GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:
1. All questions are compulsory
2. Question 1-10 are of one mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words.
3. Question 11-20 are of 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words
4. Question 21-30 are of 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words.
5. Question 31-35 are of 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words

Q.1. It is said that the Cold War also led to several ‘shooting wars’. Name any two.

Q.2. When & by whom was the ‘tryst with destiny’ speech delivered?

Q.3. Correct and rewrite the following:
The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members can ‘veto’ any decision of the Security Council.

Q.4. Why were the results of 1967 elections in India called “political earthquake”?

Q.5. List any 2 issues covered under the twenty- point programme led by Indira Gandhi.

Q.6. What is meant by Planned Development?

Q.7. Name the two leaders who are known for the following two slogans:
(a) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan;  (b) Garibi Hatao

Q.8. Match the following four leaders with their parties just before the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977:
(a) Charan Singh  (i) Congress for Democracy
(b) D.K Barooah  (ii) Bharatiya Lok dal
(c) Jagjivan Ram  (iii) Congress (R)
(d) Morarji Desai  (IV) Congress (O)

Q.9. Correct and rewrite the following:
The Assam Movement was led by religious leaders who demanded the expulsion of non-Hindus from Assam

Q.10. State any 2 significant agreements signed by the two super powers in 1960s.

Q.11. Identify two arenas of the Cold War with one example each.


Q.13. State any two challenges that India faced at the time of Independence.

P.T.O.
Q.14. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:
   (a) Meghalaya     (b) Gujarat

Q.15. What do you understand by Farmer’s Movement?

Q.16. Which kind of change was expressed by Ch Charan Singh in the context of planning for
development?

Q.17. Bharatiya Jana Sangh laid emphasis on which 2 main ideas?

Q.18. Why did the two superpowers need smaller allies during the Cold War? Give any four
reasons.

Q.19. What does US hegemony mean in today’s world? Mention any two constrains that operate
on the US hegemony.

Q.20. Write a short note on the Right to Information.

Q.21. Write a short note on Nepal’s transition to democracy

Q.22. What are the four components of the traditional notion of security from external threats?
Give one example of each.

Q.23. What is meant by ‘Global Commons’? Suggest two steps for protection of Global
Commons.

Q.24. Explain any two aspects of India’s nuclear policy.


Q.27. Write a short note on the relevance of NAM in today’s changed scenario.

Q.28. Explain the factors responsible for Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy.

Q.29. Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace & co-operation be enhanced in
the region?

Q.30. Explain the American domination in terms of structural power?

Q.31. How was the ‘one party dominant system’ in India different from similar systems
elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy?
Give reason to support your answer.

OR

What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect most? Mention two positive and
two negative consequences of the green revolution.
Q.32. Argue for or against one of the following proposition:
“The Emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak in our country.”

OR

“Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency.”

Q.33. After independence, why did the Indian government realize the necessity of reconstitution of the states? Explain in detail.

OR

Explain the role of opposition in democracy?

Q.34. Evaluate any six consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

Assess any six steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

Q.35. Write a short note on any 2 of the following:
   a) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
   b) First Gulf war
   c) Collective Security Treaty Organization
   d) Article 51 of the Indian constitution
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