

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT-1

The problems of India and their solutions

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers

1. The people who develop a deep passion for the place they live is called as(Regionalism)
2. The formation of language based regions took place in.....(1953)
3. In Karnataka,institution is in existence to curb corruption. (Lokapal and Lokayuktha)
4. As per the census of 2011, the population of India is (121 crores)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is Unemployment?
 - Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.
2. What are the two reasons for Unemployment?
 - The population and improved technology are the two reasons for unemployment.
3. What is the annual poverty growth according to census of 2011?
 - According to census of 2011, the annual poverty growth is 7.20%.
4. What is the social evil in the public life of India?
 - Corruption is social evil in the public life of India.
5. What is Corruption?
 - Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits.

6. Which Institutions can bring down corruption drastically?

- Institutions like Lokapal and Lokayuktha can bring down corruption drastically.

7. In Karnataka, how much reservation has been given to women in local body elections ?

- In Karnataka, 50% reservation has been given to women in local body elections.

8. Why the article 371 has been amended from A to J?

- Through these amendments backward regions have been given special status.

9. What is the aim of a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa?

- The aim of a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa is to solve the problem of the regional imbalances.

10. What is the importance of Article 371(J)?

- The most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by article 371(J)

11. What is Communalism?

- Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self interests can be called as Communalism

12. Who are the memorable women freedom fighters?

- Jhansi Rani Lakshmbai, Kitturu Rani Chenamma, Aniebesant, Kasturba Gandhi, Savithribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu are some of the memorable women freedom fighters.

13. Why the government of Karnataka has implemented Stree Shakti programme?

- The government of Karnataka has implemented 'Stree Shakti' programme through which self help groups of women are formed and fostered as the means of social progress.

14. Who was the Prime Minister who ruled for a long time in India?

- Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister who ruled for a long time in India

15. Who was the first women President of India?

- Prathibha Patil was the first women President of India

16. What is Terrorism?

- Terrorism is nothing but fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence.

17. When was Taj Hotel in Mumbai Attacked?

- Taj Hotel in Mumbai was attacked on November 26, 2007.

18. What has been the biggest challenge in front of Indian society since the beginning of 21st century?

- The Corporate Strategies has been the biggest challenge in front of Indian society since the beginning of 21st century

19. What is Corporate Strategy?

- A group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.

20. What is the main aim of Corporate Strategy?

- The main aim of Corporate Strategy is maximising the profits of the company.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How is communalism fatal to national unity? Explain.

- It creates social differences, mutual suspicion and fear situation in the society
- It not only disturbs the peace of the society, it also destroys the public and private property.
- It leads to mutual accusations, and physical assaults and other undesirable effects.
- Communalism puts self interest ahead of national interest

2. How does regionalism affect national development? Discuss.

- Regional inequality is like gender and caste inequality and has posed a big challenge to India.
- Some regions of the country have achieved a lot of progress while many parts have remained backward
- many are demanding independent state status for themselves. In the light of these developments

3. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?

- The government has started Women and Child Development department in order to develop women's education and status.
- Through various measures taken, the government seeks to improve the status, health and education of the women.
- Many programmes have been implemented to curb child marriage system, dowry prohibition act, compulsory education are implemented
- The government of Karnataka has implemented Stree Shakti programme
- Women's commissions have been established at national and state level to address the various issues of women.
- Attempts are made to provide reservations at state and national legislature bodies.
- Women reservation has already been provided at local bodies.
- Women reservation is also provided in government recruitments.

4. What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?

- Steps have been taken to improve the skill level of the job seekers so that they can have better access to employment providing loans and subsidy to enable people to engage in self employment.
- inculcate world class skill to our people so that they compete with globalized production.
- every citizen of the country should be encouraged to indulge in one or the other employment by providing job oriented course to all, is another strategy to think on

5. What are the measures undertaken for the removal of regional imbalances?

- In order to remove such inequalities, the article 371 has been amended from A to J.
- Through these amendments backward regions have been given special status.
- In Karnataka, in order to address the regional imbalances, a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa has given special report on various measures needed to solve the regional imbalance.
- Some of the most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by adding article 371(J).

6. What are the effects of terrorism?

- It feeds on fear of the people
- They target busy areas like airports, railway stations, markets and other areas to attack.
- They seek to spread their goals along with this violence.
- They also use tactics like suicide bombing, kidnapping innocent people to attain their targeted aims.
- Terrorism targets civilians of the country, military bases, and also targets specific communities.

7. What are the measures taken to curb terrorism?

- India has always criticised terrorism in other countries also.
- Our central and state governments have taken at most care to stop terrorism.
- They have always strived to protect the property and life of ordinary people.
- They have even created special elite forces to tackle these terrorists.
- India has been peace loving country and has undertaken many initiatives to stop terrorism.

8. What is Corporate Strategy? Write about its present status.

- A group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.

- The present day corporate strategies are using globalised environment and modern technologies.
- The main aim of these strategies are maximising the profits of the company.
- This affects the people, the society and a country negatively. Often, the corporate strategies influence the decisions of the governments also.

9. What are the the problems of India?

- Unemployment
- Discrimination
- Corruption
- Communalism
- Terrorism
- Corporate Strategies

10. What are the effects of Corruption?

- Corruption influences negatively on both personal as well as public sphere of life.
- It influences the economic, social and political life of a country negatively.
- It also means an immoral thing from the political angle.
- Corruption of personal ethics and morality happens in the personal sphere.
- In public sphere, bribery, nepotism, caste favouritism and intentional slowdown of the work appear as various forms of corruption.

11. What are the measures taken to curb the problem of corruption?

- Lokapal and Lokayuktha
- Education institutions can take a lead in this direction.
- By installing CC TV cameras in government offices and increasing efficiency of government work can also bring down the intensity of the corruption.
- Measures like awarding harsh punishment for corrupt officials can also bring in some change.

- Increasing the number of courts and judges can also reign in corruption.

12. What are the solutions to the problem of communalism?

- Uniform civil code
- Equality among all the citizens
- Supporting secular values in the society
- Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests
- Attempts should be made to foster the faiths of all people and develop healthy national thoughts.

13. Peace and love are greater than violence and Hate.How?

- A look into history says that a very little has been achieved by violent activities like terrorism.
- At the same time, history has been made by employing truth, non violence and love.
- The killing of people like Gandhiji, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi did not erase their efforts to achieve progress through peace.
- Whereas actions of Buddha, Mahaveera, Jesus, Mohammad Paigambar, Basava, Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar, Martin Luther, Nelson Mandela and others have given new light, new paths and new life to the people all over the world

UNIT-2

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The Indian Foreign policy was specially formed by
(Jawahar lal nehru)
2. The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known asmovement.(Non Aligned Movement)
3. During pre-independent period India was under imperial occupation.(British)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is a sovereign country?
 - A sovereign country is that country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.
2. When was Panchasheela principles signed?
 - The Panchasheela principles was signed in 1954
3. Between whom the Panchasheela principles signed?
 - The Panchasheela principles was signed between Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai
4. The world was divided two power blocks after the end of Second World War. What were they?
 - The democratic countries were under the hegemony of USA and the Communist countries were led by USSR
5. What is Imperialism?
 - Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains
6. No corner of world shall have Imperialism. Who declared this ?
 - India declared this.

7. Who was the president of African National Congress?

- The president of African National Congress was Nelson Mandela

8. What is disarmament?

- The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called Disarmament

9. What does the Constitution of India's article 51 advocates?

- The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that aims at establishing international peace and cooperation

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Foreign Policy?

- A policy to regulate one country's interaction with other countries

2. How does Foreign Policy aid a country to development?

- Foreign Policy helps in National Security, Enriching national economy and help to check the power of enemy countries.

3. What are the aims of India's foreign policy?

- National Security
- Enriching national economy
- Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries.
- By increasing the number friendly countries and check the power of enemy countries
- Achieving World Peace and co existence

4. Why does India oppose imperialism?

- It was natural for India which gained its independence from an imperial country to oppose such moves of other countries.
- No corner of world shall have Imperialism' declared India

5. What are the Panchasheela principles?

- Respecting each other's Sovereignty and regional interests.
- Non invasion of each other.
- Non interference in each other's internal issues.
- Mutual cooperation and respect.
- Peaceful coexistence.

6. Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the world? Discuss.

- India , being peace loving country, advocates for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively.
- Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process.
- Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament, as every country needs arms for its protection; an attempt can be made reduce the number of arms

7. Mention the factors which influenced and shaped Indias Foreign Policy?

- national interests
- geographical interests
- political situation
- economic interest
- military issues
- public opinion
- international situation

8. What are the Basic aspect of India's Foreign Policy?

- Panchasheela principles
- Non Aligned Movement
- Anti Imperialism
- Anti Apartheid policy
- Disarmament

9. India has been considered as one of the major countries of the world why?

- huge population
- natural resources
- military
- intellectual and industrialized capacities.

10. The foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru. Why?

- Jawaharlal Nehru managed the foreign policies of India as an External Affairs Minister apart from being the Prime Minister as well.
- Hence the foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru

UNIT - 3

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The relationship with.....was strengthened with Panchasheela principle.(India and China)
2. International peace and cooperation is discussed in thearticle of our Constitution.(51)
3. In 1962invaded our country.(China)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. By which countries effort BRICS group of countries has been established?
 - By efforts of India and China, BRICS group of countries has been established.
2. In 1971, which countries signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation?
 - In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
3. Who had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants?
 - USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
4. Which country has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council?
 - Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do countries need to have good relationships with other countries?

- A family can never prosper without interacting with another family.
- Similarly a country can never progress without interacting with another country.
- In this globalised and modernized environment, it is inevitable for a country to have a relationship with another country.
- It is not a necessity now, it is a need.

2. What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

- terrorism,
- Jammu and Kashmir issue
- water sharing
- border issue

3. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?

- A war broke between India and China due to the escalation of the Tibetan crisis. After the war, border disputes arose and these disputes still remain unresolved.
- The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bones of contention between the two countries.

4. India and USA are two democratic countries. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both the countries.

- USA has supported a lot to India's Five Year Plans.
- USA has extended its support during the Indo-China war of 1965.
- But, later the political leaders of USA extended their support to Pakistan during the war between India and Pakistan.
- Many a times, the foreign policy of USA has been anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan. Interestingly, both India and USA have shared an interest in controlling terrorism.

- India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.
- Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

5. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

- India has cordial relationship with Russia.
- It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.
- Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.
- USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.
- During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.
- USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.
- In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
- USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
- Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

6. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

- India and Pakistan are the neighbouring countries.
- Pakistan is not only a neighbouring country, but was an integral part of India during pre-independent period.
- But, after the India Independent Act of 1947; both countries became independent sovereign countries.
- Soon after independence, foreign relationship between both the countries started.
- There issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes are there between both the countries.
- Both the countries have fought three wars.
- In order to improve the bilateral ties between both the countries many agreements like Tashkent Agreement, Shimla

Agreement, Lahore Bus Yatra and Agra Conference have been entered.

UNIT - 4

GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Human Rights day is celebrated on (December 10, 1948)
2. India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since(Independence)
3. Gandhi fought against the Apartheid in (South Africa)
4. Human Rights involve(equality also)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
 - December 10, 1948.
2. In which Article of The Indian fundamental rights are discussed?
 - In the Constitution of India from Article 12 to 35 fundamental rights are discussed
3. "The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and waste the dreams of the children".Who said this?
 - Hoover said this
4. What is the full form of PTBT?
 - Partial Test Ban Treaty
5. What is the full form of CTBT?
 - Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
6. What is the full form of SALT?
 - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
7. What does the third world denotes?
 - The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non development.

II. Discuss in group and answer:

1. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?
 - Denial (Refusal) of human rights
 - arms race
 - economic inequality
 - Apartheid
 - terrorism
2. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights.
 - India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.
 - In the Constitution of India, from Article 12 to 35 of part III, fundamental rights are discussed.
 - India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.
3. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. In this background, what are the effects of Arms race?
 - Insecurity, fear, instability and threat of war appear due to the arms competition.
 - In order to keep all these evils away, disarmament is the viable option available for humanity.
 - With the preparation of Nuclear weapons and bombs ,the issue of disarmaments has become a serious issue in the present world
4. What are the features of economically backward countries? What are the reasons for this backwardness?
 - Among the members of the world, economical inequality is a major problem.
 - It is a historical gift of colonialism and imperialism.
 - European countries established colonies in Africa, Asia and Latin American countries.
 - The countries that were under the control of imperialistic powers suffered from backwardness.
 - There progress was really slow till 20th century.

- They had a lot of hurdles to cross in the science, technology, agriculture, transportation, education, health and many other areas to achieve development.

5. What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality?

- The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non development.
- These countries are trying to come out of the shortages of food, capital, health, education, and many other issues.
- The UNO and developed countries need to act beyond these limitations.
- India, as a progressive nation, is striving to promote economic equality among all the countries of the world.

6. Apartheid is against Humanism. How do you substantiate this statement?

- Racial discrimination and inhuman treatment of non-white races have been considered.
- A bane on World civilization.
- Europeans who travelled across the world after Renaissance through the newly discovered sea routes established their colonies.
- Later, they started building vast empires on the eastern and western parts of the Globe.
- Thus, the so called races mainly brown, black and even yellow hailing from African, Asian and American countries were looked down upon by the White race.
- The Europeans even started coining the phrase "White Man's Burden" to civilize the World.
- But, this type of racism was basically inhuman and unethical.
- However, this Racism or Apartheid Policy persisted for a long time in the world inspite of many reforms.

UNIT - 5

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The UNO was founded in the year(1945)
2. The head office of the UNO is in.....city. (Newyork)
3. The subsidiary of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is(Security Council)
4. The term of the office of international judges isyears. (Five)
5. The International Court of Justice is in(Hague)
6. The present Secretary General of the UNO is (Antonio Guterres)
7. The World Health Organistion was founded in the year (1948)
8. The SAARC was founded in the year(1985)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who started UNO?
 - Winston Churchill , Joseph Stalin and Franklin D Roosevelt
2. In which conference UNO was started?
 - In which San Francisco conference UNO was started
3. When was United Nations Organization founded?
 - On October 24, 1945 United Nations Organization was founded
4. Which organization of UNO is considered as global parliament?
 - General Assembly
5. Which organization is considered cabinet of UNO?
 - UNO Security Council
6. Mention the permanent members of Security council?
 - France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China

7. Who select the Judge of International Court of Justice?
 - UNO Security Council selects the Judge of International Court of Justice.
8. Why Trusteeship Council has become inactive now?
 - This has become inactive now as there is no trustee left.
9. Where is the head quarters of International Court of Justice?
 - The head quarters of International Court of Justice is at Hague
10. Who is the head of the executive body of UNO?
 - The General Secretary is the head of the executive body of UNO.
11. Who elects the The General Secretary of UNO?
 - The General Secretary is elected by the General Assembly as per the suggestion of Security Council
12. Where is the head quarters of Secretariat?
 - The head quarters of Secretariat is at New York
13. Mention the branch offices of Secretariat?
 - Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi
14. Who will run The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions?
 - The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions are run by the Secretariat
15. What is the full form of GATT?
 - 'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade'
16. Where is the Head quarters of Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)?
 - Rome

17. Where is the Head quarters of World Health Organization (WHO)?

- Geneva

18. Where is the Head quarters of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)?

- Paris

19. Which organization is founded the benefit of the children?

- United Nations International Emergency Fund(UNICEF)

20. Which institution is known for its humane outlook?

- United Nations International Emergency Fund(UNICEF)

21. Where is the Head quarters of International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

- New York

22. What is the other name of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)?

- World Bank

23. Where is the Head quarters of International Labour Organization (ILO)?

- Geneva

24. Which organization is considered as the third important pillar of the world trade along with IMF and World Bank?

- WTO is considered as the third important pillar of the world trade along with IMF and World Bank.

25. When was Common Wealth of Nations founded?

- 1926

26. Expand SAARC

- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

27. When was SAARC founded?

- 1985

28. Mention the member nations of SAARC.

- India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan

29. Where is the Head office of SAARC?

- Nepal

30. What is the full form of ASEAN?

- Association of South East Asian Nations

31. Who are the founding members of ASEAN?

- Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand are the founding members of ASEAN.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the subsidiary institutions of the UNO?

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Committee
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat

2. Name working aims of the World Health Organization.

- WHO was founded with aim of improving the health of the world community.
- It has strived to eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.
- It is also working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer and other major diseases.
- The organization is trying to address issues like population growth, hunger, malnutrition and other challenges in the coming days also

3. Make a list of functions of the International Labour Organization.

- This organization is for the development of labourers across the world.
- Areas like welfare of the workers, health facilities provided, life quality come under the functioning of this institution.
- In the case women workers it suggests measures like maternity benefits, minimum wages, housing schemes and many other worker related issues are covered by the ILO.
- Its general conference is like a world parliament of the workers and it strives to protect the welfare of workers of the world.

4. List out the aims of the UNO.

- Safeguarding international peace and security.
- Fostering cooperation among nations.
- Improving the faith in human rights
- Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity based problems with international cooperation.
- Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
- Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

5. Explain the formation of the General Assembly of the UNO.

- It is an affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states.
- Every country sends five representatives to this body.
- But, every country has only one vote.
- The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.
- Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.
- The general Assembly meetings begin around September and continue till mid December every year.
- For all the important matters of approval a 2/3 majority is mandatory.
- General budget is approved in the general assembly.

- A special session can be convened if there are any emergency issues. It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issues.

6. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Committee of the UNO?

- Conducting studies on economic, social, cultural, education, health and other international issues and sharing the reports.
- Issues like refugee problems, women status, residence and many other issues come within the purview of this committee.
- This committee recommends on issues of human rights and basic freedoms.
- Organizing conferences on human resources, culture, education and other issues.
- Coordinating the functions of specialised bodies like International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions. All these are the major functions of Economic and Social Committee

7. The 'UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world'. Substantiate this statement.

- The UNO has solved many conflicts.
- Due to lack of unity among permanent members of the Security Council and the complexity of global issues, it can be said that the achievements of UN is a mixed one.
- Most of its functions are performing peacekeeping works and observatory roles. India has always worked with UNO towards protection of the human rights and world peace.
- The UNO has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez canal, Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungaria, Congo, Cyprus, Arab- Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan and other crisis.
- It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas. Now, the cold war has ended leading more space of the functioning of UNO in future.

8. What are the functions of the UNESCO?

- It is a specialised institution which strives to improve the science, education and culture of the world.
- It is active in technical education, cultural issues, constructive thinking, and media strategies to preserve the world heritage also.
- It supports governmental and Nongovernmental organisations to spread the importance of education

9. Explain the role of the IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

- It tries to resolve international economic crisis. It helps the development of global commerce, economic stability and the balance of payment.
- In this organization, administrative council, Board of directors, and a managing director works.
- Its efficiency and transparency has been often appreciated.
- This can be called as the central bank of many central banks of different nations.
- It plays the role of a facilitator between developed countries and non-developed countries

10. Prepare a list of aims of the Common Wealth.

- upholding the values of democracy
- protection of freedom
- poverty alleviation
- securing world peace
- aiding the development of sports
- science and art
- It also aims at improving the cooperation among the membership states.

11. Explain the European Union

- It is an institution of 27 European countries.
- It was founded in 1992 as per the agreement of Maastricht among the member countries.
- It provides for common market, common currency and common agriculture and trade policy.

- The European Union resembles a federal government structure.
- As the founders asserted this strives for international peace and democracy in the world.
- This seems to be the continuation of earlier European Economic Community (EEC).
- The member states have given away some of their sovereign powers to the union willingly

12. What are the functions of the Security Council?

- The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully.
- If there is a need; it deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order.
- It also selects the Judge of International Court of Justice and also suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

13. What are the Economic and financial achievements of UNO?

- In the UNO charter, it is declared that the UNO should strive to 'uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world'.
- This work need to be achieved through the supervision of 'Economic and Social Committee'. 'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade' (GATT) is a general agreement on trade and tariff which is a notable agreement.
- Another important programme is that of 'The United Development Programme'.
- International organizations like World Bank, International Monetary Fund are working well with the able support of UNO.

14. What are the Social Achievements of UNO?

- World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Refugee Council are few organizations that are interested in the social well being of the world.
- The universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO.
- The UNO has played decisive role in the removal of Apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

15. What are the aims of Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)?

- Development of agriculture
- Providing nutritious food
- Creation of Hunger free communities
- Reforming the life of rural people.

16. What are the aims of SAARC?

- The main aim of the organisation is to foster mutual ties along with the economic progress and cultural progress.
- In order to achieve this goal numerous task groups, technical groups and permanent committees have been formed.
- But mutual suspicion and difference opinions among the member countries is hampering the progress of the SAARC.
- The policy that 'all decisions needs to be taken unanimously' is also creating obstacles to its progress.
- Though there are numeours burning issues and differences among the member countries, it is still a good platform to resolve difference of opinions.
- Conferences, workshops and training programmes have been taking place for the representatives of these countries on various topics like science and technology, agriculture on regular basis.

SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I Social Stratification

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Minority Communities are allowed to establish education institutions under articleof the constitution.(30)
2. The Practice of untouchability is prohibited by article.(17)
3. The Untouchability Crimes act implemented in the year(1955)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. According to which Article providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government.?
 - According to Article 39 providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government.
2. What does Article 21A say?
 - Article 21A says free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years is fundamental right of the children.
3. What does Article 45 say?
 - Article 45 says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education.
4. What does Article 19 say?
 - The Article 19 says that Right to Speak and Right to express one's own opinion is the fundamental right.
5. What does Article 29 provide for?
 - Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities

6. What does Article 30 provide for?

- Article 30 provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions.

7. What does Article 46 say?

- Article 46 says that it is the duty of the government to support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

8. What is Social Stratification?

- The method of dividing people into different strata and then assigning different roles and status in the society is called as Social Stratification.

9. What are the Major forms of Social Stratification?

- Primitive Society
- Slavery
- Estate System
- Varna System
- Caste System

10. “An analysis of why a group of people stayed outside the village; whether they came from outside or were pushed outside, provides an answer to the birth and practice of Untouchability”.

Who said this?

- Dr B.R.Ambedkar said this.

11. “Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin”. Who said this?

- Gandhiji said this.

12. “The Untouchables were expected to carry the night soil, dead animals and other filthy jobs” . Who said this?

- B. Kuppaswamy said this.

13. What is the importance of The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution?

- The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

14. When did The government of India implement 'Untouchability Crime Act'?

- The government of India implemented 'Untouchability Crime Act' in 1955.

15. How Untouchability Crime Act was amended?

- The Untouchability Crime Act was amended as Civil Rights Protection Act.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?

- the Social inequality is the result of already present unequal social opportunities.
- This is continued by providing unequal access to materials, resources, income, opportunities, recognitions and status
- the neglect of the food and social security of caste
- income and sex based discrimination

2. How does gender discrimination take place?

- one person's thoughts are influenced by others thoughts.
- Such influences on an individual are may be due to the thoughts of the family members or from the neighbours
- There is more gender based inequality in access to school education, food and health facilities

3. What are the features of Social Stratification?

- Social Stratification is social in nature
- Social Stratification is Universal
- Social Stratification is ancient
- Social Stratification exists in different ways

4. How is Untouchability a social evil? Discuss.

- The lowest position in the social strata
- They were kept out of the education
- Denial of Property Rights
- Denial of Political participation rights

5. What are the Legal Measures to Eradicate Untouchability?

- The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.
- The government of India has implemented 'Untouchability Crime Act' in 1955.
- Civil Rights Protection Act was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the act of 1955.
- According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.
- Universal rights to vote and participate in election has also been provided.
- Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.
- The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability.
- equality to all.

Unit – II Labour

I. Fill in the with appropriate answers:

1. Division of Labour leads to(‘Specialization’)
2. Land less labourer are called as
(labourers Unorganized)
3. Labourers of medical institutions are called as
labourers. (Organized)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who wrote in his book ‘The Republic’ on the Division of Labour
 - Plato wrote in his book ‘The Republic’ on the Division of Labour
2. “Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour”. Who said this?
 - Plato said this.
3. “Division of Labour creates less skilled workers”. Who said this?
 - Karl Marx said this
4. What is labour?
 - Labour means earning in cash or kind by providing one’s manual or intellectual labour
5. What is inequality in labour?
 - Any labour that goes against dictum ‘equal labour equal pay’ can be termed as inequality in labour
6. What is Discrimination?
 - If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as Discrimination
7. What is Labour without pay?
 - If work is done without payment either in cash or kind, then it is called as Labour without pay

8. What is Labour with Pay?

- The labour which gets compensation based on hours, days or months for semi skilled or skilled work is considered as Labour with Pay.

9. Give examples for Labour with Pay.

- Labour in small business and road side business
- work in factories
- work in schools as assistant teachers
- building work
- vehicle repair
- garages
- agricultural farm works

10. What is Organized Sector?

- The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector

11. What is Unorganized Sector?

- The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern

12. In which book a study of Circular Migration is done?

- In the book 'Foot Losers', a study of Circular Migration is done.

13. What is Division of Labour?

- A society's need is fulfilled by different divisions of people. For example, the food is produced by farmers, cloth by weavers, and dresses are produced by tailors.

14. What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?

- Labourers working in unorganized are facing many social and economic problems.
- They do not have fixed work schedule, fixed pay or defined benefits also.

- they don't get fixed wage
- Migration
- Social Security
- Legal Framework
- Child Labour
- Physical and Mental Exploitation

III. Answer the following:

1. What are the types of organized labour? Explain.

- The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector.
- This sector is guided by minimum wages act, factory act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers.
- In organized sector, institutions like School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others come.
- This sector has to take the permission of the government before it begins its function.
- It is also mandatory for them to pay taxes.
- It is the responsibility of the institution to pay special facilities and provide employment security for the workers

2. Define discrimination in labour?

- Any labour that goes against dictum 'equal labour equal pay' can be termed as inequality in labour.
- If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as Discrimination.

3. Explain the challenges faced on Social Security issue by the

- unorganized sectors.
- Unorganized sector workers face social insecurity.
- Social Security means having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others.

- Providing these facilities universally and publically is called as 'Social Security.
- But, this is not available for people working in unorganized sector.

4. What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?

Organized workers	Unorganized workers
The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector	The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern
This sector is guided by minimum wages act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers	The minimum wages in this sector usually stays below the mandatory pay fixed by the governments
There is a need for registration	There is no need for registration
This sector follows the legal provisions of the government.	This sector does not follow the legal provisions of the government.
It is also mandatory for them to pay taxes.	There are no tax provisions here
School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others belong to this sector	Vehicle repair, selling of goods like vegetables, fish on head; puncture repairers and others belong to this sector
There is fixed time or duration for this work.	There is no fixed time or duration for this work.

UNIT – III

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. Environmental movements mean
(the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system)
2. Narmada Bachavo movement is led by(Medha Patkar)
3. Dr. Shivaram Karanth opposed the establishment ofnuclear power plant. (Kaiga)
4. Women movement means
(a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who believed that ‘God is Truth’?
 - Mahatama Gandhi believed that ‘God is Truth’
2. Who stated that “Truth is God”?
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated that “Truth is God”
3. What is Mob?
 - A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision.
4. What is Mob Violence?
 - When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.
5. When was Jarkhand Mukthi was formed ?
 - Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1930
6. Who was the leader of Narmda Bachavo Andolana?
 - Medha Patkar
7. Who was the leader of Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?
 - Shivarama Karantha

8. Name the periodical of Dr.B.R Ambedkar?

- 'MookaNayaka'

9. Who started self importance movement in TamilNadu?

- Periyar Ramaswamy started self importance movement in TamilNadu.

10. What is an inhuman practice of stratified society?

- Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society

11. Which is the first labour union established in London?

- 'The International Working Men's Association' is the first labour union established in London

12. What is labour movement?

- Labour Movement is a movement demanding better working conditions and pay for the workers along with the demand for the implementation of labour related legal provisions.

13. Who strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of Caste System?

- D. Devaraja Urs

14. Who founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?

- M.D.Nanjundaswamy founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the models of Mob behavior?

- Mob
- Mob Violence
- Environmental Movements
- Women's Movement
- Farmers' Movement
- Alcohol Prohibition Movement
- Labour Movements
- Untouchability Prevention Movement

2. What is Women's movement? Give examples.

- It is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender
- Examples: Alcohol Prohibition Movement

3. Explain the nature of mob.

- Mob is a collection of people which collects in place and indulges in a temporary thinking, demands and the related emotional expression. This expression is called Mob Behaviour.
- These type of sources later turn into a social movements.
- A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision.
- A group of people who have collected in front of a theatre to watch or a group of people who have gathered around to know more about an accident are examples of 'Mobs'.

4. Explain the Environmental movements, their meaning and nature.

- Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.
- The Scientific protest aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth, air, and water.
- They never appear instantly.
- They are the result of many years of exploitations of nature and tribal people.
- For example, Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1930.
- But years before this formation, tribal people of Jarkhand had opposed the actions of companies that rendered thousands of tribal people displaced due to mining activities.
- Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha is one such result of these agitations.

5. Explain the nature of Mob Mob Violence.

- When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.
- There would be no unity in mob violence.
- Here anti social elements lead the mob towards violence destroying public property.
- They create confusion in the beginning.
- Out of confusion, violence grows out. Many a times, mob violence result in major deaths.

6. Explain Chipko Movement

- The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees belonging to Reni village of Tehri-Gharwal district.
- The women who learnt about this, decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected.
- This movement of hugging is called as 'Chipko Movement'.
- Though a woman was instrumental behind this movement, its effects were long lasting.
- Due to this movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

7. Explain Appiko Movement of Karnataka

- Appiko movement was started by the villagers of Salyani.
- The local people opposed the move of the contractor to cut trees in Kalase forest.
- They stood hugging the trees.
- The people launched this movement to protect trees from smuggling.
- They also aimed at increasing awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.

8. Explain Narmda Bachavo Andolana

- The huge dam built across the river Narmada under Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people.
- As scientific studies found that the dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river, the people agitated against the Dam under the leadership of Medha Patkar.
- This movement has been going on for a long period.

9. Explain Silent Valley Movement

- A dam was proposed to build in the Silent valley of Palghat of Kerala.
- The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley.
- People from Kerala Shastra Parishad and wild life enthusiasts opposed this project.
- Finally, the movement was successful installing the dam and protecting the Silent valley's sensitive ecological balance.

10. Explain Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement.

- People of Mangalore opposed against the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited which discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment.
- This movement also opposed the establishment of Nandikooru thermal power plant and special economic zone

11. Explain Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

- The move to oppose the establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Plant was undertaken by the people of coastal Karnataka under the leadership of Shivarama Karantha.
- It was argued that with the establishment of nuclear plant at Kaiga, vast deforestation takes place and also the threat of pollution from nuclear radiation would spoil numerous species in the ecosystem.
- Hence, the movement opposed the establishment of the Kaiga Nuclear Reactor

12. Explain Alcohol Prohibition Movement

- Among various movements designed by the women pressing for alcohol Prohibition is an important one.
- It also became part of environmental movements that took place in coastal Karnataka and in Malenaadu.
- Kusma Soraba and others along with her have lost their lives.
- Apart from this, women have protested against sale of liquor in Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Chamrajanagar district.
- Alcoholism creates a lot of problems at personal level as well as community level.

- It has created severe problems in lives of rural women.
- The labourers lose their small earnings to this addiction.
- They often forcibly take away money earned by the wife also.
- Hence, women have come together to organize protests against alcoholism which has created a lot of problems in their life.

13. Explain Untouchability Prevention Movement

- Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society.
- Before the implementation of Constitution, the ideas like untouchables should be untouched, should not stand next to him were in vogue.
- Untouchability prevention movement is a movement aimed at achieving eradicating of the practice of untouchability and attacks on the untouchable people.
- It is a movement against caste based social exploitation.
- The untouchable communities have been fighting for their rights for many years.

UNIT – IV

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The child labour is prohibited as perarticle of the constitution. (24)
2. Child marriage prevention act was implemented in the year..... (2006)
3. A national policy was implemented in the yearfor the welfare of child labour.(2016)
4. The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented in the year (1994)
5. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year(2012)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is child labour?
 - If children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, then it is called as 'Child Labour'.
2. When did 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act come into force?
 - 1986
3. When did Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act come into existence?
 - 2012
4. What is Female Feticide (foeticide)?
 - Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly
5. What is Hunger?
 - Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual

6. What is 'Invisible Hunger'?

- An individual needs requisite quantity of proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and salts. If these requirements are not fulfilled, it is called as 'Invisible Hunger'

7. What is Child Marriage?

- The marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is child Marriage.

8. When did Child Marriage Prohibition Act come into force?

- 2006

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the features of 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986'?

- No children below 14 years be employed in any sector for any reasons. According to the article 14 of this act, a fine of Rupees 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment is imposed on violators.
- Any family cannot engage their children of below 14 years in any household activities during school hours. If they are engaged, the parents and the head of the family is declared as offenders and imposed a fine of rupees 10,000 on them.
- As per this act, children between the age of 15 and 18 are considered as Adolescent children. And these adolescent children should not be employed in any dangerous employment. If violated a fine of rupees 50,000 is imposed on the violators.

2. What are the Reasons for Child Labour?

- Lack of social environment that honours and protect Child rights is the main reason for child labour, child marriage, human trafficking of children.
- The greedy owners who strive for less wages and more work is the reason for child labour.
- Due to agricultural crisis resulting out of drought and other reasons leads to the migration of families to urban centers and children end up working in hotels, fire crackers manufacturing

units and other dangerous sectors which fall under unorganized sector.

- Failure to implement compulsory and universal education has resulted in non availability of education to all children.

3. What are the Demerits of Child Labour?

- Child labour affects the physical and psychological growth of children negatively.
- Children who have worked as child labour suffer from various ill health as adults.
- As children engaged in labour at tender age, they become illiterates.
- As a result they miss their basic rights.
- Child labour restricts the social and economic mobility of the families. Children become target of exploitation repeatedly in such families.
- This crisis leads to child marriage and human trafficking among children. As a result, the risk of sexual exploitations becomes more for children especially for girls.
- Many of the children get infected with various diseases and many become physically deformed.

4. What are the solutions for the problem of Child Labour?

- Ensuring Gender equality always.
- Stopping migration of helpless families
- Creating awareness on child marriage and human trafficking.
- Ensuring better implementation of child rights through Gram panchayets.

5. What are the unique features of Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act?

- Penetrative Sexual Assault
- Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Aggravated Sexual Assault
- Sexual Harassment
- Using children to produce Pornographic movies
- Collection of obscene photographs

6. What are the aspects of Hunger index?

- The average of people who receive less than minimum calorie of food required.
- The average of children who are below five years of age and underweight.
- The mortality rate of children below five years of age.

7. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

- Inequality in Birth Rate
- Inequality in Infrastructure
- Inequality in Opportunities
- Inequality in Ownership
- Inequality in family

8. What are the reasons for Child Marriage?

- Gender discrimination is the primary reason for the Child Marriage
- Lack of proper implementation of law.
- Poor implementation of legal provisions in school education

9. What are the provisions of Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006?

- As per this law, it is a crime to marry even when either of the couple is minor.
- It is crime even if a major man marries a minor girl or vice versa.
- If a child marriage takes place, the people who initiated the marriage, the who conducted or motivated the marriage are liable for imprisonment of two year and fine of rupees one lakh.
- As per provisions of this law under column 9, 10 and 11; the priest, the photographer, videographer, cook, provider of Shamiyana services, musicians, vehicle drivers and whoever took part in the marriage all are liable for punishment

10. What are the ill effects of Child Marriage?

- The holistic development of children is stunted by child marriage and they lose the power of questioning.
- As a result, violations like sexual assaults on children become more and more increased.
- Many rights of children like education, childhood, entertainment, interaction with friends continue to be violated.
- Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia, diseases, abortions, infanticide and maternal mortality increases.
- The chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age is also more and becomes a victim of violence easily.

11. What are the Solutions for Child Marriage?

- Implementing the education Development Programmes without lapses can prevent school dropouts before 18 years of age.
- This means all the children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system and should have 100% attendance.
- Similarly, birth registration is compulsory and 100% birth registration target is needed.
- Importance should be given to girls' education. They should be empowered on priority basis. A child marriage should always be reported, questioned and opposed.

12. What are the reasons for Child Trafficking?

- Child labour
- child marriage
- school dropout
- poverty
- negligence in the families
- bonded labour
- frequent migrations and shifting of residences
- over exposure to internet and social media
- social inequalities
- gender discrimination
- lack of skills
- financial difficulties in the families

13. What are the ill effects of Child Trafficking?

- It affects the holistic development of children.
- Children are exposed to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation.
- Many children become infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- They undergo unwanted pregnancy, abortions, forced pregnancies, murders and drug addictions, and many other unwanted developments take place in the society

14. What are the Remedial actions for Child Trafficking?

- Formation of Child Right Clubs schools of Karnataka.
- Formation of 'Child Protection Committees' in schools of Karnataka.
- Organizing 'Children Grama Sabha' in all the villages of the state and listen to the various problems of children under 18 years of age.
- Formation of 'Child Rights Protection Units' in all the Gram/Taluk/Zilla panchayet levels and organizing at least one meeting in two months could address the issues related to children.
- Formation of 'Women and Children Trafficking Prevention' committees at Gram/Taluk/Zilla Panchayet and organizing at least one meeting in two months could solve the problems better.
- Formation of 'Baalika Sanghas' in all the anganawadis of the state.