Book-1: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter-1: Cold War Era
Q1. What do you mean by Cold war? (CBSE Delhi 2012)
Q2. Name any two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement along with the countries they belonged to. (CBSE Delhi 2012)
Q3. What is Non Aligned Movement? (CBSE Delhi -2014)
Q4. What was Cuban Missile Crisis? Describe its main events. (CBSE Delhi -2014)
Q5. Name the members countries of NATO, SEATO, WARSAW PACT.

Chapter-2: The End of Bipolarity
Q7. Describe any four drawbacks of the Soviet system. (CBSE Delhi – 2014)
Q8. Why is it said that the collapse of Berlin Wall signified the collapse of the bi-polar world? (CBSE Delhi -2011)
Q9. Describe any four factors which forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR. (CBSE Delhi -2012)
Q11. Difference between Bipolarity and Unipolar World.
Q12. Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualized by both Russia and India. (CBSE Delhi -2017)

Chapter-3: US Hegemony in World Politics
Q13. What was ‘Operation Enduring Freedom’? (CBSE Delhi -2013, 2017)
Q14. What is meant by US hegemony in world politics? (CBSE Delhi -2009)
Q15. What is known as “9/11”? (CBSE Delhi -2014)
Q16. Differentiate between the hegemony of the United States as the hard power and the soft power.
Q17. What was “Operation Infinite Reach”?

Chapter-4: Alternative Centers of Power
Q18. What is the full form of ASEAN? (CBSE -2014)
Q19. What were the objectives of ASEAN? (CBSE -2014)
Q20. India and China are emerging as great economic powers. Do you agree? Justify your answer with any three arguments. (CBSE -2011)
Q22. Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association. (CBSE Delhi -2017)

Chapter-5: Contemporary South Asia
Q23. What is the full form of: (a) SAFTA (b) SAARC. (CBSE -2012)
Q24. Mention any two objectives of the SAARC. (CBSE -2012)
Q25. List any two areas of conflict between India and Pakistan? (CBSE -2008)
Q26. Highlight any four issues of tension between India and Bangladesh. (CBSE -2012)
Q27. Explain any two causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any four major consequences.

**Chapter-6: International Organizations**

Q28. How many countries are the members of United Nations at present? (CBSE -2012)
Q31. Assess any six steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. (CBSE -2010)
Q32. Mention the six principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them. (CBSE Delhi -2017)

**Chapter-7: Security in Contemporary World**

Q33. What is Security? (CBSE Delhi 2013)
Q34. Suggest any one effective step which would limit war or violence between countries ... (CBSE Delhi 2014)
Q35. Mention any four Components of traditional security. (CBSE Delhi 2008)
Q36. Mention any four threats, except war, to human security. (CBSE Delhi 2010)
Q37. Define security. Explain the traditional and non-traditional nations of security. (CBSE Delhi 2009)
Q38. What is human security?
Q39. Write a note on global security.
Q40. What is co-operative security?
Q41. What are the reasons behind the rise of international terrorism?
Q42. The concept of co-operative security is more effective in dealing with various contemporary threat to security. Justify the statement with any four suitable points.

**Chapter-8: Environment and Natural Resources**

Q43. What is meant by geo-politics? (CBSE Delhi 2011)
Q44. What is the significance of Kyoto protocol? Is India a signatory to this protocol? (CBSE Delhi 2009)
Q45. Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? (CBSE Delhi 2011)
Q46. Explain India’s stand on environmental issues.
Q47. What is meant by common, but different responsibilities in relation to environment? (CBSE Delhi 2013, 2009)
Q48. What is the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people?
Q49. What is meant by the protection of ‘global commons’ in the world?
Q51. What was the significance of 1992 Earth Summit?

**Chapter-9: Globalization**

Q53. Name the international agency relating to environmental programs. (CBSE Delhi 2008)
Q54. What is ‘cultural homogenization’? Give an example to show that its consequences are not negative.
Q55. Explain any three cultural consequences of globalization. (CBSE Delhi 2011)
Q56. Highlight any three negative aspects of globalization. (CBSE Delhi 2012)
Q57. Define Globalization. Explain any four main characteristics of globalization? (CBSE Delhi 2012)

Q58. Do you agree with the argument that globalization leads to the cultural heterogeneity?

Q59. Mention any two political consequences of globalization.

Q60. What is W.T.O.?

Q61. How far do you agree that the Cultural Consequences of globalization are only negative? Explain?

Q62. Give a suitable example to show that globalization need not always be positive? (CBSE Delhi - 2017)

Book-2: Politics in India since Independence
Chapter-10: Challenges of Nation Building

Q63. What is meant by two nation theory?(CBSE - 2014)

Q64. Who insisted on the partition of British India?(CBSE - 2014)

Q65. Which four main challenges were faced by India at the time of its independence? Explain briefly.(CBSE - 2012)


Chapter-11: Era of One –party Dominance

Q67. What is meant by Non-Congressism?

Q68. Which political party of India has leaders like A.K. Gopalan, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and S.A. Dange?(CBSE -2014)

Q69. Describe any four factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967.

Q70. When and why did a long phase of coalition politics begin in India?

Q71. Trace the significance of India's first general held in 1952.

Chapter-12: Politics of Planned Development

Q72. What is Green Revolution? (CBSE -2014)


Q74. Differentiate between main objectives of the first and the second five year plans.(CBSE -2014)

Q75. What is meant by Planned Development?

Q76. List any two major objectives of Nehru’s foreign policy.(CBSE -2013)

Chapter-13: India’s External Relations

Q77. What was ‘Kargil Confrontation’?(CBSE -2012)

Q78. Explain briefly India’s nuclear policy?(CBSE -2013)

Q79. What was The Tibet issue? How did it cause tension between India and China? Explain.(CBSE -2012)

Chapter-14: Challenges to the congress system

Q80. What is meant by the term “Congress Syndicate”? (CBSE -2014)

Q81. What is the meaning of ‘dangerous decade’ in the context of Indian Politics?(CBSE -2008)

Q82. What does ‘Aaya Ram-Gaya Ram ’stands for in Indian politics?(CBSE -2009, 2011)

Q83. Examine the major issues which led to the split of Congress Party in 1969.(CBSE -2014)

Q84. Analyse the issue 'Indira vs the Syndicate'. What type of challenges did the issue pose before Indira Gandhi?

Chapter-15: Crisis of the Democratic Order

Q85. What is meant by Emergency? List any three lessons learnt from the National Emergency of 1975.(CBSE -2013)

Q86. Who was Charu Majumdar?(CBSE -2010,2012)
Q87. Highlight the acts of dissent and resistance to the Emergency imposed in 1975. In your opinion, how did these acts affect the public opinion? (CBSE Delhi - 2017)

Chapter 16: Rise of Popular Movements

Q88. How did the Anti-aravuck movement become a women’s movement against social injustice and gender inequalities? How did it bring social awareness among women of the country? (CBSE - 2009, 2015)

Q89. What was Chipko Movement? What role did the women play in this movement? (CBSE - 2008, 2011, 2012)

Q90. What is Naxalitemovement? Evaluate its role in Indian Politics. (CBSE 2009)

Q91. What issues did the Dalit Panthers address?

Chapter 17: Regional Aspirations

Q92. What was ‘Operation Blue Star’? (CBSE Outside 2012)

Q93. Mention any two provisions which reflect Special Status to Jammu and Kashmir. (CBSE Delhi 2008)

Q94. Explain any four lessons that have been learnt pertaining to national integration in India. (CBSE Delhi 2008)

Q95. ‘All the regional movements need not lead to the separatist demands’. Explain the statement by giving suitable examples. (CBSE Delhi 2011)

Q96. The Assam movement was a combination of Cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain.

Q97. What is meant by ‘Punjab Accord’ of 1985?

Q98. What is meant by National integration? (CBSE Delhi 2008)

Q99. Describe the problem of Punjab in the context of Operation Blue Star.

Q100. Write a short note on the Dravidian movement.

Q101. Explain the reasons for the students movement of 1974 in Bihar and the role-played by Jaiprakash Narayan you in this movement.

Chapter 18: Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Q102. Why was Babri Masjid demolished? (CBSE Delhi 2011)

Q103. What was the Ayodhya dispute? (CBSE Delhi 2008)

Q104. When and why did a long phase of coalition politics begin in India? (CBSE Delhi 2012)

Q105. Describe any four major developments in the Indian politics since 1989. (CBSE Delhi 2015)

Q106. Analyse the two political developments of 1940sthat led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan. (CBSE Delhi -2017)

Q107. Write a short essay on BhartiyaJanta Party.

Q108. What is the meaning of coalition? (2015, 2010)

Q109. ‘Coalition government is a bane or a boon for democracy in India ‘. Explain any three arguments in support of your answer. (2011)

Q110. What was the Shah Bano case? (2008)

Q111. What was the main reason for the anti-Muslim riots in Gujarat in 2002?

Q112. What was the main recommendation of Mandal Commission?