

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

Subject: Political Science (Rationalized Syllabus)

STD: XII (effective from June 2025 onwards)

Course III- Book-I

Contemporary World Politics

Course Rationale:-

The political map of the world has undergone a dramatic change after the end of the cold war. The present course is an introduction to this new world of politics that we live in. It aims at encouraging and equipping the student to think about India's place in this world. It seeks to impart relevant information and develop a perspective so as to initiate the student in the discipline of international relations and to a limited extent, comparative politics. The course moves away from the conventional focus of introductory courses on world politics in many ways. Its focus is clearly on the post 1990 world, with a brief introduction to cold war and bipolar world to serve as a background. The emphasis here is not only on relations among nations; the course also seeks to introduce the students to post democratization political systems across the world and to processes of globalization in internal and external relations of the nations. While paying attention to the role of big powers, it gives careful attention to alternative centres of power and the global South. It seeks to shift the focus away from the formal description of the UN and its organs, to new institution of global governance. Given its emphasis on locating India in contemporary world politics, the course does not limit the discussion on India to a chapter on India's foreign policy. Instead, it seeks to situate India in the context of each of the themes and regions discussed in the course, while paying special attention to India's relations with its neighbours. An extensive use of maps is strongly recommended for this course.

Learning Objective:-

- Enable the students to expand their horizon beyond India and make sense of the political map of contemporary world.
- Familiarize the students with some of the key political events and processes in the post cold war era.
- Equip students to be conscious of the way in which global events and processes shape our everyday lives.
- Strengthen their capacity for political analysis by thinking of contemporary developments in a historical perspective.

Course Content:-

1. The End of Bipolarity: Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy, Arab Spring

2. Contemporary Centres of Power: European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy, BRICS, Russia, India, Israel.

3. Contemporary South Asia: Meaning of South Asia, Ethnic Conflicts and Democracy in Sri Lanka, Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

4. International Organisations: Evolution of the UN, Criteria to be permanent and non permanent members of UN, India's claim for permanent membership of Security Council, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO.

5. Security in Contemporary World: What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy, Terrorism.

6. Environment & Natural Resources: Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights. (Only India)

7. Globalization: Concept of Globalization, Causes of Globalization, Political Consequences, Economic Consequences, Cultural Consequences.

Course IV Book-II: Politics in India since Independence

Course Rationale:-

It is a common experience that the younger generation of citizens does not know very much about the first and formative fifty years in the history of independent India. They often know more about India of 1920s and 1940s than they do about any decade in post independence period including even the 1990s. This course seeks to fill this lacuna with a view to providing the students with information and perspective that would help them in their further study of Political Science and their role as a citizen. That is why there is a focus on political history; other dimensions are brought in only to the extent they impinge on political history. In doing so, the course seeks to incorporate the lessons learnt from the discipline of history: that history must not become a mere chronicle of dates and events, that it should be integrated into an analytical narrative, that the history of politics must not become a narrow history of national political events and personalities and that history writing must not take place from a narrow partisan angle. The syllabus has to be illustrative rather than comprehensive; the idea is to identify some major developments in any period and then illustrate it with some events and personalities at the national level as well as in a select state or region. It is suggested that some of the recent political developments should be handled in general terms avoiding reference to persons active in today's politics.

Learning Objectives:-

- Enable students to be familiar with some of the key political events and figures in the post-independence period
- Develop skills of political analysis through events and processes of recent history
- Develop their capacity to link macro processes with micro situations and their own life
- Encourage the students to take a historical perspective of making sense of the contemporary India.

Course Contents:-

1. Nation Building and its Problems: Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely States (Hyderabad, Manipur), Patel and National Integration.

2. Era of One- Party Dominance: Challenges of building democracy (difficulties faced by Election Commission), Congress Dominance in the First Three General Elections, Emergence of Opposition Parties.

3. Politics of Planned Development: Planning, Five Year Plans, Green Revolution, NITI Aayog, National Development Council(NDC)

4. India's External Relations: Nehru's Role, Afro Asian Unity, The Chinese Invasion of 1962, Bangladesh War 1971, India's Nuclear Policy.

5. Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System: The Fourth General Elections 1967, Split in the Congress, The Presidential Elections 1969, The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress(The contest, the outcome and after).

6. Crisis of the Democratic Order: Declaration of Emergency, Lessons from Emergencies, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Deendayal Upadhyaya and integral Humanism, Democratic Upsurges.

7. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts: Punjab, The North East States (Assam), lessons from regional aspirations, The Kashmir issue.

8. Recent Issues and Challenges: Political Rise of the OBC's: Mandal implemented, political fallouts, NDA III & IV, Issues of Development and Governance

Course Content: First Formative Test

1. The End of Bipolarity: Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy, Arab Spring

2. Contemporary Centres of Power: European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy, BRICS, Russia, India, Israel.

3. Contemporary South Asia: Meaning of South Asia, Ethnic Conflicts and Democracy in Sri Lanka, Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

4. International Organisations: Evolution of the UN, Criteria to be permanent and non permanent members of UN, India's claim for permanent membership of Security Council, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO.

5. Security in Contemporary World: What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy, Terrorism.

6. Environment & Natural Resources: Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights. (Only India)

Blue print

Unit No	Unit	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total no. of qs. & marks	
		MCQ	SAI	SAII	LA	VS A	SAI	SAII	L A	VSA	SAI	SAII	LA		
BOOK I															
1	End of Bipolarity	1(1)												11(4)	2(5)
2	Contemporary centres of power	2(1)					6(2)								2(3)
3	Contemporary South Asia	3(1)						10(3)*							2(4)
4	International organization	4(1)					7(2)								2(3)
5	Security in Contemporary World						8(2)								1(2)
6	Environment & Natural Resources	5(1)					9(2)								2(3)
Total		05=25%				11=55%				04=20%				11(20)	

NOTE: 1. Figures outside the brackets indicates the question no. and figure within the bracket indicates marks allotted to the question. 2. * in a particular cell indicates internal option.

Model Question Paper- from June 2025 onwards
GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION
ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521
Std: XII

Subject: Political Science

Time Duration: 1 Hour

Date: ___August _____

First Formative Test

Max Marks: 20

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 11 questions.
3. Question nos. 1 to 5 are MCQ and carry one mark each. Question nos. 6 to 9 are to be answered in 40 words each and carry 2 marks each. Question no. 10 is to be answered in 60 words and carry 3 marks. Question no. 11 is to be answered in 100 words and carry 4 marks.
4. There is no overall choice in the paper. However, internal choice is provided in question no. 10 of 3 marks.

1. The roots of Arab Spring are located in _____.

- Greece
- Tunisia
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan

2. BRICS was founded in 2006 in _____.

- Brazil
- China
- India
- Russia

3. In 1987, the Government of India sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to _____.

- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Bhutan

4. The headquarters of the International Labour Organization is in _____.

- Japan
- Geneva
- Brazil
- Russian Federation

5. In India the description Indigenous People is applied to _____.

- Scheduled Tribes
- Other Backward Classes
- Scheduled Castes
- Minorities

6. Explain any two causes for the rise of the Chinese economy?

7. Why does India claim for permanent membership of the UN Security Council?
8. Explain any two new sources of threat.
9. Discuss any two steps taken by the Government of India to protect environment.
10. Analyse the areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

OR

Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

11. Examine the consequences of disintegration of Soviet Russia.

END

First Term Exam

Course Content:-

1. The End of Bipolarity: Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy, Arab Spring

2. Contemporary Centres of Power: European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy, BRICS, Russia, India, Israel.

3. Contemporary South Asia: Meaning of South Asia, Ethnic Conflicts and Democracy in Sri Lanka, Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

4. International Organisations: Evolution of the UN, Criteria to be permanent and non permanent members of UN, India's claim for permanent membership of Security Council, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO.

5. Security in Contemporary World: What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy, Terrorism.

6. Environment & Natural Resources: Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights. (Only India)

7. Globalization: Concept of Globalization, Causes of Globalization, Political Consequences, Economic Consequences, Cultural Consequences.

1. Nation Building and its Problems: Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Patel and National Integration.

2. Era of One- Party Dominance: Challenges of building democracy (difficulties faced by Election Commission), Congress Dominance in the First Three General Elections, Emergence of Opposition Parties.

3. Politics of Planned Development: Planning, Five Year Plans, Green Revolution, NITI Aayog, National Development Council(NDC)

4. India's External Relations: Nehru's Role, Afro Asian Unity, The Chinese Invasion of 1962, Bangladesh War 1971, India's Nuclear Policy.

5. Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System: The Fourth General Elections 1967, Split in the Congress, The Presidential Elections 1969, The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress(The contest, the outcome and after).

Blue print First Terminal Examination

Unit No	Unit	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total no. of qs. & marks	
		MCQ	SAI	SAII	LA	VS A	SAI	SAII	LA	VS A	SAI	SAI I	LA		
BOOK I															
1	End of Bipolarity	1(1) 2(1) 3(1)												36(4)*	4(7)
2	Contemporary centres of power	4(1) 5(1)					21(2)	30(3)							4(7)
3	Contemporary South Asia	6(1) 7(1)							37(4)					38(4)	4(10)
4	International organization	8(1) 9(1)					22(2)	31(3)							4(7)
5	Security in Contemporary World						23(2)	32(3)							2(5)
6	Environment & Natural Resources	10(1) 11(1)					24(2)	33(3)							4(7)
7	Globalisation	12(1)					25(2)		39(4)						3(7)
BOOK II															
8	Challenges to nation building	13(1) 14(1) 15(1)					26(2)							40(4)	5(9)
9	Era of one party dominance	16(1)						34(3)							2(4)
10	Politics of Planned Development	17(1)					27(2)	35(3)*							3(6)
11	India's external relations	18(1) 19(1) 20(1)												41(4)*	4(7)
12	Challenges to and Restoration to Congress system						28(2) 29(2)								2(4)
Total		20=25%				44=55%				16=20%				41(80)	

NOTE: 1. Figures outside the brackets indicates the question no. and figure within the bracket indicates marks allotted to the question. 2. * in a particular cell indicates internal option.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION
ALTO BETIM, GOA – 403521
MODEL QUESTION PAPER (2024 onwards)
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

STD :- XII

Duration:- 3 hrs

Max Marks:- 80

SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 41 questions.
3. Question number 1 to 20 is MCQ and carries 01 mark each.
4. Question number 21 to 29 carry 2 marks each and should be answered in 40 words each.
5. Question number 30 to 35 carry 3 marks each and should be answered in 60 words each.
6. Question number 36 to 41 carry 4 marks each and should be answered in 100 words each.
7. There is no overall choice in the paper. However, internal choice is provided in Question number 35 of 3 marks and question number 36 and 41 of 4 marks.

1. In 1985, reforms were introduced by _____.

- Nikita Khrushchev
- Viktor Chernomyrdin
- Boris Yeltsin
- Mikhail Gorbachev

2. In Egypt, the leader who collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests was _____.

- Gamal Abdel Nasser
- Hosni Mubarak 1
- Anwar Sadat
- Mohamed Morsi

3. The first elected President of the Russian Federation after disintegration of USSR was _____.

- Dimtry Medvedev
- Viktor Chernomyrdin
- Boris Yeltsin
- Alexander Rutskoy

4. ASEAN was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and _____.

- Bhutan
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Maldives

5. A milestone of Indian economy in the field of science and technology is a scheme called _____.

- Make in Calcutta
- Make in Mumbai

- Make in Delhi
- Make in India

6. In 1987, the Government of Indian sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to_____.

- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Bhutan

7. In 1998, India conducted nuclear explosion in _____.

- Chagai Hills
- Pokhran
- Lop Nur
- Semipalatinsk

8. One of the permanent members of the UN Security Council is _____.

- Japan
- Germany
- Brazil
- Russian Federation

9. The UN was founded as a successor to the _____.

- League of Nations
- ILO
- IMO
- WFP

10. The world's single largest producer of oil is _____.

- Iraq
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait

11. One of the countries that were exempted from the requirement of Kyoto Protocol was _____.

- USA
- India
- Britain
- France

12. Greater economic flow among different countries of the world is _____.

- Political globalization
- Cultural globalization
- Economic globalization
- Social globalization

13. The leader who faced key challenges of integration from Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir was .

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- V.Krishna Menon
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad

14. The undisputed leader of the North Western frontier province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as _____.

- Frontier Gandhi
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Bapu
- Lokmanya

15. The Home Minister of India who was known as the 'Iron man of India' was _____.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Morarji Desai

16. After the first general elections in India, the Prime Minister was _____.

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Dr. Radha Krishnan

17. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of _____.

- Rajendra Prasad
- P.C. Mahalonobis
- K.N. Raj
- Jawaharlal Nehru

18. The Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India is _____.

- Dalai Lama
- Mao Ze Dong
- Xi Jinping
- Deng Xiaoping

19. In 1955 the Afro-Asian conference was held in the Indonesian City of _____.

- Medan
- Jakarta
- Medan
- Bandung

20. In the late 1940's a nuclear programme in India was initiated under the guidance of _____.

- Dr. C. V. Raman
- Dr. Krishna Murthy

- Dr. Homi Bhabha Jehangir
- Dr. Radhakrishnan

21. Explain the economic influence of the European Union.
22. Explain the main task of UNICEF.
23. Explain the meaning of Terrorism.
24. Explain any two issues of environmental concerns in global politics.
25. Discuss the political consequences of globalisation.
26. Explain any two challenges that independent India faced in nation building.
27. Explain any functions of the National Development Council.

28. Explain the outcome of the fourth general elections in India.
29. Discuss the issues that led to the formal split of the Indian National Congress in 1969.
30. Explain the political influence of the European Union.
31. Why does India claim for permanent membership of the UN Security Council?
32. Explain the components of Indian security strategy.
33. Discuss the steps taken by the Government of India to protect environment.
34. Explain the emergence of opposition parties in India.
35. Explain the key areas of the First Five Year Plan.

OR

Explain the key areas of the Second Five Year Plan

36. Examine the causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

Examine the consequences of Shock Therapy.

37. Discuss the areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.
38. Analyse the ethnic conflicts in Srilanka.
39. Explain the cultural consequences of globalization.
40. Examine the consequences of partition of India during 1947.
41. Examine the impact of Chinese invasion of 1962 on India.

OR

Examine India's Nuclear Policy.

**Guidelines for Assignments in Political Science
Std XII (from June 2024 onwards.)**

Objective:- To test the student's ability to organize, describe, narrate, report, explain, persuade or argue, present ideas coherently, present relevant arguments and use correct style and format.

Selection of the Topic:- The topic selected should be very specific so that it is manageable for the student. The topics chosen should allow the students to draw on their experiences, reading and must stimulate their imagination.

Length:- The essay / article should not exceed 350 to 400 words.

Presentation:- The assignment should be written by the student's own handwriting on foolscap paper, punched and submitted in a simple file. They must be instructed not to waste money on colour print outs and decorative materials as the focus of the assignment would be on the relevance of content, organisation originality etc. However, pictures, drawings would be welcomed if the assignment requires it. Assignments could also be in the form of posters/ collage/ skit/ street play/visits etc. Details such as student's name, roll no, date, class are to be mentioned in the top right hand corner of the cover. The title of the assignment is to be written in capital letters in the centre of the corner.

Reference:- Reference material should be within the reach of the student and very easily obtained in the library, newspaper, magazines and internet. Internet time should not exceed three to four hours.

The teacher should emphasize that the assignment has to be the student's own work and not copied from some books or downloaded from the internet.

Scoring Guide

Score of 20

An assignment in this category demonstrates clear and consistent mastery.

A typical Assignment should be-

- Effectively and insightfully, develop a point of view on the issue and demonstrates outstanding critical thinking, using clearly appropriate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position.
- Is well organized and clearly focused, demonstrating clear coherence and smooth progression of ideas.
- Exhibits skilful use of language, using a varied, accurate, and apt vocabulary.

Suggested Assignments/ Projects (Any one from the below topics for 20 marks to be selected by student. In case of field work/ trip, report should be written as a part of the project. Students are also free to make a video or reel of maximum 5 minutes, PPT, Posters, Models, Skit, Role play, Interview, street play, collage, drawing, painting, etc.)

(Choose any One)

- a) Threats- Covid 19/Poverty/Human Rights violation
- b) Socio – economic and cultural dimensions of globalisation
- c) Tour/field trip to Legislative assembly with report/reel/video/ppt

3	Politics of Planned Development	15(1) 16(1)					25(2) 26(2)							4(6)
4	India's external relations	17(1) 18(1)											40(4)	3(6)
5	Challenges to and Restoration to Congress system						27(2) 28(2)							2(4)
6	Crisis of Democratic Order	19(1) 20(1)						34(3)						3(5)
7	Regional Aspirations						29(2)	35(3)*						2(5)
8	Recent Developments in Politics								41(4)					1(4)
Total		20=25%			44=55%			16=20%			41(80)			

NOTE: 1. Figures outside the brackets indicates the question no. and figure within the bracket indicates marks allotted to the question. 2. * in a particular cell indicates internal option.

Model Question Paper- from March 2024 onwards

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

Std: XII

Subject: Political Science

Time Duration: 3 Hours

Date: ____ FEBRUARY ____

Max Marks: 80

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- The question paper consists of 41 questions.
- Question no. 1 to 20 are MCQ and carry 1 mark each.
- Question no. 21 to 29 carry 2 marks each and should be answered in 40 words each.
- Question no. 30 to 35 carry 3 mark each and should be answered in 60 wards each.
- Question no. 36 to 41 carry 4 marks each and should be answered in 100 wards each.
- There is no overall choice in the paper. However, internal choice is provided in question no. 35 of 3 marks and 36 and 39 of 4 marks.

1. In Egypt, the leader who collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests was

_____.

- Gamal Abdel Nasser
- Hosni Mubarak 1
- Anwar Sadat
- Mohamed Morsi

2. The first elected President of the Russian Federation after disintegration of the USSR was

_____.

- Dimtry Medvedev

- Viktor Chernomyrdin
 - Boris Yeltsin
 - Alexander Rutskoy
3. The 11th conference of the BRICS in Brazil was chaired by Brazilian President _____.
- Cyril Ramaphosa
 - Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva
 - Jair Bolsonaro
 - Ram Nath Kovind
4. The currency of European Union is _____.
- Pound Sterling
 - Euro
 - Swiss Franc
 - Danish Krone
5. In 1987, the Government of India sent the Indian Peace keeping Force (IPKF) to _____.
- Bangladesh
 - Pakistan
 - Nepal
 - Sri Lanka
6. In 1960s with the help of the World Bank, India and Pakistan signed the _____.
- Ganga Water Treaty
 - Brahmaputra Water Treaty
 - Indus Water Treaty
 - Godavari Water Treaty
7. The headquarters of UNESCO is in _____.
- Paris
 - Rome
 - New York
 - Berlin
8. Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of _____.
- Terrorism
 - Global poverty
 - Human rights violation
 - Health epidemics
9. The Rio Summit held in June 1992 recommended a list of development practices called _____.
- Limits to growth
 - Agenda 21
 - Rio practices

- Global commons

10. In India the description Indigenous People is applied to _____.

- Scheduled Tribes
- Other Backward Classes
- Scheduled Castes
- Minorities

11. One of the countries that were exempted from the requirement of Kyoto Protocol was _____.

- USA
- India
- Britain
- France

12. Greater economic flow among different countries of the world is _____.

- Political globalization
- Cultural globalization
- Economic globalization
- Social globalization

13. The Home Minister of India who was known as the 'Iron man of India' was _____.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Morarji Desai

14. The leader who is popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history is _____.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Rajendra Prasad

15. The most significant and successful of the land reforms was the abolition of colonial system of _____.

- Sahukari
- Kingship
- Mukhiyagiri
- Zamindari

16. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of _____.

- Rajendra Prasad
- P.C. Mahalanobis
- K.N. Raj
- Jawaharlal Nehru

17. In the late 1940's a nuclear programme in India was initiated under the guidance of _____.

- Dr. C. V. Raman
- Dr. Krishna Murthy
- Dr. Homi Bhabha Jehangir
- Dr. Radhakrishnan

18. Israeli embassy was opened in India in the year _____.

- 1991
- 1992
- 1993
- 1994

19. The election petition declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha as invalid was filled by _____.

- Jayaprakash Narayan
- Ram Manohar Lohia
- Jagmohan Lal Sinha
- Raj Narain

20. The philosophy presented by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya is called _____.

- 'Integral Humanism'
- 'Progressivism'
- 'Constructivism'
- 'Stoicism'

21. Explain India's claim to become a permanent member to UN Security Council.

22. Explain the components of Indian security strategy.

23. Explain the difficulties faced by the Election Commission during the first general elections.

24. Explain the emergence of opposition parties in India.

25. Explain the land reforms carried out in India after Independence.

26. How does NITI Aayog act as a think tank of the Union Government?

27. Explain the outcome of the fourth general elections in India.

28. Discuss the issues that led to the formal split of the Indian National Congress in 1969.

29. Explain the main provisions of Rajiv- Longowal Accord.

30. Explain the position of the UN in the unipolar world.

31. Explain the meaning of terrorism.

32. Explain the steps taken by the Government of India to safeguard environment.

33. Discuss the political consequences of globalisation.

34. Explain the major consequences of the National Emergency of 1975.

35. Explain the Movement against outsiders in Assam.

OR

Explain how Article 370 and Article 35A led to complications in Kashmir issue.

36. Analyse the consequences of Shock Therapy.

OR

Analyse the causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

37. Examine the political and diplomatic influence of the European Union.

38. Analyse the areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

39. Explain the difficulties faced in the process of partition of India.

OR

Explain the consequences of partition of India during 1947.

40. Analyse the causes of Chinese invasion of 1962.

41. Why is NDA III & IV called 'Surplus majority coalition'?

Course Content:

Mid Term test (CWSN)

1. The End of Bipolarity: Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy. Arab Spring

2. Contemporary Centres of Power: European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy, BRICS, Russia, India, Israel.

5. Security in Contemporary World: What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy, Terrorism.

Blue print

Unit No.	Units	Knowledge				Qs & marks		Total
		Fill in The blanks	MCQ	Match The pairs	True Or false	One Sentence	Two Sentence	
1	The End of Bipolarity	1(2) I(1-2)	1(2) II(1-2)	1(1) III(1)	1(1) IV(1)	1(2) V(1-2)		08
2	Contemporary Centres of Power		1(3) II(3-5)	1(1) III(2)	1(1) IV(2)	1(1) V(3)		06
5	Security in Contemporary World	1(1) I(3)	1(2) II(6-7)	1(1) III(3)			2(1)* VI(1)*	06
	Total	03	07	03	02	03	02	20

NOTE: 1. In every cell first row figures outside the brackets indicates the marks allotted and inside bracket number of questions

2. Second row figures outside the bracket is main question and inside the bracket sub questions. 3. * in a particular cell shows option given.

**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION
ALTO – BETIM GOA
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
1ST FORMATIVE EXAM (CWSN)**

DURATION: 90 minutes STD: XII MAX. MARKS: 20

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory
 2. Marks are indicated against each question.
 3. There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided for question no. and VI
-

I. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternative from those given in bracket (1x3=3)

(Ruble, Health epidemics, Mikhail Gorbachev)

1. In 1985, General Secretary of the Communist party of Soviet Russia was _____.
2. The currency of Russia is _____.
3. Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of _____.

II. Choose the most appropriate alternative give below every statement. (1x7=7)

1. The model of transition, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, came to be known as _____.

- NATO
- CENTO
- Shock therapy

- Cuban missile crisis
2. The last President of USSR was _____.
- Nikita Khrushchev
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Boris Yeltsin
 - Leonid Brezhnev
3. The 11th conference of the BRICS in Brazil was chaired by Brazilian President _____.
- Cyril Ramaphosa
 - Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva
 - Jair Bolsonaro
 - Ram Nath Kovind
4. The currency of European Union is _____.
- Pound Sterling
 - Euro
 - Swiss Franc
 - Danish Krone
5. A milestone of Indian economy in the field of science and technology is a scheme called _____.
- Make in Calcutta
 - Make in Mumbai
 - Make in Delhi
 - Make in India
6. Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of _____.
- Terrorism
 - Global poverty
 - Human rights violation
 - Health epidemics
7. A systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society is called _____.
- Terrorism
 - Anarchy
 - Health epidemics
 - Human rights violation

III. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column B and rewrite (1x3=3)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1	Ruble	A	Jewish – Zionist nation
2	Israel	B	Threat

3	Global poverty	C	Russian currency
---	----------------	---	------------------

IV. State whether the following statements are true or false (1x2=2)

1. Belarus, Ukraine and Russia disbanded under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin. _____
2. Georgia emerged as the strong successor to USSR. _____

V. Answer the following question in one sentence each. (1X3=3)

1. Which party ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years?
2. Who was the last President of USSR?
3. What does the term BRICS refer to?

VI. Answer any one question in about two sentences (2X1=2)

1. What are the components of Indian security strategy? (Any 2)

OR

What is terrorism?

_____END_____

Course Content (CWSN):- First Term

1. The End of Bipolarity: Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.

2. Contemporary Centres of Power: European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy, BRICS, Russia, India, Israel.

5. Security in Contemporary World: What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy, Terrorism.

4. Environment & Natural Resources: Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights.(only India)

1. Challenges of Nation Building: Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Patel and National Integration.

2. Politics of Planned Development: Planning, Five Year Plans, Green Revolution, NITI Aayog, National Development Council(NDC)

Political Science (CWSN) Class XII First Term Examination Blue Print 2025 Onwards

Blue print

Unit No.	Units	Knowledge				Qs & marks		Total
		Fill in The blanks	MCQ	Match The pairs	True Or false	One Sentence	Two Sentence	
BOOK I								
1	The End of Bipolarity	1(1) I(1)	1(3) II(1-3)	1(1) III(1)	1(1) IV(1)	1(1) V(1)		07
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	1(1) I(2)	1(3) II(4-6)	1(1) III(2)	1(1) IV(2)			06
5	Security in Contemporary World	1(1) I(3)	1(3) II(7-9)	1(1) III(3)		1(1) V(2)		06
6	Environment and natural resources	1(1) I(4)	1(3) II(10-12)	1(1) III(4)	1(1) IV(3)	1(1) V(3)		07
BOOK II								
1	Challenges of nation building	1(1) I(5)	1(4) II(13-16)		1(1) IV(4)		2(1)* VI(1)	08
3	Politics of planned development		1(4) II(17-20)	1(1) III(5)	1(1) IV(5)			06
Total		05	20	05	05	03	02	40

NOTE: 1. In every cell first row figures outside the brackets indicates the marks allotted and inside bracket number of questions

2. Second row figures outside the bracket is main question and inside the bracket sub questions. 3. * in a particular cell shows option given.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO – BETIM GOA

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

FIRST TERM ASSESSMENT EXAM (CWSN)

STD: XII

SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAX. MARKS: 40

INSTRUCT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- All questions are compulsory
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided for question no. and VI

Q.I. Fill in the blank with the correct alternative from those given in the bracket: (1X 5= 5 Marks)

(Euro, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Agenda 21, Health epidemics, Boris Yeltsin,)

- The person to emerge as a national hero in the Russian Republic was _____.
- The currency of European Union is _____.
- Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of _____.

4. The Rio Summit recommended a list of developmental practices called _____.

5. The leader who is popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history is _____.

Q.II. Choose the correct alternative from those given below and fill in the blank:(1X 20=20 Marks)

1. The roots of Arab Spring are located in _____.

- Greece
- Tunisia
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan

2. In 1985, reforms were introduced by _____.

- Nikita Khrushchev
- Viktor Chernomyrdin
- Boris Yeltsin
- Mikhail Gorbachev

3. In Egypt, the leader who collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests was _____.

- Gamal Abdel Nasser
- Hosni Mubarak 1
- Anwar Sadat
- Mohamed Morsi

4. BRICS was founded in 2006 in _____.

- Brazil
- China
- India
- Russia

5. ASEAN was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and_____.

- Bhutan
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Maldives

6. A milestone of Indian economy in the field of science and technology is a scheme called _____.

- Make in Calcutta
- Make in Mumbai
- Make in Delhi
- Make in India

7. Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of _____.

- Terrorism
- Global poverty

- Human rights violation
- Health epidemics

8. Poverty in the South has also led to large-scale _____.

- Migration
- Terrorism
- Health epidemics
- Violation of Human rights

9. The first component of India's security strategy was _____.

- To strengthen international norms and institutions
- To meet security challenges within the country
- To strengthen its military capabilities
- To develop its economy

10. One of the countries that were exempted from the requirement of Kyoto Protocol was _____.

- USA
- India
- Britain
- France

11. In India the description Indigenous People is applied to _____.

- Scheduled Tribes
- Other Backward Classes
- Scheduled Castes
- Minorities

12. The world's single largest producer of oil is _____.

- Iraq
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait

13. The Home Minister of India who was known as the 'Iron man of India' was _____.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Morarji Desai

14. The leader who is popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history is _____.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Rajendra Prasad

15. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the leader of North West Frontier Province who opposed the two nation theory was popularly known as _____.

- Mahatma
- Frontier Gandhi
- Iron Man of India
- Maharaja

16. Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of _____.

- Religion
- Caste
- Language
- Culture

17. The idea of the Planning Commission in India was drawn from _____.

- China
- USA
- Soviet Russia
- France

18. The chairperson of the planning commission is always the _____.

- Governor
- Prime Minister
- President
- Finance Minister

19. The Second Five Year Plan stressed on _____.

- Small industries
- Heavy industries
- Cottage industries
- Agrarian industries

20. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of _____.

- Rajendra Prasad
- P.C. Mahalonobis
- K.N. Raj
- Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.III. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column B and rewrite (1x5=5 Marks)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1	Mikhail Gorbachev	A	Russia
2	Soviet seat in the UN	B	Global problem
3	Terrorism	C	Scheduled Tribes
4	Indigenous people	D	Use of high yielding seeds, pesticides, etc

5	Green Revolution	E	Introduced reforms in Soviet Russia
---	------------------	---	-------------------------------------

Q.IV. State whether the following statements are true or false (1X 5= 5 Marks)

1. The party that ruled over Soviet Union for over 70 years was the Democratic Party. _____
2. Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy. _____
3. The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001. _____ .
4. During the process of Independence Punjab and Bengal were divided on the basis of language. _____.
5. The First Five Year Plan was drafted by P.C. Mahalanobis. _____.

Q.V. Answer the following questions in one sentence each (1X 3= 3 Marks)

1. Who was the last President of Soviet Russia?
2. Mention any one new source of threat.
3. Mention any one step taken by the government of India to save environment.

Q. VI. Answer the following questions in 2 sentences :(2X1= 2 Marks)

1. State the consequences of partition of India?

OR

State the problems faced by the Election Commission during the first general elections.

Course Content :- (HSSCE) BOARD EXAM

Book I

1. The End of Bipolarity: Gorbachev and the disintegration, Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate, Consequences of disintegration, Shock Therapy (Meaning only), Consequences of Shock Therapy.

2. Contemporary Centres of Power: European Union, ASEAN, Rise of the Chinese economy, BRICS, Russia, India, Israel

5. Security in Contemporary World: What is Security, New Sources of Threats, and India's Security Strategy, Terrorism.

4. Environment & Natural Resources: Environmental Concerns in Global Politics, India's stand on environmental issues / Steps taken by Indian government to protect Environment, Resource Geopolitics, The indigenous peoples and their Rights.(only India)

Book II

1. Challenges of Nation Building: Three Challenges, Process of Partition, Consequences of Partition, Patel and National Integration.

2. Politics of Planned Development: Planning, Five Year Plans, Green Revolution, NITI Aayog, National Development Council(NDC)

3. Crisis of the Democratic Order: Declaration of Emergency, Lessons from Emergencies, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Deendayal Upadhyaya and integral Humanism, Democratic Upsurges.

4. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts: Punjab, lessons from regional aspirations, The Kashmir issue.

Political Science (CWSN) Class XII Final Exam Blue Print 2025 Onwards

Blue print

Unit No.	Units	Knowledge				Qs & marks		Total
		Fill in The blanks	MCQ	Match The pairs	True Or false	One Sentence	Two Sentence	
BOOK I								
1	The End of Bipolarity	1(1) I(1)	1(6) II(1-6)	1(1) III(1)	1(1) IV(1)	1(1) V(1)		10
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	1(1) I(2)	1(4) II(7-10)	1(2) III(2-3)	1(1) IV(2)		2(1) VI(1)*	10
5	Security in Contemporary World	1(1) I(3)	1(5) II(11-15)	1(2) III(4-5)	1(1) IV(3)	1(1) V(2)		10
6	Environment and natural resources	1(2) I(4-5)	1(4) II(16-19)	1(1) III(6)	1(2) IV(4-5)	1(1) V(3)		10
BOOK II								
1	Challenges of nation building	1(1) I(6)	1(6) II(20-25)	1(1) III(7)			2(1)* VI(1)	10
3	Politics of planned development	1(1) I(7)	1(5) II(26-30)	1(1) III(8)	1(2) IV(6-7)	1(1) V(4)		10
6	Crisis of Democratic Order	1(1) I(8)	1(6) II(31-36)	1(1) III(9)	1(1) IV(8)	1(1) V(5)		10
7	Regional Aspirations	1(2) I(9-10)	1(4) II(37-40)	1(1) III(10)	1(2) IV(9-10)	1(1) V(6)		10
Total		10	40	10	10	06	04	80

NOTE: 1. In every cell first row figures outside the brackets indicates the marks allotted and inside bracket number of questions

2. Second row figures outside the bracket is main question and inside the bracket sub questions. 3. * in a particular cell shows option given.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION
ALTO – BETIM GOA
MODEL QUESTION PAPER (2026 onwards)
GOA BOARD FINAL EXAM
Sub: Political Science (CWSN)

STD: XII
MAX.MARKS: 80

DURATION: 3hrs

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is provided for question no. VI.

Q.I. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives from those given in the bracket. (1x10=10)

(Electricity Act, Laldenga, Fakhurudin Ali Ahmed, India, threats, Anandpur Sahib resolution, Bombay Plan, Thailand, Frontier Gandhi, Ruble)

1. The Russian currency is _____.
2. ASEAN was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and_____.
3. Security implies freedom from _____.
4. In 2003, the Indian government participated in global efforts in encouraging the use of renewable energy under the _____.
5. The country that was exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol was _____.
6. The undisputed leader of the north western frontier province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as _____.
7. The state had to take major initiative in Industrial and economic investment under the _____.
8. During the political emergency in 1975 the President of India was _____.
9. The Resolution that asserted regional autonomy and wanted to redefine centre-state relationship in the country was _____.
10. In 1986 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and _____.

Q.II. Select the most appropriate alternative from the options given below/multiple choice questions(1x40=40)

1. The sole superpower after the disintegration of USSR was _____.
 - Norway
 - UK
 - US
 - China

2. The economic and political reforms were introduced in USSR by _____.
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Boris Yeltsin
 - Fidel Castro
 - Joseph Stalin

3. The coup of 1991 was opposed by Boris Yeltsin in _____.

- Russia
- USA
- Germany
- Italy

4. The roots of Arab Spring are located in _____.

- Greece
- Tunisia
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan

5. The model of transition, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, came to be known as _____.

- NATO
- CENTO
- Shock therapy
- Cuban missile crisis

6. The last President of USSR was _____.

- Nikita Khrushchev
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Boris Yeltsin
- Leonid Brezhnev

7. BRICS was founded in 2006 in _____.

- Brazil
- China
- India
- Russia

8. ASEAN was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and _____.

- Bhutan
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Maldives

9. A milestone of Indian economy in the field of science and technology is a scheme called _____.

- Make in Calcutta
- Make in Mumbai
- Make in Delhi
- Make in India

10. The military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology making it another _____.

- Nuclear power
- Super power
- Scientific Power
- Technological power

11. A systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society is called _____.

- Terrorism
- Anarchy
- Health epidemics
- Human rights violation

12. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of _____.

- Religion
- Castes
- States
- Border

13. Migration, business, tourism and military operations are the root causes of rapid spread of _____.

- Terrorism
- Global poverty
- Human rights violation
- Health epidemics

14. We have to strengthen our military capabilities because India has been involved in wars with its neighbours like Pakistan and _____.

- China
- Burma
- Afghanistan
- Nepal
- 15. Human Rights are classified into political, economic and social right and the right of _____.
- Peoples Culture
- Environment
- Civil rights
- Colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.

16. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in _____.

- August 2002
- July 2006
- August 2000
- August 2005

17. In India, the description of Indigenous People is applied to the _____ .

- Scheduled Castes
- Minorities
- Scheduled Tribes
- Other backward classes

18. The Rio Summit recommended a list of development practices called _____.

- Global Commons
- Rio Practices
- Agenda21
- Developmental Practices

19. The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992 focussed on _____.

- Environmental issues
- Political issues
- Social issues
- Domestic issues

20. The two of the Muslim majority provinces who had very large areas of non-Muslims in majority were Punjab and -----.

- Bengal
- Lahore
- Amritsar
- Kolkata

21. First Indian state to hold an election based on universal Adult franchise was _____.

- Meghalaya
- Telangana
- Hyderabad
- Manipur

22. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was popularly known as _____.

- Frontier Gandhi
- Iron man of India
- Father of the Nation
- Bapu

23. The Maharaja of Manipur who signed the instrument of accession with the Indian government to grant internal autonomy to Manipur was _____.

- Hari Singh
- Khuiyoi Tompok
- Naothingkong
- Bodh Chandra Singh

24. The first part of India to hold an election based on Universal adult franchise was _____.

- Manipur
- Hyderabad
- Punjab
- Kashmir

25. The basic principle of the formation of states was _____.

- Linguistic
- Religious
- Caste
- Size

26. The chairman of the planning commission is always the _____.

- Prime minister
- Home minister
- Defence minister
- Chief minister

27. The most significant and successful of land reforms was the abolition of colonial system of _____.

- Zamindari
- Sahukari
- Mukhiyagiri
- Kingship

28. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by a team of economist and planners under the leadership of _____.

- K. N. Raj
- Pt . Nehru
- P.C. Mahalonobis
- Rajendra Prasad

29. The second five year plan stressed on _____.

- Heavy industries
- Agriculture
- Cottage industries
- Small scale industries

30. The First Five Year Plan tried to get India's economy out of _____.

- Cycle of poverty
- Religious discrimination
- Interstate conflicts
- Increasing prices

31. The person projected by the opposition parties as an alternative to Indira Gandhi was _____.

- Morarji Desai
- Jayaprakash Narayan
- Chaudhary Charan Singh

- J. B. Kripalani

32. The election petition for the dismissal of Indira Gandhi was filed by _____.

- Raj Narain
- Charu Majumdar
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- Jagjivan Ram

33. The students' protest in Bihar was joined by _____.

- K. Kamraj
- Ram Manohar Lohia
- Jayaprakash Narayan
- Indira Gandhi

34. Jayaprakash Narayan was associated with _____.

- Total shut down
- Total gherao
- Total bandh
- Total revolution

35. The students of Bihar protested against the government for rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and _____.

- Corruption
- Pandemic
- Political share
- Reservation

36. In Gujarat the students' protests were led by _____.

- Moraji Dessai
- Jayaprakash Narayan
- Bhupendra Patel
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

37. In June 1984, the government of India carried an Operation in the Golden Temple with a code name _____.

- Operation Blue Star
- Operation Vijay
- Operation Punjab
- Operation Tabba

38. The Punjab Accord is an agreement signed between Rajiv Gandhi and _____.

- Guru Nanak
- Sant Longowal
- Taranjit Singh Sandhu
- Vijay Singla

39. Prime minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated on _____.

- 31st October, 1982
- 31st October, 1983
- 31st October, 1984
- 31st October, 1985

40. The secessionist movement in Nagaland was led by _____.

- Angami Zaphu Phizo
- Haipou Jadonang
- Rani Gaidinliu
- Vizol Koso

Q.III. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column B and rewrite (1x10=10)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1	Warsaw	A	Permanent members of European Union
2	England and France	B	Military pact
3	Deng Xiao Ping	C	India
4	Global security	D	Nizam
5	Non traditional notion of security	E	Global south
6	Poor and developing countries	F	Tillers were made owners of land
7	Ruler of Hyderabad	G	Censorship
8	Land reforms	H	Seven sisters
9	Blank spaces	I	Open Door Policy
10	North-East Region	J	Global warming

Q.IV. State whether the following statements are true or false (1X10=10)

1. The last President of USSR was Mikhail Gorbachev. _____
2. Under the leadership of Mao Ze Dong the Chinese economy was based on the US model. _____
3. Security relates only to extremely dangerous threats. _____
4. To address the relationship between economic development and environmental management was the anxious concern of global north. _____
5. Sustainable development means combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. ____
6. The Bombay plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and economic investment. _____
7. Through land reforms more and more land was brought under zamindari system. _____
8. In 1975 emergency was imposed in India on ground internal aggression. _____
9. Nagaland was created in 1950. _____
10. In 1966 the MNF started an armed struggle for independence _____

V. Answer the following questions in one sentence each (1X6=6)

1. When did a coup take place in USSR?
2. Mention any one new source of threat.
3. How many States attended the Earth Summit of 1992?
4. Mention any one feature of the First Five Year Plan.
5. Name the Kannada writer who returned the Padma Bhushan award in 1975.
6. Mention any one provision of Punjab Accord.

VI. Answer the following questions in two sentences each (2X2=4)

1. Mention any two objectives of ASEAN.

OR

What made China to come out of its economic stagnation?

2. State any two the challenges faced by independent India in nation building.

OR

State the problems of partition of India in 1947.
