

## SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - II

### 13. THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950

1. The 20th century was called "The Age of Extremes" by \_\_\_\_\_. (Eric Hobsbawm)
2. Industrial Revolution occurred in \_\_\_\_\_. (England)
3. Great Economic depression occurred in \_\_\_\_\_. (1929-30)
4. The Central Powers/Axis Powers were led by \_\_\_\_\_. (Germany)
5. The Russian Revolution occurred in \_\_\_\_\_. (1917)
6. The period of First World War \_\_\_\_\_. (1914-1918)
7. After the First World War, Germany signed the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_. (Versailles)
8. League of Nations (1919) was formed after \_\_\_\_\_. (First World War)
9. The period of Second World War started in \_\_\_\_\_. (1939-45)
10. UNO is formed after \_\_\_\_\_ world war. (Second World War)
11. UNO is formed on \_\_\_\_\_. (24th October, 1945)
12. What is the immediate cause of World War-I? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Murder of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophia on June 28, 1914)
13. What is the immediate cause of Second World War \_\_\_\_\_  
(In 1939 September 1st Hitler attacked Poland)
14. In 1870 the German chancellor was \_\_\_\_\_. (Bismark)
15. Bismark entered into secret alliance with Austria in \_\_\_\_\_. (1879)
16. Bismark entered into secret alliance with Italy in \_\_\_\_\_. (1882)
17. Which countries were involved in Tripple Entente in 1907? \_\_\_\_\_  
(England, France, Russia)
18. The Versailles peace conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_. (1919)
19. Who was the founder of League of Nations? \_\_\_\_\_. (Woodrow Wilson)
20. Leader of Nazi Party \_\_\_\_\_. (Germany)
21. Leader of Fascists \_\_\_\_\_. (Italy)
22. USSR was formed in \_\_\_\_\_. (1924)
23. The principles of UNO are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) World peace (b) Uphold human rights  
(c) Respect to International Law (d) Promote Social Progress
24. British women got "Right to Vote" in \_\_\_\_\_ year. (1918)
25. Bismark defeated France in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (1870)

#### 1 Mark Questions :

1. **What does the term Great Depression signify?**  
A decline in demand and fall in prices of goods.
2. **Which countries were known as the Axis Powers during the World Wars?**  
Germany, Japan, Italy.
3. **What was the immediate cause that led to First World War?**  
Murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Serbian.
4. **What is meant by socialism?**  
Economic system based on Government control over the means of production, distribution and exchange.

## 2 Marks Questions :

- In what ways do you think industrialisation has created the conditions for modern wars?**
  - Industrialization had many negative impacts on the world.
  - Industrial Revolution led to more war technologies like tanks.
  - These new weapons could kill faster, more efficiently.
  - Thus industrialisation has created conditions of war.
- Do you think that love for one's country among people of different countries leads to wars?**
  - No, a true love for one's country creates patriotism feeling among its people.
  - When this feeling goes to extreme levels, it creates a feeling of aggressive nationalism.
  - Often people misjudge the feeling of patriotism with aggressive nationalism.
  - Every one should love one's country but should not hate another country.
- If one country takes an aggressive stance against another country, should the other country also respond aggressively? Can there be other ways of handling the problem?**
  - When a country takes an aggressive stance, the other country needs not to respond aggressively.
  - The aggressive stance situations often form seeds to war.
  - War leaves massive losses on both sides.
  - Thus the countries can negotiate and solve the problems in a peaceful manner.
- Write about ILO.**
  - ILO stands for the International Labour Organization.
  - It came into existence on April 11, 1919.
  - Now it is working in co-operation with U.N.O.
  - ILO head quarters is at Geneva.
  - ILO seeks to promote social justice.
- Write about W.H.O.**
  - WHO stands for World Health Organisation.
  - WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations Organisation.
  - It was established on 7 April 1948.
  - WHO head quarter is at Geneva.
  - WHO is concerned with international public health.

## 14. THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950

- Russian Parliament is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Duma)
- Gregorian calender is ahead of \_\_\_\_\_ days of Julian dates. (13 days)
- The civil war in Russia took place between \_\_\_\_\_. (1918-20)
- Weimar Republic in Germany was proclaimed on \_\_\_\_\_. (9th November 1918)
- The famous 'Enabling Act' was passed in \_\_\_\_\_. (March 1933)
- The formation of Comintern in Russia took place in \_\_\_\_\_. (1919)
- Russia followed \_\_\_\_\_ calender until 1918. (Julian)
- Lenin was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_. (Stalin)
- Collective form was initiated by \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia. (Stalin)
- 'New Deal Policy' was announced by \_\_\_\_\_. (F.D. Roosevelt)
- 'Gestapo' means \_\_\_\_\_. (Secret State Police)
- Volks wagon was a people's car in \_\_\_\_\_. (Germany)

13. The leader of Bolsheviks was \_\_\_\_\_ (Lenin)
14. Bolshevik revolution of Russia in \_\_\_\_\_ (1917)
15. The famous satire "Animal Farm" was written by \_\_\_\_\_ (George Orwell)
16. The Japan Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_ (DIET)
17. John Maynard Keynes is a well known \_\_\_\_\_ (Economist)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced Five Year Plans in Russia in 1928. (Stalin)
19. The German Parliament is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Reich Stag)
20. The first Russian revolution is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (March Revolution)
21. Which Indian played an important role in Commintern an International Organisation set to promote communist revolution in the world \_\_\_\_\_ (M.N. Roy)
22. Russian National Assembly \_\_\_\_\_ (Duma)

### 1 Mark Questions :

**1. What is meant by Revolution?**

A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.

**2. What are the two ideological, political camps emerged after the World Wars?**

1. Communist block led by the USSR. 2. The democratic - Capitalist Block led by the U.S.A.

**3. What is meant by Social Security system?**

It is a permanent system of Universal retirement regions, unemployment insurance and welfare benefits for handicapped and needy children in families without father present.

### 2 Marks Questions :

**1. What were the criticisms raised against communist system?**

1. Suppression of opposition political parties.
2. An enormous centralisation of political power.
3. Denial of multiparty democracy and freedom.
4. These were the criticisms raised against communist system.

**2. Do you agree with the view that women should confine themselves to the pain and suffering of bringing up the children?**

1. No, I don't agree with that view.
2. Women can do any work, they proved it.
3. Women have equal rights.
4. So, Women are half part in every aspect.

**3. What aspects of welfare state do you find functioning in India today?**

1. Mid-day meals programme.
2. Old age pensions.
3. Housing schemes for rural and urban areas.
4. Providing food security.
5. Right to education & Right to information.
6. Public distribution system.

**4. Write about "Holocaust".**

1. Holocaust means 'sacrifice by fire'.
2. Holocaust was the genocide of about six million Jews.
3. The Holocaust began in 1933 and ended in 1945.
4. Anyone who resisted the Nazis was sent to murder.

5. Write about "Auschwitz".

1. It was the concentration camp established by Hitler.
2. Auschwitz was the most streamlined mass killing center.
3. In Auschwitz 1.1 million people were murdered.
4. Auschwitz has become a symbol of death.

6. List the measures taken under idea of welfare state under Great Depression emerged under the USSR.

**The reforms that emerged under the USSR :**

1. Mass production in factories, social security system, increase in farm production etc. are similar to that of steps followed by USSR.
2. The USSR implemented especially five year economic plans.
3. The USSR development during the depression was remarkable.

6. Most of the oil resources of Nigeria are in the South Eastern region. The Igbos think that they should get the maximum share of oil profits. They object to oil wealth being used for development of the North. What do you think will be the proper and just solution to this problem?

1. The above objection is not correct.
2. Natural resources belong equally to all the people in a nation.
3. Government should use the natural resources to develop all the regions equally.
4. If the region is more backward than other regions the government should give priority.

7. What are the challenges faced by the Independent Nigerian nation?

1. Nigeria became independent on 1st October, 1963.
2. Unfortunately, soon Nigeria slipped into civil war and military rule.
3. Corruption and suppression of human rights went hand in hand.
4. After a long military dictatorship, Nigerians elected a democratic government in 1999.

## **15. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES**

1. In the early 20th Century China was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ (Manchu Dynasty)
2. The founder of Modern China is \_\_\_\_\_ (Sun Yat Sen)
3. Chiang Kaishek was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_ (Guo Mindang)
4. Nigeria became independent on \_\_\_\_\_ (1st October 1963)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (Ho-Chi-Minh)
6. Which European Country Colonised Nigeria? \_\_\_\_\_ (England)
7. Mao Zedong was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_ (Chinese Communist Party)
8. USA troops used \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ weapons in Vietnam. (Napalm, Agent Orange)
9. Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism are the principles of \_\_\_\_\_. (Sun Yet Sen)
10. 'Yoruba' tribes lived in \_\_\_\_\_. (South-West Nigeria)
11. The South-Eastern part of Nigeria is dominated by \_\_\_\_\_. (Igbo (eebo))
12. Ken Saro Wiwa was \_\_\_\_\_. (Human rights activist and environmentalist in Nigeria)
13. Agent Orange is a \_\_\_\_\_. (Plant Killer)
14. The peasantry revolution in China brought by \_\_\_\_\_. (Mao Zedong)

### **1 Mark Questions :**

1. What is meant by Pan Africanism?

An idea which promotes the unity of all African people irrespective of country or tribe.

2. **Name the Indo-China communist countries?**  
a) Vietnam b) Laos c) Cambodia
3. **Who ruled China at the turn of 20th Century?**  
The emperors of Manchu dynasty ruled China at the turn of 20th Century.
4. **What were the principles of Sun Yat Sen?**  
Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism (San, Min, Chui).

## **2 Marks Questions :**

1. **Identify one Asian one African colony of Britain.**
  1. **Asian colony of Britain :** India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, China, Bangladesh.
  2. **African colony of Britain :** Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe.
2. **What constitutes the idea of Nationalism and how does it emerge?**
  1. Nationalism was an important factor in Europe.
  2. The French Revolution paved the way to the birth of nationalism.
  3. Nationalism implies national superiority.
  4. Philosophers spread Nationalism in Europe.
3. **Why do you think young Chinese wanted to fight both against old traditional practices and against foreign powers?**
  1. They thought traditional practices were the causes for the damage of development.
  2. They wanted to practice modern science, democracy, and nationalism.
  3. Thus, they opposed both against old traditional practices and against foreign powers.
4. **What Land reforms were introduced in China?**
  1. Abolition of landlordism was implemented.
  2. Reforms in China was implemented successfully.
  3. More fertile land was distributed.
5. **Why did the fall in price lead to the rise of rural indebtedness?**
  1. The fall in price decreased the income of rural peasants.
  2. If they got low income they could not pay their debts.
  3. So the rural indebtedness was rising.
6. **Do you think America was justified in using chemical weapons like Napalm and Agent Orange on civilian population and jungles?**
  1. No. I don't think America was justified.
  2. Using chemical weapons like Napalm would harm people.
  3. Agent Orange would harm people and environment also.
  4. It was a brutal thing. These are not justified at any cost.
7. **How was it possible for a small country like Vietnam to stand up the might of the USA?**
  1. USA underestimated the power of Vietnam.
  2. Vietnam had people of great nationalism and patriotism.
  3. USA underestimated the commitment of the poor peasants.
  4. The peasants played the most crucial role in defeating the mightiest army in the world.
8. **Discuss how do you think the idea of pan-africanism is different from nationalism. Do you think the idea of nationalism is limiting?**
  1. I think the idea of Pan-Africanism is different from nationalism.
  2. Pan-Africanism promotes the unity of all African countries.
  3. It can be used to fight colonialism and racial discrimination.
  4. Nationalism promotes the unity among people within the nation.

## 16. NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA PARTITION & INDEPENDENCE : 1939-1947

1. The last British Viceroy \_\_\_\_\_ (Lord Mount Batten)
2. The name of Pakistan was coined by \_\_\_\_\_ (Choudhary Rehmat Ali)
3. At the time of World War-II Prime Minister of England was \_\_\_\_\_. (Winston Churchill)
4. After the failure of \_\_\_\_\_, Gandhiji started "Quit India Movement" Campaign. (Cripps Mission)
5. Indian National Army (INA) was formed by \_\_\_\_\_. (Subhash Chandra Bose)
6. 'Tebhaga' movement was started in \_\_\_\_\_. (Bengal)
7. The Government of India abolished privy purses and titles of princely families in \_\_\_\_\_. (1971)
8. The task of integration of princely states was assigned to \_\_\_\_\_. (Sardar Vallababai Patel)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ assassinated Gandhi. (Nathuram Godse)
10. The Quit India Movement started in \_\_\_\_\_. (August 1942)
11. "Do or Die" Slogan was raised by \_\_\_\_\_. (Gandhi)
12. M.A. Jinnah was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_. (Muslim League)
13. The Muslim league party was formed in \_\_\_\_\_. (1906)
14. Separate electorates for Muslims implemented from \_\_\_\_\_. (1909)
15. "Sare Jahanse Achcha" song was written by \_\_\_\_\_. (Md. Iqbal)
16. Muslim league observed \_\_\_\_\_ as Direct Action Day. (16th August 1946)
17. When was Gandhiji assassinated? \_\_\_\_\_. (January 30th 1948)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ spoke of a need for a North-West Indian Muslim State. (Mohammad Iqbal)

### 1 Mark Questions :

1. **What were the paths adopted by Mahatma Gandhi and Subash Chandra Bose during Indian Freedom Movement?**  
Mahatma Gandhi - Satyagrahas, peace, non-violence, protest.  
Subash Chandra Bose – Military attack on British with the help of Axis Powers.
2. **Expand INA.**  
INA stands for Indian National Army.
3. **Who coined the Word Pakistan?**  
Rehmat Ali a Punjab Muslim student of Cambridge University.

### 2 Marks Questions :

1. **Do you think Indians should have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935?**  
No, we should not felt grateful to the British.  
**Reasons :**
  1. India is meant for Indians.
  2. We have right to freedom.
  3. The British were forced by the Indian freedom fighters.
  4. That's why the British passed the Act of 1935.
2. **Why did the Japanese allow Bose to recruit soldiers whom they had imprisoned?**
  1. Japanese main enemy was England.
  2. Japanese decided to staple the British eye with their finger.
  3. Japanese planned for "one shot two birds".
  4. Thus Japanese allow Bose to recruit soldiers whom they had imprisoned.

**3. Why did the Indian soldiers join INA?**

1. Once the Indian soldiers had been captured by the Japanese.
2. They were prisoners of war (POW).
3. They wanted India to be free.
4. Bose recruited them in the Indian National Army.

**5. How did British colonialists practice their 'divide and rule' policy in India? How was it similar or different from what you have studied about Nigeria?**

1. Divide and rule was the policy followed by the British.
2. They separated India and Pakistan on the basis of religion.
3. They encouraged Muslims to setup a separate political party.
4. The 'Divide and rule policy' adopted by the British in India is similar to Nigeria.

**17. THE MAKING OF INDEPENDENT INDIA'S CONSTITUTION**

1. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in \_\_\_\_\_ (1946)
2. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly is \_\_\_\_\_. (Babu Rajendra Prasad)
3. The Constitution was finally adopted in \_\_\_\_\_. (26-11-1949)
4. The Constitution of India came into force from \_\_\_\_\_. (26-01-1950)
5. The Drafting Committee Chairman \_\_\_\_\_. (B.R. Ambedkar)
6. The Draft Constitution had \_\_\_\_\_ Articles. (315)
7. The preamble to the constitution of India declares India to be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic)
8. The number of Constituent Assembly members elected from the provinces was \_\_\_\_\_. (292)
9. In India we have \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship. (Single)
10. USA has \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship. (Dual)
11. India has an \_\_\_\_\_ judiciary. (integrated)
12. Pakistan got freedom in \_\_\_\_\_. (August 14th 1947)
13. The total states in India \_\_\_\_\_. (29 states, Union territories-7)
14. The time taken to prepare the constitution was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 years, 11 months and 18 days)
15. The words "Secular & Socialist" were added to our preamble in the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment in \_\_\_\_\_. (42, 1976)
16. The First President of India \_\_\_\_\_. (Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad)
17. The Present President of India is \_\_\_\_\_. (Pranab Mukharji)
18. The Preamble of Nepal was prepared in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (2007)
19. The preamble of Japan was prepared in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (1946)
20. The Supreme Court ruled that certain provisions of the constitution cannot be changed at any circumstances in \_\_\_\_\_ case. (Kesavananda Bharathi)

**1 Mark Questions :**

1. **What are the basic ideals of Indian Constitution as reflected in its preamble?**  
Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic, Sovereign, Justice, Liberty and Equality, Fraternity.
2. **Which type of constitution gives definite powers to both central and State Governments?**  
In federal system of constitution.
3. **When did Indian constitution had come to implementation?**  
On 26th January, 1950.

**4. How many days drafting committee took to draft our constitution?**

The drafting committee took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to draft our constitution.

**5. Explain the Directive principles of State Policy.**

Guidelines provided to the Central and State Governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies.

**2 Marks Questions :**

**1. What are the basic ideals of Indian Constitution?**

1. Sovereign
2. Socialist
3. Secular
4. Democratic
5. Republic.

**2. Discuss the idea of equality and justice in this picture.**

1. Equal opportunities do not always help the weaker sections in the society.
2. Government should give special provisions like reservations to them.
3. I think justice is the best way to develop all the people in India.
4. Constitution makers provided such justice.

**3. The Constitution of India begins with the statement, "We the people of India...". Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified?**

1. Yes, I think this claim was justified.
2. The Constitution of India reflects the ideas and desires of Indians.

**4. What are the examples and explanations you can identify with basic features of Indian constitution?**

**Basic features of the Indian constitution :**

1. Form of the government.
2. Federal character.
3. Supremacy of the Constitution.
4. Sovereignty of the nation.
5. Provisions for justice and welfare state etc.

**5. What is the process of making a constitution?**

The process of making a constitution is a process of debate, discussion, forming out differences and working out a framework acceptable to all conflicting opinions.

**6. What are the essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution?**

**The two essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution are :**

1. The supremacy of the Central Polity.
2. The absence of subsidiary sovereign politics.

**7. What are the essential characteristics of a Federal Constitution?**

**The two essential characteristics of a Federal Constitution are :**

1. The existence of a Central polity and subsidiary polities side by side.
2. Each being sovereign in the field assigned to it.

**8. Give examples for the Concurrent List.**

1. The great Codes of Civil & Criminal Laws.
2. The Civil Procedure Code.
3. Penal Code.
4. Laws of Marriage.
5. Divorce.
6. Inheritance.



## 18. INDEPENDENT INDIA FIRST 30 YEARS 1947-77

1. The first Prime Minister of India is \_\_\_\_\_, (Jawaharlal Nehru)
2. The Present Prime Minister of India is \_\_\_\_\_, (Narendra Modi)
3. The States Reorganisation Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_, (1956)
4. The person who fasted unto death for the cause of separate Telugu Speaking State \_\_\_\_\_, (Potti Sriramulu)
5. Potti Sriramulu fasted for \_\_\_\_\_, (58 days)
6. The Planning Commission was setup in the year \_\_\_\_\_, (1950)
7. The first Five Year Plan focussed \_\_\_\_\_, (Agriculture)
8. The Second Five Year Plan focused \_\_\_\_\_, (Industries)
9. The coldwar is the tension between \_\_\_\_\_, (USA and USSR)
10. The Architect of Non Aligned Movement \_\_\_\_\_, (Jawaharlal Nehru)
11. Panchsheel is the agreement between \_\_\_\_\_, (India & China)
12. The person who became the Prime Minister of India After Nehru \_\_\_\_\_, (Lal Bahadur Sastri)
13. M.G. Ramachandran belonged to \_\_\_\_\_, (Tamil Nadu)
14. The State of Punjab was formed in the year \_\_\_\_\_, (1966)
15. The organisation conducting elections in India is \_\_\_\_\_, (Election Commission)
16. The first General elections in India were held in \_\_\_\_\_, (1952)
17. India went to war in 1962 with \_\_\_\_\_, (China)
18. The anti Hindi agitation was led by the \_\_\_\_\_ in Tamilnadu. (DMK)
19. Items regarding the agreement between the Indian government and Kashmir State are formed in Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution. (370)
20. In 1971 India and Pakistan went to war over the issue of \_\_\_\_\_, (Bangladesh)
21. The Slogan "Garibi Hatao" was given by \_\_\_\_\_, (Indira Gandhi)
22. Nationalisation of Private Banks and abolition of princely pensions were the initiatives of \_\_\_\_\_, (Indira Gandhi)
23. The formation of Bangladesh in \_\_\_\_\_, (1971)
24. Fazl Ali, KM Panikker and Hridaynath Kunzru were the members of \_\_\_\_\_, (S.R. Commission)
25. After the death of Lal Bahadur Sastri, \_\_\_\_\_ became the Prime Minister of India. (Indira Gandhi)
26. Women in Switzerland got the "Righto Vote" in \_\_\_\_\_, (1971)

### 1 Marks Questions :

1. **How many States and Union territories are there in India today?**  
India has 29 States and 7 Union territories.
2. **Which are the newest created States of India?**  
Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Telangana.
3. **What is meant by 'Cold War'?**  
The two rival systems of alliances gave birth to a war tension and this tension had been termed as 'Cold War'.
4. **What is meant by Non-allignment?**  
India evolved a foreign policy called Non-alignment through which decided not to join any power block.
5. **What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?**  
Adult Franchise is equal to every individual above 18 years of age irrespective of caste, class and gender.

**6. Explain the concept of Nationalisation.**

Nationalisation is the process of the government taking over an organisation or agency.

**2 Mark Questions :**

**1. How do you think illiteracy affects elections? How do you think this problem can be solved?**

1. One who unable to read and write is called illiterate.
2. Illiterates can not read what is printed on the ballot.
3. To overcome the problem of illiteracy, the Election Commission introduced symbols.
4. It allotted symbols from everyday life to represent political parties and candidates.

**2. Do you think unity of India would have been better served if linguistic states were not formed?**

1. No, I don't think unity of India would have been better.
2. The language unites the people.
3. Linguistic policy was accepted by the Central Leaders also.
4. These linguistic states were also developed well.

**3. Why do you think the tribal languages were ignored at this time?**

1. Tribal people are scattered in many states. They have so many languages.
2. It is not possible to form a new state based on the tribal languages.
3. Thus the tribal languages were ignored.

**4. How did the language policy help foster national unity and integrity?**

1. The right of each state is to have a language of its own.
2. Communications could be in regional languages with English translations.
3. English would continue to be the communication language.
4. The civil service exams would be conducted in English rather than Hindi alone.

**5. Is there a need for a national language?**

1. There should be a de facto official language in use.
2. A national language may for instance represent the national identity.
3. Our national language is Hindi.
4. Thus, there is a need for a national language.

**6. What were the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency?**

1. The major institutional change of this period was the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
2. Excluding the courts from election disputes.
3. Strengthening the central and the state governments.
4. Making the judiciary subservient to parliament.

**19. EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS 1977 TO 2000**

1. The founder of Telugu Desam Party \_\_\_\_\_ (N.T. Rama Rao (1982))
2. Who led the "Assom Movement" \_\_\_\_\_ (All Assom Students Union)
3. Name the Sikh State for which the anti-sikh riots demanded was \_\_\_\_\_. (Khalistan)
4. Indhira Gandhi was assassinated in \_\_\_\_\_. (1984)
5. In India "Telecom Revolution" was taken up in the period of \_\_\_\_\_. (Rajiv Gandhi)
6. Babri Masjid was destroyed in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (1992)
7. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by \_\_\_\_\_. (LTTE)
8. The Congress Party was defeated at the national level for the first time in \_\_\_\_\_. (1977)
9. The leader of the group of Militant Sikhs \_\_\_\_\_. (Bhindranwale)
10. The Constitutional Amendment created institutions of Local Self Government at the village level is \_\_\_\_\_

11. The Constitutional Amendment created institutions of Local Self Government at the Urban level is \_\_\_\_\_ (74)
12. The first Non-Congress Party at centre is \_\_\_\_\_. (Janata Party)
13. In 1977 the Janata Government formed under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_. (Morarji Desai and Charan Singh)
14. Presidential Rule Article \_\_\_\_\_. (356 Article)
15. Who said that out of every Rupee spent on the poor barely 15 paise reaches them \_\_\_\_\_. (Rajiv Gandhi)
16. The West Bengal Government to protect share croppers launched \_\_\_\_\_. (Operation Barga)
17. Who was started 'Ramajanma Bhumi Rathayatra' from Somanath to Ayodya \_\_\_\_\_. (L.K. Advani)
18. In West Bengal left front government led by \_\_\_\_\_. (Jyothi Basu)

### 1 Mark Questions

1. **Expand the term AIADMK.**  
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagam.
2. **When and who announced Emergency?**  
Smt. Indira Gandhi announced emergency in 1975-77.
3. **Expand L.T.T.E.**  
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam.
4. **When and by whom 'Telugu Desam Party' established?**  
In 1982, Sri Nandamoori Taraka Rama Rao established Telugu Desam Party.
5. **What is the meaning of coalition government?**  
The type of government in which two or more political parties come together to form a single government when clear majority is not achieved.

### 2 Marks Questions :

1. **Do you think 'single party democracy' would have been a better alternative to multi-party democracy?**
  1. No. I don't think so.
  2. Single party leaders behave like monarchs.
  3. They might not consider the people's aspirations.
  4. Multi-party democracy is the best alternative.
2. **The way the government handled the two problems, did it strengthen our democratic polity or weaken it?**
  1. In both Assam and Punjab, the government used armed forces.
  2. Government suppressed the civil rights in a harsh manner.
  3. It has been as violation of constitutional rights.
  4. It neither strengthen nor weaken our democratic polity.
3. **What are the advantages of the coalition politics?**
  1. A coalition could control the dictatorship of ruling.
  2. In this coalition minor parties act as "King Maker" also.
  3. Democratic values could develop.
  4. Even a small party can play a "Key Role".
4. **What are the disadvantages of the coalition politics?**
  1. A coalition government leads to more policy paralysis.
  2. Corruption could develop among the parties.
  3. It could affect the development of the nation.
  4. Single party government leads dictatorship.

5. **How do different types of regional aspirations draw from cultural, and economic dimensions?**
  1. In A.P., N.T.R. stood for the honour and self respect.
  2. They were not getting respect from the national leadership.
  3. In Assam the Bengali officials did not treat them as equals.
  4. In Tamilnadu DMK party sought greater autonomy for the state.
  5. Punjab people claimed greater recruitment in the army.
  6. They demanded to give more powers to the states.
6. **What are the factors influenced the use of armed forces in the North Eastern region?**
  1. It is a sensitive border area adjacent to China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
  2. The rebel groups often were demanding separation from India.
  3. The rebel groups procured arms and help from outside forces.
  4. The fact that the rebel groups indulged in large-scale ethnic violence against minority communities.

## **20. POST - WAR WORLD AND INDIA**

1. In 2014 the total number of Member Countries of UNO \_\_\_\_\_ (193)
2. The first human in space is \_\_\_\_\_ of USSR. (Yuri Gagarin)
3. The organisation of Third World Countries is \_\_\_\_\_. (NAM)
4. The headquarter of UNO is at \_\_\_\_\_. (New York)
5. The permanent membership countries of security council of UNO are \_\_\_\_\_. (England, USA, USSR, France, China)
6. The first Sattellite "Sputnik" is put into space by \_\_\_\_\_. (USSR)
7. The first person to land on moon is \_\_\_\_\_. (Neil Armstrong)
8. 'NAM' is formed at \_\_\_\_\_ conference. (Bandung)
9. The Special Country created for Jews is \_\_\_\_\_. (Israel)
10. Indian foreign policy is based on Gandhian Principles of \_\_\_\_\_. (Peace and Non-Violence)
11. Panchsheel agreement is put forward by \_\_\_\_\_. (Jawaharlal Nehru)
12. The Jews traditionally considered palestine as their \_\_\_\_\_. (Promised Land)
13. At the time of its establishment of UNO had members of \_\_\_\_\_ countries. (51)
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ was signed as a counter for NATO. (Warsaw Pact)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ called for uniting Jews spread across the world and to reclaim Palestine as their home land and build a separate land of Jews. (Zionist Movement)
16. The president of Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ made an effort to unite the Arabs. (Nassar)
17. Nasser nationalized Suez Canal in \_\_\_\_\_. (1956)
18. India and China Signed the Panchsheel Pact on \_\_\_\_\_. (29th April 1954)
19. US President \_\_\_\_\_ said, we "have emerged from this war the most powerful nations in the world. The most powerful nation, perhaps in all history". (Harry Truman)
20. The headquarter of International Court of Justice \_\_\_\_\_. (Hague)
21. Present UNO Secretary General \_\_\_\_\_. (Ban-ki-Moon)
22. The Permanent Member countries of UNO has \_\_\_\_\_ power. (Veto)
23. Cango was the colony of \_\_\_\_\_. (Belgium)
24. The first summit of NAM held in \_\_\_\_\_. (Belgrade)
25. The reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev described as \_\_\_\_\_. (Glasnost and Perestroika)
26. The Border line of India and China is \_\_\_\_\_. (Mac Mohanline)
27. Operation Blue Star related to \_\_\_\_\_. (Assassination of Indira Gandhi in 1984)

28. The Kargil War India and Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_ (1999)
29. "Shimla Agreement" was signed between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Indhira Gandhi and Zulifikar Ali Bhutto)
30. In 1966 the "Tashkent Agreement" between \_\_\_\_\_. (Lalbahadursastri, Ayub Khan)

### **1 Mark Questions :**

**1. What is meant by Veto Power?**

The power to call off or the power of deny.

**2. What is Pancha Sheel Policy?**

India and China Prime Ministers made an agreement with each other regarding Tibet is called Pancha Sheel.

**3. What do you understand by the term 'decolonisation'?**

The action of changing from colonial to independent states.

**4. Who and when, the first person to land on moon?**

Neil Armstrong, 1969.

**5. What does the West Asia refer to?**

West Asia refers to the region between Europe and Asia.

### **2 Marks Questions :**

**1. What are the principles of Jawaharlal Nehru's Panchsheel?**

1. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
2. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
3. Non-aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.
4. Endeavour to achieve cooperation and mutual respect in international relationships.
5. Promoting peaceful coexistence.

**2. What do you understand by the term 'decolonisation'?**

1. Withdraw from a colony and leaving it independent.
2. Ex: India got freedom from the British rule.

**3. What was the main purpose of 1955 Bandung conference?**

1. Bandung conference main purpose was "a change from the insecure situation" in 1955.
2. The Bandung conference paved the way for Non Aligned Movement (NAM).

**4. How did Super powers react for the principles of Non-alignment?**

1. The Super powers competed with each other for bringing all the countries in their blocks.
2. The Super powers looked at NAM with suspicion.
3. The US regarded the NAM as being closer to the USSR.

**5. What were the reasons for the conflict between Arabs and Israelites?**

1. Jerusalem is a holy city for Jews, Christians and Muslims.
2. The Jews considered Palestine as their 'Promised Land'.
3. 'Zionist Movement' had developed for uniting Jews.
4. After 1945, a separate state of Jews demand was supported by the Western powers.

**6. Why do you think some Palestinians adopted the path of terrorism?**

1. Palestine divided into Israel and Palestine in 1947.
2. The policies of Israel increased the bitterness.
3. The Arabs were forced to leave their homes and properties.
4. Thus, the Palestinians adopted the path of terrorism.

7. **Explain the terms bipolarity and unipolarity.**
1. In 1950's the world was divided into two ideological camps.
  2. The rivalries lead to the establishment of a bipolar world.
  3. One was headed by US and another by USSR.
  4. With the collapse of the USSR a new era began in world politics the era of unipolar world.
8. **What were the three most important processes after World War-2?**  
**Three most important processes after World War 2 were :**
1. The establishment of the United Nations,
  2. Cold War.
  3. Decolonisation.
9. **What were the UNO Charter Key points?**  
**UNO Charter Key points :**
1. The need to preserve peace.
  2. Prevent Wars.
  3. The need to ensure human rights, democracy.
  4. Eradication of poverty and hunger.
  5. Human development.
10. **How were the super powers benefited by military alliances?**
1. The vital resources like oil and minerals.
  2. Military bases to launch their troops and weapons.
  3. Spread their ideology and
  4. Gain economic support, to pay huge military expenses.

## 21. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIMES

1. The famous speech "I have a dream" was given by \_\_\_\_\_. (**Martin Luther King**)
2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (**August 1945**)
3. Green Peace Movement started as a protest against the USA for conducting nuclear tests near \_\_\_\_\_ (**Alaska 1971**)
4. The headquarter of Green Peace Movement is \_\_\_\_\_. (**Amsterdam**)
5. A great gas tragedy happened in Bhopal in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (**1984**)
6. The Poisonous gas responsible for the Bhopal tragedy was \_\_\_\_\_. (**Methyl Isocyanide**)
7. Chipko Movement is intended to save \_\_\_\_\_. (**forests**)
8. The Anti arrack movement in AP started from \_\_\_\_\_ in Nellore District. (**Dubagunta**)
9. Medha Pathkar is a famous leader of the \_\_\_\_\_. (**Narmada Bachao Andolan**)
10. Silent valley is in the state of \_\_\_\_\_. (**Kerala**)
11. Arrack was officially banned by AP in \_\_\_\_\_. (**1993**)
12. Total liquor prohibition was introduced in AP State in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (**1995**)
13. Meira Paibi Movement started in the State of \_\_\_\_\_. (**Manipur**)
14. Meira Paibi meant \_\_\_\_\_. (**Torch bearers**)
15. Baba Mahaliya was part of the \_\_\_\_\_ that organised peoples movement in the Narmada valley against the dam. (**Narmada Bachao Andolan**)
16. In American civil rights movement the boycott of Buses by blacks led by \_\_\_\_\_. (**Dr. Martin Luther King**)
17. Chernobyl nuclear plant is in \_\_\_\_\_. (**Russia**)

### 1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is Glasnost?**  
 It is a process of reform introduced by Gorbachew to bring greater freedom to people of USSR.

## 2 Marks Questions :

### 1. What were the various strategies used by social movement?

1. Educated people organised intellectual movements.
2. The common people organised violent turns.
3. Most popular method is Satyagrahas and non-violence.
4. Street marches, strikes are some forms.
5. Non-cooperation and civil disobedience also used.

### 2. What are the basic feature of social movement?

1. They are primarily social and cultural.
2. Civil society or the cultural sphere.
3. The prevention of a change in society's structure or values.
4. They are all essentially collective.
5. They merely share a common outlook.

## 22. CITIZENS AND THE GOVERNMENTS

1. Right to information is enacted in \_\_\_\_\_ (2005)
2. India has \_\_\_\_\_ (Parliamentary System of Democracy)
3. Whereas USA has \_\_\_\_\_ (Presidential form of Democracy)
4. The Legal Service Authority (Amendment) Act in \_\_\_\_\_ (2002)
5. Lok Adalat means \_\_\_\_\_ (People Court)
6. State Legal Services Authority is headed by the Chief Justice of the High Court who is its \_\_\_\_\_ (Patron in Chief)
7. District Legal Services Authority is headed by \_\_\_\_\_ of the District is its Ex-officio. (District Judge)
8. Taluk Legal Services Committee is headed by \_\_\_\_\_ (a Senior Civil Judge)

## 1 Mark Questions :

### 1. What is meant by Transparency?

Openness in Administration.

### 2. When was RTI Act Passed?

In 2005.

### 3. What were the international organisations that formed after World Wars?

a) League of Nations b) United Nations Organisation.

### 4. What is the boundary line between China and India?

Mac Mohan Line.

## 2 Marks Questions :

### 1. According to this Act, if any officer fails to give the specified information, she will have to pay the fine. Do you agree with this? Why?

1. Yes. I agree with the statement.
2. Because this will make the officer feel accountable.
3. There can be transparent and it prevents corruption.
4. Following rules facilitates smooth functioning of RTI.

### 2. Is there any mechanism for alternate dispute resolution outside the courts?

1. There are many mechanisms for alternative dispute resolution outside the courts.
2. Peaceful settlements by their community elders.
3. Everyone should respect others freedom and rights.
4. These methods are low cost, no cost and no pending.

### 3. Do you support the Lok Adalat? If so, Why?

1. Yes, I support Lok Adalat.

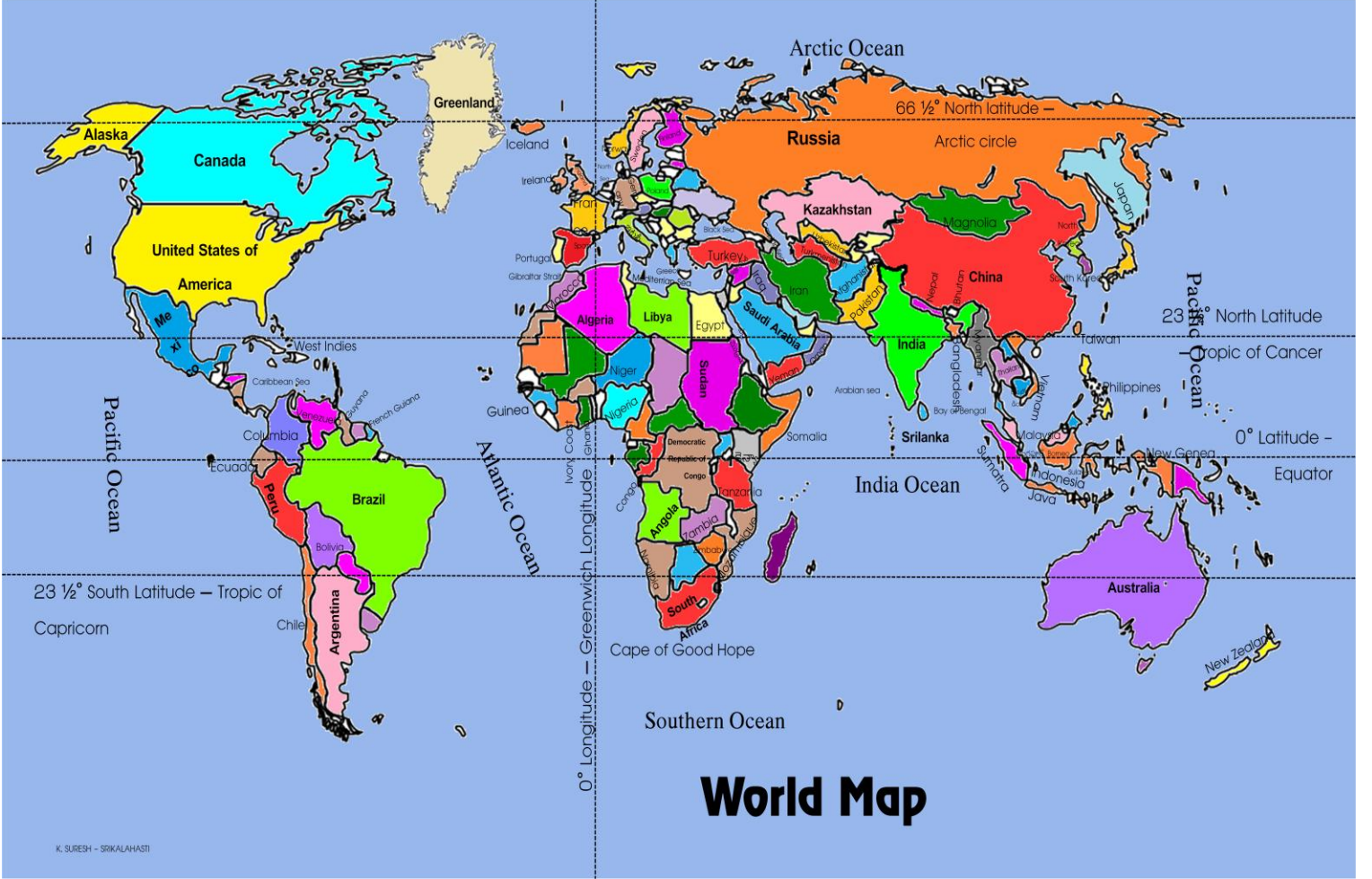
2. It is an alternative dispute resolution system in India.
3. Lok Adalat means "People's Court".
4. **Why are the State and Central Information Offices given autonomy?**
  1. Every department should have a Public Information Officer.
  2. The PIO has to give information to the public.
  3. If the PIOs are refusing to give information, people have right to complain.
  4. The state and Central Information Officers are given autonomy to effective and impartial administration.
5. **What is the purpose of Lok Adalat?**
  1. Lok Adalat is a mechanism for expeditious and inexpensive justice.
  2. It is an opportunity to settle long pending court cases in short time.
  3. Lok Adalat settle cases without any expenses.
  4. This also provides for getting refund of court fee, if already paid by the people.
  5. Therefore, Lok Adalat is an old form of dispute/conflict resolution system.

### **EXPANDED - FORMS**

1. UNO – United Nations Organisation (New York)
2. ILO – International Labour Organisation (Geniva)
3. WHO – World Health Organisation (Geniva)
4. USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.
5. UNICEF – United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.  
(New York)
6. UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation  
(Paris)
7. GDR – German Democratic Republic.
8. CCP – Chinese Communist Party.
9. NLF – National Liberation Front.
10. NWFP – North-West Frontier Province.
11. RSS – Rashtria Swayam Sevak Sangam.
12. IAS – Indian Administrative Service.
13. IPS – Indian Police Service.
14. BLD – Bharatiya Lok Dal (Uttarpradesh)
15. DMK – Dravida Munnetra Khajagam (Tamil Nadu).
16. SAD – Shiromani Akali Dal.
17. AGP – Assom Gana Parishad.
18. NDA – National Democratic Alliance.
19. UPA – United Progressive Allience.
20. NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
21. SEATO – South-East Asian Treaty Organisation.
22. CENTO – Central Treaty Organisation.
23. PLO – Palastine Liberation Organisation.
24. POK – Pak Occupied Kasmir.
25. SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
26. START – Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.
27. KSSP – Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad.
28. PWD – Public Works Department.
29. PIO – Public Information Officer.
30. NALSA – National Legal Service Authority.



గురుదేవ.కాం - న్యూ  
కూనాటి సురేష్



## FOR MORE SOCIAL STUDIES

PPTs, Videos, Previous Question Papers, Model papers,  
Lesson Plans, Teaching Notes, Materials, Maps.....etc.,  
in Telugu and English Mediums of APSCERT syllabus.

**Visit**



**K. SURESH**

<http://sureshsrialahasti.weebly.com/>  
[gurudeva.com](http://gurudeva.com) - new

<http://mana-social.weebly.com>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/1973shekar>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/kunaatisuresh>

sureshsrialahasti.weebly.com

160