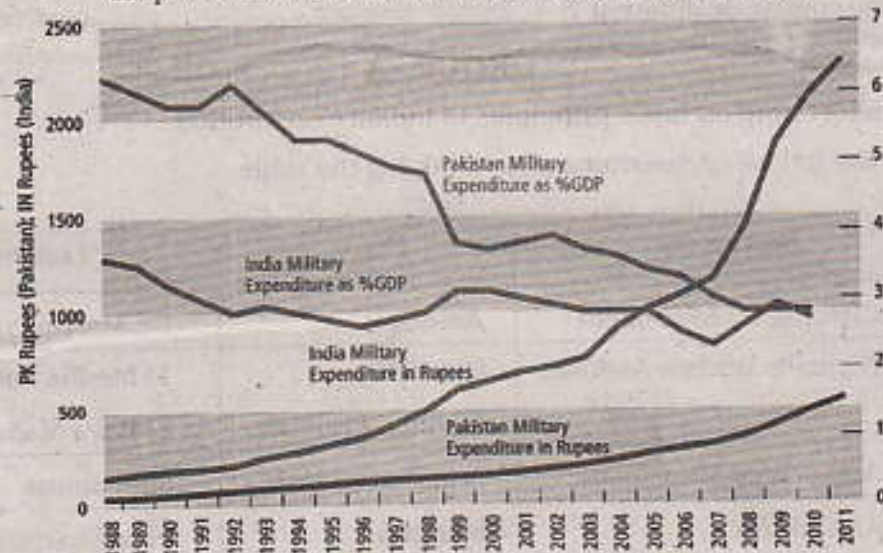


Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many amendments were made to our Constitution till 2013 ?
- 2) In which decade least amendments were made ?

8. Graph : India's and Pakistan's Military Expenditures



2. A cartoon in German with caption "Buy from the Jews, betray your people" 1929. What bias does it show?
3. Observe the following graph and answer the questions.

The Armaments Race



Military expenditure by great powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France 1880-1914)



- 1) What do you know from the given graph ?
- 2) What are the countries that spend more money on weapons ?

7. During the colonial rule Mc Mahon line was drawn as the border between the countries. Nehru accepted it. Tibet which lay between China and India was to be an independent buffer zone. But China annexed Tibet in 1950 on the plea that it was dependent state of the old Chinese Empire. This removed the buffer between the two countries. There was a revolt in Tibet which was crushed by the Chinese. Thousands of Tibetans escaped along with Dalai Lama and took refuge in India. India gave asylum to Dalai Lama, this caused a conflict, and Chinese started considering India as an adversary. Prior to this, a border dispute had surfaced between India and China. China laid claim to Aksai-chai in area in Ladakh region and much of Arunachal Pradesh. Despite many efforts and long discussions, the conflicts have not been resolved till today.

Comment on the relationship status of India and China.

8. Manipur today is composed of two distinctive geographical terrains: the valley and the hills. Before independence, the valley was under princely rule and the hill areas were relatively autonomous, mainly inhabited by the tribal population. In 1891 the British established their control over the region though the king continued to rule the kingdom. The kingdom of Manipur signed a merger agreement with India in 1949 and Manipur was made a part of India. This agreement was disputed by many tribes which argued that they had been autonomous and did not agree to be a part of India.

Answer the following questions.

- When did the British establish their control over the - Manipur ?
- Name the two distinctive geographical terrains of Manipur.

2. Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions.

Hitler argued that it is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world; 'For this earth is not allotted to anyone nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to conquer it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plough... The primary right of this world is the right to life, so far as one possesses the strength for this. Hence on the basis of this right a vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size.' Hitler, Secret Book, ed. Telford Taylor. Is Hitler promoting the idea of world conquest here? Do you think world should belong to those who have power and strength alone?

3. Observe the following flow chart and answer the given questions.



- Which incident was the cause for the World War - II ?
- When did USA join Second World War ?

7. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

The Government used very harsh methods for the suppression of militancy in Punjab, many of which were seen as a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens. Many observers felt that such violations of constitutional rights and human rights were justified as the constitutional machinery was on the edge of collapse due to militant activity.

Q. Express your views on the information given above.

20. **Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement in the Rajya Sabha.**

Four thousand people were killed in this great national tragedy that took place in 1984. This should be an occasion for introspection of how working together as a united nation, we can find new pathways to ensure that such ghastly tragedies never again take place in our country. I have no hesitation in apologizing not only to the Sikh community, but to the whole Indian nation. Because, what took place in 1984 is the negation of the concept of nationhood and what is enshrined in our Constitution. So, I am not standing on my false prestige. On behalf of our government, on behalf of the entire people of this country, I bow my head in shame that such a thing took place. But sir, there are ebbs and there are tides in the affairs of nations. The past is with us. We cannot rewrite the past. But as human beings, we have the willpower and we have the ability to write a better future for all of us.

- What is the most important message in this speech?
- What signals does this speech send out?
- Why is it important that the Prime Minister made this speech?

Table showing the parliamentary seat sharing of various political parties.

S. No.	Name of the Party	Year 1952	Year 1962
1.	Indian National Congress	364	361
2.	Communist Party of India	16	29
3.	Socialist Party	12	12
4.	Kisan Mazdur Party	09	-
5.	People's Democratic Front	07	-
6.	Ganatantra Parishad	06	-
7.	Others	38	27
8.	Independents	37	20
9.	Jana Sangh	-	18
10.	Praja Socialist Party	-	12
11.	DMK	-	07

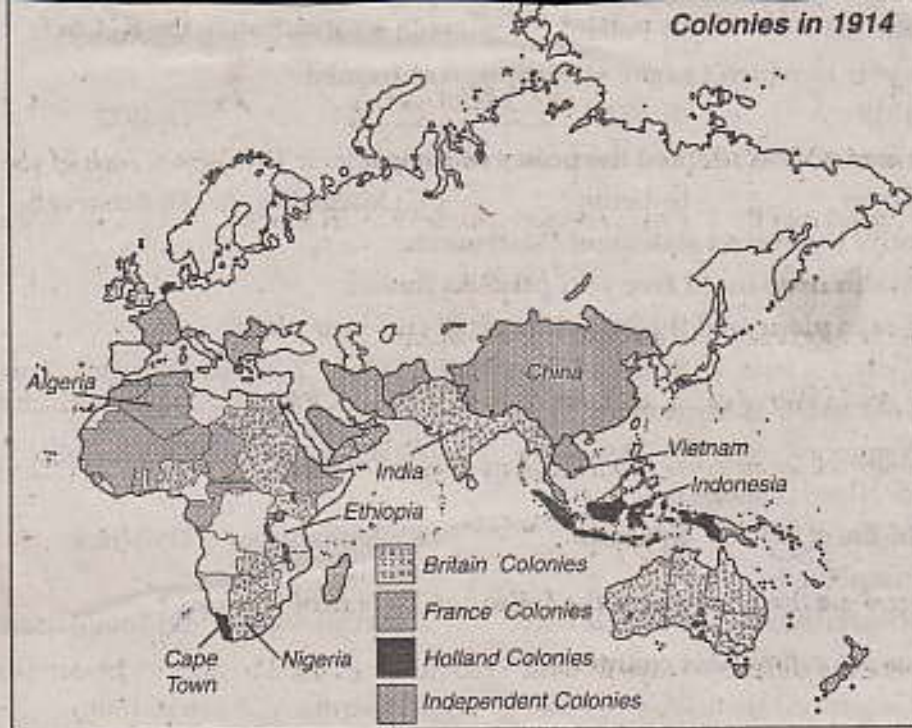
- Which political parties got their majority in 1962 than in 1952?
- Which political parties had disappeared till 1962?
- Which political parties lost their seats in 1952 and in 1962?
- Which political parties lost their majority in 1962 than in 1952?

7. **Read the text (given) and answer the question.**

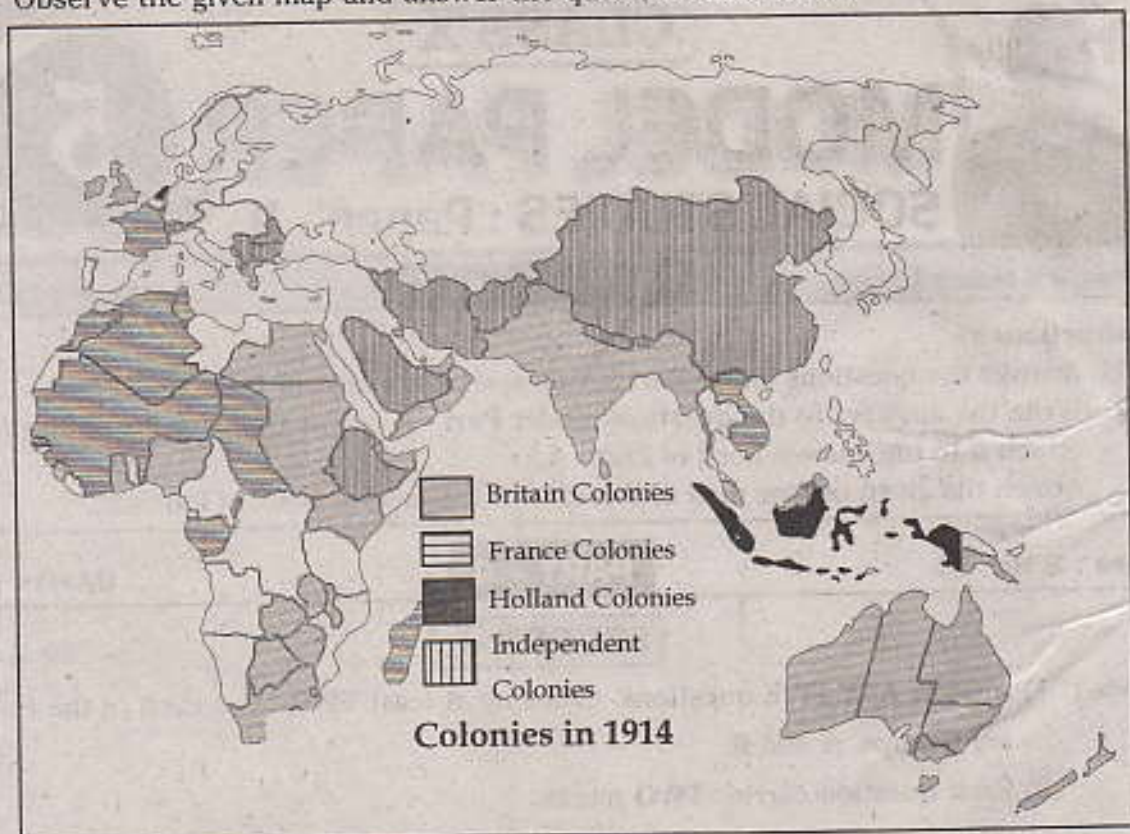
The constituent Assembly had called for social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity, it put social economic change at the top of the agenda of modern India. The Planning Commission was set up within a month of the inauguration of the new constitution. For Nehru planning was not only good economics but good politics as well. He hoped that planned development would dissolve the divisions of Caste and religion, community and region as well as other disruptive and disintegrative tendencies and help India to emerge as a strong and modern nation.

★ **By adopting what measures, Nehru thought the division of caste, religion and community would dissolve? How far it is successful? What are the reasons?**

Colonies in 1914



- 1) Identify one Asian and African colony of Britain.
 - 2) Identify one Asian and African colony of Holland.
 - 3) Identify one Asian and African colony of France.
 - 4) Identify two Asian one, African country that was not colony of any power.
 - 5) Whose colony was Australia?
4. Observe the given map and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Identify one Asian, one African colony of Britain.
- b) Identify one Asian, one African colony of Holland.

2. Read the following paragraph and write your interpretation on it.

In the far east with bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan surrendered to USA. US armies occupied Japan but keeping in the sentiments of Japanese allowed the Japanese Emperor to continue. But it built a Constitutional Monarchy like in England. Japan was to be ruled by the elected government responsible to the parliament (DIET).

3. Read this para and Record the data in a tabular form. Design a table.

Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included about 60,000,000 Jews, 2,000,000 Gypsies, 10,000,000 Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, 10,000 homosexuals besides innumerable political opponents or people of different religious faith. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz.

4. Study this map and answer the questions.

- A. Which religion do Hausa Fulani people belong to?
B. What is the river flowing here?



20. Read the text given and answer the questions.

Panchayati Raj & 73rd Amendment

In 1992, Government led by P.V. Narasimha Rao passed an important amendment to the Constitution to provide Local Self Governments a Constitutional status. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment created institutions of Local self government at the village level, while the 74th Constitutional Amendment did the same in towns and cities. These were path breaking amendments. They sought to usher in for the first time, office bearers at the local level elected on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise one third of the seats were to be reserved for women. Seats were also reserved for scheduled castes and tribes. The concerns of the State governments were taken into account and it was left to the States to decide on what functions and powers were to be developed to their respective local self governments. Consequently, the powers of local self governments vary across the country.

- Q. i) What is Local Self Government?
ii) Which government recognised the Constitutional status of Local Self Government?
iii) What does the 73rd Constitutional Amendment say?
iv) 1/3 of seats were to be reserved for women in Local Self Governments. Comment.

18. Observe the following time line chart and answer the questions.

Debates over socialism to Russia	1850-1880s
Formation of the Russian Social democratic workers party	1898
The Bloody Sunday and the Revolution	1905
2nd March Abdications of the tsar.	
24th October Bolshevik uprising in petrograd	1917
The Civil War	1918-20
Formation of Comintern	1919
Beginning of Collectivisation	1929

- A. What is the reason behind the formation of Russian Democratic Labour Party?
B. Why did the name 'Blood shedded sunday' come after?
C. What were the results of civil war?
D. Under whose leadership did bolshivics fight in the above incidents?

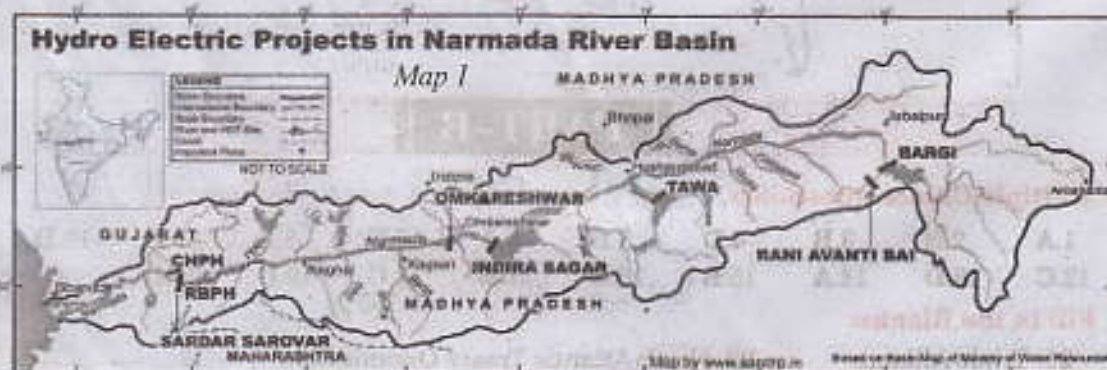
2. Read the following paragraph and write your opinion on it:

On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

3. Read the following and write a paragraph on "how Indian people are greater than the British?"

The British King	President of India
1. The British King comes in succession/ hereditary power.	1. The president of India is indirectly elected by the people through elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and State Legislatures.
2. He has power of life time.	2. He serves for a period of Five Years.
3. He is the Head of the State.	3. He is the Head of the State.
4. He is the Symbol of the nation.	4. He is the First citizen of the country.

4. Read the following map and answer the questions.



- A. In which state is Indira Sagar located ?
B. What is special of Amarkantak with regard to river Narmada ?

18. Study the following timeline chart and answer the questions.

Timeline	
Proclamation of the Weimar Republic.	November, 9, 1918
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	January 30, 1933
Germany Invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War.	September 1, 1939
Germany invades the USSR.	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the jews begins.	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War.	December 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.	January 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe.	May 8, 1945

- A. When was the second world war started ?
B. Allied victory won in 1945. Which countries are there in Allies ?
C. What is special about December 8, 1941 ?
D. How long did Weimar Republic Continue ?

21. How are the rights of blackpeople in USA and Meriapaibi movement similaror different?
22. RTI Act resembles the true spirit of democracy. How do you justify?

2. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

The principle Allied countries like Britain, France, USA, USSR and China drafted a charter for the formation of the UNO even the war drew to an end. The charter not only emphasised the need to preserve peace and prevent wars, but also the need to ensure human rights, democracy and eradication of poverty and hunger for all people in the world.

Analyse the consequences or conditions which lead to the establishment of United Nations Organisation ?

3. Observe the given timeline chart and answer the following questions.

Timeline

Proclamation of the Weimar Republic.	November, 9, 1918
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	January 30, 1933
Germany invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War.	September 1, 1939
Germany invades the USSR.	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the Jews begins.	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War.	December 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.	January 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe.	May 8, 1945

- A. Which incidents lead to the II world war ?
 B. What were the main incident occurred in 1941 of the World history ?
 4. Observe the following map and answer the questions.

- A. Name any two countries which were not under control of Japan ?
 B. Name any two regions laid to the west side of Japan which were under control of Japan?



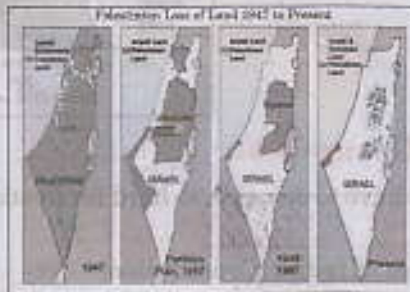
2. Read the following paragraph and write your opinion on it.
 The soldiers of INA were imprisoned and the British decided to punish them. A trial of INA soldiers was begun to court martial them for being traitors to the army and hanging them to death in punishment.
 3. Study the following table and answer the questions.

USA	USSR
1. USA is a Capitalist country	USSR is a Socialist Communist nation
2. USA is a democracy	USSR is a communist dictatorship
3. USA has multi-party system: Democratic party, Republican party	USSR follows single party domination system
4. USA followed racial segregation, disfranchisement, exploitation of blacks and racial violence	USSR did not allow free multi-party elections, free uncensored press and media or even freedom of expression and movement

- A. What do you mean by socialism ?
 B. Which country policies do you like ? Why ?
 4. Read the following map and answer the questions.
 A. Mention two places belong to Soviet Union.
 B. Which countries are shown from Africa in this map.



4. Observe the four maps and write a comment on your understanding.



3. Observe the given time line chart and answer the following questions.

- A. When Was the First World War Started?
B. What is treaty that followed first world war?

Beginning of First World War August 1	1914
Russian Revolution	1917
End of First World War	1918
Treaty of Versailles	1919
Formation of League of Nations	1919
Rise of Hitler in Germany	1933
Breakout of Second World War	1939
German Invasion of USSR	1942
Formation of United Nations Organisation	1945
End of Second World War August	1945

2. Read the following paragraph and write your opinion on it:

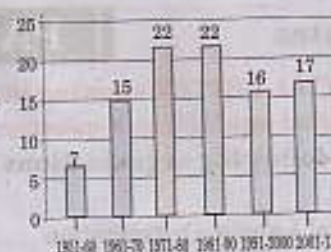
Democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information. This can help to contain corruption and hold Governments accountable to individual citizens also. Unlike the earlier system where departments responded only to the elected representatives today they become answerable and therefore accountable to common citizens also.

4. Read the following map and answer the questions.

- A. Mention any two Hydro electric projects built in Narmada basin.
B. Name two tributaries of River Narmada.



- A. In which decade were the lowest amendments made ?
B. How many amendments were made between 1950-2013 ?



Since the Constitution was Came into force on 26th January 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.

6. Read the following para and write your opinion on it.

Proper medical treatment of the victims; adequate compensation for them based on international standards as the company was a multinational company; fixing criminal responsibility for the disaster on the management of the multinational company; and finally steps to prevent such disasters in the future.

7. Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions.

During the colonial rule Mc Mahon line was drawn as the border between the countries. Nehru accepted it. Tibet which lay between China and India was to be an independent buffer zone. But China annexed Tibet in 1950 on the plea that it was dependent state of the old Chinese Empire. This removed the buffer between the two countries. There was a revolt in Tibet which was crushed by the Chinese. Thousands of Tibetans escaped along with Dalai Lama and took refuge in India. India gave asylum to Dalai Lama, this caused a conflict, and Chinese started considering India as an adversary. Prior to this, a border dispute had surfaced between India and China. China laid claim to Aksai-chin area in Ladakh region and much of Arunachal Pradesh. Despite many efforts and long discussions, the conflicts have not been resolved till today.

- Do you think it was correct for India to give refuge to the Dalai Lama and his Tibetan followers?
- Do you think China was justified in wanting to control Tibet?
- To what extent do you think both the countries can forget about their past conflicts?

Group - B

- Right to Information (RTI) Act resembles the true spirit of Democracy. Justify the statement.
- Should all languages in India have equal status? Reflect.
- In what ways was the Emergency period a setback to the Indian democracy?
- Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

As per the provision of the Constitution (Article 356), the Governor of a state can recommend to the President the dismissal of a state government and even the dissolution of a state assembly if he or she is convinced that the government is not able to administer the state as per the Constitution. The President may then, on the advice of the Prime Minister, dismiss the state government and order the Governor to take over the administration of the state.

There have been many instances in which the governments at the Center recommend governments at the State, if they are from different political parties. Discuss how this violates the democratic principles.

SECTION - II

4 × 1 =

Note: 1. Answer ANY FOUR (4) questions of the following in one or two sentences each.
2. Each question carries ONE mark.

- Write any two economic reforms of Hitler.
- Identify at least any two states presently ruled by regional parties in India on the given India political map.

12. World war - I ended with the conference on peace at Versailles in 1919. This was the biggest conference as it was attended by 32 national delegations and they covered three-fourths of the population of the world. The five big victorious powers of the time, VIZ, USA, UK, France, Italy and Japan, participated in this conference. But Socialist Russia and the vanquished powers, for example Germans, Austria and Turkey, were not invited to the conference.

Questions:

- The world war - I ended with the treaty of?
- Who were the victorious countries in world war - I?
- What was the feeling of defeated countries after the end of war?
- This peace conference is the cause of world war - II? Do you agree?

The first consequence of the Wars was widespread deaths and injuries. As stated earlier, almost 10 million people were killed in the First and 20 to 25 million in the Second World War. Most of those who died were men and almost all of them were under forty years of age. The two wars also established a regime of lethal arms race, particularly of nuclear and chemical weapons. The world is still living constantly under the threat of total destruction of all life through even accidental use of such weapons.

Q. "It would be a great disaster to human kind if another World War break out today" - comment.

3. **Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions.**

In the far east with bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan surrendered to USA. US armies occupied Japan but keeping in the sentiments of Japanese allowed the Japanese Emperor to continue. But it built a Constitutional Monarchy like in England. Japan was to be ruled by the elected government responsible to the parliament (DIET).

- 1) Why did the USA allow the Japanese emperor to continue ?
- 2) What is Constitutional Monarchy ?

19. **Read the paragraph given below and answer the question.**

The old elite was stripped of its economic assets and power while a new elite of village cadres emerged from the ranks of the poor and middle who had been brought into political work by the CCP. A massive effort for setting up adult peasant schools to spread literacy and political education was undertaken along with the land reforms. This was also accompanied by the setting up of primary schools for both young children and adults in all the villages.

It is generally agreed upon by scholars that the successful carrying out of the land reforms and universalisation of education achieved in the initial years of the revolution formed a solid basis for future development of China.

The CCP rule gradually established a single party rule in which the supreme leaders or 'Chairman' became all powerful. All opposition activities were disallowed.

★ Why do you think China is in a solid position today ? The Chinese policy of disallowing opposition parties is not in accordance with Democratic principles. Do you agree ?

2. After the World War - II, the World was divided between U.S.A and U.S.S.R. The newly independent countries like India and other countries remained neutral. They formed into a neutral group called the 'Non-Alignment Movement' (NAM). The movement, NAM was established to promote mutual co-operation. It also helped to ease tensions among the countries.

Q) In this unipolar world, after the end of proxy war, do you think NAM was able to give a tough fight to the U.S ?

20. **Nepal Interim Constitution Preamble 2007.**

We, The Sovereignty and State Authority Inherent People of Nepal, respecting the people's mandate expressed in favour of democracy, peace and progression through historical struggles and people movements launched by the people of Nepal at various times since before 2007 (1951) to till date. Pledging to accomplish the progressive restructuring of the state in order to solve the problems existing in the country relating to class, ethnicity, region and gender.

Q) Write about constitution of Nepal.

2. Read the following paragraph and interpret it.

India has been extremely successful in holding together and maintaining its unity and integrity. India was seen a fit case for break up given its extreme diversities and the fact that it has not done so, is something of a lesson for many other countries.

3. Observe the following Timeline chart and answer the question no. A, B.

Timeline	
Proclamation of the Weimar Republic.	November, 9, 1918
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	January 30, 1933
Germany Invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War.	September 1, 1939
Germany invades the USSR.	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the jews begins.	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War.	December 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.	January 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe.	May 8, 1945

A. How was the second world war started ?

B. When was the second world war ended ?

4. Read the map given and answer the following.

A. Name any two countries under the control of Japan.

B. Name any two countries which are not under the control of Japan ?



2. Read the following paragraph and interpret it.

Land reforms were implemented in a half hearted manner across India. While Zamindari system was abolished, redistribution of land to the landless did not take place. The rich and powerful in the rural areas continued to control most of the land. The dalits continued to be landless but benefitted from the abolition of forced labour and abolition of untouchability.

3. Observe the table and answer the questions A, B.

Allied powers World War - II	Axis powers World War - II	Central powers World War - I
Britain	Germany	Germany
France	Italy	Austria- Hungary
USA	Japan	
USSR (Russia)		

A. Which countries are called central powers ?

B. Which powers were defeated in Second World War ?

4. Observe the following Map and Answer the questions.

A. Name any two countries which were not under control of Japan?

B. Name any two countries laid to the west side of Japan which were under control of Japan?



6. Read the following para and write you own comments.

With World War I the German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Turkish empires came to an end. The map of eastern and central Europe was redrawn on the basis of nationality, economic viability and military security. When World War II came to an end, the map of the world changed yet again as ex-colonies rose to become independent nations.

7. Observe the following graph and write a para on military expenditure of Pakistan.



18. Read the following table and answer the questions (A) to (D).

The cooperative societies and institutions which were established before 1970 are:

Institution	Established Year	Members	Beneficiaries
Anakapalle Co-operative Sugar factory	1959	Anakapalle cooperative agricultural and industrial society Ltd.	Local Farmers
Etikoppaka Co-operative Sugar factory	1953	Sri Vijayarama Cooperative Society	Farmers
Nirmal Toys	Nijam Time	Nirmal toys and arts industrial Cooperative society	An artisan who depend upon handmade toys.

- Which factories are established in 1950s?
- Who are the beneficiaries of these three institutions?
- Who are the members in Anakapalle co-operative sugar factory?
- Which one was established before independence?

18. Observe the following table and answer the questions.

Village Community Elders	Legal Courts
1. Issues related to local disputes and community disputes	1. Issues related to any matter are dealt in this court
2. Community heads/ village presidents are the people who impart justice	2. An appointed government judge who imparts justice through sections and codes of law
3. Nature of conflicts and origins are mostly known to the village elders.	3. A detailed study of case is necessary before passing any judgements.
4. They function very swiftly and quickly	4. Usually takes long time to settle an issue.
5. Fines or punishments are to imposed the guilty	5. Fines or punishments are imposed to the guilty

- Which disputes are solved at village level?
- Mention any one problem of legal courts.
- What is the similar thing do you observe in both institutions?
- Why is it possible to give a judgement in villages quickly?

Observe the following map and answer the questions below.



- (i) Who formulated the 'NATO', the military alliance ?
- (ii) Name the sea between Europe and Africa.

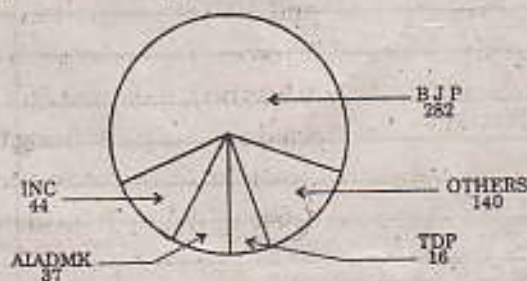
Group - B

5. In what ways, was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian Democracy ?

End of Emergency and formation of Janata party Government under Morarji Desai and Charan Singh.	1977
Formation of Congress Government led by Indira Gandhi.	1980
Formation of TDP	1982
Operation Blue Star and assassination of Indira Gandhi	1984
Rajiv Gandhi Accords with H.S. Longowal on Punjab and AASU on Assam.	1985

- Q. a) Name the first non-Congress party which formed the government at the Centre.
- b) Who is the founder of Telugu Desam party ?

7. Observe the given Pie diagram and discuss the 2014 General Elections.



Read the following paragraph given below and answer the questions.

Agent Orange the deadly poison

Agent Orange is a defoliant, a plant killer, so called because it was stored in drums marked with an orange band. Between 1961 and 1971, some 11 million gallons of this chemical, was sprayed from cargo planes by US forces. Their plan was to destroy forests and fields, so that it could be easier to kill, if there was no jungle cover for people to hide in. Over 14 percent of the cultivated fields were affected and are continuing to affect people till today. Dioxin, an element of Agent Orange, is known to cause cancer and brain damage in children and according to a study, is also the cause of the high incidence of deformities found in the sprayed areas.

The tonnage of bombs including chemical arms, used during US intervention (mostly against civilian targets) in Vietnam exceeds that used throughout the Second World War.

- Q. i) What is Agent Orange ?
- ii) How does Agent Orange affect the children ?
- iii) Why did they destroy forests and fields ?
- iv) Do you think America was justified in using chemical weapons on civilian population and forests ?

7. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

The Government used very harsh methods for the suppression of militancy in Punjab, many of which were seen as a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens. Many observers felt that such violations of constitutional rights and human rights were justified as the constitutional machinery was on the edge of collapse due to militant activity.

Q. Express your views on the information given above.

7. Read the following graph and answer the questions given below:

Seat share of various political parties in 1952 and 1962.

- A. Which party got majority of seats in both elections?
B. Which is the regional party from South India is shown in 1962 elections?



16. Read the following paragraph given below and answer the questions.

Agent Orange the deadly poison

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20. Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement in the Rajya Sabha.

Four thousand people were killed in this great national tragedy that took place in 1984. This should be an occasion for introspection of how working together as a united nation, we can find new pathways to ensure that such ghastly tragedies never again take place in our country. I have no hesitation in apologizing not only to the Sikh community, but to the whole Indian nation. Because, what took place in 1984 is the negation of the concept of nationhood and what is enshrined in our Constitution. So, I am not standing on my false prestige. On behalf of our government, on behalf of the entire people of this country, I bow my head in shame that such a thing took place. But sir, there are ebbs and there are tides in the affairs of nations. The past is with us. We cannot rewrite the past. But as human beings, we have the willpower and we have the ability to write a better future of all of us.

- A. What is the most important message in this speech?
B. What signals does this speech send out?
C. Why is it important that the Prime Minister made this speech?

6. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

A number of national and regional parties have to come together to form Government at the centre. While this enabled the central Government to become more sensitive to multiple view points in politics and policy matters, it is also caused instability.

"Coalition governments are responsible for the political instability" - write your comment.

6. Read the following paragraph and interpret it.

A fallout of all this was the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. This was followed by rioting especially in Delhi in which thousands of Sikhs were attacked, murdered and their properties destroyed. The administration seemed to do little to stop the violence.

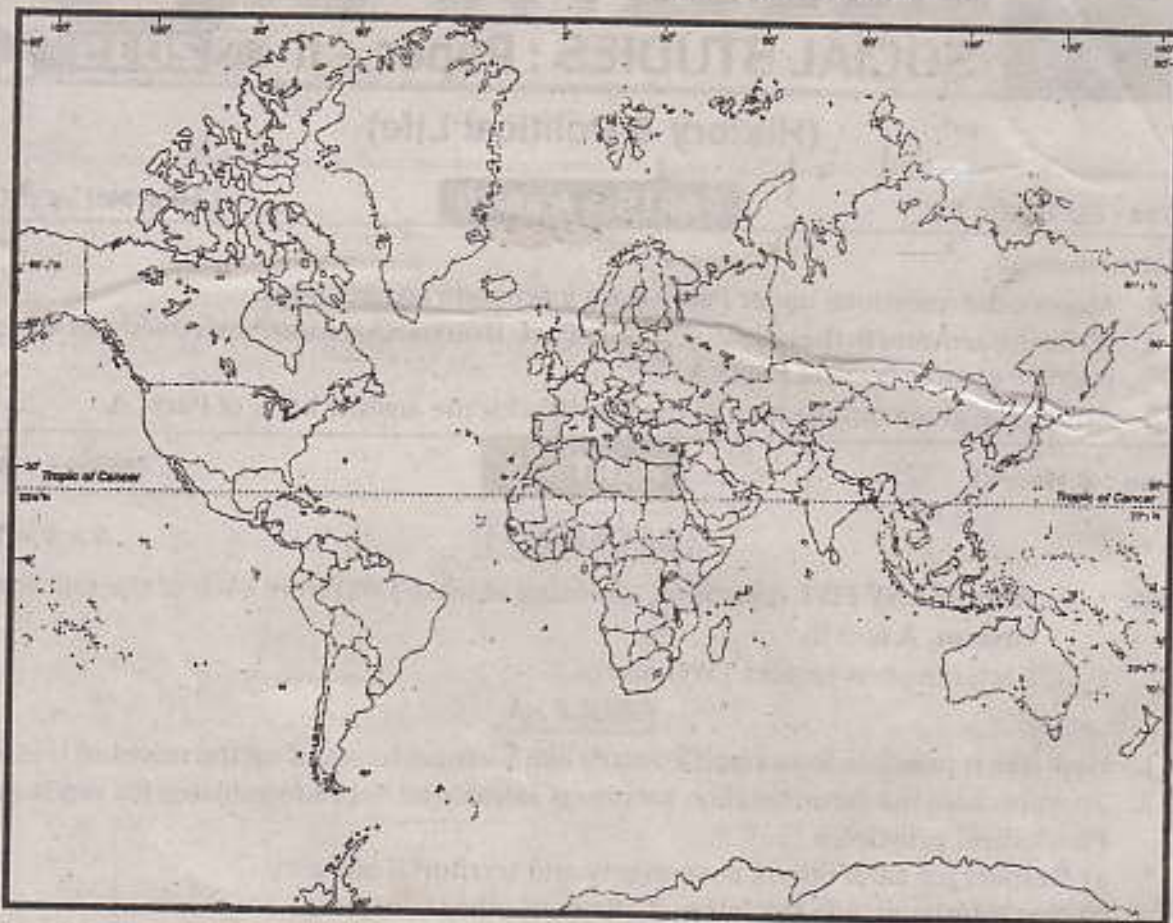
3. Observe the following timeline chart and answer the questions.

Beginning of First World War, August 1	1914
Russian Revolution	1917
End of First World War	1918
Treaty of Versailles	1919
Formation of League of Nations	1919
Rise of Hitler in Germany	1933
Break out of Second World War	1939
German invasion of USSR	1942
Formation of United Nations Organisation	1945
End of Second World War	1945

Q.a) When did the Russian Revolution take place ?

b) Which organisation was formed for peace after the World War-II ?

4. Observe the following map and answer the questions below.



- i) Who formulated the 'NATO', the military alliance ?
- ii) Name the sea between Europe and Africa.

2. Read the paragraph given below and answer following question.

After the death of Lenin in 1924, Stalin emerged as the leader of the Communist party. Over the next decades, he established his absolute control and put an end to all opposition. He used his undisputed power to build the economy of USSR.

Q) How Russia emerged as major power of world during reign of Stalin.

2. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

In fact, the second World War helped USA grow out of its economic misery caused by the Great Depression. Far from the theatres of war, the industries and agriculture of USA prospered and achieved full employment and high productivity. In Harry Truman's words, "We have emerged from this war as the most powerful nation in the world."

Q. How do you think the second World War helped USA grow out of its economic misery from the Great Depression? Write your comment.

3. Observe the given timeline chart and answer the following questions.

Proclamation of the Weimar Republic.	November, 9, 1918
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	January 30, 1933
Germany Invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War.	September 1, 1939
Germany invades the USSR.	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the jews begins.	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War.	December 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.	January 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe.	May 8, 1945

- How do you think the victory on Auschwitz and liberation by the Soviet Union led to an easy success for the Allied nations?
 - What were the main incidents which occurred in 1941 in world's history?
4. Observe the following map of the world and answer the questions:
- Name any two countries of 'NATO' at the founding (establishment) time.
 - Name any two countries which were under the 'WARSAW'



2. To emphasise the determination for peace, Jawaharlal Nehru formulated his renowned Panchsheel principles :

- Respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Non interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
- Non aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.
- Endeavour to achieve co-operation and mutual respect in international relationships.
- Promoting peaceful co-existence.

- Q. i) In between which countries, the Panchsheel was formulated?
ii) Mention any two principles of Panchsheel.

3. Observe the following timeline chart and answer the questions.

Beginning of First World War, August 1	1914
Russian Revolution	1917
End of First World War	1918
Treaty of Versailles	1919
Formation of League of Nations	1919
Rise of Hitler in Germany	1933
Break out of Second World War	1939
German invasion of USSR	1942
Formation of United Nations Organisation	1945
End of Second World War	1945

- Q. a) When did the Russian Revolution take place?
b) Which organisation was formed for peace after the World War -II?

6. Read the following paragraph and write your opinion on it.

The First Five Year Plan focussed on improving agriculture by building large dams to irrigate and produce electricity. Dams benefitted both the agriculture and the industrial sector. Though there was an increase in agricultural production, it was still not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

7. Read the following table and answer the questions (A), (B).

Governing Parties	National Front 1989-1990	Governing Parties	United Front 1995-1998	Governing Parties	National Democratic Alliance 1996-2004
JD; DMK; AGP; TDP; Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)		JKNC; TDP; TMC; CPI; AGP; DMK; MGP; Samajwadi Party		JDU; SAD; AIADMK; JKNC; Trinamool Congress; Biju Janata Dal; Shiva Sena;	
Supporting Parties		Supporting Parties		Supporting Parties	
CPM; CPI, BJP		CPM		TDP	

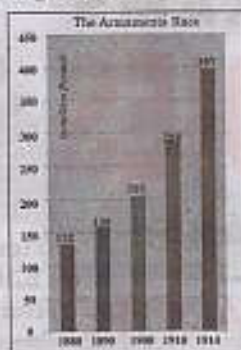
- A. Which parties of South India involved in Govt. with National front during 1989-1990 ?
B. Mention the names of parties joined the Govt. of United Front.

3. Study the following table and answer the questions.

USA	USSR
1. USA is a Capitalist country	USSR is a Socialist Communist nation
2. USA is a democracy	USSR is a communist dictatorship
3. USA has multi-party system: Democratic party, Republican party	USSR follows single party domination system
4. USA followed racial segregation, disfranchisement, exploitation of blacks and racial violence	USSR did not allow free multi-party elections, free uncensored press and media or even freedom of expression and movement

- A. Which one is a capitalist country ?
B. Do you agree with the single party system? Give one reason.

7. Comment on the following Graph.



8. Create two slogans on Environmental protection.

SECTION-II

4 × 1 = 4

9. What were the main objectives of UNO?
10. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat?
11. What are duties of public authorities under RTI Act?
12. What does term "Aggressive Nationalism" mean?
13. Which two nations have emerged as leaders of Military alliances after second world war ?
14. What is Non aligned movement ?

3. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

Women in Vietnam traditionally enjoyed greater equality particularly among the lower classes, but they had only limited freedom to determine their future and played no role in public life.

1. Who enjoyed greater equality ?
 2. How was their freedom ?
4. Observe the following map and answer the given questions.



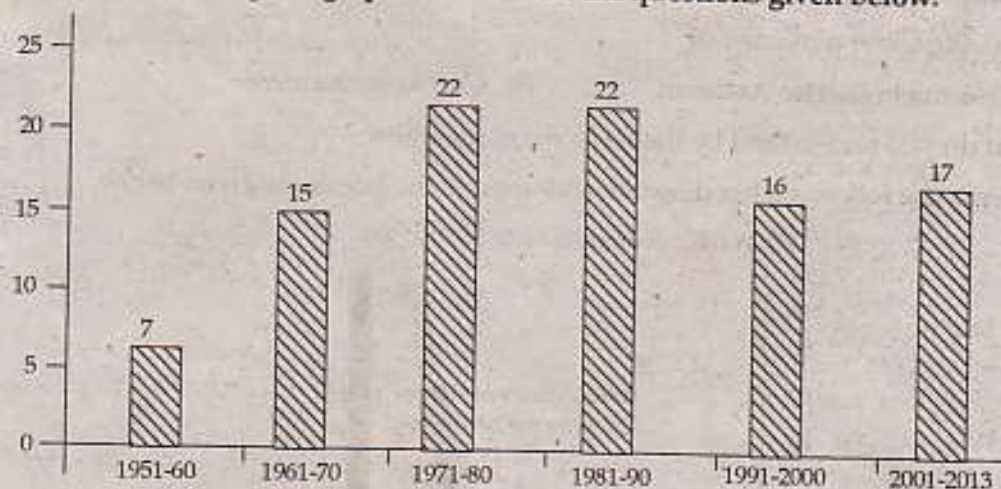
- 1) What is the river shown in the map?
- 2) Wh dominate the South Western portion?

Read the given data and answer the following questions.

End of Emergency. Formation of the Janata Party government under Morarji Desai and Charan Singh.	1977
Formation of the Congress government led by Indira Gandhi	1980
Formation of TDP	1982
Operation Blue Star and assassination of Indira Gandhi	1984
Rajiv Gandhi accords with H.S. Longowal on Punjab and AASU and Assam	1985

- A) When did the Janata Party form the government ?
- B) What is meant by Operation Blue Star ?

Read the following Bar graph and answers the questions given below.



- a) How many constitutional amendments were made during 1951 - 1960 ?
- b) In which period, maximum constitutional amendments were made ?
- c) In which decades, equal amendments were made ?
- d) How many amendments were made upto 2013 ?

16. Comment on "three principles" of sun - yat - sen after reading the paragraph given below.

The Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun - Yat - Sen (1866 - 1925) who is regarded as the founder of modern China. He studied problems of China and worked out a programme of action. His programme was called the Three principles (San - min - chui)

7. Observe this table and write two sentences about Coalition Governments.

National
Democratic
Alliance
1998-2004

Governing Parties

JDU; SAD; AIADMK; JKNC; Trinamool
Congress; Biju Janata Dal; Shiva Sena;
Supporting Parties TDP

18. Study the following graph and answer the questions.

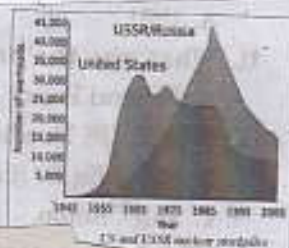
- Which country has more nuclear stockpiles?
- Why was the stock of war heads decreased after 1995?
- What will be the affect of nuclear blast?
- What does this Graph say about?



- Do you think 'Single Party democracy' would have been a better alternative to multi party democracy?
- Read the following paragraph and write your opinion on it.
A few days later, with the JP movement gaining more strength, the government imposed Emergency and justified it as necessary to preserve order, save democracy, protect the social and economic transformation and preserve national integrity.

18. Study the following graph and answer the questions.

- In which year is the stock piles more?
- Why is USSR / Russia increasing its stockpiles of nuclear weapons?
- What type of relations are there between US and USSR / Russia?
- How many war heads are there with USA during 1965?



8. Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions.

Indira Gandhi took up the challenge both from within her party as well those outside by taking a sharp left turn post the 1967 elections. She attempted to create a new social base of her own and for her party by identifying with the poor and downtrodden. This move was a double edged weapon. Old promises of social and economic development were yet to be fulfilled and this was seen to be the major reason for the Congress defeat in 1967. Yet, Indira was making new promises. Less than a decade later, the lack of fulfilment of rising mass expectations created frustration and disheartenment and culminated with the imposition of Emergency.

- What did Indira Gandhi attempt?
- What happened less than a decade later?