



**Government of Karnataka**

**Department of Pre University**

**Education**

**II PUC Question Bank of**

**Political Science (29)**

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## Blue Print of Question paper

### II Year PUC : Political Theory and Government

Ch no.	Title of the Chapter	No. of teaching hrs	Marks allotted	Knowledge 40%				Understanding 30%				Application 20%				Skill 10%				Total
				1	2	5	10	1	2	5	10	1	2	5	10	1	2	5	10	
1	Growth and Origin of Political Science in India	12	14	1		1			1	1						1				5
2	Elections and Party System in India	14	17				1	1		1		1								4
3	Administrative Machinery in India	10	12		1	1												1		3
4	Social Movements and Their Impact on Indian Political System	12	14	1				1		1			1	1						5
5	Nation Building on Challenges to Indian Democracy	18	22		1	1				1	1									4
6	Emerging Trends of Indian Politics	11	11	1	1							1					1	1		5
7	Contemporary Political Trends	13	18					1	1					1	1					4
8	International Relations and Politics	15	19		1	1	1		1											4
9	Indian Foreign Policy	15	17	1	1	1			1	1			1							6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>

**Note:** 1. Weightage = Total marks / no. of teaching hrs =  $144/120 = 1.28$  (i.e., for 1hr – 1.28 marks)  
 2. Choice: - Out of 40 Questions given, only 32 Questions are to be answered.

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER -1

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks: 100

**I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:-** **10x1 = 10**

1. Which Act provides for the federal system in India ?
2. Which was the state created in 2014 ?
3. Where is Lalbahadur Shastri Academy situated ?
4. Which is the root word of 'Administration' ?
5. Which was the concept found by JyothibhaPhule ?
6. Which day is celebrated as 'World Environment Day' ?
7. Who constitutes the Finance Commission ?
8. Who exercises legislative powers on state list during President rule ?
9. Who was the dictator of Libya ?
10. Where is the Head Quarters of UNO situated ?

**II. Answer any ten of the following questions in 2-3 sentences each** **10x2 = 20**

11. How many states were created by dividing Punjab province ? Which are they ?
12. What is election ?
13. What is MaryadaHathye ?
14. State the meaning of Nation Building
15. What is Identity Politics ?
16. Write the meaning of coalition government
17. What is Crony Capitalism ?
18. What is power block ?
19. State any two objectives of the UNO.
20. What is the meaning of MultyPolarity ?
21. State the meaning of International Relations.
22. Write about Tashkent Agreement.

**III. Answer any eight of the following questions in 15-20 sentences each:** **8x5=40**

23. Explain the main provisions of Anti Defection Act.
24. Explain any five features of Civil Services.
25. Write any five functions of Chief Secretary.
26. Mention the causes of Backward Classes movement.
27. What are the political implications of environmental movement ?
28. How illiteracy has become an obstacle to Indian democracy ? Explain.

29. Write the functions of Lokpal.
30. State the role of youth in the eradication of corruption.
31. Write the importance of privatisation.
32. Write the importance of International Relations.
33. Write a note on India-ASEAN relations.
34. Bringout the Indo-Russian relations.

**IV. Answer any two of the following questions in 30-40 sentences each: 2x10=20**

35. Describe the Government of India Act of 1935.
36. Explain the nature of Indian party system.
37. Explain the importance and political implications of Globalisation.
38. Discuss the basic principles of India's foreign policy.

**V. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each: 2x5=10**

39. Write a note on the Independence day celebration in your college.

**OR**

Explain the measures taken to curb communalism.

40. Write a note on Gandhi Jayanthi celebration in your college.

**OR**

State the hinderances that are faced in Nation Building.

**Blue Print of Question paper**  
**II Year PUC : Political Theory and Government**

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## MODEL QUESTION PAPER-2

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks:100

**I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each: 10x1=10**

1. Who was the speaker of first Loksabha ?
2. To which state Article 370 of the Indian Constitution relates ?
3. Which is called as permanent executive ?
4. Where is Karnataka Public Service Commission located ?
5. Name the famous economist who said Illiteracy is an unliberty?
6. Which is the root word of corruption ?
7. What is Laissez Faire ?
8. Which is the powerful organ of the UNO ?
9. What is Bi-polarity ?
10. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states about the India's foreign policy ?

**II. Answer any ten of the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: 10x2=20**

11. When and where the federal court established ?
12. What is Leftist party ? Give an example.
13. Who started Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha and when ?
14. Write a short note on Saalumarada Thimmakka.
15. What is Gender based inequality ?
16. Name any two personalities who strived hard for National cohesion.
17. Name any two Acts that are introduced to control Terrorism.
18. State the meaning of Crony Capitalism.
19. What is Brain Drain ?
20. What is Multy-polarity ? Give example.
21. What is Aparthied?
22. Mention any two causes for the relation between India and Soviet Russia.

**III. Answer any eight of the following questions in 15-20 sentences each: 8x5=40**

23. Write the main provisions of the independent Act of 1947.
24. Write about the integration of Junagadh and Hyderabad.
25. State any five advantages of EPIC.
26. Write about the composition of Karnataka Public Service Commission.
27. Explain any five functions of Deputy Commissioner.
28. Write a note on mandal commission.

29. State the political implications of Human Rights Movement.
30. "Communalism is a big challenge to Indian democracy" How.
31. List out the features of coalition government.
32. How the youth can control corruption.
33. Discuss about the Kashmir issue.
34. Write a note on panchasheel.

**IV. Answer any two of the following questions in 30-40 sentences each: 2x10=20**

35. Explain the functions of Election Commission of India.
36. Write about the essentials of nation building.
37. Explain the importance of globalization and its political implications.
38. Discuss about the concept of international relations.

**V. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentence 2x5=10**

39. Write about the Instrument of accession under the unification of states.

**OR**

Write a note on the reorganization of states.

40. Discuss about the role of India in SAARC.

**OR**

Discuss about the role of India in clearing Srilankan issues.

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### MODEL QUESTION PAPER -3

Time:3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks:100

**I Answer the following questions in one sentence each: 10X1=10**

1. State one provision of 1909 Act.
2. Who exercises the Residuary powers ?
3. Which committee recommended for multi member election commission ?
4. What is the primary unit of administration ?
5. What is economic exploitation?
6. Who started the western ghat movement ?
7. Expand LGBT.
8. Who said 'on this world there is enough for everyone`s need but not for greed'?
9. Name the dictator of Libya.
10. What is apartheid?

**II Answer any Ten of the following Questions in 2-3 sentences each: 10X2=20**

11. Who organized Indians into freedom struggle movement ?
12. Mention the state services.
13. When and where was the backward class agitation started in Karnataka ?
14. What is compulsory education ?
15. Write about common minimum programme ?
16. Write a note on corruption in India.
17. What is brain drain ?
18. What is national interest ?
19. What is international relations ?
20. What is 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' ?
21. Who were the signatories of simla agreement ?
22. Name any two militant groups of Sri Lanka.

**III Answer any Eight of the following questions in 15-20 Sentences each: 8X5=40**

23. Explain the functions of federal court.
24. Explain the main features of states re-organisation act of 1956.
25. Write the importance of elections.
26. Write the primary responsibilities of the Secretariat.
27. What are the main causes for peasants movement ?
28. Explain the political implications of labour movement.

29. Explain the various components of nation building.
30. Explain the various provisions of UAPA passed in 2008.
31. Discuss about the democratic movement in Syria.
32. Write about UN security council.
33. Explain the disarmament policy.
34. Explain the Kashmir issue in India-Pakistan relations.

**IV. Answer any Two of the following questions in 30-40 sentences each: 2X10=20**

35. Explain the differences between direct elections and indirect elections.
36. How is inequality a slur to democracy ? Elucidate.
37. Explain the meaning importance and political implications of globalization.
38. Explain the origin and development of BRICS.

**V . Answer the following questions in 15-20 Sentences each: 2X5=10**

39. Write a note on central administrative tribunal.

**OR**

Prepare a report on the celebration of Republic Day in your college.

40. Explain the role of youth against Terrorism.

**OR**

Write about any political leader of India.

## UNIT - 1

### ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

#### I. One marks question.

1. Name one of the ideals of National Movement.(k)
2. State one of the problems that India faced after independence.(k)
3. When did East India Company established the Trade centres in India?(k)
4. How long the East India company ruled India.?(k)
5. Which Act transferred power from Company to the Crown?(u)
6. When was INC formed?(k)
7. State one of the reforms of the Act of 1909.(k)
8. Mention one of the reforms of Montego Chelmsford Report.(k)
9. State the reason for the Govt. of India Act 1935.(U)
10. Why was Statutory Commission formed?(A)
11. What did Simon Commission recommend?(K)
12. When was the 3<sup>rd</sup> Round Table conference.(U)
13. Mention one of the Provisions of 1935 Act .(K)
14. Which Act Provided for the provisions of federal system in India(U)
15. Why did Gandhiji decided to `fast untodeath`?(A)
16. When was Poona Pact Signed?(U)
17. Who are the Signatories of Poona Pact ?(U)
18. Who exercised Residuary powers?(A)
19. What is diarchy?(K)
20. Who was authorized to act upon transferred subjects?(A)
21. What was the term of federal assembly.(A)
22. What was the total strength of council of states?(A)
23. What was the total strength of the Federal Assemble (A)
24. How many members were nominated by the rulers of the princely States?(A)
25. State the total strength of judges in Federal Court.(U)
26. Who was the appointing authority to the judges of Federal Court?(U)
27. What is the meaning of original jurisdiction.(K)
28. What is the meaning of Appellate jurisdiction?(K)
29. What is the meaning of Advisory Jurisdiction?(K)
30. Which is called as the Court of Records?(K)
31. Who was the first chief justice of Federal Court?(K)
32. How long did the federal court function?(U)
33. What is provincial autonomy?(U)
34. How many provinces introduced provincial autonomy?(U)

35. Who administered the provinces ?(A)
36. When was the Drafting Committee set up?(U)
37. Who was the chairman of the Drafting committee?(K)
38. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly(K)
39. Who stood for a separate state of Pakistan?(U)
40. Who was the Chairman of the boundary Commission?(K)
41. When was the interim Government of India Formed?(K)
42. Till when did the Interim Government remain in office?(K)
43. How long did the interim Government worked?(U)
44. Who was the Vice President of Viceroy`s Executive Council?(K)
45. When did the independent India accepted the constitution ?(U)
46. When did the Constitution of India came into effect?(U)
47. When were the first general elections held?(K)
48. Which country holds world`s largest democracy?(A)
49. For how many seats in Lok sabha elections were held in the first general elections?(A)
50. Who was the first Speaker of Lok sabha?(K)
51. Mention the number of electorates who exercised their franchise?(K)
52. Mention the number of persons who actually exercised voting?(A)
53. What was the number of polling booths in first general elections?(K)
54. What was the percentage of votes polled in first general elections?(U)
55. How many political parties were in the fray in the first general elections?(U)
56. How many candidates contested for the first general elections?(A)
57. What is paramountcy?(K)
58. What is meant by 'Instrument of Accession'?(U)
59. How many princely states signed for 'Instrument of Accession'?(K)
60. Name one of the states which did not sign the 'Instrument of Accession'.(K)
61. What is meant by 'Patel Scheme'?(K)
62. Who was the Architect of the Reorganization of States ?(U)
63. What is Operation Polo ?(U)
64. Who was called as the 'Man of Iron will' ?(A)
65. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir ?(K)
66. Who was the Chairman of Linguistic Provinces Commission?(K)
67. When was the States Reorganization Committee(SRC) formed ?(K)
68. When was States Reorganization Act enacted ?(K)
69. Which new state was created in 2014 ?(U)

70. When was Bombay bifurcated.(U)
71. When was Punjab bifurcated ?(U)

**II. Two marks question**

1. Name any two leaders of Indian Freedom Movement.(U)
2. Name any two Challenges that India faced after Independence.(K)
3. Name any two ideals of national movement that are in the Indian Constitution.(U)
4. How many Articles and Schedules are there in the Act of 1935?(K)
5. How many subjects were there in Federal list? Name one of them.(K)
6. State the number of subjects in provisional list and name one of them.(U)
7. Name any two subjects that are in concurrent list.(U)
8. What is meant by Reserved Subjects? Give an example.(K)
9. What is bicameral legislature.(K)
10. Name two Houses of central legislature.(U)
11. State any two provinces which had Bi cameral legislature.(U)
12. When was Federal Court Established and where?(U)
13. Write any two proposals of sir Stafford crips(U).
14. State any two recommendations of Cabinet Mission.(U)
15. What is Mount Batten Plan?(K)
16. How many days and sessions did the first loksabha meet?(U)
17. Which state was formed first on the basis of language and when?(A)
18. As per the Act of 1956 how many states and union territories were formed?(A)
19. How many states was Bombay divided into? Which are they?(U)
20. How many states was Punjab divided into? Which are they?(U)
21. Which new state was created recently and when?(A)

**III. Five marks question.**

1. Explain the contents of white paper after Round table conferences.(U)
2. Explain the distribution of powers stated in the Act of 1935.(A)
3. Write about the jurisdiction of Federal court.(U)
4. List out the number of members of the Executive council along with their portpholios(K)
5. Write a note on the interim Govt.(U)
6. How do you come to the conclusion that ours is the world`s largest free and fair election?(S)
7. State the results and the party position in the first general elections.(U)
8. Explain the accession of Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir.(U)

9. Narrate the role of Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel in the event of integration of states.(U)
10. Language is a basis for the reorganization of states- substantiate.(A)
11. What are the main features of the states Re organization Act of 1956?(K)
12. List out the states and union territories in India at present.(K)

**IV. Ten marks questions**

1. Explain the provisions of the Govt. of India Act 1935.(K)
2. List out the provisions of the Act of 1947.(K)
3. Explain the Re organization of states.(U)
4. Describe the process of integration of states.(K)

## UNIT – 2

### ELECTIONS AND PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

#### I. One Mark Question.

1. Who elects the representatives in democratic system.(U)
2. Who determines the destiny of Political parties in Democracy?(U)
3. What is the root word of Election?(K)
4. What is Election?(K)
5. Through what the will of the people is expressed?(U)
6. What is popular government?(A)
7. What is general Election?(K)
8. What is by Election?(K)
9. What is repoll ? (U)
10. What is midterm election?(K)
11. What is the foundation of democratic government?(U)
12. Which is the baro metre of democracy?(A)
13. What is direct election?(K)
14. Give an example to direct election.(U)
15. What is indirect election?(K)
16. Give an example to indirect election.(U)
17. What is Universal Adult Franchise ?(K)
18. What is the minimum age for the voters in India?(A)
19. How many election commissioners are there in India?(U)
20. Who appoints the election commissioners of India ?(A)
21. What is the term of office of the election commissioners?(U)
22. Who determines the emoluments of election commissioners?(U)
23. Who determines the service rules of election commissioners?(U)
24. Salaries of the election commissioners are borne from which fund?(A)
25. Expand EPIC.(K)
26. When was the EPIC introduced first in India?(U)
27. Who made the EPIC compulsory?(U)
28. When the EVMS were introduced for the first time?(U)
29. When did the Negative option voting come into practice?(U)
30. Name one committee which recommended for the state funding of Elections.(K)
31. What is meant by political party?(K)
32. Name the party system which is prevalent in India.(A)
33. Give an example where bi party system is in practice.(U)

34. Which is the best example for single party system?(U)
35. What is multi party system?(K)
36. What is national party?(K)
37. What is regional party.(K)
38. Who acts as the watch dog of democracy?(A)
39. What is the ideology of leftist party?(U)
40. Give an example to leftist Party.(U)
41. State an ideology of the rightist party.(U)
42. Give an example to rightist party.(U)
43. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?(K)
44. When was the INC established ?(U)
45. Expand INC (U)
46. Expand NOTA.(U)
47. What was the main objective of INC ?(U)
48. Why did the Muslim League established?(U)
49. Expand NDA.(U)
50. Expand UPA (U)
51. When did the BJP came in to existence?(K)
52. What is Defection ?(U)
53. When did the Anti Defection Act came into force ?(K)
54. What is Anti Defection Law ?(K)
55. Who enforced Anti Defection Law ?(A)

**II. Two marks questions:**

1. How is political awareness brought about in democracy ?
2. Ballot is more powerful than bullet in democracy. How? (S)
3. What is direct election ? Give an example (U)
4. What is indirect election ? Give an example (U)
5. What is universal adult franchise ? Where is it in practice ?(U)
6. How does political awareness brought about in direct democracy ?(U)
7. How electoral college is constituted ?(U)
8. Which Article of the constitution of India is related to Election Commission?(A)
9. What is the main objective of election commission of India ?(K)
10. State the method of impeachment of the chief election commissioners in India(K)
11. Name any two committees that recommended for electoral reforms (K)
12. Define political party according to Edmund Burke (K)
13. What is single party system ? Give an example (U)
14. What is bi party system ? Give an example (U)

15. What is multi party system ?Give an example (U)
16. State the contents of election manifesto of political parties ((K)
17. What are the other names of defection (A)
18. What is coalition government ?(U)
19. Name any two national parties (K)
20. Name any two regional parties (K)

**III. Five marks questions:**

1. Explain the importance of elections in democracy (U)
2. Transfer of power is done peacefully through elections-justify (S)
3. Explain the features of direct elections (U)
4. Explain the features of indirect elections (U)
5. Write the organization of election Commission of India (K)
6. Explain the powers and functions of the election commission of India(K)
7. Prepare a list of chief election commissioners of India since 1950(K)
8. Write the merits of electors photo identity card (U)
9. What are the uses of electronic voting machine ?(U)
10. Write about the mandatory disclosures of criminal antecedents of the contestants.(U)
11. Write about the mandatory disclosures of education antecedents of the contestants.(U)
12. Write a note on property antecedents of the contestant (U)
13. Write the development of party system in India since 1885 (A)
14. Write a note on the regional parties (K)
15. Write about the era of coalition government in India (U)

**IV. Ten marks questions:-**

1. Explain the powers and functions of the election commission of India(K)
2. Describe the electoral reforms in India(U)
3. Explain the mandatory disclosures during elections (A)
4. Explain the recommendations of Indrajith Gupta committee regarding State funding(U)
5. Describe the nature of Indian party system. (U)
6. Explain the functions of political parties (K)
7. Bringout the main provisions of anti defection act (K)

## UNIT – 3

### ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY IN INDIA

#### I. One mark questions:-

1. What is administration ?(K)
2. Write the root word of administration (K)
3. 'Administration is the science of modern civilization'- who said this ?(A)
4. Which is the primary unit of administration ?(K)
5. When did the East India company introduced civil service in India (U)
6. Which is called the permanent executive ?(A)
7. Which is called the political executive ?(A)
8. Which article of the constitution of India provides for the creation of all India services(U)
9. Expand IAS (U)
10. Expand IPS (U)
11. Expand IFS (U)
12. Where does the Lal bahadur shastri academy situated? (U)
13. Where does Sardar Vallabhabhai patel police academy situated ? (U)
14. When was the Indian civil service act got approved ? (U)
15. Which article of the constitution provides powers to the parliament for the creation of central services ? (A)
16. Which article of the constitution provides for the creation of state services ?(A)
17. Who acts as the eyes and ears of the prime minister ?(A)
18. How many All India Services are there in India ?(K)
19. What is All India Services (K)
20. What is Central Services ?(K)
21. What is State Services ?(K)
22. Expand KAS (U)
23. Who is the head of state administration ?(U)
24. Who is the head of the district administration?
25. Who functions as district magistrate ?(A)
26. Expand CAT (U)
27. Expand KAT (U)
28. Which article of the constitution provides for the formation of Administrative Tribunal ? (U)
29. Expand UPSC (U)
30. Expand KPSC (U)

31. Expand JPSC (U)
32. Who appoints the members of Union public service commission ?(K)
33. What is the retirement age of the members of Union public service Commission?(K)
34. Who appoints the members of Karnataka Public Service Commission ? (K)
35. What is the retirement age of the members of Karnataka Public Service Commission?(K)
36. What is the tenure of the members of the Union Public Service Commission ?(K)
37. What is the tenure of the members of Karnataka Public Service Commission ?(K)
38. How many members are there in Union Public Service Commission ?(K)
39. How many members are there in Karnataka Public Service Commission ?(K)

**II. Two marks questions:-**

1. Define administration (K)
2. The concept of welfare state has expanded the scope of administration- Evaluate. (A)
3. Define Civil Service (K)
4. State the importance of Civil Service (U)
5. What is civil service according H. Finer ?(K)
6. What is administrative hierarchy ?(K)
7. What is political neutrality ?(K)
8. What is anonymity ?(K)
9. What is the main objective of All India Services?(K)
10. Write the classification of Central Services (U)
11. Give two examples of Central Services (U)
12. Name any two subjects that come under State Services (A)
13. What are the qualifications to become the members of KPSC ?(U)
14. Who is empowered to impeach the chairman and members of UPSC and on what basis?(A)
15. Who is empowered to impeach the chairman and members of KPSC and on what basis?(A)

**III. Five marks questions:-**

1. List out the features of public administration in contemporary society (U)
2. Explain the features of Civil Service (U)
3. Write a note on Central Secretariat and write the flow chart of administrative hierarchy(S)
4. Write a note on All India Services (K)
5. Write briefly about the Central Services (K)
6. Write a short note on State Services (K)

7. List out the primary functions performed by the ministers with the assistance of State Secretariat(S).
8. Explain the role of cabinet secretary in central administration (A)
9. Write about the functions of Chief Secretary in state administration (K)
10. Write about the Central Administrative Tribunal (K)
11. Write about the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (K)
12. Write the functions of Union Public Service Commission (K)
13. Write the functions of Karnataka Public Service Commission (K)

**IV. Ten marks questions:-**

1. Explain the meaning and features of the Civil Service (U)
2. Write about All India Services, Central Services and State Services (K)
3. Explain the powers and functions of deputy commissioner (K)
4. Explain the composition, powers and functions of Union Public Service Commission(K)
5. Explain the composition, powers and functions of Karnataka Public Service Commission (K)

## UNIT – 4

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THEIR POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

#### I. One mark questions:

1. Name one of the important personalities who tried to remove caste based discrimination?(K)
2. Mention the three mantras of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.(K)
3. Who are dalits ?(K)
4. What is the other name for dalits ?(U)
5. Who are Panchamas ?(K)
6. What is the criteria to identify one's caste ?(U)
7. Name one of great humans who laid the foundation for dalits emancipation.(K)
8. Who was the victim for caste based discrimination ?(U)
9. Who lead the mass in the entry of Kalaram temple ?(U)
10. How many varnas prevailed in Vedic period ?(A)
11. Who started the news paper 'Mooka Naika" ?(A)
12. Name one of the movements lead by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.(U)
13. Where did dalit andolan started ?(U)
14. Which article of the constitution deals with 'Equality before law'?(K)
15. When did the Prevention of Attrocities Act passed ?(U)
16. When was Manusmriti implemented ?(U)
17. Who are called as backward classes ?(A)
18. Name the concept emphasized by Jyothibha Phule.(K)
19. Who started 'Akshara Kranthi' ?(U)
20. What is social discrimination ?(K)
21. What is economic exploitation ?
22. Who was the first one to introduce reservation to backward classes ?(U)
23. Which article of the constitution provides reservation in public employment for backward classes ?(U)
24. Who is authorized to appoint National Backward Classes Commission ?(U)
25. Expand N H R C .(U)
26. When was the Mandal Commission report come into effect ?(U)
27. Name the persons who struggled to eradicate the Sati system.(K)
28. When was the Widow Remarriage Act implemented ?(U)
29. When was N H R C established ?(U)
30. Mention one of the functions of N H R C .(K)
31. To which state Savithiriba phule belongs to ?(U)
32. When was the domestic violence act enforced ?(U)

33. What is state human rights commission ?(K)
34. When was S H R C was set up in Karnataka ?(U)
35. Who is authorized to look into the details of exploitation of children ?(A)
36. Name one of the matters that child helpline looks into.(K)
37. Who are called labourers ?(A)
38. Expand A I T U C(U)
39. Expand I N T U C(U)
40. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy ?(U)
41. Expand H M S (U)
42. Expand BMS (U)
43. Which day is celebrated as Labours Day ?(U)
44. Which is the basic profession of peasants ?(U)
45. Name one of the leaders who fought for the cause of peasants in Karnataka.(K)
46. Expand BKU(U)
47. Expand NCIP(U)
48. Expand NAIS(U)
49. Expand PLD(U)
50. Expand NDC(U)
51. Expand KRRS(U)
52. Expand UDHR(U)
53. Name the head who protects the Human Rights at the district level.(K)
54. What is deforestation ?(K)
55. Who is the architect of CHIPCO movement ?(U)
56. Who is the architect of APPICO movement ?(U)
57. Where was APPICO movement started ?(U)
58. Who is the main leader of Narmada Bachavo Andolan ?(U)
59. Who filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court for Ganga water cleaning?(A)
60. When was the Bio-Diversity Act come into effect?(U)
61. Which is the native district of Saalumarada Thimmakka?(K)
62. Who started the Western Ghat Movement ?(U)
63. Which day is celebrated as the 'World Environment Day' ?(U)

**II. Two marks questions:**

1. Mention the cause for Dalit movement.(K)
2. Who started Dalit Sangarsha Samithi in Karnataka and when ?(U)
3. What is the specialty of dalit act ?(A)
4. Name the varnas that prevailed in the ancient period.(K)
5. When was the Backward Class agitation started in Karnataka and where?(U)

6. How dalits were exploited ?(A)
7. When did Hindu Widows Home established and where ?(A)
8. Why dalits were kept away from political participation ?(A)
9. By which name dalit andolan are called in Aandhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu?(A)
10. Mention any two articles which eradicate the gender based inequality.(K)
11. Name any two acts which is related to Women Protection.(K)
12. When the Manusmrithi was implemented and by whom ?(A)
13. Name any two backward communities.(K)
14. What was the demand of Jyothiba Phule with regard to the students of Backward Community ?(A)
15. Name any two leaders who fought for the upliftment of Backward Classes in Mysore region.(K)
16. Name the jurisdiction of NHRC.(K)
17. Name any two important communist leaders of India ?(K)
18. Name any two labour acts.(K)
19. Mention any two social security measures for labourers.(K)
20. Write two important reasons for kheda movement.(A)
21. What is the meaning of human rights ?(K)
22. Write two causes for the peasant movement.(A)
23. What is maryade hatye ?(K)
24. What is environment ?(K)
25. Name any two acts which relates to the protection of environment.(K)

**III. Five marks questions:**

1. Write the causes for dalit movement.(A)
2. Make a note on legislative provisions in the constitution for dalits(K)
3. Write the reasons for backward classes movement.(A)
4. Make a note on the Constitutional provisions in favour of Backward Classes.(K)
5. Mention the other provisions for OBC's in constitution.(K)
6. Write the causes for feminist movement.(A)
7. What are the political implications and legislative measures taken for the improvement of women.(A)
8. Write a note on the causes for labour movement.(A)
9. List out the constitutional measures taken for the improvement of labourers.(K)
10. Enumerate the causes for peasant movement.(A)
11. What are the measures taken by the government of India to reduce the problems of peasants.(A)
12. Write a note on the unscientific land acquisition.(A)

13. What are the causes for
14. State the political implications of human rights.(A)
15. What are the causes for environment movement?(A)
16. Mention the political implications of environment movement.(A)
17. List out the legislations made by the Government of India on the environmental protection.(K)
18. Write a brief note on the achievements of Saalumarada Thimmakka.(K)

**IV. Ten marks questions:**

1. Explain the causes and political implications of dalit movement.(A)
2. Write the constitutional provisions and political implications of backward classes movement.(K)
3. Describe the causes and political implications of feminist movement.(A)
4. Explain the causes and political implications of peasant movement.(A)
5. Describe the causes and political implications of labour movement.(A)
6. Describe the causes and political implications of human rights movement.(A)
7. Explain the causes and political implications of environment movement.(A)

## UNIT – 5

### NATION BUILDING AND CHALLENGES TO INDIAN DEMOCRACY

#### I. One Mark Questions.

1. What is 'Nation Building'?(K)
2. Mention Gandhiji's opinion on education.(U)
3. State the distinct national character of India.(A)
4. What is the distinct character that denotes nationality of Australia?(U)
5. Which is regarded as the fourth estate in democracy?(A)
6. Which acts as the bridge between the government and the public.(A)
7. Name one of the personalities in the field of social sciences who contributed for national development.(K)
8. Name one of the personalities who played key role in the national integration.(K)
9. What is the major occupation of Indian farmers?(K)
10. Give an example of two states with uneven distribution of population
11. Name one of the states which is communally more sensitive .(A)
12. Mention any one of the priorities which is accorded for national development.(K)
13. Name one of the private enterprises that has contributed for economic development.(K)
14. State any one NGOs who fight against corruption.(K)
15. Name one of the biggest challenges to Indian democracy.(K)
16. What is the meaning of inequality?(K)
17. Name one of the provisions of the constitution that supports socialistic pattern of society.(U)
18. What is the percentage of reservation for SCs in public service?(K)
19. State the other name for 'Dalit Act'(U)
20. Mention the purpose of 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana' and write a cause for gender based inequality.(K)
21. State the literacy percentage in Karnataka as per 2011 census.(K)
22. When was the 86<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment passed?(U)
23. State the age group of children who come under 'The Right to Education'.(K)
24. Define communalism.(U)
25. State one cause for communalism.(A)
26. What is terrorism?(K)
27. Name one of the terrorist organizations(K)
28. Expand JKLF(K)

29. Expand MISA(K)
30. Expand TADA(K)
31. Expand POTA(K)
32. Expand UAPA(K)
33. Who was called as Muslim Gokhale?(U)
34. Define corruption.(U)
35. Expand CVC(K)
36. When was the prevention of corruption act passed?(U)
37. Name the anti corruption bureau in Sweden.(K)
38. Who appoints Lokpal?(U)
39. When did Lokpal institution come into existence?(U)
40. What is the tenure of the office of Lokpal?(K)
41. Who appoints Lokayuktha?(K)
42. When did the Lokayuktha institution come into force in Karnataka?(U)
43. State the tenure of the office of Lokayukta.(K)

**II. Two marks Questions.**

1. How do nation states emerge?(A)
2. How is nationality formed?(A)
3. What is nation building aims at?(A)
4. Define nation building.(U)
5. Name any four contents of good governance.(K)
6. How did Nehru's leadership contributed to the process of nation building?(A)
7. How political culture evoked national reconstruction.?(A)
8. Which are the two foundations to build national character?(U)
9. State India's distinct national character.(U)
10. Which day is observed as national integration day?(U)
11. What is caste based inequality?(K)
12. Name two disadvantages of closed society.(U)
13. How do you analyze gender based inequality?(A)
14. "Denial of education cause inequality in society" - substantiate.(A)
15. State the motto of 'sarva shiksha abhiyan'(K)
16. Distinguish between literate and an illiterate person according to 2001 census.(U)
17. How many child labourers are there across the country according to the Report of national crime Record Bureau?(A)
18. What is compulsory education?(K)
19. Expand NEP.(K)
20. Define communalism.(U)

21. Mention any two policies of British India that intensified communalism.(U)
22. How communalism endangers nationalism?(A)
23. 'United we stand, disunited we fall'-prove.(S)
24. What is national integration?(K)
25. State the role of neighbourhood peace committees.(U)
26. What is the root word of terrorism?(K)
27. Define terrorism.(U)
28. How religious fundamentalism causes terrorism?(A)
29. Why do terrorists boycott elections?(A)
30. Define corruption.(U)
31. "Conduct rules and corrupt practices go together". Prove this statement.
32. Service to the people is service to the God does not hold good in public service – analyze.(S)
33. "Though the election system is flawless, the process of implementation is corrupt". Prove this statement.(S)
34. The destiny of the country is shaped in class rooms. do you agree? If not give two reasons.(S)
35. Goodness politics is replaced by power politics. how?(S)
36. How criminalization of politics has become a menace to democracy?(A)
37. State any two forms of corruption.(K)
38. 'Administrative corruption by bureaucracy has become a threat to democracy'how? (U)
39. Name the two Investing institutions which investigates the misbehavior of civil service. (K)
40. When did the moment of 'India against corruption' started and how lead this? (A)
41. State the Jurisdiction of Lokpal. (K)
42. Write the two functions of Lokpal (K).
43. In which state the Lokayuktha was first established and when? (U)
44. Name the chief minister who adopted lokayuktha in Karnataka and in which year?(K)
45. Mention any two functions of Lokayukta.(K)

**III. Five marks questions:-**

1. Narrate the process of nation building.(U)
2. Explain any five components of nation building.(K)
3. List out the hindrances that come in the way of nation building(U)
4. Explain any five remedies for nation building.(A)
5. List out the causes for caste based inequality.(U)
6. What are the causes for gender based inequality.(U)

7. Write a note on the role of representative bodies in eradicating gender based inequality.(K)
8. List out the constitutional provisions to remove gender based inequality.(K)
9. Describe the causes of illiteracy.(U)
10. How illiteracy acts as an impediment to democracy?(A)
11. What are the constitutional provisions to eradicate illiteracy as found in 86<sup>th</sup> amendment.(K)
12. List out the causes for communalism.(U)
13. How communalism acts as a threat to Indian democracy at the present scenario?.(A)
14. Write a note on neighbourhood peace committees.(K)
15. Examine the causes for the rise of terrorism in India.(U)
16. How terrorism is a commination to democracy?(A)
17. Explain the various provisions of UAPA.(K)
18. Socio economic development is a remedy to terrorism -discuss.(S)
19. Make a list of causes of corruption.(U)
20. How corruption is a menace to democracy?(A)
21. Write a note on Lokpal.(K)
22. Write the organization, powers and functions of lokayukta.(K)

**IV. Ten marks questions:-**

1. Describe the components of nation building.(K)
2. Describe the hindrances and remedial measures to nation building.(A)
3. How caste based inequality is a slur to democracy? Reservation as a remedy to eradicate this- Justify.(A)
4. What are the causes for gender based inequality? Can the reservation for women be a response to this?(A)
5. How is inequality a slur to democracy- Elucidate.(U)
6. How is illiteracy acts as an impediment to democracy? Explain the remedies.(U)
7. 'Communalism is a threat to Indian democracy'. Prove this statement and list out the remedial measures.(A)
8. How terrorism is a threat to Indian democracy? Write the legislative measures for the eradication.(U)
9. Write the causes for corruption and how it is acting as a menace to democracy.(U)
10. Explain various legislative measures to prevent corruption.(K)

## UNIT – 6

### EMERGING TRENDS OF INDIAN POLITICS

#### I. One mark questions:-

1. Write the root word of coalition.(K)
2. State the meaning of the root word of coalition.(U)
3. Expand CMP.(K)
4. Name the country where the era of coalition started ?(K)
5. State the meaning of coalition.(K)
6. In which year India experienced coalition ?(U)
7. Who was the first prime minister of coalition government in India?(K)
8. Who lead the national front in 1989 ?(K)
9. When was the united front formed ?(K)
10. Expand NDA.(K)
11. Who lead the UPA ?(K)
12. How many subjects are there in union list ?(K)
13. Name one of the subjects in state list.(K)
14. What is concurrent list ?(U)
15. Who can declare national emergency ?(A)
16. Who is empowered to exercise the residuary powers ?(A)
17. Under which article the state emergency can be declared ?(K)
18. Who is empowered to appoint inter-state commerce commission ?(K)
19. Can the states levy taxes on import and export ?(K)
20. Who has the jurisdiction over inter state trade and commerce ?(K)
21. Who has the authority to transfer the subject in state list to the union list for a period of one year ?(A)
22. Who constitute the finance commission ?(K)
23. What is the basic function of planning commission ?(K)
24. What is consolidated fund of India ?(K)
25. Who traced the origin of identity politics ?(K)
26. Expand LGBT.(K)
27. State any one region based identity struggles.(K)
28. Expand AASU(K)
29. Name any one National problem that you come across.(K)
30. Which amendment of the constitution reduced the age of voters from 21 to 18 years?(K)
31. Write the root word of corruption.(K)

32. Expand IAC(K)
33. 'On this earth there is enough for every one's need, but not for greed'- who said this.(A)
34. Mention one form of terrorism.(K)
35. Name one action to keep the terrorists at bay.(K)

**II. Two marks questions:-**

1. How is the coalition formed?(U)
2. Define coalition government.(U)
3. How coalition politics operate? (U)
4. Mention the era of coalition politics in India.(K)
5. Give two examples of countries having coalition.(K)
6. What is pre-poll alliance?(K)
7. What is post-poll alliance?(K)
8. State any two features of coalition government.(U)
9. What is collective leadership?(K)
10. Write any two merits of coalition government.(U)
11. Mention two demerits of coalition government.(U)
12. What is Common minimum programme?(K)
13. Name any two alliance partners of NDA.(K)
14. Mention two alliance partners of UPA.(K)
15. Is coalition a democratic arrangement? if so, how?(S)
16. Name two subjects enlisted in union list.(K)
17. What is state list? How many subjects are there? (K)
18. How many subjects are there in concurrent list? give an example.(K)
19. What are residuary powers?(K)
20. Under what condition can financial emergency be declared?(U)
21. When and in which country did identity politics originate?(U)
22. What is identity politics?(K)
23. What is corruption?(K)
24. Write two hurdles in creating corruption-free India.(A)
25. Give an example of movement against corruption.(K)
26. Define terrorism.(U)
27. What is state-sponsored terrorism?(K)
28. Name any two states that fight against Naxalites.(K)
29. "If you want to catch them, catch them while they are young" Who said this statement and when?(S)
30. Enumerate the remedial measures for terrorism. (K)

**III. Five marks questions:-**

1. Explain the era of coalition politics in India.(U)
2. Mention any five features of coalition government.(U)
3. Write any five merits of coalition government.(U)
4. Explain briefly the demerits of coalition government.(U)
5. State the legislative powers of union and state government.(K)
6. Explain the method of distribution of powers as found in our constitution.(K)
7. "Coalitions are politically unstable"- Prove this statement.(A)
8. Write a note on emergency powers of the President.(K)
9. State any five causes for identity politics.(U)
10. Explain the different aspects of identity politics.(U)
11. What are the hindrances that youth come across to enter into politics?(A)
12. Explain how youth leadership can change the scenario of Indian politics?(A)
13. How can youth control corruption?(A)
14. State the role of youth in eradicating terrorism in India.(U)

**IV. Ten marks questions.**

1. Explain the development of coalition government in India.(U)
2. List out the features of coalition government.(U)
3. Write the merits and demerits of coalition government.(U)
4. Describe the new dimensions of centre- state relations with respect to legislative, administrative and financial relations.(A)
5. Mark the traces of identity politics.(K)
6. Discuss the various aspects of identity politics.(K)
7. Explain the causes of identity politics.(U)
8. Write the role of youth in Indian politics.(A)
9. Explain the role of youth against terrorism.(A)

## UNIT – 7

### CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL TRENDS

#### I. One mark questions:-

1. What is economic liberalization ?(K)
2. What is laissez – faire ?(K)
3. When was liberalization started in India ?(U)
4. Name one area in which the new economic policy introduced changes.(K)
5. What is brain drain ?(U)
6. Which country introduced privatization for the first time ?(K)
7. Expand IMF.(K)
8. What is privatization ?(K)
9. Name one of the defects of privatization.(K)
10. What is globalization ?(K)
11. Expand LPG.(K)
12. Name one of the democratic principles. (K)
13. Expand SPA.(K)
14. What was the aim of the popular movement of 2006 in Nepal ?(U)
15. When did the popular government assumed office in Nepal ?(K)
16. Who lead significant role in the democratic movement of Bhutan ?(U)
17. Which situation brought tremendous setback for the democratic movement of Bhutan?(U)
18. When were the first democratic elections held for the national council ?(K)
19. When was the constitution of Bhutan enacted ?(K)
20. Expand PDPA.(K)
21. Expand KHAD.(K)
22. Mention the period of Karmol's rule.(K)
23. Expand DRA.(K)
24. Expand ISA.(K)
25. Name any two terrorist groups of Afghanistan.(K)
26. Name any two political leaders of Egypt.(K)
27. Expand NATO.(K)
28. Name the president of Afghanistan who was elected in April 2014 .(K)
29. Who became the president of Egypt in 2012 elections ?(K)
30. Name the king of Libya who headed the constitutional and hereditary monarchy in 1951.(K)

31. Expand GNC.(K)
32. Expand NTC.(K)
33. What was the main responsibility of GNC ?(K)
34. Name the basis of the law of Libya.(K)
35. As per GNC who should be the de facto head of state?(U)
36. Who is authorized to write the permanent constitution for Libya ?(U)
37. Name the distinct feature of Syrian population.(K)
38. Name any one ethnic groups in Syria.(K)
39. When was Syria liberated ?(K)
40. Which party won the larger victory in May 2012 elections in Syria ?(U)

**II. Two marks questions:-**

1. Define liberalization.(U)
2. How does technological importance takes place rapidly in liberal economy?(A)
3. How is new economic policy consumer friendly ?(A)
4. State any two merits of liberalization.(K)
5. How does liberalization promote competition ?(A)
6. When and where did privatization begin ?(U)
7. How does privatization and good performance to together ?(S)
8. What is global village ? (K)
9. Bring out the relation between opportunities and brain drain.(A)
10. Mobility of labour force is made simple in globalization- how ?(A)
11. What is outsourcing ?(K)
12. Bring out the relation between lif style and globalization.(U)
13. How does globalization affect political stability ?(A)
14. What is crony capitalism ?(K)
15. Bring out the rise of democratic movements in 21<sup>st</sup> century.(U)
16. When did the democratic Maoist movement started in Nepal and which country influenced it ?(U)
17. What was the result of limited democracy in Nepal during 1980 ?(A)
18. When did the Maoist insurgency begin? and when did it come to an end ?(K)
19. Bring out the geographical sketch of Bhutan.(K)
20. Who succeeded Jigme Dorji Wangchuck and when ?(K)

21. When did peaceful rallies held against Royal Bhutan army and who lead this ?(U)
22. Bring out the geographical sketch of Afghanistan.(K)
23. What is the role of PDPA in Afghanistan's politics ?(A)
24. Give a picture of Afghanistan upto 2006 about the rift between Talibanis and the elected government .(U)
25. Bring out the role of NATO allies in strengthening democracy with in the frame work of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.(A)
26. Bring out the geographical sketch of Egypt.(K)
27. Make a note on the first phase of the transition that took place in Egypt.(K)
28. Bring out the scenario after the resignation of Hosni Mubharak of Egypt.(A)
29. How did Muammar Qaddafi come to power ?(A)
30. Who was authorized to write Libya's permanent constitution ?(K)
31. Name any two ethnic groups in Syria.(K)
32. When was Syria liberated and by whom ?(K)
33. When was the new constitution of Syria put to referendum and note the remarkable change in it ?(U)
34. What are the contradictory issues emphasized by the Baath party in Syria ?(A)

**III. Five marks questions:-**

1. How did liberalization emerge in India ?(A)
2. State the importance of liberalization.(U)
3. What are the political implications of liberalization.(U)
4. Explain the importance of privatization.(U)
5. Describe the political implications of privatization.(U)
6. What is globalization ? Discuss its importance.(K)
7. Describe the political implications of globalization.(U)
8. Describe the nature of Crony capitalism.(K)
9. Explain the role of crony capitalism in modern economy.(U)
10. Bring out the democratic movement that took place in Nepal.(K)
11. List out the contents of Nepalis Magna Carta.(K)
12. Bring out the democratic movements held in Bhutan.(K)
13. How did the incident of 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001 was responsible for the end of Talibanis?(U)
14. How did the era of Talibanis come to an end ?and mark the beginning of democracy in Afghanistan?

15. Write about the democratic movements in Afghanistan.(K)
16. Bring out different phases of democratic movements in Egypt.(K)
17. Explain the democratic movements in Libya.(K)
18. Discuss about the democratic movements in Syria.(K)

**IV. Ten marks questions:-**

1. Explain the meaning, importance and political implications of liberalization.(U)
2. Describe the meaning, importance and political implications of privatization.(U)
3. What is globalization? Discuss its importance and political implications.(U)
4. What is crony capitalism and bring out its effects on modern governments.?(U)
5. Describe the process of democratic movements that took place in Nepal.(U)
6. How democratic movements ushered in Bhutan?(U)
7. Give an assessment of democratic movements in Afghanistan.(A)
8. Give an account of historical democratic movements in Egypt.(U)
9. Analyze the new democratic movements in Libya.(A)
10. Write a note on democratic movements in Syria.(K)

## UNIT – 8

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

#### I. One mark questions:-

1. What is the meaning of International relations ?(K)
2. Who used the term International relations for the first time ?(U)
3. Name the work of Jean Bodin.(K)
4. State one importance of International relations.(U)
5. What is State Sovereignty ?(K)
6. What is National Power ?(K)
7. What Polarity refers to ? (A)
8. When was the treaty of West phalia signed ?(U)
9. When was the treaty of Utrecht signed ?(U)
10. When did the League of Nations come in to existence ?(U)
11. Who was the architect of the League of Nations ?(A)
12. Name one of the objectives of the League of Nations.(K)
13. When did the United Nations came into existence ?(A)
14. Give an important reason for the establishment of UN.(U)
15. Where is the headquarters of the UN situated ?(U)
16. How many members signed the UN charter originally ?(U)
17. Which article of the UN charter deals with the basic principles of UN.?(A)
18. What is the total membership of the UN at present ?(K)
19. How many representatives can participate in the UN general assembly from each member country ?(A)
20. Which is the most powerful organ of the UN ?(A)
21. How many permanent members are there in the UN security council ?(A)
22. Where is the International court of justice situated ?(U)
23. How many judges are there in International court of justice ?(A)
24. Name the present secretary general of the UN.(K)
25. What is uni polarity ?(K)
26. What is bi polarity?(K)
27. What is multi polarity ?(K)
28. What is meant by regional organization ?(K)
29. Name one of the regional organization.(K)

30. Name any one agencies of the UN.(K)
31. When was the ASEAN established?(U)
32. How many members are there in the ASEAN?(U)
33. When did India became a dialogue partner of ASEAN?(A)
34. When was the first India-ASEAN annual summit held?(U)
35. Expand SAARC.(K)
36. When was SAARC established?(K)
37. Who is called as the founder of SAARC.(U)
38. Where is the headquarter of the SAARC situated?(A)
39. How many members are there in the SAARC?(U)
40. When did Afghanistan become a new member of the SAARC?(U)
41. Where was the first SAARC summit was held?(A)
42. Expand SAPTA.(K)
43. Expand SAVE.(K)
44. Expand BRICS.(K)
45. How many members are there in BRICS.?(U)
46. In which year South Africa become member of BRICS.?(U)
47. Why did regional organizations start?(A)
48. Expand EEC.(K)
49. Expand UNPKF.(K)

**II. Two marks questions:**

1. Define International relations.(U)
2. Name any two means by which solutions for International problems are sought.(A)
3. Name any two advantages of International relations.(U)
4. State any two concepts of International relations.(K)
5. State the jurisdiction of national power. (A)
6. Write the meaning of national interest in view of the aspirations of the State.(S)
7. On what basis power blocks are divided?(U)
8. Bring out the concept of balance of power.(U)
9. When and where the United Nations come in to existence?(A)
10. How many parts and articles are there in UN charter?(A)
11. Name any two official languages of the UN.(K)
12. Name any two objectives of the league of nations.(U)

13. Mention any two basic principles that are mentioned in article 2 of the UN charter.(K)
14. Name any two organs of the UN.(K)
15. State any two functions of General Assembly.(U)
16. Name any two permanent members of the Security Council of UN.(K)
17. Who appoints the Secretary General of UN and state the term of office.(A)
18. Define regional organizations.(U)
19. Define Joseph Nye's definition on regionalism.(U)
20. Name any two agencies of the UN.(K)
21. Name any two missions of UNPKF.(K)
22. Write a note on the ASEAN-Indian free trade agreement.(U)
23. Mention any two members of the SAARC.(K)
24. Name any two SAARC summits that were held in India.(K)
25. Name any two member countries of BRICS.(K)

**III. Five marks questions:**

1. Write a brief note on international relations.(U)
2. Bring out the importance of international relations.(U)
3. What are the concepts of international relations ?(K)
4. Describe the development of International political systems.(A)
5. Write a note on the league of nations.(U)
6. Give an account of the origin and growth of the UN.(U)
7. What are the objectives of the UN.(U)
8. Bring out the role of the UN General Assembly.(A)
9. Write briefly on the UN Security Council.(U)
10. Explain the role of International Court of Justice in settling the international disputes.(A)
11. Explain the role of Economic and Social Council of the UN.(A)
12. Discuss about the Polarity in the international relations.(S)
13. Write the meaning, definitions and development of international organizations.(U)
14. Write a note on the origin and growth of regional organizations.(U)
15. Give an account of India's role in the UN.(A)
16. Bring out the contribution of India in UNPKF.(A)
17. Write about the establishment of ASEAN. (U)
18. Bring out five areas of cooperation with in India and ASEAN.(A)
19. Write a note on the role of India in the establishment of SAARC.(A)

20. Explain any five areas of regional cooperation in the SAARC region.(U)
21. Write a note on the SAARC development fund.(K)
22. Present a note on people to people contacts in the context of regional cooperation of SAARC.(S)
23. Note the contribution of educational cooperation in SAARC.(U)
24. How is SAARC trying to combat terrorism?(S)
25. Explain the role of India in BRICS.(U)

**IV. Ten marks questions:-**

1. Explain the meaning, definitions and importance of international relations.(U)
2. Explain the objectives and basic principles mentioned in the UN charter.(U)
3. Discuss the structure of the UN and its functions.(U)
4. Narrate the origin and development of the international organizations.(A)
5. 'Polarities depend upon distribution of power' - Elucidate.(S)
6. Explain the meaning and definitions of regional organizations and their growth in international politics.(U)
7. Bring out the major areas of cooperation of India and the UN.(K)
8. Explain the areas of Regional Cooperation of SAARC(U)
9. Critically examine the India-ASEAN areas of cooperation in detail.(A)
10. Describe the origin and development of India-BRICS summit level meetings.(U)

**CHAPTER – 9**  
**INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

**I. One mark questions**

1. Who was called as an architect of Indian Foreign Policy? (K)
2. Expand INC.(K)
3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states about the Indian Foreign Policy?(A)
4. Expand NAM.(K)
5. How many member countries in the NAM to day?(U)
6. What is Apartheid?(K)
7. Expand CHOGM.(K)
8. Who is the head of CHOGM?(U)
9. When India was conducted the 1<sup>st</sup> Nuclear Test?(A)
10. Expand NPT.(K)
11. Expand CTBT.(K)
12. Expand OPCW.(K)
13. Who won the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace in 2013?(A)
14. Expand NSG.(K)
15. Expand CIS.(K)
16. Expand PRC.(K)
17. Expand NEFA.(K)
18. Expand LAC.(K)
19. When Pakistan was born?(U)
20. Expand LOC.(K)
21. Expand MFN.(K)
22. When Bangladesh was born?(U)
23. Who was called as Bangabandhu?(A)
24. Expand IPKF.(K)
25. Expand LTTE.(K)

**II. Two marks questions**

1. What is India's Foreign Policy?(U)
2. Write any two historical roots of India's Policy.(K)
3. Name any two Indian leaders who contributed for Indian Foreign Policy.(U)
4. Name any two founding leaders of NAM. (K)
5. Where the 1<sup>st</sup> NAM summit was held? and when?(U)
6. Where the 17<sup>th</sup> NAM summit will held? and when?(U)
7. Write any two principles of Panchasheel.(K)
8. Where the next CHOGM summit will held? and when?(A)

9. Write any two code names of nuclear test conducted by India.(A)
10. Name any two military alliances.(K)
11. Name any two countries of NSG.(K)
12. What is Perestroika and Glasnost?(A)
13. Name the two leaders who accepted Panchasheel.(U)
14. Name the two leaders who participated in Tashkent Agreement.(U)
15. Name the two leaders who signed in Simla Agreement.(U)
16. Write any two causes for the Independence of Bangladesh.(A)
17. Name any two militant groups of Sri Lanka.(K)

**III. Five marks questions**

1. Explain the formation of India's Foreign Policy in brief.(U)
2. Explain the importance of Indian Foreign Policy. (U)
3. Explain the basic principles of Indian Foreign Policy in brief.(K)
4. Explain the Non-alignment policy of India.(K)
5. Write about Panchasheel.(K)
6. Explain the Disarmament policy of India.(U)
7. Explain the Nuclear deal and recent visits of the leaders in Indo-US relations.(K)
8. Describe the similar factors of India-USSR relations.(U)
9. Write about disintegration USSR and Bilateral relations in Indo-Russian relations.(A)
10. Explain the Sino-Indian problems and recent visits of the leaders in India-China relations.(S)
11. Explain the Kashmir Issue in India-Pakistan relations.(A)
12. Describe the India's contributions in formation of Bangladesh.(U)
13. Explain the economic and trade relations of India with Bangladesh.(K)
14. Explain the early relation and causes of disputes in Indo-Sri Lankan relations.(K)
15. Explain the role of India in the minimizing of Sri Lankan ethnic problems.(U)

**IV. Ten marks questions**

1. Describe the meaning and importance of Indian Foreign Policy.(U)
2. Explain the basic principles of Indian Foreign Policy.(K)
3. Explain the India and USA relations.(U)
4. Describe the India and Russia relations.(U)
5. Explain the India and China relations.(U)
6. Explain the India and Pakistan relations.(U)
7. Describe the India and Bangladesh relations.(U)
8. Describe the India and Sri Lanka relations.(U)

### Question Bank Preparation Committee

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|----|--|----------|----|--|----------|
| 1. | <b>Dr. N. Vijayalakshmi,</b><br>Govt. PU College for Girls,<br>Malleshwaram 13 <sup>th</sup> Cross,<br>Bengaluru | Chairman | 2. | <b>T.K. Durgakumari,</b><br>Sri Balaji PU College for<br>Girls, Hanumanthanagara,<br>Bengaluru | Reviewer |
| 3. | <b>Dr. N. Prabhakar,</b><br>Govt. PU College for Girls,<br>Basavanagudi, Bangalore.                              |          |    | Member   |          |
| 4. | <b>Doddaboraiah,</b><br>Govt. PU College,<br>Annur,MaddurTq, Mandya Dt.  |          |    | Member   |          |
| 5. | <b>Dr. Mangalamurthy,</b><br>Govt.P.U.College, T.Narasipura,<br>Mysore Dist.                                     |          |    | Member   |          |