



Class-12

POLITICAL SCIENCE

**GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA**

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Chapter I

Challenges of Nation Building

Key areas

- The three challenges.
- Partition: Process and Consequences.
- Integration of Princely States.
- Reorganization of States.

Activity 1

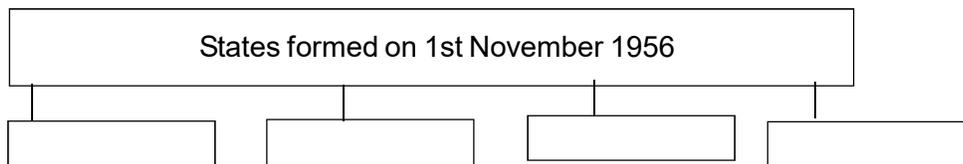
Identify the persons related with following

Tryst with Destiny	• Jawaharlal Nehru
Two Nation Theory	•
Frontier Gandhi	•
Iron man of India	•
State Reorganization Commission	•
Vishal Andra Movement	•

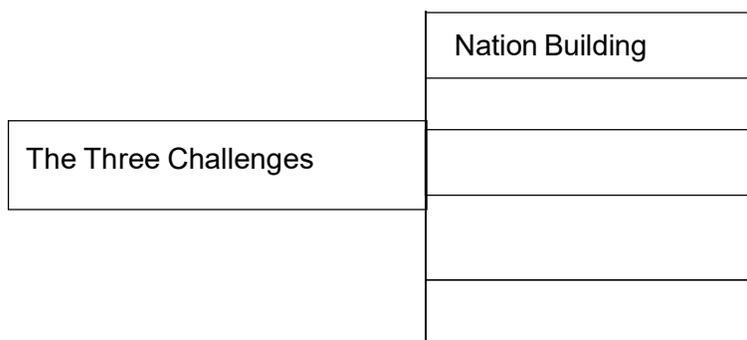
Activity 2

Complete the chart

(Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Bombay, Panjab, Hariyana)

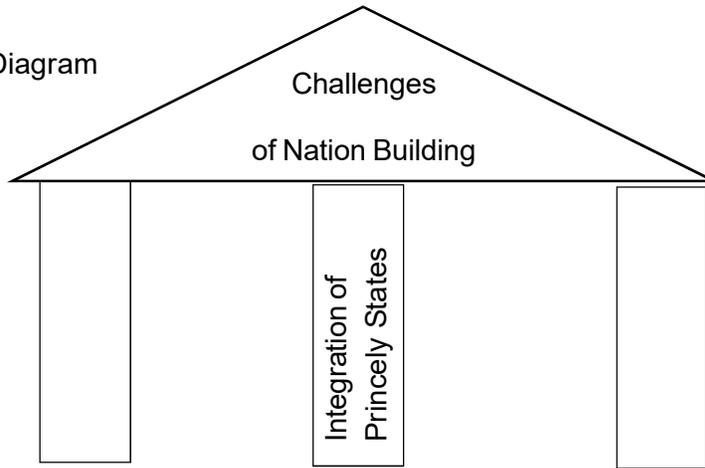


Activity 3



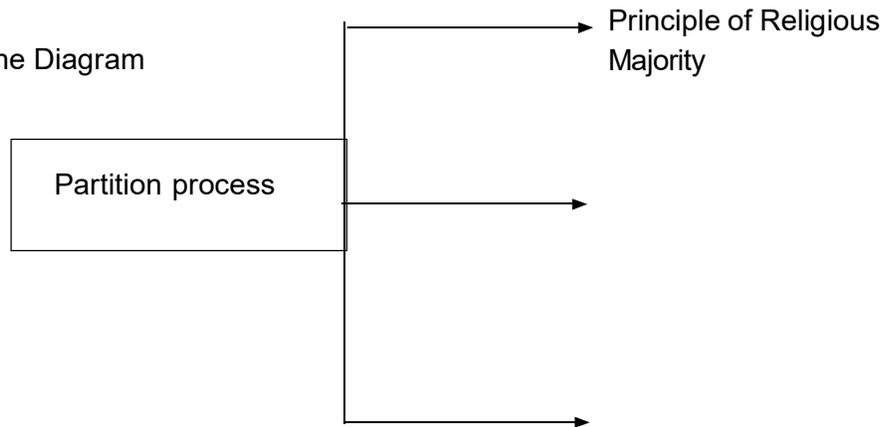
Activity 4

Complete the Diagram



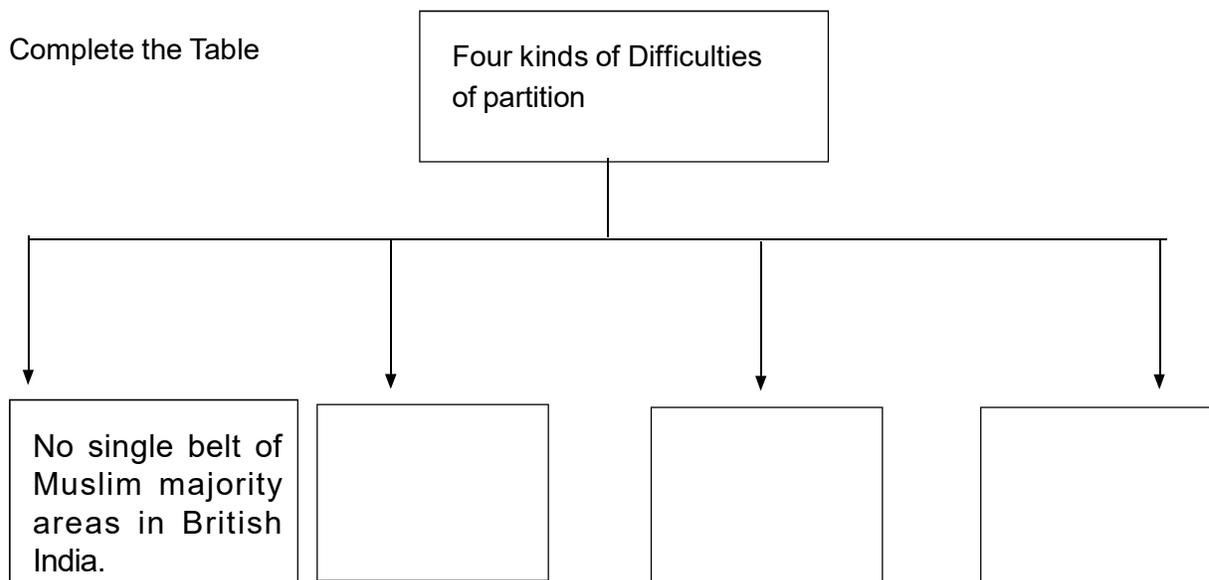
Activity 5

Complete the Diagram



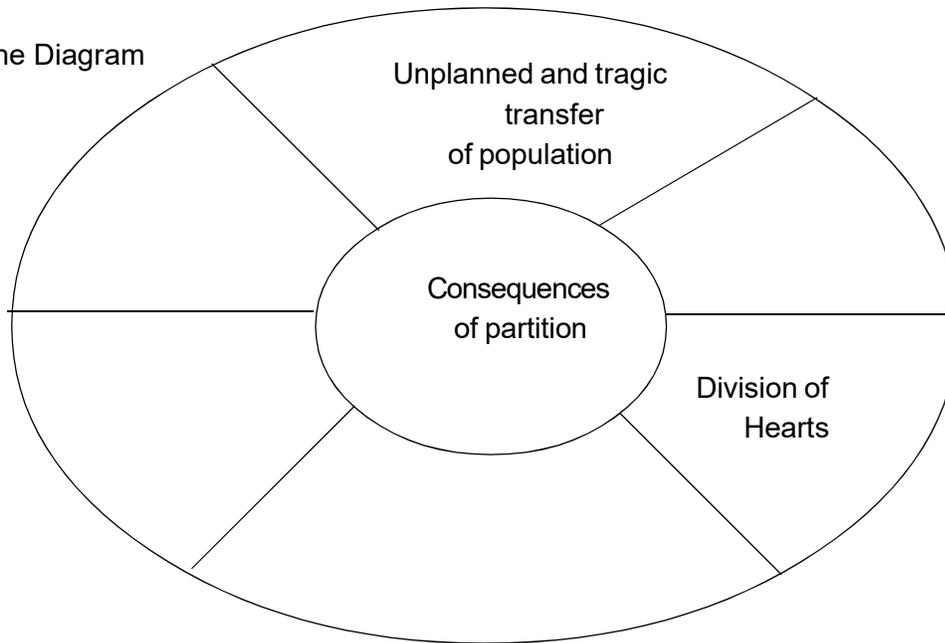
Activity 6

Complete the Table



Activity 7

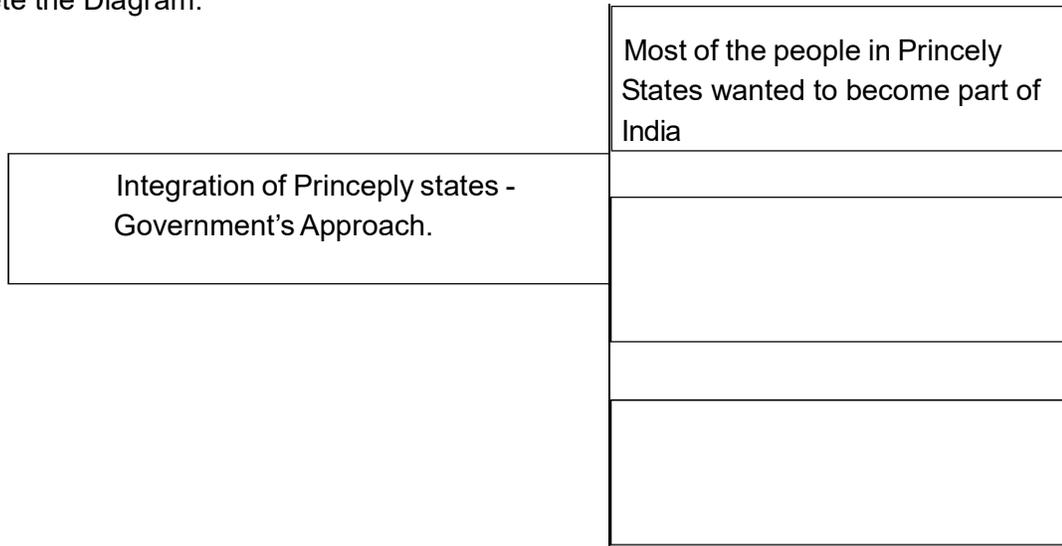
Complete the Diagram

**Activity 8****True or false**

A	There were about 565 Princely States in India at the time of Independence.	
B	All Princely States should merge with Indian Union according to Indian Independence Act.	
C	Firstly, Rulers of Travancore announced their Independence.	
D	All Princely states were willing to sign instrument of Accession.	
E	Integration of Hyderabad, Manipur, Jammu Kashmir and Junagarh created difficulties	

Activity 9

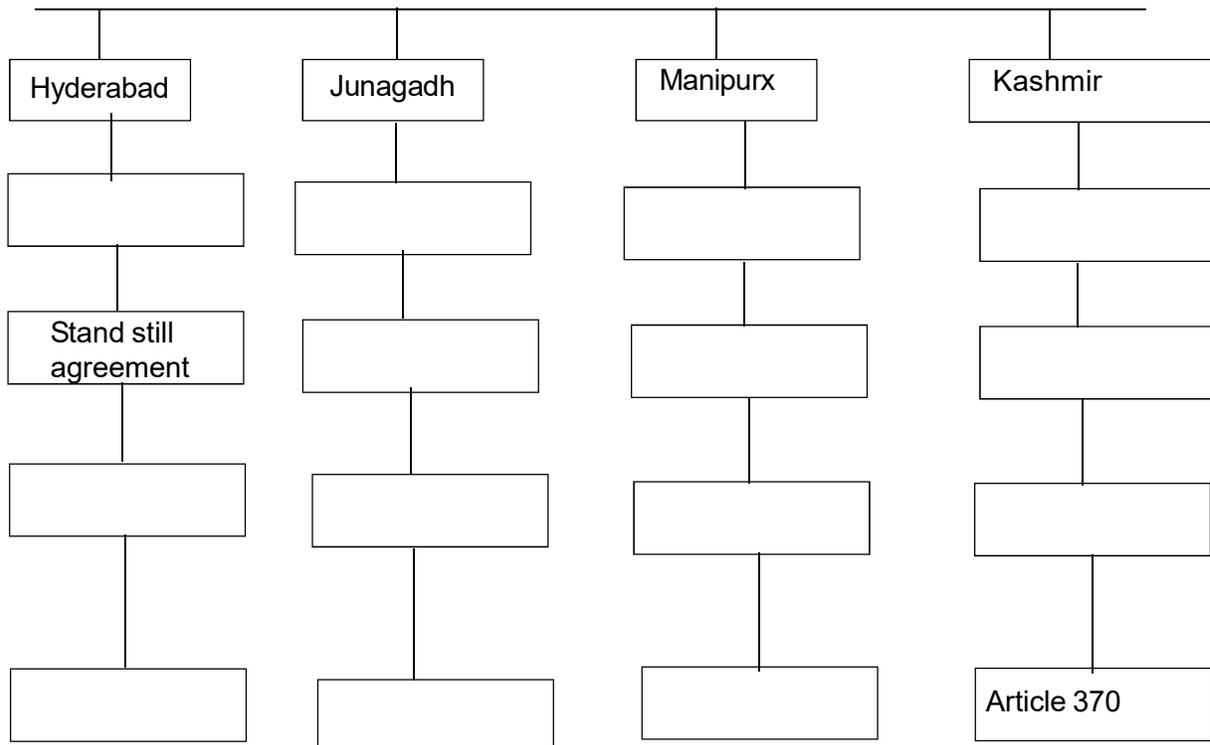
Complete the Diagram.



Activity 10

Complete the table.

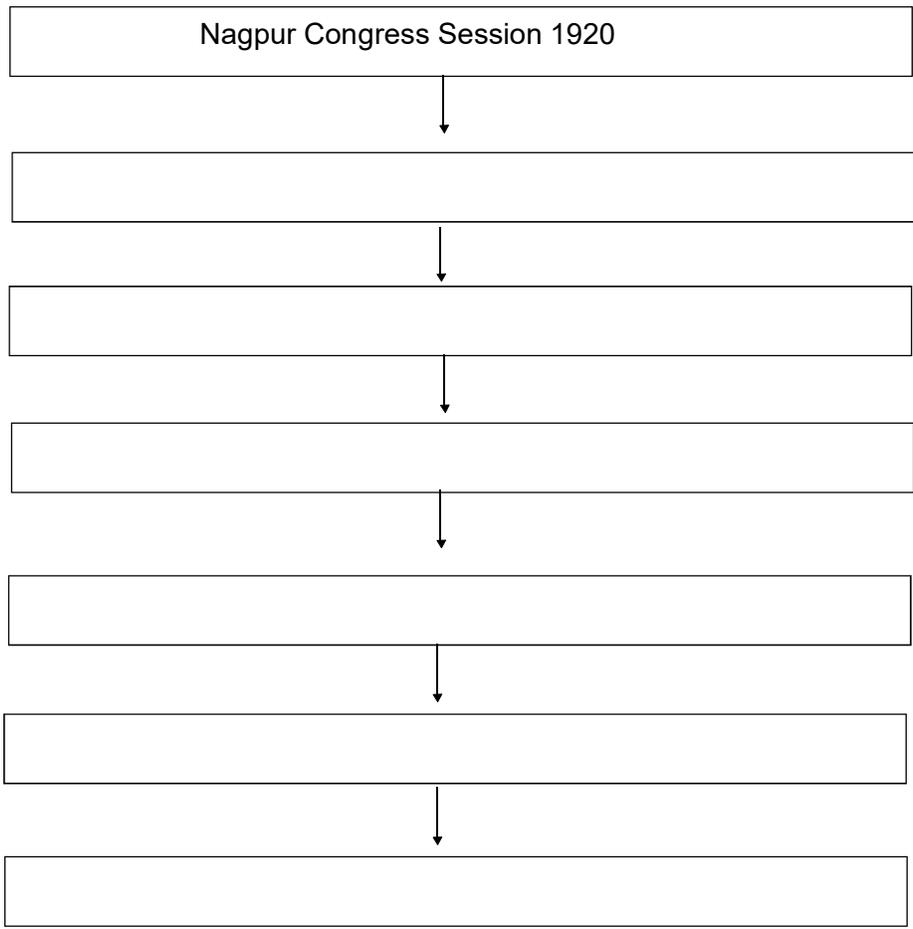
Integration of Princely States



Activity 11

Complete the flow chart

Reorganization of States



Keys

Activity 1

- Muhammed Ali Jinnah
- Khan Abdul Gafar Khan
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Justice Fazal Ali
- Potti Sriramulu

Activity 2

- Kerala,
- Mysore

- Bombay
- Panjab

Activity 3

- Establishment of Democracy
- Ensure development to all

Activity 4

- Partition: Displacement and Rehabilitation
- Reorganization of States

Activity 5

- Two Nation Theory
- Four Difficulties

Activity 6

- All Muslim majority areas did not like to join Pakistan
- The Muslim majority areas had a large number of non Muslims.
- The problems of minorities in both sides of border.

Activity 7

- 5 to 10 lakhs people were killed
- 80 lakhs people were migrated
- Women were raped/Abducted/forced to marriage/forced religious conversion.
- Family Honour killing
- Division of properties, liberties and administrative apparatus.

Activity 8

- A True
- B False
- C True
- D False
- E True

Activity 9

- Flexible in giving autonomy to some regions
- Unification of the country was given prime importance

Activity 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nizam • Atrocities of Razakars • After military action Nizam surrendered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nawab • Through plebiscite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bodhachandra Singh • Election held based on Universal Adult Franchise • Bodhachandra Singh signed Merger Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja Harisingh • Proxy war - tribal infiltration • Raja Harisingh signed Instrument of Accession
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Activity 11

- Vishalandhra Movement.
- Death of Potti Sriramulu
- Formation of Andhra State
- Struggles of other States
- State Reorganization Commission 1953
- State Reorganization Act 1956
- Creation of 14 States and six UTs on linguistic basis on 1st November 1956.

Chapter 2

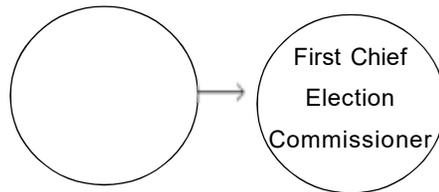
Era of One Party Dominance

Key Areas

- Challenges of building democracy
- Congress dominance in the first three general elections.
- Nature of Congress dominance.
- Social and ideological coalition.
- Tolerance and management of factions.
- Emergence of opposition parties.
- Socialist Party
- Communist Party of India.
- Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- Swatantra Party

Activity 1

Fill up the first circle



Activity 2

Complete the table

First General Election	
Seats Won by CPI in 1952 General Election	
Seats won by Congress party in 1952 General Election	
First Assembly Election in Kerala	

Activity 3

Match the following.

A	B
Communist Party of India	Achyut Patwardhan
Socialist Party	A.K. Gopalan
Swatantra Party	Syama Prasad Mukherji
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	K.M. Munshi

Activity 4

Match the following

A	B
C. Rajagopalachari	Socialist Party
Deen Dayal Upadaya	Communist Party of India
EMS Namboothiripad	Swathantra Party
Acharya Narendra Dev	Bharatiya Janasangh

Activity 5

Match the following

A	B
Mino Masani	Bharatiya Jana Sangh
Balraj Madhok	Swathantra Party
S.A. Dange	Socialist Party
Ashoka Mehta	Communist Party of India

Activity 6

Match the following

A	B
Socialist Party	N.G. Ranga
Swatantra Party	Jaya Prakash Narayan
Bharatiya Janasangh	P.C. Joshi
Communist Party of India	Syama Prasad Mukherji

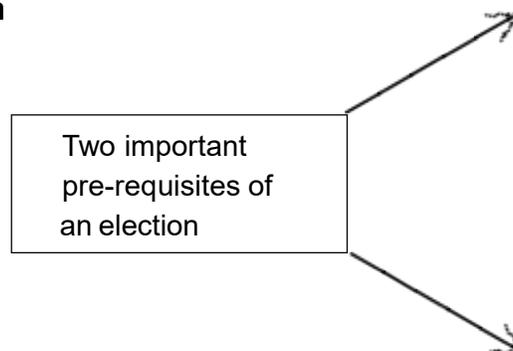
Activity 7

Complete the table

Establishment of Democracy Two Views	
India	Other States
Deeply Committed to the freedom struggle	Democracy will introduce conflict and differences

Activity 8

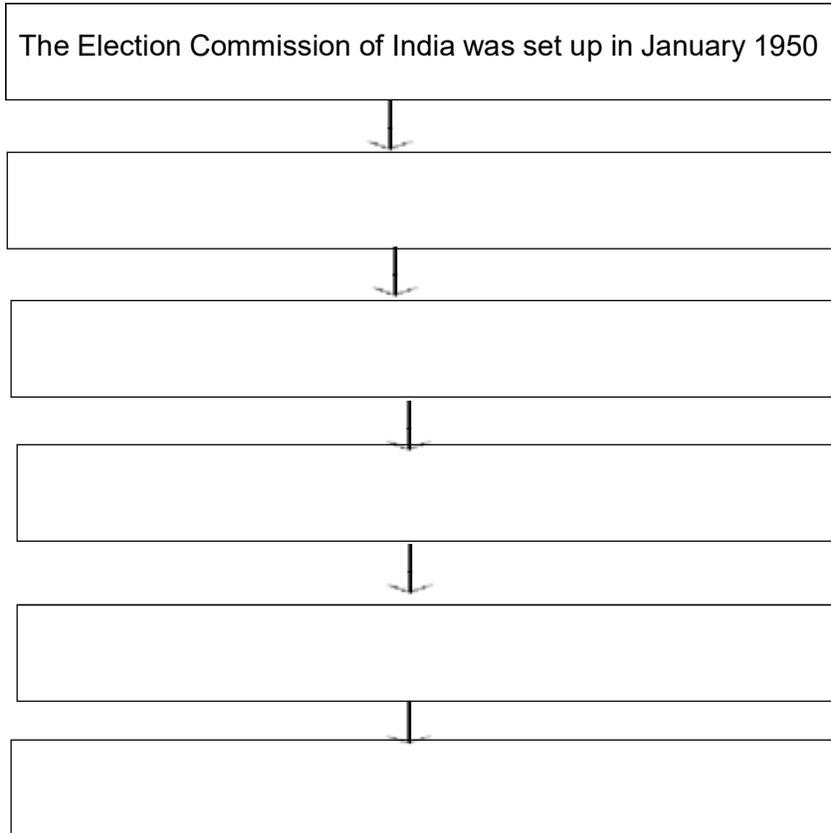
Complete the Diagram



Activity 9

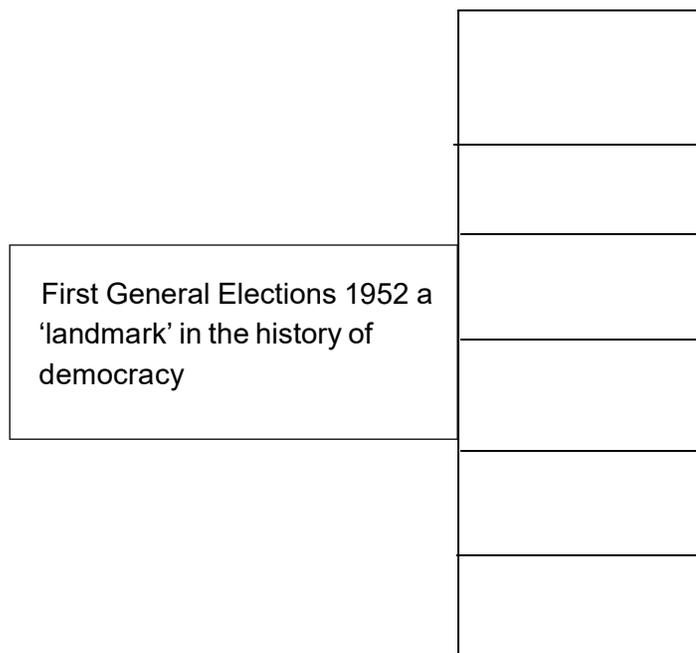
Flow chart

Difficulties of conducting elections in India.



Activity 10

Complete the Digram



Activity 11**Complete the table.**

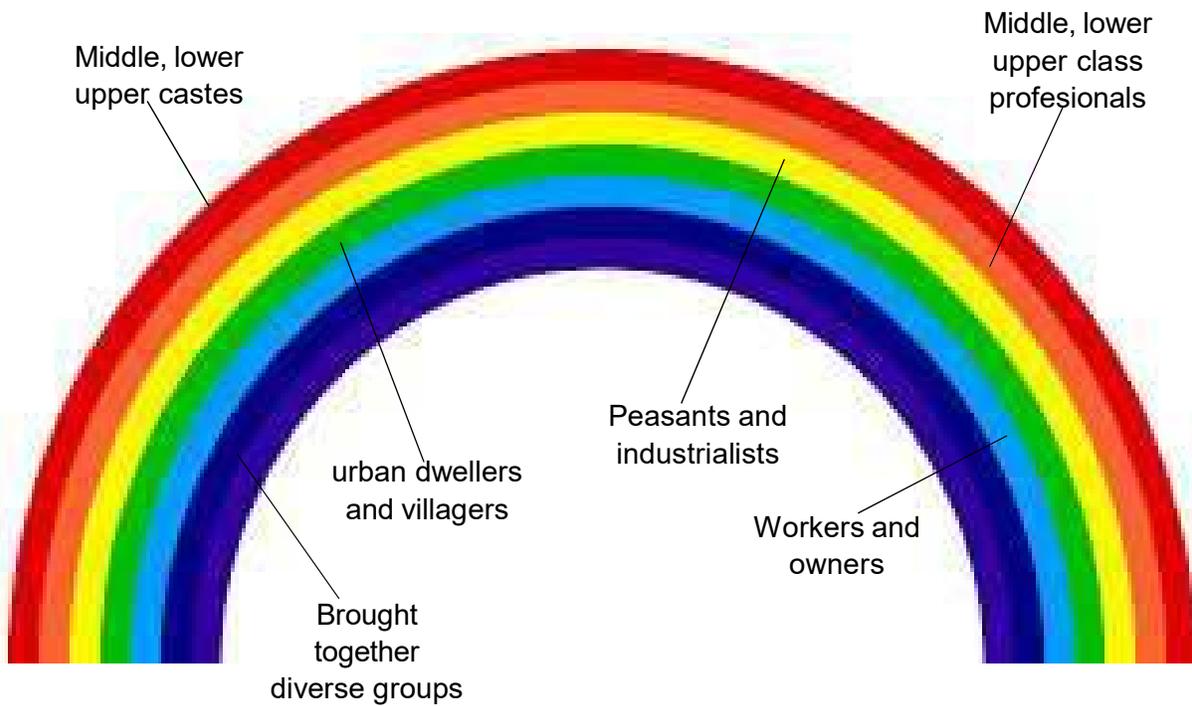
Causes of victory of the congress party		
①	②	③

Activity 12**Complete the table.**

One party Dominance - Differences	
India	Other countries
•	•

Activity 13

Complete the table on the basis of following picture.

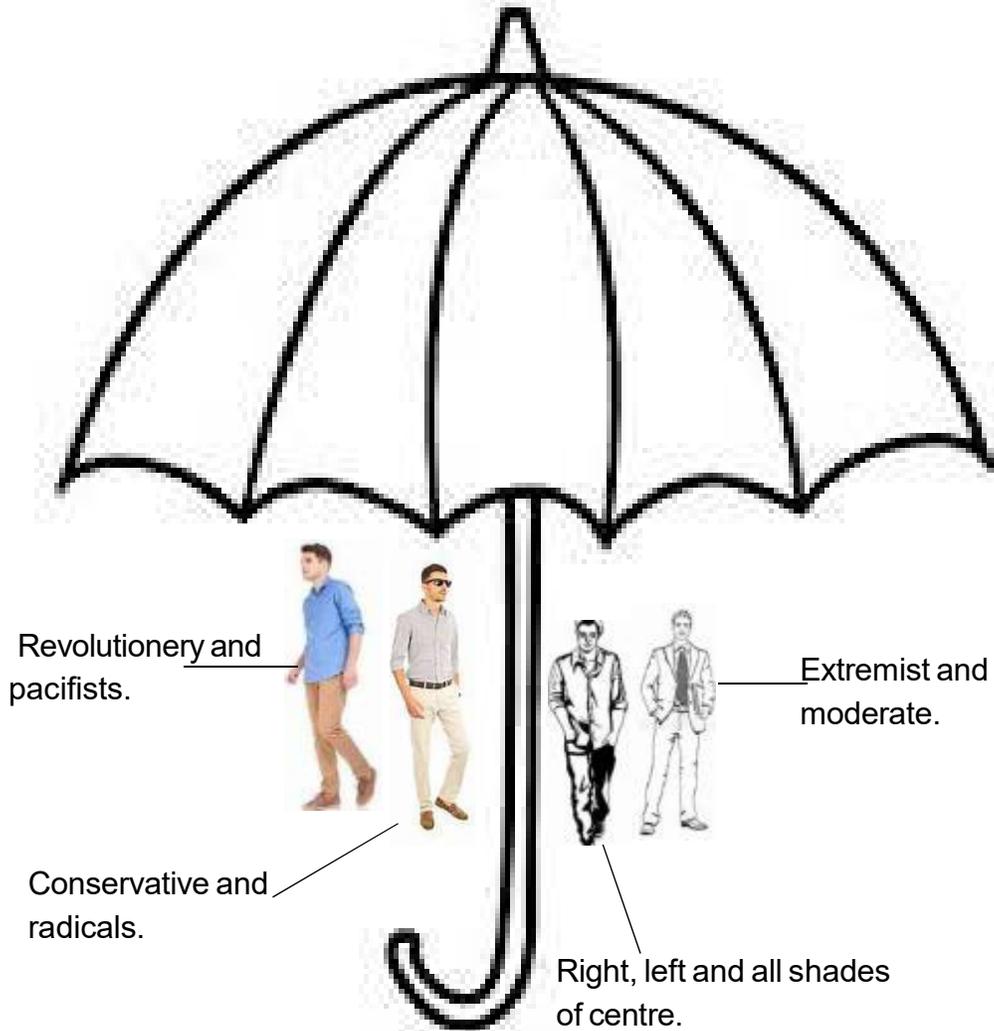
A Rainbow type party

Congress as Social Coalition

- Broadly representing India's diversity
-
-
-
-
- By the time of independence Congress was transformed into a Rainbow-like social coalition

Activity 14

Complete the table on the basis of following picture

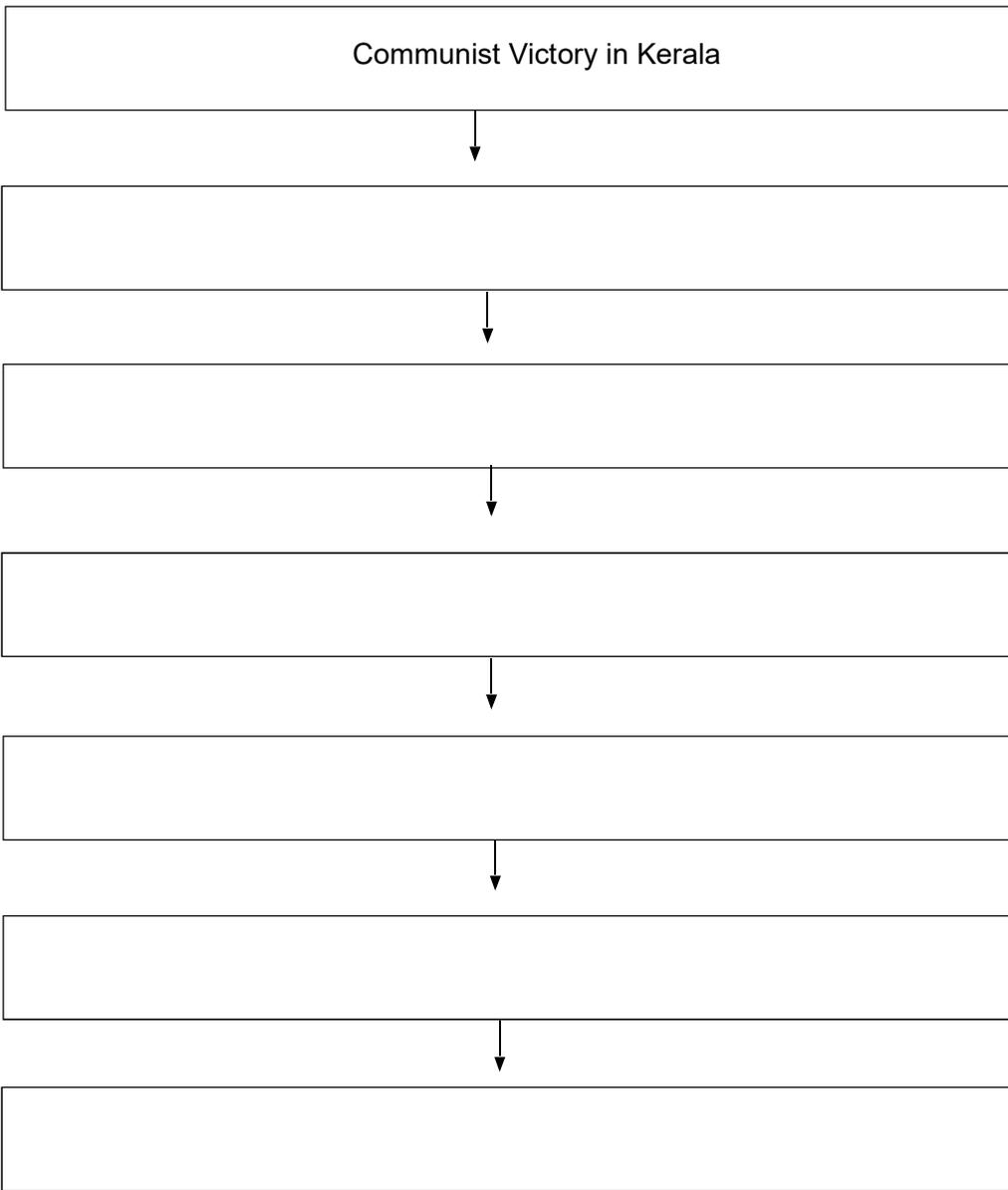


Congress as Ideological Coalition

- Many groups and parties merged their identify within the congress.
-
-
-
-
- The Congress was a 'platform' for numerous interest groups, and even Political Parties.

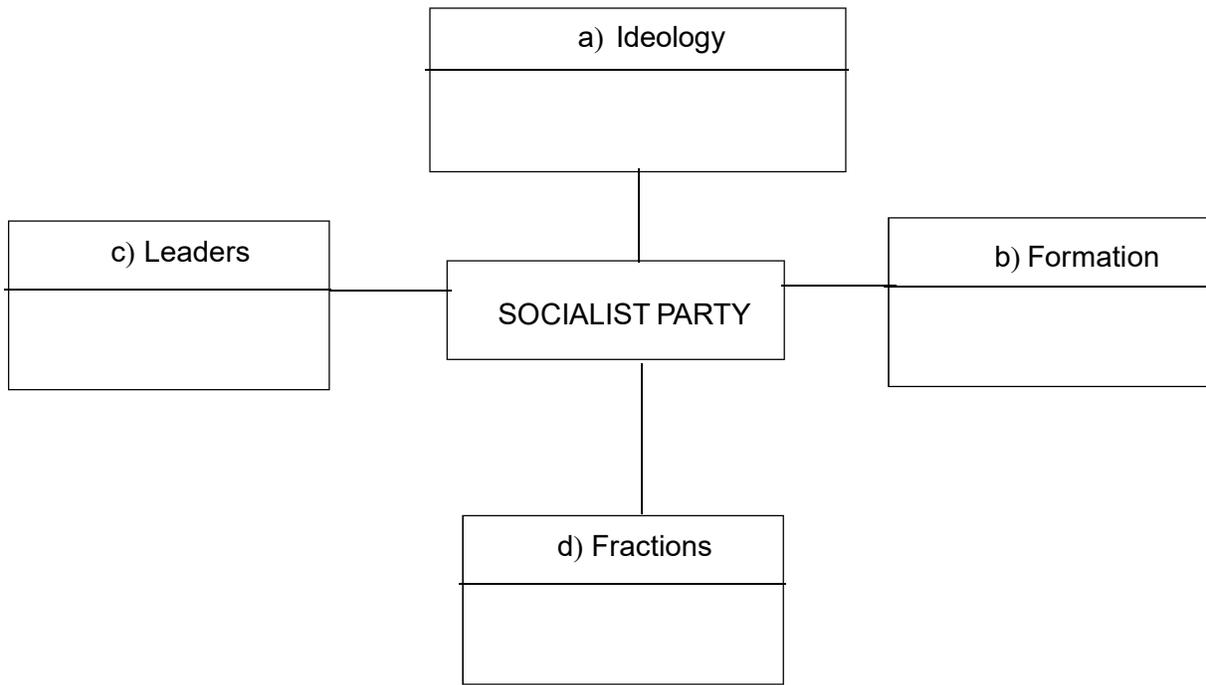
Activity 15

Flow Chart

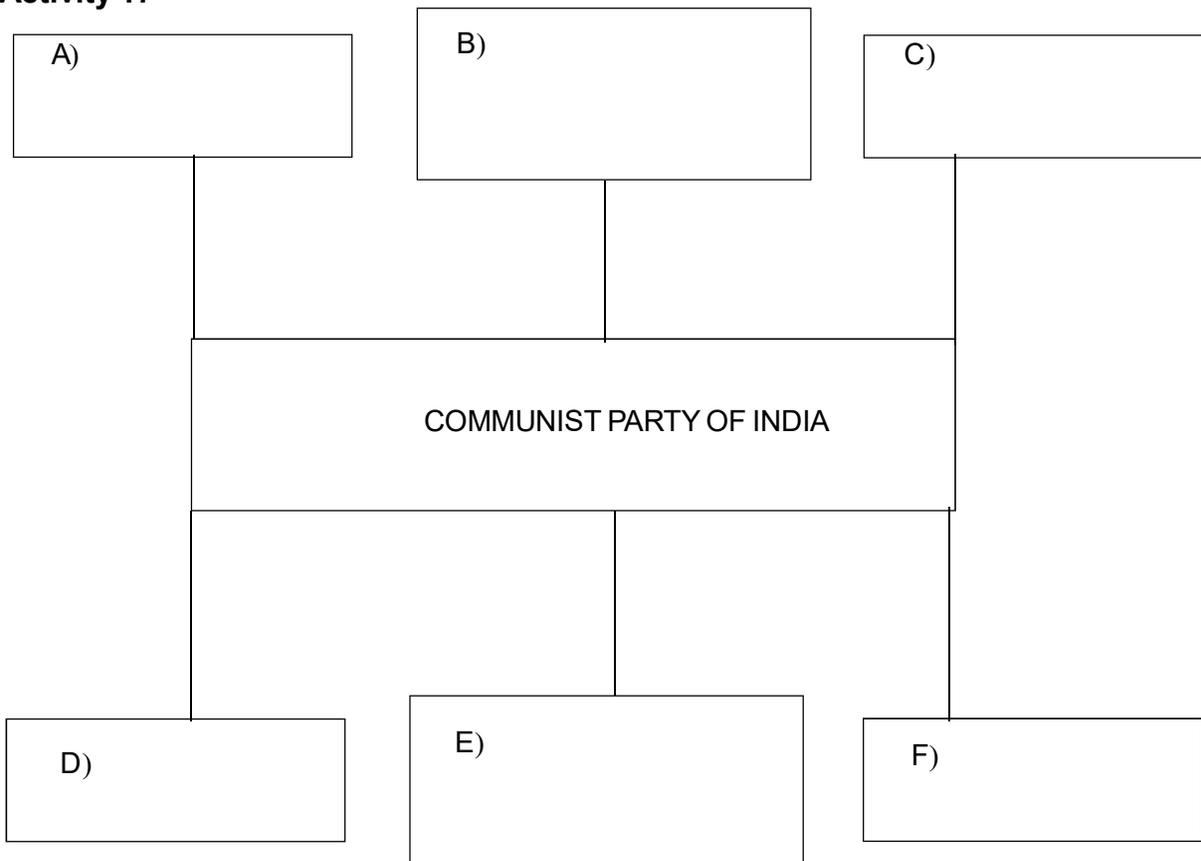


Activity 16

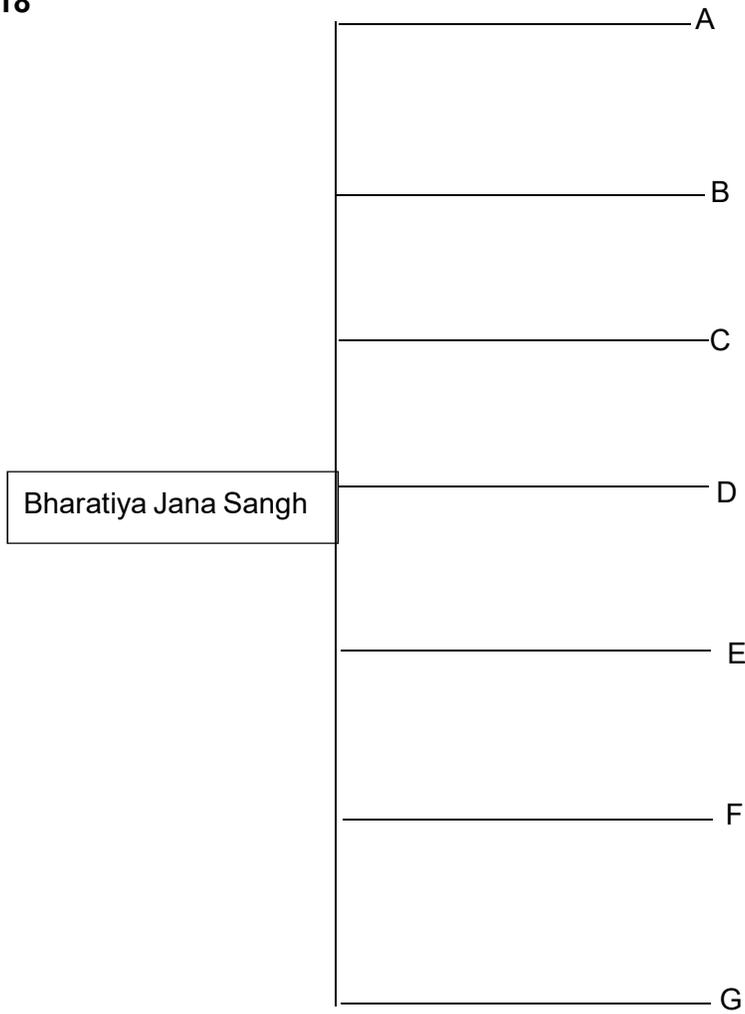
Complete the Diagram.



Activity 17

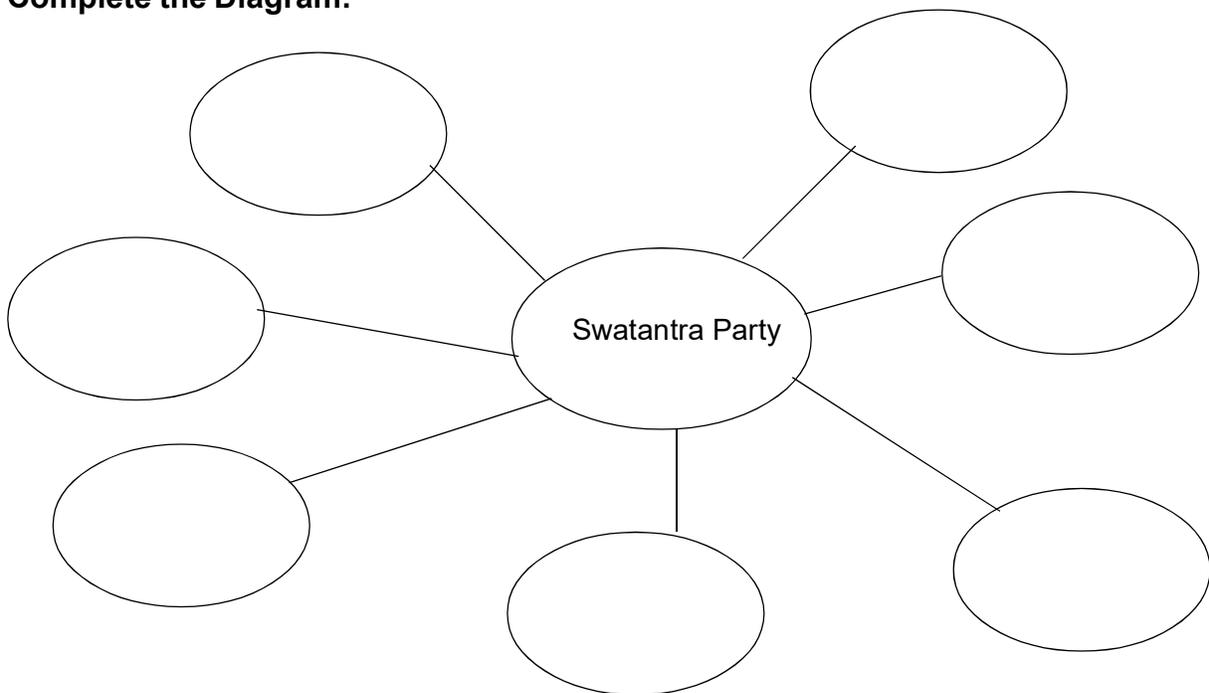


Activity 18



Activity 19

Complete the Diagram.



Keys**Activity 1**

Sukumar Sen

Activity 2

1952

16

364

1957

Activity 3

A	B
Communist Party of India	A.K. Gopalan
Socialist Party	Achyut Patwardhan
Swatantra Party	K.M. Munshi
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	Syama Prasad Mughherjee

Activity 4

A	B
C. Rajagopalachari	Swatantra Party
Deen Dayal Upadaya	Bharatiya Janasangh
EMS Namboothiripad	Communist Party of India
Acharya Narendra Dev	Socialist Party

Activity 5

A	B
Minoo Masani	Swatantra Party
Balraj Madhok	Bharatiya Janasangh
S.A. Danke	Communist Party of India
Ashoka Metha	Socialist Party

Activity 6

A	B
Socialist Party	Jayaprakash Narayan
Swatantra Party	N.G. Ranga
Bharatiya Janasangh	Syama Prasad Mughherjee
Communist Party of India	P.C. Joshi

Activity 7**Conscious about**

conscious about the critical role of politics in any democracy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced non democratic rule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not see politics as a problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal democracy with effective control of one leader.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered it as a way of solving all problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promised to establish democracy soon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition and power are part of democratic politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But once they established difficult to dislodge them.

Activity 8

- Preparation of an electoral rolls
- Drawing of the boundaries of the constituencies.

Activity 9

- Sukumar Sen First Chief Election Commissioner.
- Not easy to conduct a free and fair election in a vast country like India.
- Drawing of the boundaries of the constitutes and preparing an electoral roll
- Omitted the names of the 40 lakh women from the electoral rolls.
- 17 crores voters. Only 15% were literate.
- Needs 3 lakh polling officials even 10 lakh steel ballot boxes.
- It was the first test of democracy in poor and illiterate country.
- When the results were declared it was accepted by the losers.
- Media and scholars in different parts appreciated this experiment.
- First general election in India proved that democracy could be practiced any were in the world.

Activity 10

- Election had to be postponed twice.
- Indian Election was the first test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country.
- Criticised within the country and outside.
- An editor wrote “biggest gambling in history”.
- Media and scholars in different parts appreciated this experiments.
- It took 6 months to complete the election.
- Half of the electorates were voted.
- The election was more competitive. An average of more than four candidates in a constituency.
- When the results were declared it was accepted by the losers.
- Media and scholars in different parts appreciated this experiments.
- First general election in India proved democracy could be practiced any were in the world.

Activity 11

- It had inherited the legacy of the national movement.
- Organizational spread all over the country.
- Presence of Jawaharlal Nehru, charismatic and most popular leader.

Activity 12

- It happened under democratic conditions.
- The dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy.

Activity 13

- Middle, lower upper castes.
- Middle, lower upper castes professionals.
- Peasants and industrialists.
- urban dwellers and villagers.
- Workers and owners.
- Brought together diverse groups.

Activity 14

- Revolutionary and pacifists.
- Conservative and radicals.
- Extremist and moderate.
- Right, left and all shades of centre.

Activity 15

- Kerala Assembly election held in March 1957.
- Communist Party won the largest number of seats.
- Governor invited EMS Namboothiripad.
- First time in the world a Communist Party Government came to power through democratic election.
- Congress Party and some other social groups began liberation struggle.
- In 1959 the congress government at the centre dismissed the communist government.
- It was the first instance of the misuse of Article 356.

Activity 16

- a) Democratic Socialism.
- b) With in the congress 1934.
- c) Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan, Achyutt Padwardhan, Ashoka Mehta, S.M. Joshi.
- d) Kisan Masdoor Socialist party Praja Socialist Party, Samyukta Socialist Party.

Activity 17

- A) Emerged during 1920 in India.
- B) Socialism as the solution for the country.
- C) Transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence.
- D) In 1951 party abandoned the path of violent revolution and participated democratic election.
- E) Largest opposition party in 1952 Election.
- F) A.K. Gopalan, S.A. Dange, E.M.S Namboodiripad

Activity 18

- A) Formed in 1951.
- B) Emphasised the idea of one country one culture and one nation.
- C) Stood for the promotion of Indian culture and tradition.
- D) Reunion of India and Pakistan - Akhand Bharat.
- E) Replace English with Hindi as the official language.

- F) Opposed to granting of concession to minorities.
- G) Syama Prasad Mukharjee, Deen Dayal Upadyaya and Balraj Madhok.

Activity 19

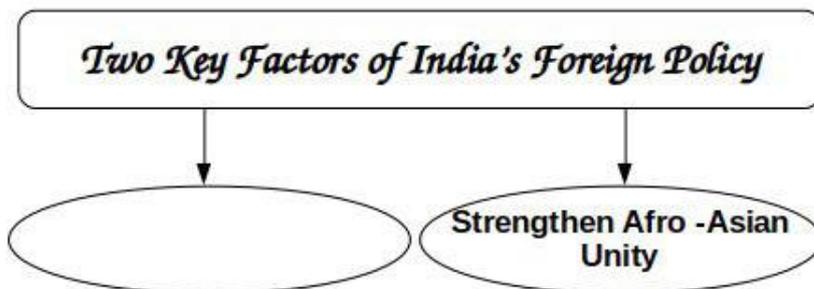
- 1) Formed in August 1959
- 2) C. Rajagopalachary, K.M. Munshi, N.G Ranga and Minoo Masani.
- 3) Wanted less and less involvement of Government to economy.
- 4) Opposed land ceiling, Co-operative farming and state trading.
- 5) Advocated free private sector.
- 6) Wanted friendly relation with USA.
- 7) Against progressive tax regime.
- 8) Demanded dismantling of the licensing regime.

**Chapter 4
India's External Relations**

- Key Areas**
- Policy of Non-Alignment – Nehru's Role
 - Distance from two blocs
 - Afro-Asian Unity
 - Peace and Conflict with China
 - Wars and Peace with Pakistan
 - India's Nuclear Policy.

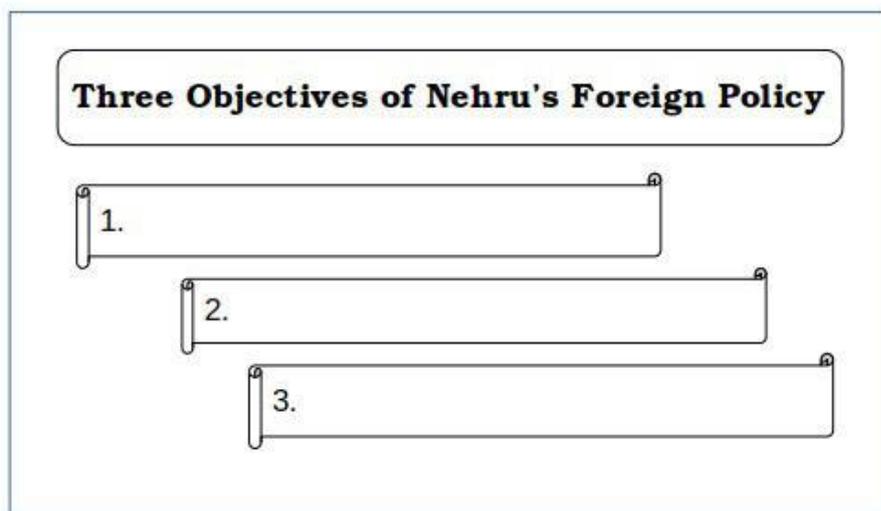
Activity 1

Complete the Diagram



Activity 2

Complete the Chart



Activity 3**Expand the Abbreviation**

NPT	
CTBT	
NAM	

Activity 4**Complete the Table**

The Chinese Invasion, 1962	
<u>Circumstances</u>	<u>Consequences</u>
Tibetan Issue	E
A	Nehru's image declined.
B	F
Border Dispute	G
C	The Communist Party of India (CPI) split into two in 1964
D	H

Activity 5**Identify the persons associated with the following**

A	Panchsheel Principle	
B	Indus Water Treaty	
C	Thashkent Agreement	
D	Shimla Agreement	

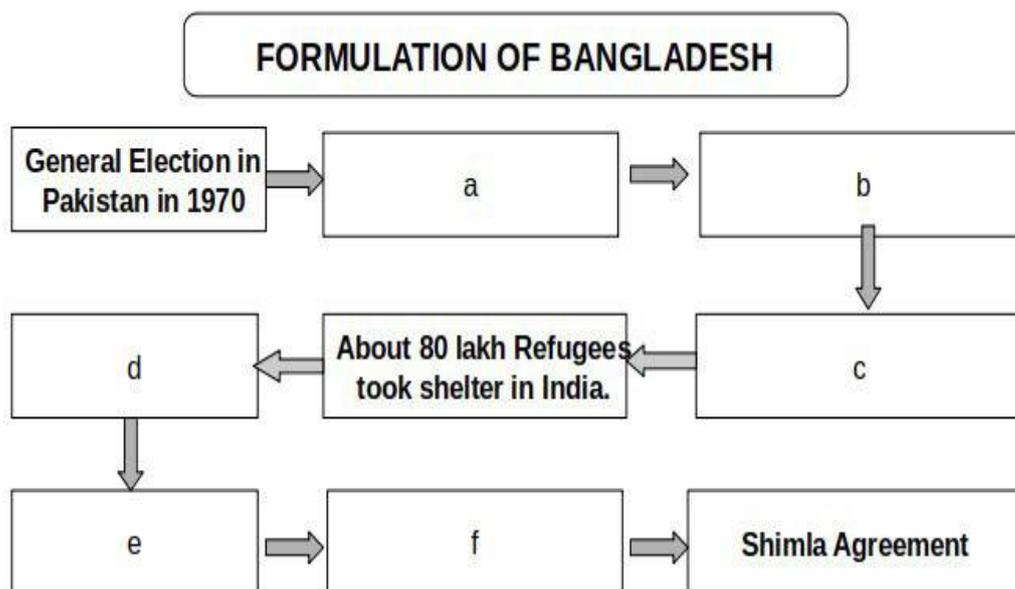
Activity 6

Identify the Person related with Column A

A	
Awami League	a
Tibetan Spiritual Leader	b
Total Revolution	c
GaribiHatao	d
Architect of India’s Foreign Policy	e

Activity 7

Complete the Flow Chart



Activity 8

Comment 'TRUE' or 'FALSE' against each of the statements related to Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)

a	The basic principle of India's Foreign Policy is Non-Alignment	
b	NAM was formed by the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.	
c	The Afro-Asian conference or Bandung Conference in 1955 led to the establishment of NAM.	
d	India's Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah were the founders of NAM.	
e	The First Summit of the NAM was held in Bandung in 1961	
f	Non Alignment did not allow India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.	

Activity 9

Match the following

A	B
a) The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950-1964	Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India
b) Panchsheel	Preservation of Territorial Integrity, Sovereignty and Economic Development
c) Bandung Conference	Five principles of Peaceful Coexistence
d) Dalai Lama	Led to the establishment of NAM

Activity 10

India-Pak relation has both the elements of Peace & Cooperation and Conflicts & War. Select the elements from the following and complete the table.

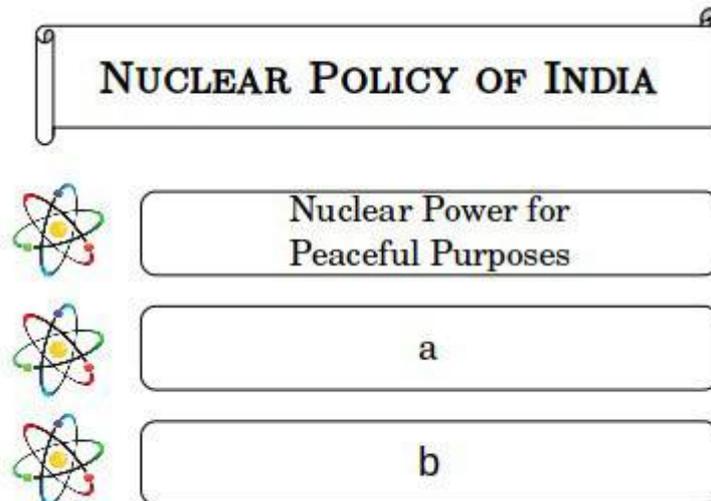
- Proxy war in 1947 over Kashmir issue.
- Indus Water Treaty
- Restoration of abducted women to their original families.
- Bangladesh war in 1971

- Shimla Agreement in 1972
- Kargil War in 1999
- Movement of citizens and economic cooperation.
- Train and Bus service between the two nation.

Areas of Peace and Co-operation	Areas of Conflicts & War

Activity 11

Complete the Diagram



Keys**Activity 1**

Keep away from two power blocs.

Activity 2

1. To Preserve the Hard Earned Sovereignty
2. To Protect the Territorial Integrity
3. To Promote Rapid Economic Development.

Activity 3

- NPT - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- CTBT - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- NAM - Non-Aligned Movement.

Activity 4

- A) China annexed Tibet in 1950
- B) Dalai Lama was given political asylum in India.
- C) China did not accept Mac Mohan Line.
- D) China claimed two territories-Aksai Chin & NEFA region.
- E) The war dented India's image at home and abroad.
- F) V.K.KrishnaMenon, the Defence Minister, resigned his post.
- G) No-Confidence Motion was moved in the Lok Sabha against Nehru's Government.
- H) The Government Reorganised the North East region

Activity 5

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru & Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru & General Ayub Khan
- C) LalBahadurSasthri& General Ayub Khan
- D) Indira Gandhi &Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Activity 6

- a) Sheikh Mujib-Ur-Rahman
- b) Dalai Lama.
- c) Jayaprakash Narayan.
- d) Indira Gandhi
- e) Jawaharlal Nehru

Activity 7

- a) The Awami League got majority seats in East Pakistan.
- b) West Pakistan did not accept the democratic verdict.
- c) Pakistani army unleashed a reign of terror in East Pakistan.
- d) Counter the US-China-Pak axis, India signed a 20 Year Friendship Treaty with Soviet Union
- e) War broke out and Indian army surrounded Dhaka and defeated Pak army.
- f) East Pakistan became independent and emerged as Bangladesh.

Activity 8

- a) TRUE
- b) TRUE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE
- f) FALSE

Activity 9

A	B
a) The goal of India's Foreign Policy in the period 1950-1964	Preservation of territorial integrity, Sovereignty and Economic development
b) Panchsheel	Five principles of Peaceful Coexistence
c) Bandung Conference	Led to the establishment of NAM
d) Dalai Lama	Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India

Activity 10

Areas of Peace and Co-operation	Areas of Conflicts & War
Indus Water Treaty	Proxy war in 1947 over Kashmir issue.
Restoration of abducted women to their original families.	Bangladesh war in 1971
Shimla Agreement in 1972	Kargil War in 1999
Movement of citizens and economic cooperation.	
Train and Bus service between the two nation.	

Activity 11

- a) **No First Use.**
- b) **Support Nuclear Disarmament.**

Chapter 6 The Crisis of Democratic Order

Key Areas

- **Background to Emergency**
 - Economic context
 - Gujarat and Bihar Movements
 - Conflicts with Judiciary
 - Declaration of Emergency
- **Consequences of Emergency**
- **Controversies regarding emergency- What happened during emergency?**
- **Lessons of Emergency**
- **Lok Sabha Elections 1977 – Janata Government.**

Activity 1

Identify the Person related with Column A

A	
Total Revolution	a
Congress for Democracy	b
Railway Strike	c
First Non-Congress Prime Minister	d
President Declared National Emergency in 1975	Fakrudhin Ali Ahammed
The Commission enquired about of National Emergency 1975.	e
Naxalite Movement	f

Activity 2

Find the Odd One out - PM not addressed the Parliament

(LalBahadurSasthri, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Charan Singh)

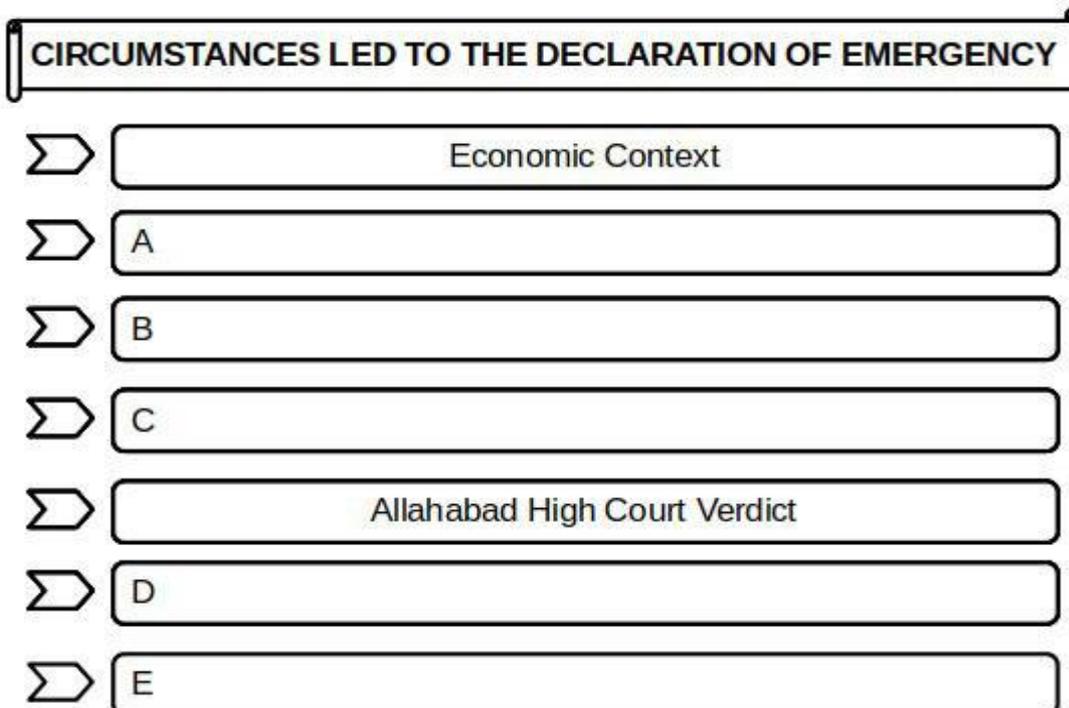
Activity 3

Comment the statements as TRUE or FALSE.

- A Government suspended the freedom of Press.
- B Emergency was declared by Indira Gandhi in 1975.
- C It led to the suspension of all fundamental rights.
- D Government made extensive use of Preventive Detention.
- E Arrested Political workers could challenge their arrest through Habeas Corpus petition.
- F 42nd Amendment was passed during Emergency in 1976.

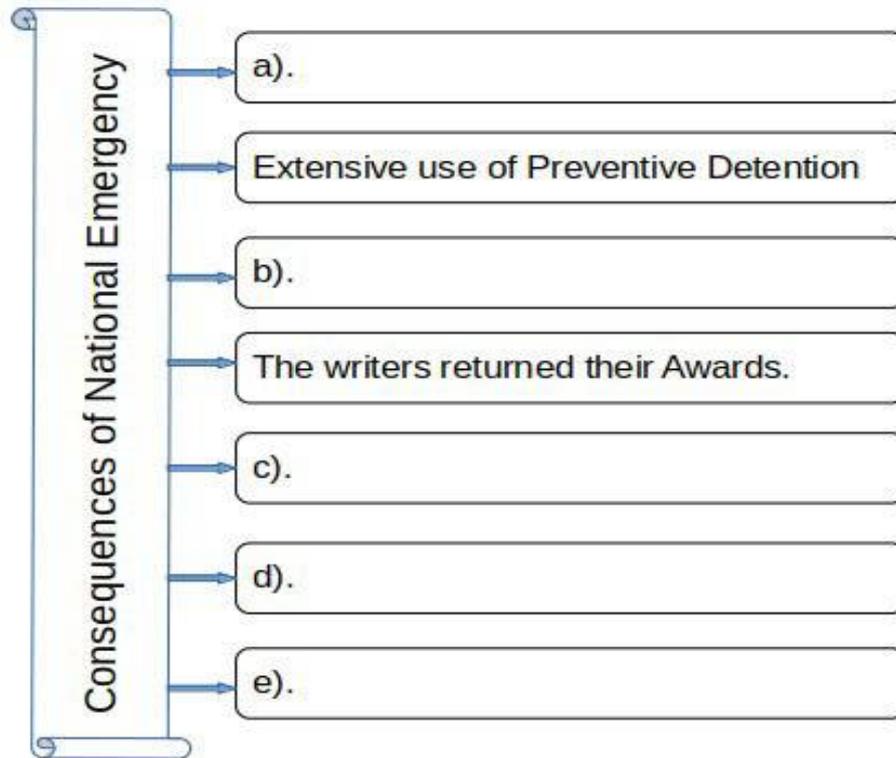
Activity 4

Fill up the Flow Chart



Activity 5

Complete the Chart

Activity 6

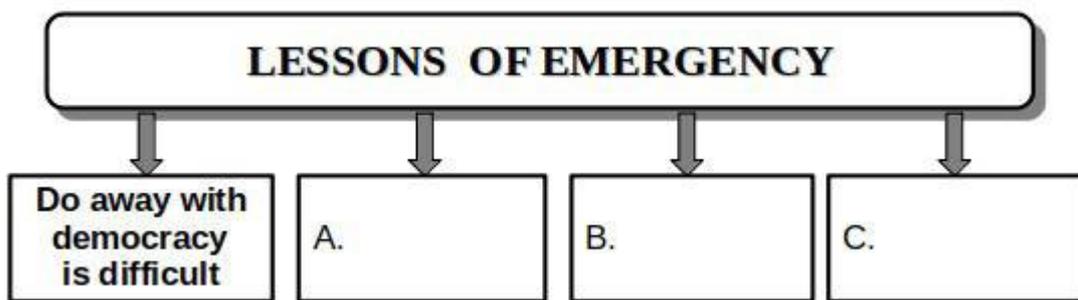
Arrange the controversial views of Emergency in the given table.

- (a) Frequent agitations, protests and collective action are not good for democracy.
- (b) In a democracy, people had the right to protest against the government.
- (c) The agitators are the middle classes, who opposed the radical policies of the Congress party.
- (d) The Agitations were mostly peaceful and Non-violent.
- (e) There was an international conspiracy against the unity of India.
- (f) Indira Gandhi misused the constitutional provision to protect her personal interest.

Arguments in favour	Arguments against

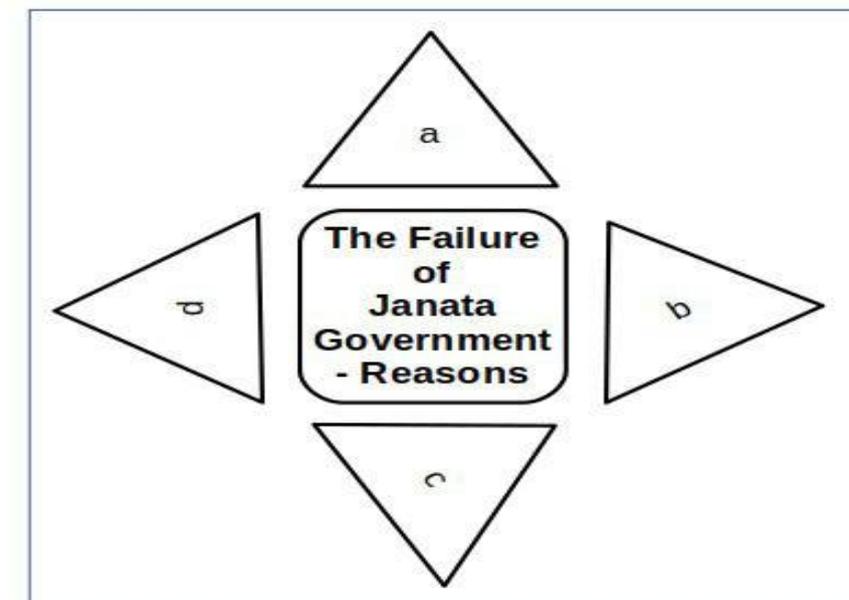
Activity 7

Complete the Chart



Activity 8

Complete the Diagram



Keys**Activity 1**

- a) Jayaprakash Narayan
- b) Jagjivan Ram
- c) George Fernandes
- d) Morarji Desai
- e) Justice J C Shah Commission
- f) CharuMajumdar

Activity 2

Charan Singh

Activity 3

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) TRUE
- D) TRUE
- E) FALSE
- F) TRUE

Activity 4

- A) Gujarat and Bihar Movements.
- B) Railway Strike of 1974.
- C) Conflict with Judiciary
- D) Election Result in Gujarat
- E) Massive demonstration in Delhi by JP

Activity 5

- a) Arrest of Opposition leaders
- b) Censorship on Press
- c) Banning of Organisations like RSS & JamaiteIslami
- d) Suspension of Fundamental Rights
- e) The Forty-second amendment was passed.

Activity 6

Arguments in favour	Arguments against
(a)	(b)
(c)	(d)
(e)	(f)

Activity 7

- A) The advice to Proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet.
- B) Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'Armed Rebellion'.
- C) People became aware of the value of Civil Liberties or Many Civil Liberties Organisations came up.

Activity 8

- a) Janata Party lacked Direction, Leadership, and a Common Programme.
- b) Inability of Janata government to bring fundamental change in the policies of Government.
- c) The power struggle within the party.
- d) Split in Janata Party.

Chapter 7 Rise of Popular Movements

Key Areas

- Chipko Movements
- Dalit Panthers
- BharathiyaKisan Union
- Anti-Arrack Movement
- Narmada BachaoAandolan
- Lessons of Popular Movements

Activity 1

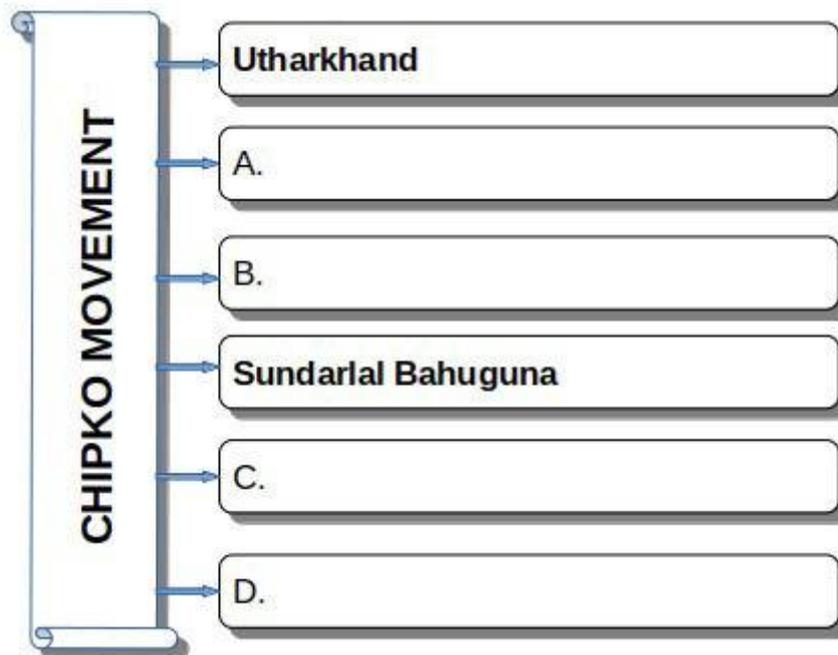
Identify the Person related with Column A

A	
Chipko Movement	A
Narmada BachaoAandolan	B
BharatiyaKisan Union	C

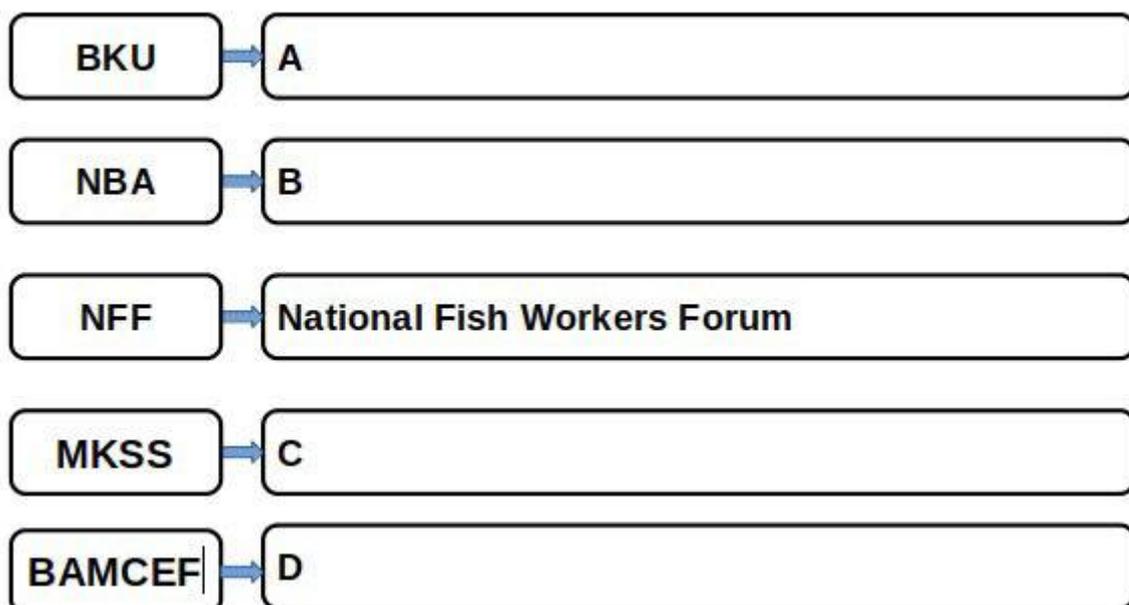
Activity 2

Identify the Places related with Column A

A	
Chipko Movement	A
Dalit Panthers	B
Anti-Arrack Movement	C
BharatiyaKisan Union	D
Right to Information Movement	E

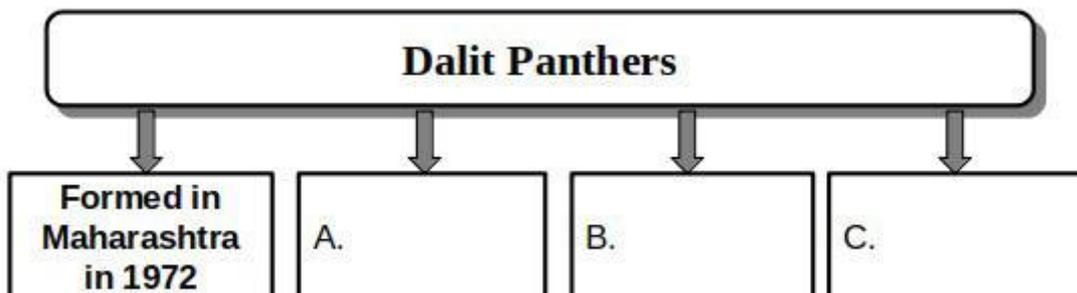
Activity 3Complete the ChartActivity 4

Expand the following Abbreviations.



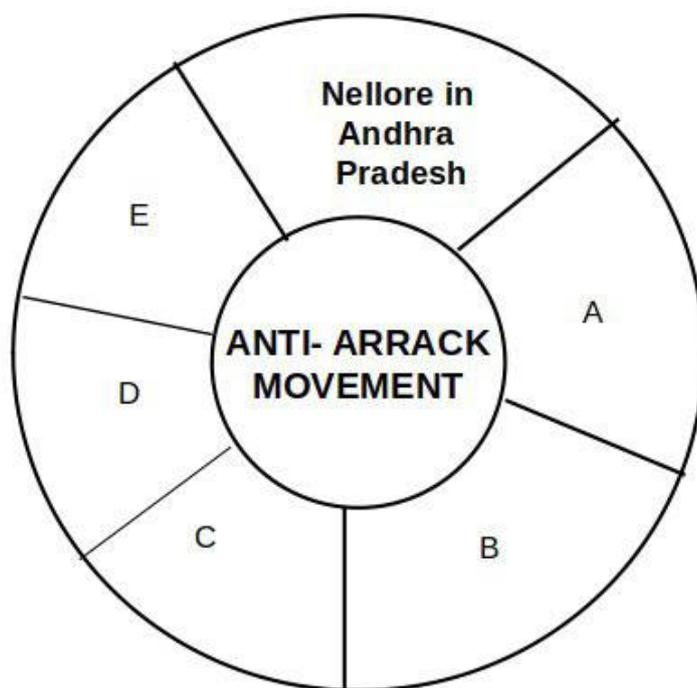
Activity 5

Complete the Diagram



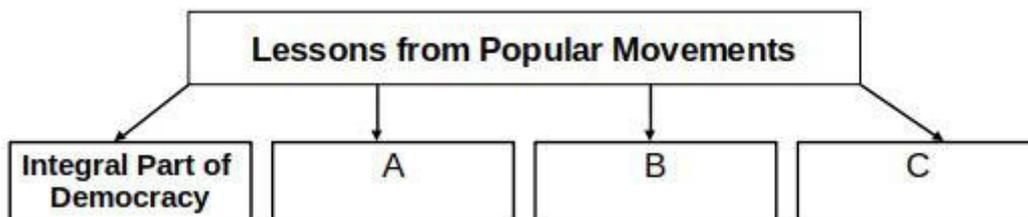
Activity 6

Complete the Diagram



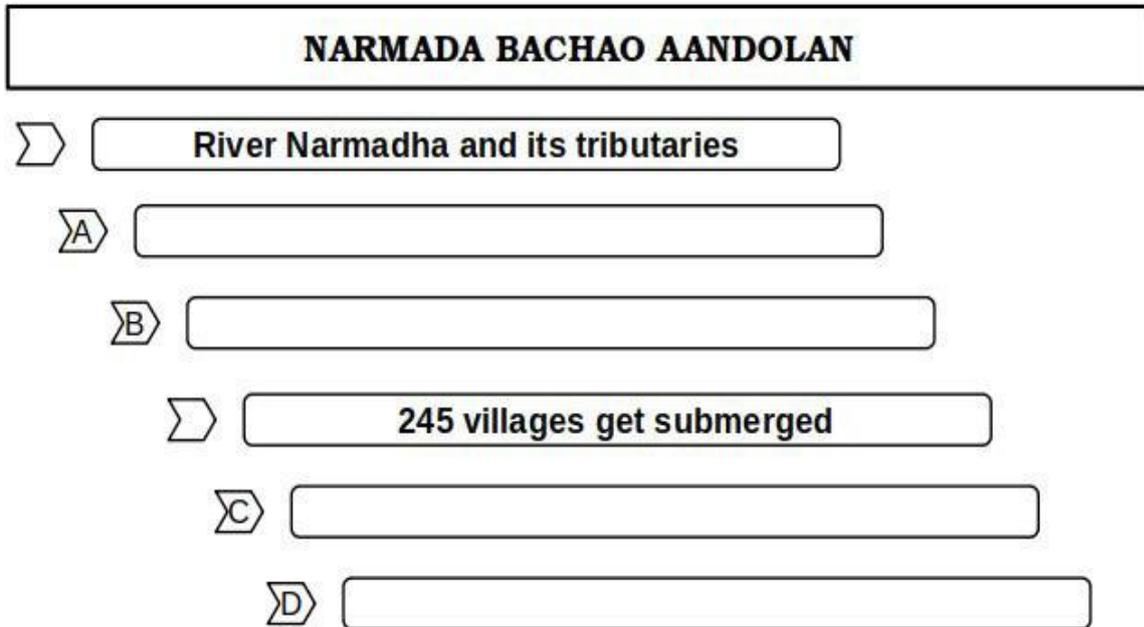
Activity 7

Fill up the Chart



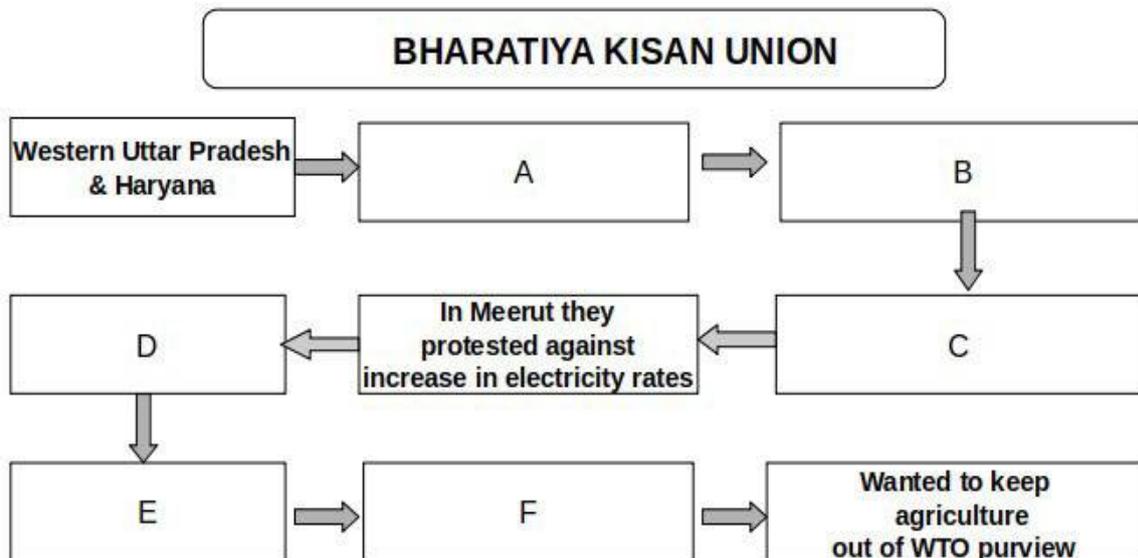
Activity 8

Complete the Chart



Activity 9

Complete the Flow Chart



Keys**Activity 1**

- A) SunderlalBahuguna
- B) MedhaPatkar
- C) **Mahendra Singh Tikait**

Activity 2

- A) Uttarakhand
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Meerut
- E) Rajasthan

Activity 3

- A) Environmental Protection
- B) Economic Exploitation.
- C) Issues of landless forest workers,
- D) **The Government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan regions for 15 years,**

Activity 4

- A) BharatiyaKisan Union
- B) Narmada BachaoAandolan
- C) MazdoorKisan Shakti Sangathan
- D) **Backward and Minority Communities' Employees Federation**

Activity 5

- A) **Fought against atrocities onDalits**
- B) **Destroy the caste system**
- C) **An organisation for all the depressed and marginalised**
- D) **Comprehensive law in 1989 - Atrocities against Dalits.**

Activity 6

- A) **Women's Movement**
- B) **Excessive alcoholism -Family health collapse.**
- C) **Prohibition on the sale of arrack.**
- D) **Financial collapse-Indebtedness grew.**
- E) **Domestic violence against women**

Activity 7

- A) **Represented New Social Groups.**
- B) **Effective Representation**
- C) **Idea of Participation**

Activity 8

- A) **MedhaPatkar**
- B) **Rehabilitation of 2.5 lakh people.**
- C) **Nature Conservation**
- D) **SardarSarovar Project & Narmada Sagar Project**
- E) **Multipurpose Giant dams. (Any Four)**

Activity 9

- A) **Demanded Higher Floor Price for Sugarcane and Wheat.**
- B) **Abolition on the restriction of Inter-state movement of farm produce.**
- C) **Guarantee supply of electricity at reasonable rates**
- D) **ShetkariSanghatana of Maharashtra and RayataSangha of Karnataka**
- E) **Used Caste linkages of farmers to mobilise them.**
- F) **BKU used Traditional Caste Panchayats and Clan Networks.**

Chapter 8 Regional Aspirations

Key Areas

- Jammu & Kashmir
- Punjab
- The North East
- Dravidian Movements
- Lessons of Regional Aspirations

Activity 1

Identify the Person related with Column A

Movements	Leaders	States
Dravidian Movement	A	Tamil Nadu
Mizo National Front	B	C
DravidaMunnetraKazhakam	D	Tami Nadu
National Conference	E	Jammu Kashmir
Akali Movement	F	Punjab
Naga National Council	G	Nagaland
Sikkim National Congress	KaziLhendupDorji Khangsarpa	H

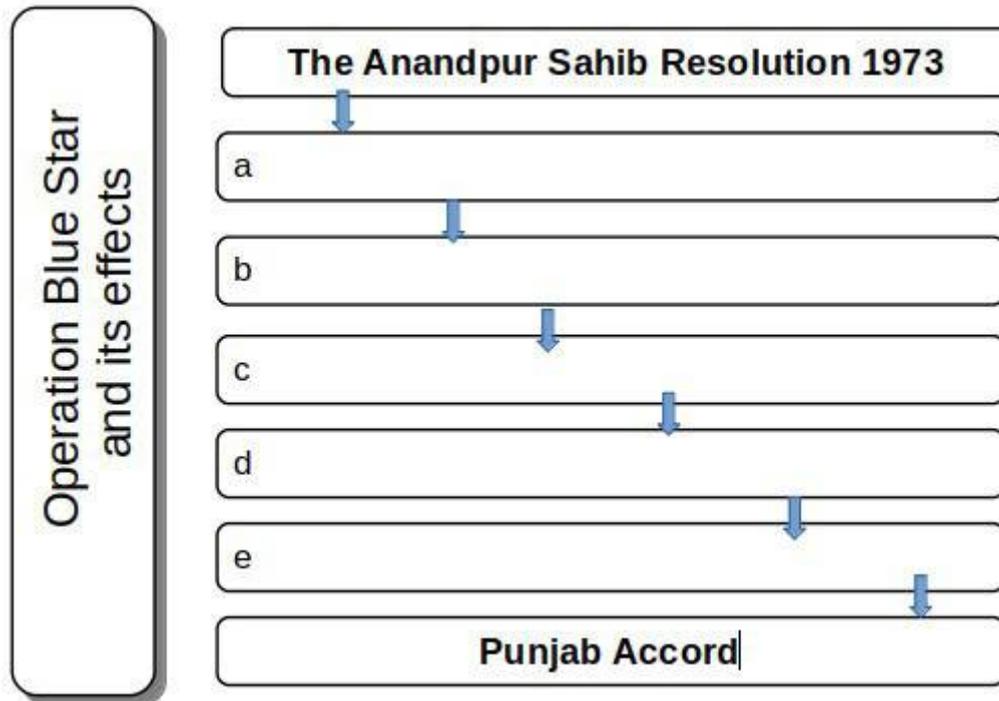
Activity 2

Expand the following Abbreviations

MNF	→	a
DMK	→	Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam
AIADMK	→	b
AASU	→	c

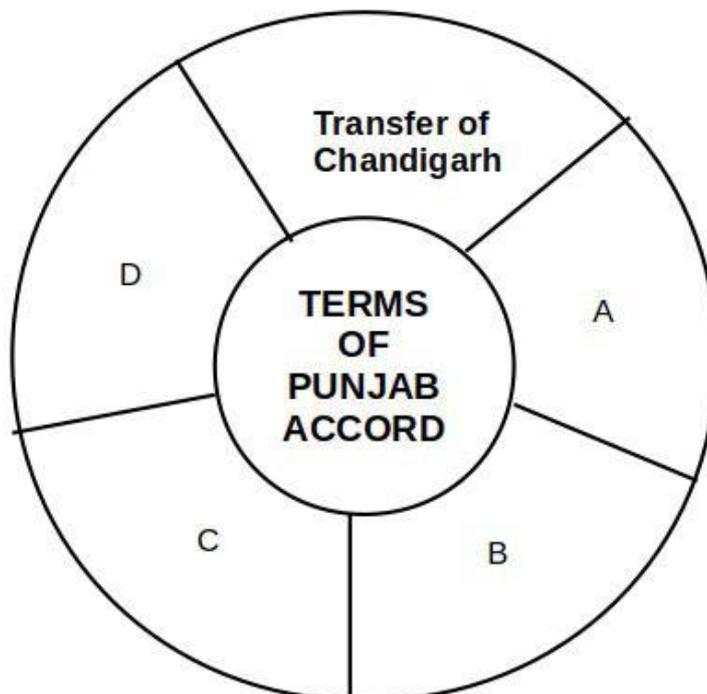
Activity 3

Complete the Flow Chart



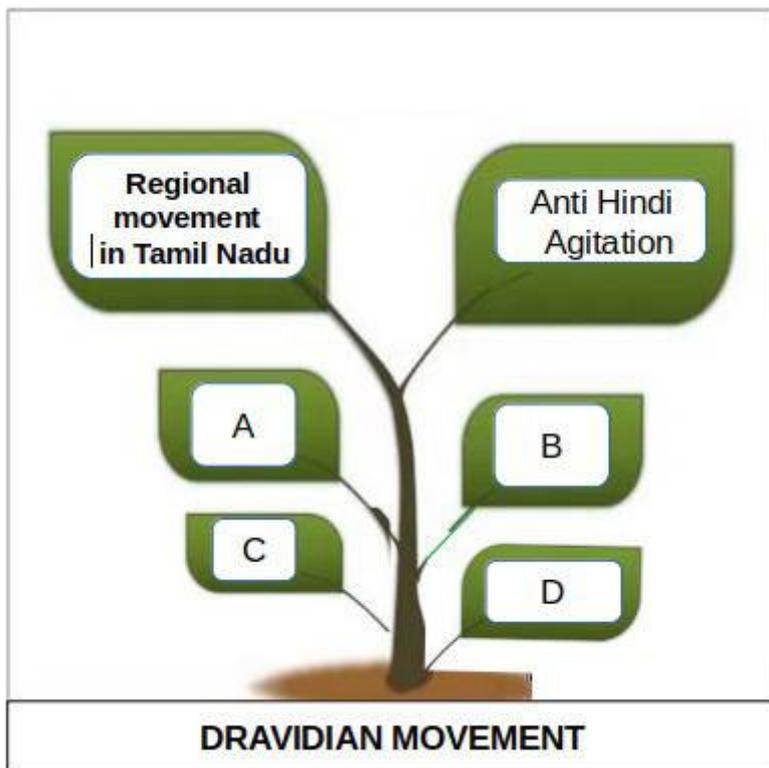
Activity 4

Fill up the Diagram



Activity 5

Complete the Word Tree



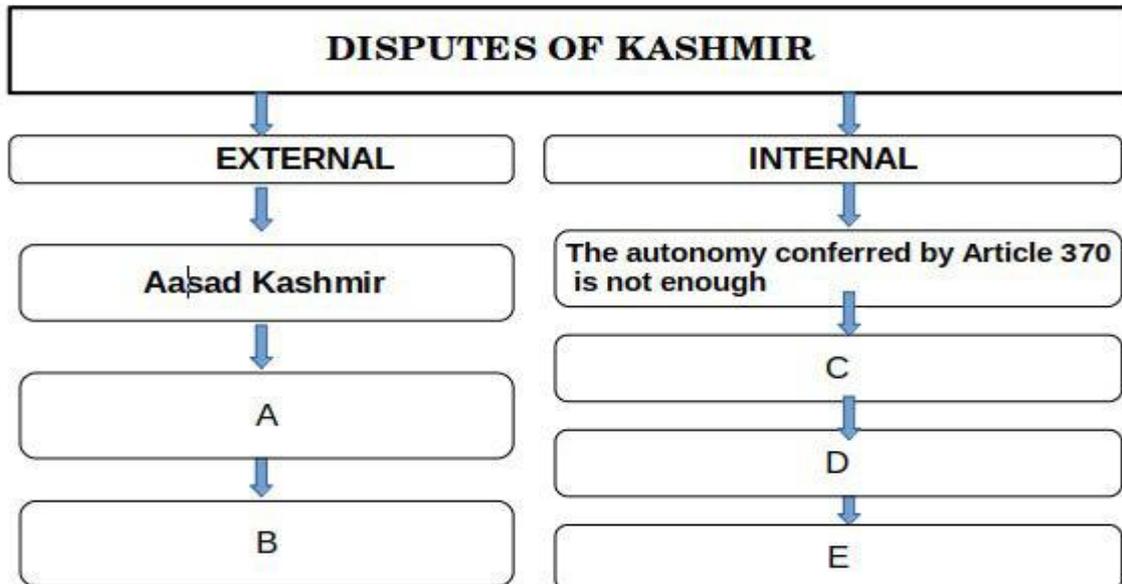
Activity 6

Identify the persons associated with the following

A	
Punjab Accord	Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal
Mizoram Agreement	A
Assam Accord	B

Activity 7

List out the Internal and External disputes in Kashmir.



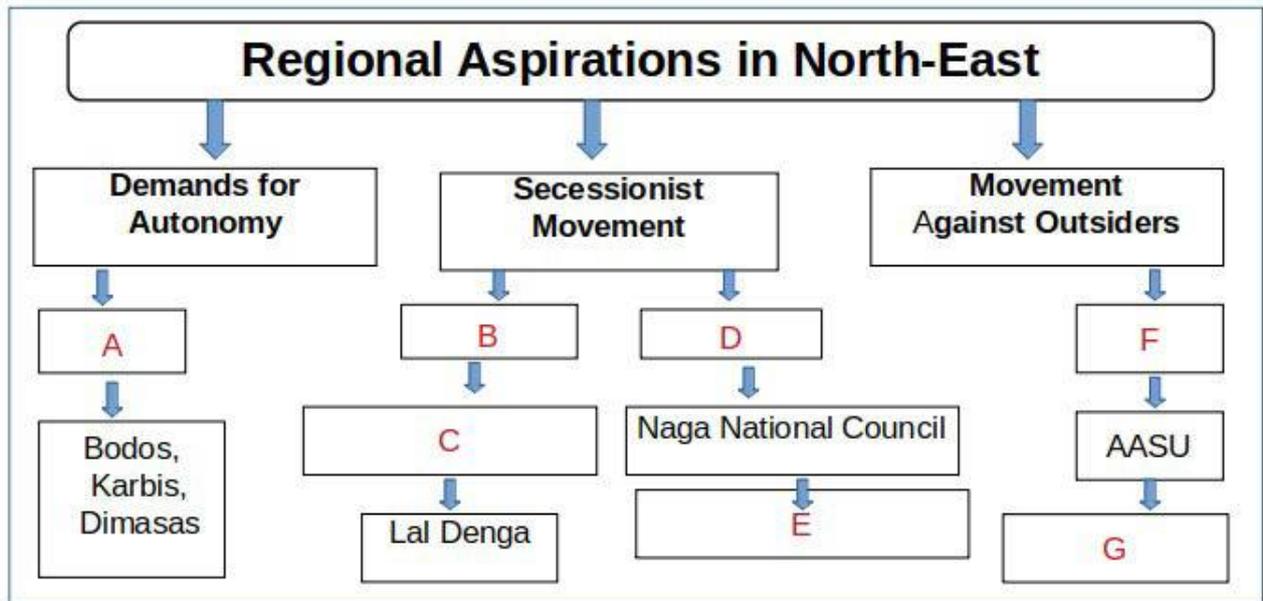
Activity 8

Comment on the Statement as TRUE or FALSE regarding Assam Movement

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| A | Assam Movement was led by AASU. | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| B | It was a fusion of Cultural Pride and Economic Backwardness. | |
|---|--|--|
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| C | It is accelerated by Illegal immigration from Bangladesh. | |
|---|---|--|
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| D | Unemployment and Social insecurity was the major factors. | |
|---|---|--|
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| E | Assam Accord solved the problem of Immigration | |
|---|--|--|

Activity 9

Complete the Diagram



Keys**Activity 1**

- A) E V RamaswamyNaicker
- B) LalDenga
- C) Mizoram
- D) C Annadurai
- E) Sheikh Abdullah
- F) Master Tara Singh &Harchand Singh Longowal
- G) AngamiZapuPhizo
- H) Sikkim

Activity 2

- a) MNF – Mizo National Front
- b) AIADMK – All India Anna DravidaMunnetraKazhakam
- c) AASU – All Assam Students Union

Activity 3

- a) Demand for Khalistan by Akali Dal.
- b) The Golden Temple in Amritsar turned into an armed fortress.
- c) Indira Gandhi - 1984 Military action
- d) Assassination of Indira Gandhi-led
- e) Anti-Sikh Violence

Activity 4

- A) Tribunal set up for sharing Ravi Beas river water
- B) Compensation and better treatments to the victims
- C) Border - Disputes Commission.
- D) Withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).

Activity 5

- A) Formation of DravidaKazhagam [DK] by E.V. Ramasami
- B) Opposed North Indian Economic and Cultural Symbols.
- C) Opposed Brahmin Dominance.
- D) Against the Craft Education scheme.
- E) DMK and AIADMK are the major Dravida Parties.

Activity 6

- A) **Rajiv Gandhi and LalDega**
- B) **Rajiv Gandhi- with the AASU leaders**

Activity 7

- A) **Pakistan claimed over Kashmir Valley**
- B) **Pakistan Tribal Infiltration**
- C) **The demand for a ‘Plebiscite.**
- D) **The demand for restoration of autonomy or ‘Greater State Autonomy’.**
- E) **Democracy should be institutionalised in Kashmir**

Activity 8

- A) **TRUE**
- B) **TRUE**
- C) **TRUE**
- D) **TRUE**
- E) **FALSE**

Activity 9

- A) **Assam**
- B) **Mizoram**
- C) **Mizo National Front**
- D) **Nagaland**
- E) **AngamiZapuPhizo**
- F) **Assam**
- G) **Assam Accord**

Part II
Chapter 2
End of Bipolarity

Key Areas

- Soviet System
- Why did the Soviet System Disintegrate?
- Consequences of Disintegration
- Shock Therapy – Consequences

Activity 1

Identify the Person related with Column A

A	Person
The Leader of Russian Revolution	a)
The last leader of the Soviet Union	b)
The First elected president of Russia	c)
The President at the time of Cuban Missile Crisis	Nikita Khrushchev

Activity 2

Comment the Statements as TRUE or FALSE

A	Bolshevik Communist Party was founded by Stalin	<input type="text"/>
B	In Soviet system people enjoyed economic freedom	<input type="text"/>
C	Socialism was the dominant ideology of USSR	<input type="text"/>
D	NATO was the military alliance formed by USSR	<input type="text"/>
E	Gorbachev's reforms led to the disintegration of Soviet Union.	<input type="text"/>

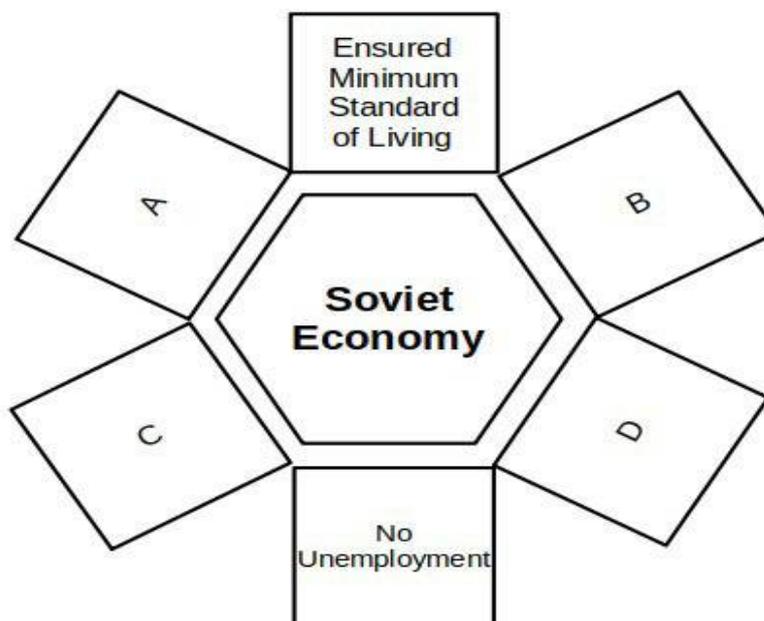
Activity 3

Match the following:

A	B
Mikhail Gorbachev	Transitional Model
Russia	Glasnost & Perestroika
Shock Therapy	President of Russia
Boris Yeltsin	Symbol of End of Cold War
Collapse of Berlin Wall	Military Alliance of USSR
Warsaw Pact	Successor of USSR

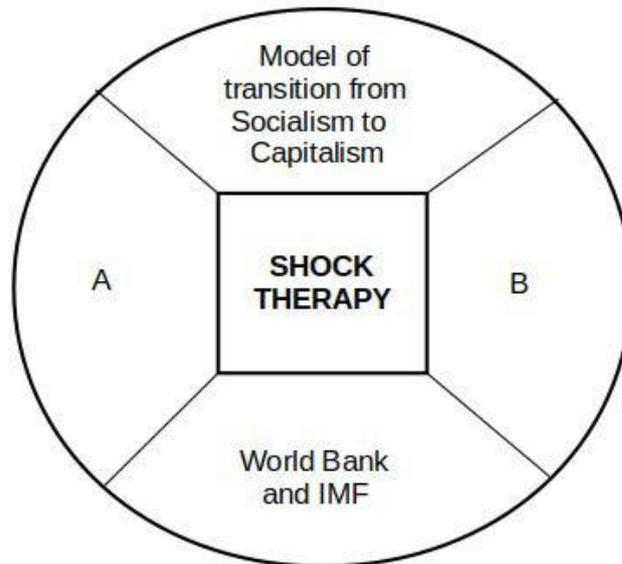
Activity 4

Fill Up the Diagram



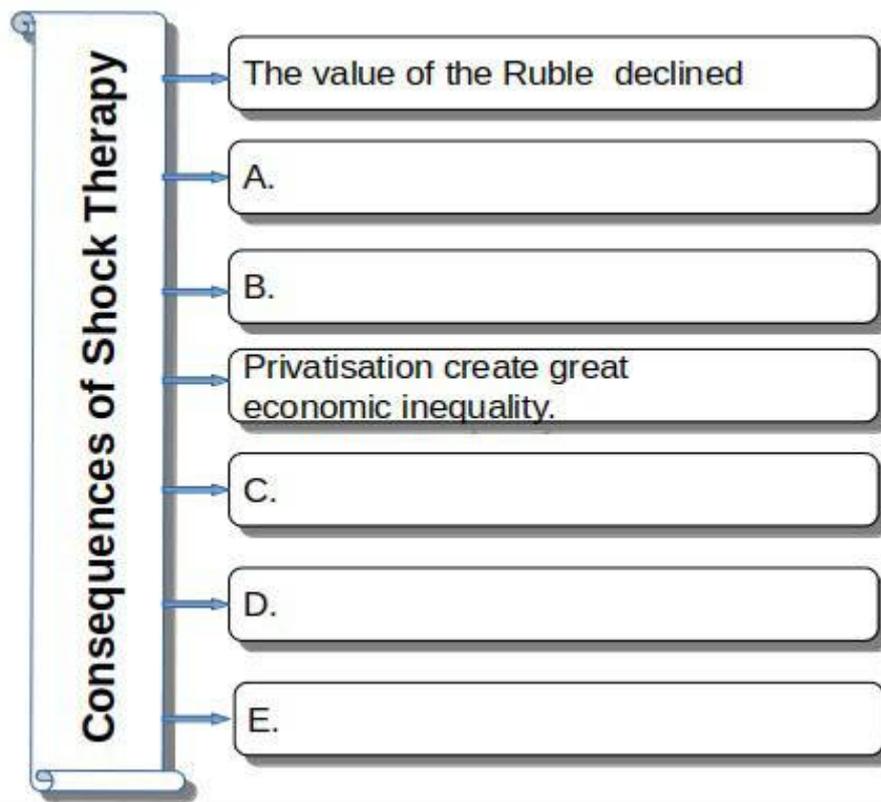
Activity 5

Complete the Diagram



Activity 6

Complete the Chart



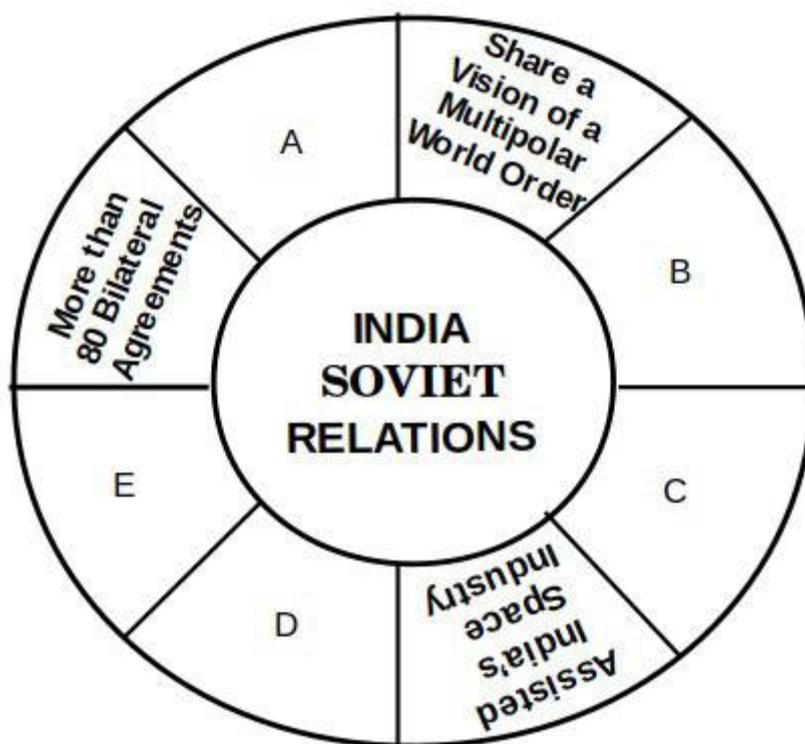
Activity 7

Arrange the following in Chronological Order.

- A Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- B Fall of the Berlin Wall
- C Disintegration of the Soviet Union
- D Russian Revolution

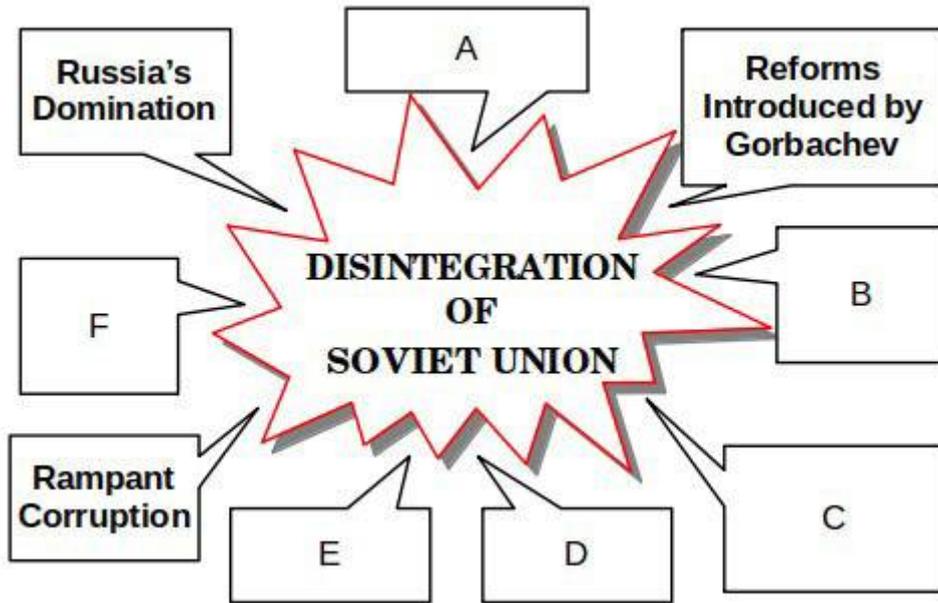
Activity 8

Fill up the Pie Diagram



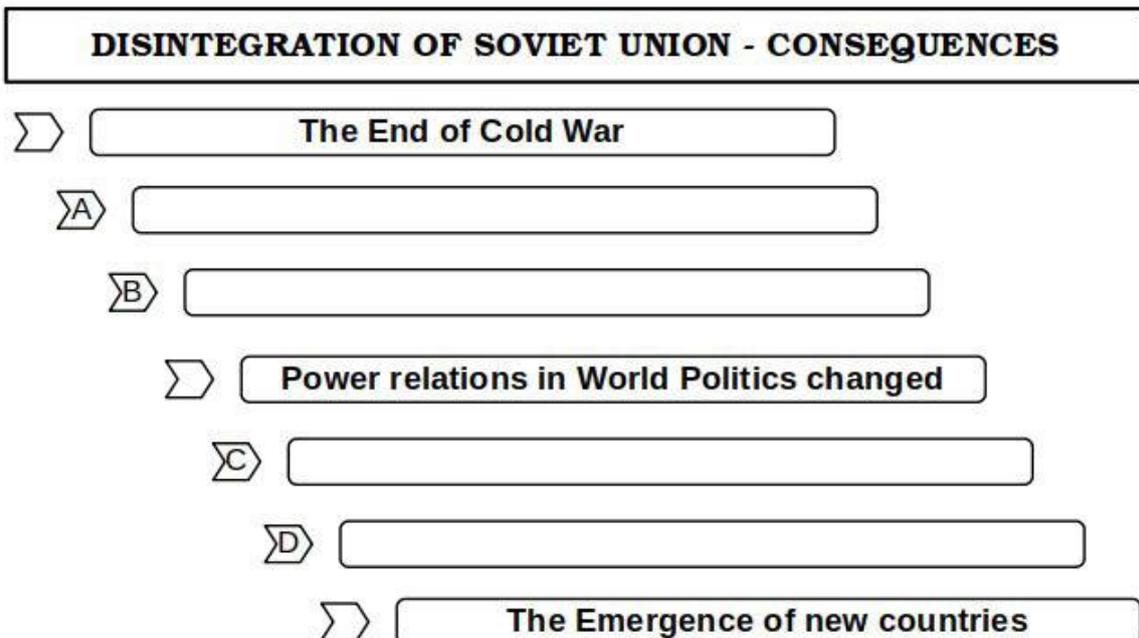
Activity 9

Complete the Diagram _ Causes of Disintegration of Soviet Union



Activity 10

Complete the Chart



Keys**Activity 1**

- a) Vladimir Lenin
- b) Mikhail Gorbachev
- c) Boris Yeltsin

Activity 2

- A) FALSE
- B) FALSE
- C) TRUE
- D) FALSE
- E) TRUE

Activity 3

A	B
Mikhail Gorbachev	Glasnost & Perestroika
Russia	Successor of USSR
Shock Therapy	Transitional Model
Boris Yeltsin	President of Russia
Collapse of Berlin Wall	Symbol of End of Cold War
Warsaw Pact	Military Alliance of USSR

Activity 4

- A) Great power after Second World War
- B) Planned Economy controlled by State
- C) Gave primacy to state and Communist Party
- D) Socialism was the dominant ideology

Activity 5

- A) Russia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe
- B) Assisted by USA

Activity 6

- A) Transition from Socialism to Capitalism
- B) State-controlled industries collapsed - Garage sales.
- C) The collective system of farming disintegrated.
- D) Social Welfare system destroyed.
- E) The Government withdrew subsidies.
- F) Economic link to West

Activity 7

- A) Russian Revolution (1917).
- B) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979)
- C) Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989)
- D) Disintegration of the Soviet Union (1991)

Activity 8

- A) Supported India's positions on the Kashmir issue in the UN.
- B) Helps in balancing India's relation with China.
- C) Most of India's Military Hardware from Soviet Union
- D) Assisted India's Public Sector Companies.
- E) Partnership and Investment in Oilfields.
- F) Sharing information on international terrorism.
- G) Cultural Exchange.

(Any five)

Activity 9

- A) Internal weaknesses of Soviet Institutions
- B) Bureaucratic domination, corruption,
- C) Economic stagnation-agro-industrial collapse
- D) Growth of Nationalism and desire for Sovereignty
- E) Party Bureaucracy.
- F) Used much resource for military purpose and development of Satellite States.
- G) Awareness about the economic advance of the West.

(Any five)

Activity 10

- A) The end of Bipolarism and emergence of a Unipolar world.**
- B) The US became the sole Super Power.**
- C) The Capitalist Economy became the dominant economic system internationally**
- D) Russia became the successor of USSR.**
- E) Liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life**
- F) World Bank and IMF became the key players in World Economy.**

**GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA**