

Assignment - 1 (Nationalism in India)

class - 1
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- 1) Explain briefly the idea of Satyagraha.
- 2) Write about three Satyagraha movements of Gandhiji.
- 3) What was Rowlett Act? How did it affect the National Movement?
- 4) Write a short note on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- 5) Explain some economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 6) Describe the spread of Non Cooperation Movement in the countryside.
- 7) Why did Gandhiji call off the movement in 1922?
- 8) What was the impact of the First World War on India?
- 9) Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities?
- 10) Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas.
- 11) Explain the reason for the Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 to be called the historical session.
- 12) What type of flag was designed during the 'Swaraj Movement' in Bengal? Explain the main features.
- 13) Write a short note on 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March'.
- 14) Who launched the Khilafat Movement? Why was the movement launched?

- 15) "Dalits participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement." Examine the statement.
- 16) "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples.
- 17) Explain the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 18) "History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism in India." Support the statement.
- 19) What was the significance of the image of Bharat Mata in our National Movement?
- 20) How did icons and symbols of India develop the sense of collective belongingness?

- 1) Mention the dual objectives of the federal systems.
- 2) What is decentralisation? What steps were taken in 1992 in the area of decentralisation in India?
- 3) "Local Governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties." Explain.
- 4) Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type.
- 5) Explain any five key features federalism which have been incorporated in the Indian Constitution.
- 6) How are legislative powers distributed between the Union and the State Government by the Constitution?
- 7) What is Coalition Government? What is its impact on Indian politics?
- 8) Why ^{has} federalism succeeded in India? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success?
- 9) What is the rationale behind decentralisation?
- 10) What is federalism? Which values can be associated with it?
- 11) Which important values can be derived from the concept of decentralisation?
- 12) State any two achievements and any two problems of the Panchayati Raj systems in India.

Assignment - 3 (Democracy and Diversity)

- 1) Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcomes of politics of social division. What are they?
- 2) What happened at Mexico Olympics in 1968?
- 3) What action was taken by International Olympics Association against each of the three Olympians, Smith, Carlos and Peter Norman?
- 4) Write any three features of 'Civil Rights Movement' of the USA during 1954-68?
- 5) Describe any three origins of social differences.
- 6) How had religious differences created social division in Northern Ireland and failed to do the same in the Netherlands? Explain.
- 7) Compare Overlapping and Crosscutting social differences with one example each.
- 8) What was Black Power Movement?
- 9) "In a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy". Justify this statement with suitable arguments.
- 10) "Some people conclude that politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix". Support this idea with two arguments.
- 11) What moral values we can learn from the action of Tommie Smith, John Carlos and Peter Norman in Olympics of 1968?

Assignment - 4 (Gender, Religion and Caste)

- 1) What is sexual division of labour?
- 2) Describe any five features of Caste system in India.
- 3) Besides caste, which other factors do matter in electoral politics? Explain.
- 4) What is Communal Politics? Explain the idea ~~of~~ behind the Communal politics.
- 5) "In a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy". Justify this statement with suitable arguments.
- 6) Mention any positive role of caste in politics.
- 7) What were the views given by Gandhiji regarding Religion and Politics?
- 8) How far ~~is~~ it correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicised? Explain.
- 9) What do you mean by stereotype?
- 10) Why is it necessary to have 'secularism' in India?