAN.
- Q. 7 ASEAN is a steadily growing regional organization in many respects. Its vision 2020 is crucial in the growth of ASEAN. Explain the features of vision 2020.

Scoring Indicators

- Vision 2020 has defined an outward looking role for ASEAN in the International Community.
- It encourages negotiations over conflicts in the region.

Score : 2 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.5 Explain the growth of Chinese economy and the prospects of China as an alternative centre of power.
- Q. 8 Economics reforms in China are entirely different from the shock therapy of erstwhile USSR. Justify this statement and evaluate the strength and weakness of Chinese economy.

 **Scoring Indicators**

Strength of Chinese economy

- China opened its economy in step by step – privatization of agriculture in 1982 and industry in 1998.
- Trade barriers were eliminated in special economic zones.
- Regionally and globally China became an economic power.

Weakness of Chinese economy

- Not everyone in China receives the benefits of reforms
- Unemployment increased and working conditions of Female employees has been worsened
- Increasing Environmental degradation.
- Any four points and evaluation

Score : 5 , Time : 10 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.5 Explain the growth of Chinese economy and prospects of China as an alternative centre of power .

Q.9 Match the column A with B and C .

A	B	C
1973	Zhou Enlai	Open door Policy
1978	De Xiao Ping	Four Modernizations

 **Scoring Indicators**

A	B	C
1973	Zhou Enlai	Four Modernization
1978	De Xiao Ping	Open door Policy

Score : 2 , Time : 2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.6 Evaluate India China relations.

Q.10 Since 1976 Indo – China relations have been improving steadily. Substantiate this statement and evaluate the recent trends in India China relations.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Change of political leadership in china
- China’s policy became more pragmatic and less ideological
- Decided to set aside contentious issues
- Talks to resolve border disputes
- Official visits between Beijing and New Delhi has increased.
- Trade has been increased steadily
- Any four points

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 13.1 Evaluate the capabilities European Union as an alternative centre of Power, 13.4

Summarize the Evolution of ASEAN, 13.5 Explain the growth of Chinese economy and the prospects of china as an alternative center of power.

Q. 11 Match the column A with B and C

A	B	C
1967	Marshall Plan	China
1948	De Xiao Ping	ASEAN
1978	Bangkok Declaration	Organization for European Economic cooperation



Scoring Indicators

A	B	C
1967	Bangkok Declaration	ASEAN
1948	Marshall Plan	Organization for European Economic Co operation
1978	De Xiao Ping	China

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.1: Identify the South Asian Nations 14.2: Describe the the divergent socio-political features of South Asian Nations.

Q.1 “Democracy cannot be whipped out from South Asia”. substantiate your views on this statement.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Majority of population in the region is under democracy. Democracy is successful in India and Srilanka and the entire region has accepted democracy as its norm.
- Even in states having military rule people strongly strives to bring back democracy
- Bhutan is moving towards multi party democracy.
- Maldives introduced multiparty system.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.3 Describe the factors that contributed to the failure of stable democracy in Pakistan.

Q.2 Briefly explain the factors which creates stumbling block before the institutionalization of stable democracy in Pakistan.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- The social dominance of military, clergy and land owning classes
 - Conflict with India made pro military group more powerful.
 - The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule.
- Brief explanation

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.4 Analyze the factors that led to the formation of Bangladesh and their experience in democracy.

Q.3 India has a prominent role in the formation of Bangladesh. Identify the major incidents in the creation of Bangladesh and critically examine the challenges faced by democratic process in Bangladesh.

Scoring Indicators

- 1970 election result in Pakistan and the problems emerged in East Pakistan
- Intervention of India , Indo-Pak war of 1971 and formation of Bangladesh
- Framing of the constitution and the challenges faced by Bangladesh
- Political developments in 1970s and 1980s which led to military rule.
- Restoration of democracy in Bangladesh.

Score : 5 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.5 Explain the main challenges for establishment of democracy in Nepal.
- Q. 4 Identify the non-violent movement in Nepal which staged massive agitation in 2006 for restoring democracy.
- a. Nepali Congress
 - b. Seven Party Alliance
 - c. Awami League
 - d. People's Democratic Party

Scoring Indicators

- b. Seven Party Alliance

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.5 Explain the main challenges for establishment of democracy in Nepal.
- Q. 5 The king of Nepal with the help of army restricts the expansion of democracy in Nepal. But common people wanted democratic government. Narrate the major milestones in the process of institutionlisation democracy in Nepal.

Scoring Indicators

- King accepted the demand for democratic constitution in 1990
- In 2006 prodemocracy protests were emerged
- The king was compelled to restore the House of Representative
- Attempt towards a written constitution on its way

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.6 Critically evaluate ethnic conflicts in Srilanka and its impact.
- Q. 6 One of the major challenges faced by Srilanka is the problem of Tamil minority. India has intervned in the issue since it is a problem of Tamils people having Indian origin. Briefly explain the ethnic conflict in Srilanka and Indian intervention in it.

Scoring Indicators

- Brief description of the ethnic conflict in Srilanka.

- Indian intervention in Srilanka and the deployment of IPKF.

Score :4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.7 List out the conflicting areas of Indo-Pak relation.
- Q. 7 There are many areas of conflicts between India and Pakistan. Discuss the issues which influence the relation between two countries.

Scoring Indicators

- Kashmir issue
 - Water sharing disputes
 - Arms race
- Brief explanation

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.8 Assess the possibilities of co-operation between India and Pakistan since independence.
 - 14.9 Evaluate India's relation with neighboring nations like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Srilanka.
- Q. 8 India has a central role in South Asia due to socio-political economic and geographic factors. This influences India's relation to its neighbors. Critically examine the issues involved in India's relation to other South-Asian countries.

Scoring Indicators

- Indo-Bangladesh water sharing disputes and non co-operation of Bangladesh for resolving the crisis in North Eastern states.
- Indo-Nepal Trade disputes and warm relation between China and Nepal
- Indo-Srilankan relation affected by issues of Tamil minority in Srilanka
- Neighbors are suspicious on Indian intentions and India is of the view that they are exploited by neighbors.

Score : 4 , Time :7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.8 Assess the possibilities of co-operation between India and Pakistan since independence.
 - 14.9 Evaluate India's relation with neighboring nations like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Srilanka.
- Q. 9 Even though there are many conflicting areas between India and its neighbors at the same time initiatives for cordial relations are also gradually improving. Find out the areas in which India has been developing peaceful relations with its South Asian neighbours.

Scoring Indicators

- Indo-Bangladesh economic relation has been improved considerably.
- Bangladesh is a part of India's Look East Policy

- Trade, scientific co-operation, common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water grid etc hold India and Nepal together.
- India's help in post Tsunami reconstruction process in Srilanka.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 14.10 Analyse the role of SAARC in building peace and cooperation in this region and the initiation for establishing SAFTA.

Q. 10 SAARC has initiated steps towards enhancing the economic cooperation. Explain the role and the efforts of SAARC to promote economic cooperation and identify its limitations.



Scoring Indicators

- SAARC members signed SAFTA for the formation of free trade area in South Asia.
 - Bringing peace in the area through free trade
- Limitation
- Neighbors fear that India invade into their markets and influences their society
 - SAFTA is not worth enough since India has already bilateral agreements with members of SAFTA.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Learning Outcomes

- 15.1: Explain the need and importance of international organization.

Q. 1 Some says that international organizations are ornamental organizations. They can do nothing during crises. Critically examine the statement and present your arguments in favour of international organizations.

Scoring Indicators

- International organizations help member states to resolve problems and conflicts peacefully
- Helps to face the challenges of epidemics and environmental degradation.
- It provides platform for co-operation, produce information and ideas for cooperation.
(Consider students' arguments and presentation)

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 15.3 Describe the evolution of UNO and states its main objectives.

Q. 2 The United Nation was founded as a successor of the League of Nations. There are certain objectives behind the formation of UNO. Briefly explain the main objectives of UNO.

Scoring Indicators

- Prevent international conflict and facilitate co-operation among states
- If war occurs limit the extent of hostilities
- Bring socio-economic development all over the world, absence of which may led to conflicts.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 15.4 Explain the need and importance of UN reform.

Q. 3 After the end of cold war the world has changed much and there is a need to reform the United Nations. Evaluate the global context which necessitates the reform of UNO.

Scoring Indicators

- Soviet Union has collapsed.

- US become a hegemonic power.
 - Russia – US co-operation has increased.
 - Emerging economies like China and India.
 - Asian economies are growing fast.
 - New threats like terrorism, civil war, genocide, epidemics
- (Any four points)

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 15.5 Critically evaluate whether suggested reforms are in accordance with the contemporary relatives and check if it will elaborate the jurisdiction of UNO.

Q. 4 Restructuring of UN is a necessity of the contemporary world. The reform of UN has been suggested in two directions. Find out the suggested reform of UNO and explain each of them.

Scoring Indicators

- Reform of the structure and process.
 - Reforms in the jurisdiction of UN
- (Brief description on each)

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 15.5. Critically evaluate whether suggested reforms are in accordance with the contemporary realities and check if it will elaborate the jurisdiction of UNO.

Q. 5 There are so many reforms suggested against the structures and jurisdiction of UN. But there are so many criticisms against the suggested reforms. Make a critical estimation of the UN reforms.

Scoring Indicators

- How much economic and military power is needed to qualify as a permanent member in Security Council?
 - What should be the level of budget contribution?
 - Whether population is an asset or liability.
 - What the peace building commissions do?
 - Who will define human rights?
- (Any four points)

Score : 4 , Time : 7 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 15.7 Justify India's demand for permanent membership in UN Security Council and analyze the changing role of UNO in a unipolar world.

Q. 6 India has been demanding permanent membership in UNO for a long time. But some scholars present the limitations on India to become a permanent member. Write arguments in favor of and against the demand for permanent membership of India in UNO.

Scoring Indicators

Arguments in favor of permanent membership

- As a leader of developing country
- One fifth of world population.
- Largest democracy
- Participation in UN initiatives
- As an emerging economy

(Any three)

Arguments against permanent membership

- Many other countries including Pakistan opposes.
- Some think that countries from Africa and South America should be included in Security Council before India.
- Other emerging powers like Brazil, Germany, and Japan also contestants for permanent membership.

Score : 5 , Time : 8 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 15.7 Justify India's demand for permanent membership in UN Security Council and analyze the changing role of UNO in a unipolar world.

Q.7 Critics argue that UN has lost its relevance in unipolar world and UNO has become United States' Organisation. Critically examine the statement and justify the relevance of UN in unipolar world.

Scoring Indicators

- USA stands as the only super power. Its military and economic power allow it to ignore the UNO
 - America is the largest contributor to UN budget with its veto power US can stop any moves.
 - UN can bring US and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.
 - It can bring 193 member nations in a single platform to deal conflicts and socio-economic development.
 - It is the only organization which can modify US attitudes and policies.
- (Any three points)

Score : 6 , Time : 8 mts

SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Learning Outcomes

- 16.1 Describe the meaning of security.

Q.1 Security is a slippery idea which has different meaning in different contexts. Explain the meaning of security.

Scoring Indicators

- Security implies freedom from threats.
- Threats to core values of the country is considered as security threats
- It has traditional and non- traditional notions

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.2 classify the threats of security as traditional and nontraditional.

Q.2 Traditional notion of security has external and internal threats. Explain external threat to security and list out the choices that nations adopt to respond to these threats.

Scoring Indicators

- As per external concept of security the greatest danger to a country is military threats from another country.
- Military action endangers the core values like sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. It endangers the lives of citizens.
- To responding to these threats government has three choices. – To surrender, prevent them from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war and defend itself if war actually happens.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.2 classify the threats of security as traditional and nontraditional.

Q.3 Some components of traditional security policy is given below. Analyze how nations make use of these components to face the military threats from other nations?

- Balance of Power

- Alliance building

 **Scoring Indicators**

Balance of Power

- Maintain balance of power between their country and other countries
- Work hard to maintain a favorable balance of power
- Building military as well as economic and technological power.

Alliance Building

- Alliance is a coalition of states that co- ordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.
- Alliances are formalized in written treaties.
- Alliance are based on national interests
(Any two from each)

Score : 4 , Time :6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.2 classify the threats of security as traditional and nontraditional.

Q. 4 Traditional security has external and internal notions. Point out the internal security threats and explain them?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Violence or threat of violence inside the borders is considered as internal threat
- Threats of internal military coup.
- Threats from separatist movements which wanted to form Independent countries.
- Sometimes internal and external threats converged- Neighboring state supports separatist movements.

Score : 4 , Time :6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.2 classify the threats of security as traditional and nontraditional.

Q. 5 Co- operation among countries helps to reduce external threats. Explains how co operation reduces or limits conflicts and maintains peace?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Co – operation among nations limits violence.
- Limit both ends and means of war
- Disarmament and arms control treaties can reduce violence.
- Confidence building among nations helps to avoid unnecessary wars.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.2 classify the threats of security as traditional and nontraditional.

Q. 6 Some international treaties are given below. Arrange them properly in the given table?

- Biological weapons convention.

- Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty
- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- Chemical weapons convention.

Disarmament Treaties	Arms control Treaties
•	•
•	•

Scoring Indicators

Disarmament Treaties	Arms control Treaties
• Biological weapons convention	• Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty
• Chemical weapons convention	• Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Score : 2 , Time : 2 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.4 describe the features of non- traditional notion of security.
- Q. 7 Non – traditional notion of security has two connotations, human security and global security. Formulate your observations on nontraditional notion of security?

Scoring Indicators

- Human security is about protection of people more than states.
- Primary goal is protection of individuals
- The threats in this direction are hunger, disease, natural disasters etc.
- Global security emerges from global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism, health epidemics etc.
- Since problems are global international co operation in vital

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.5 Evaluate the new sources of threat to security.
- Q. 8 In the present day international scenario individuals and communities are more under the threat of terrorism, health epidemics etc because these kill more people than war. In the light if this statement critically analyze any two new sources of threat to security?

Scoring Indicators

- Terrorism
 - Human Rights
 - Global Poverty
 - Health epidemics
- (Analyze any two)

Score : 6 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.6 Evaluate the new importance of co-operation for security in the contemporary world.
- Q. 9 Nontraditional threats to security require cooperation than confrontation. Based on this statement evaluate the importance of co-operation among nations to face new security threats?

Scoring Indicators

- Military action has a limited role in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights.
- Military has nothing to do alleviation of poverty or control of epidemics
- Co-operation may be bilateral, regional or international
- International organizations, nongovernmental organizations as well as regional organizations play a major role in promoting co-operative security. Co-operative security may involve the use of force as a last resort.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 16.7 List out the various components of India's security strategy.
- Q. 10 India faces traditional and nontraditional threats to its security. So India adopted a security strategy which has four broad components. Explain the components of India's security strategy?

Scoring Indicators

- Strengthening military capabilities because India has involved in conflict with its neighbours.
- Strengthening international norms and international institutions like U.N.O
- Meeting security challengers within the country. Strategy to meet militant groups in Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur etc
- Development of economy and alleviation of poverty and removal of inequalities in the country.

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Learning Outcomes

- 17.1 List out various global environmental problems.

Q.1 Environmental concerns are the main issue of discussion in the present day international conferences. State any two environmental concerns of the world?



Scoring Indicators

- Depletion of cultivable area.
- Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Destruction of natural forests and Biodiversity
- Depletion of Ozone
- Increasing costal pollution

Explain any two

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.1 List out various global environmental problems.

Q.2 Find out the global think tank which published a book in 1972 entitled “Limits to Growth”?

- a. The Club of Rome
- b. Rio Summit
- c. Paris Conference
- d. Stockholm Conference



Scoring Indicators

- a. The Club of Rome

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.2 Estimate the importance of Rio Summit 1992 and critically evaluate the developmental practices recommended under Agenda 21

Q.3 Identify the place in which the United Nations conference on environment and development popularity known as Earth Summit held in 1992?

- a. Rio de Janeiro
- b. Paris
- c. Kyoto
- d. Durban



Scoring Indicators

- a. Rio de Janeiro

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.2 estimate the importance of Rio Summit 1992 and critically evaluate the developmental practices recommended under Agenda 21

Q.4 The Rio Summit produced conventions on climate change Biodiversity and recommended a list of developmental practices called Agenda 21. Critically analyze the developmental approach of the Agenda 21?



Scoring Indicators

- Effort to combine economic growth with Ecological responsibility
- Introduced the developmental approach known as sustainable development.
- Critics states that agenda 21 was biased in favour of economic growth rather than ecological conservation.

Score : 3 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.3 Locate areas that come under global commons and asses agreements for the protection of global commons

Q.5 Global commons has a prominent role in the protection of environment. Explain the meaning of global commons giving examples.



Scoring Indicators

- Regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and therefore it require common governance by the International community is known as global commons.
 - Earth's atmosphere, - Antarctica,- Ocean floor and outer space

Score :3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.3 Locate areas that come under global commons and asses agreements for the protection of global commons

Q.6 Match the following

Year	Agreement
1959	Antarctic Environmental Protocol
1987	Antarctic Treaty
1991	Montreal Protocol

Scoring Indicators

Year	Agreement
1959	Antarctic Treaty
1987	Montreal Protocol
1991	Antarctic Environmental Protocol

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.4 Evaluate the idea common but differentiated responsibility.

Q.7 Difference in the approach on environmental issues between developed countries of north and developing countries of South led to the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities. Justify the concept of common but differentiated responsibility.

Scoring Indicators

- The developing countries are in the process of Industrialization and they must not be subjected to same restriction.
- The arguments of south accepted in 1992 earth summit.
- In view of the different contributions of global environmental degradation states have common but differentiated responsibilities.
- Countries of North want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation
- South feels that ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by developed nations. If they have caused more Degradation they must take more responsibility.

Score : 6 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.4 Evaluate the idea common but differentiated responsibility.

Q.8 Identity the agreement which set target for the industrialized countries to cut their green house gas emissions?

- Agenda 21
- Kyoto Protocol
- N.P.T
- Montreal Protocol

Scoring Indicators

- Kyoto Protocol

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.5 Define the common property resource and state the institutional arrangements for its management.

Q.9 Common Property Resources has its role in protecting nature. Define common property resources and identify the factors that affect such resources.

Scoring Indicators

- Common Property represents common property of the group or community.
- Privatization, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation have caused common property to dwindle in size, quality and availability.

Learning Outcomes

- 17.6 Evaluate India's stand on environmental issues, 17.7 list out the initiatives of India in the field of environmental protection

Q.10 India's stand on environmental issues relies heavily on the principles of historical responsibility as enshrined in UNFCCC. Critically evaluate India's stand and give arguments to justify them?

Scoring Indicators

- India's stand on environmental issues relies heavily on UNFCCC which acknowledges that developed countries are responsible for green house gas emissions.
- It emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of developing communities.
- The per capita emissions of developing countries are tiny compared to those of those of developed world.
- Even then India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto protocol in August 2002.
- Participates in global efforts through programmes like Auto –Fuel Policy, electricity Act, and National Mission on Biodiesel.

Score : 5 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.8 Describe the role of various environmental movements in the protection of our earth.

Q.11 The protest against environmental degradation come not from the government but from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of country. In the light of this statement formulate your observations on the role of environmental movements.

Scoring Indicators

- Environmental movement's works at International as well as at local level.
- These movements raise new ideas and long – term visions of what we should do and should not do.
- Environmental movements are diversified in nature. Forest movements, movements against mineral Industry, Struggles against mega dams are some example.

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 17.9 Explain the concept of resource geo politics, 17.10 Analyse the Importance of resource geopolitics in contemporary world.

Q. 12 21st century wars are going to be 'water wars'. Based on this statement analyze the interstate conflicts to ensuring dominance over vital resources like oil and water.



Scoring Indicators

- Focus of interstate wars are struggle for dominating key resources
- Industrialized countries tries to ensure steady flow of resources through deployment of military.
- Dominant nations try to establish control over resources like oil water etc
- Scarcity of pure drinking water may lead to water wars in 21st century

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.1. Describe the multi dimensional nature of globalization.

Q.1 Globalization is a multi dimensional phenomenon which influences various aspects of life. Describe the interconnected nature of globalisation?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Globalisation has political economic and cultural manifestations
- It fundamentally deals with the flow of ideas, goods, services, people etc.
- Worldwide inter connectedness is the nature of globalization.

Learning Outcomes

- 18.3 Explain the factors that influenced the concept of globalisation.

Q.2 Globalisation is about the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people. Analyse the factors that promote such flows which in turn lead to globalisation?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Technology is one important element of globalisation
- The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been increased by technological advances.
- Inter connected nature of world also promotes globalisation

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.4 Critically evaluate political consequences of globalization.

Q.3 Globalisation results in the erosion of State capacity. Analyse this statement and express your views on the political consequences of globalisation.

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Limit the ability of government to do what they like.
- Welfare State is now giving way to a minimalist state and withdrew from welfare functions.
- yet the primacy of state continues unchallenged

- With the help of enhanced technologies state collects information about its citizens

Score : 4 , Time : 5 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.5 Analyse the economic impact of globalisation.
- Q. 4 Economic globalisation has created an intense division all over the world. Based on this write any two economic consequences of globalisation



Scoring Indicators

- It is likely to benefit only a small section of population
 - Some describes globalisation as re-colonization of the world.
 - Advocates argue that it generates greater economic growth.
- Brief explanation of given points

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.6 Evaluate cultural consequences of globalisation.
- Q. 5 Globalisation affects our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. In the light of this statement evaluate cultural consequences of globalisation?



Scoring Indicators

- Globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture.
- In the name of global culture western culture is imposed.
- Those who make this argument drew attention to the MC Donaldisation of the world.
- All cultures mutually influence and enlarge our choices.

Score : 4 , Time : 6 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.7 : Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy.
- Q. 6 India decided to liberalise its economy in response to the financial crisis of 1991. List out the structural adjustments made within the system for this?



Scoring Indicators

- Introduced economic reforms like liberalisation
 - De-regulated various sectors including trade and foreign investment.
- Brief explanation of the given points

Score : 3 , Time : 3 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.9 List out international movement against globalisation.
- Q. 7 Find out the organization which provided a global platform for human rights activists, environmentalists, Labour, Youth and women activists who opposed the neo-liberal globalisation.

 **Scoring Indicators**

World Social Forum (W.S.F)

Score : 1 , Time : 1 mts

Learning Outcomes

- 18.9: Explain the role of Socio Political movements in India in resisting globalisation.
- Q.8 Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters. Explain India's resistance to globalization?

 **Scoring Indicators**

- Protests against economic liberalisation by left political parties and forums like Indian Social Forum.
- Trade unions, Industrial workforce as well as the farmers organized their own protests.
- Social movements also play a vital role in this.

Score : 3 , Time : 4 mts