



**Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V.S. Apte Commerce &
M.H. Mehta Science College, Palghar**

Department of Politics

Certificate Course: India and World Affairs

Academic Year 2022 - 23

Department of Politics

Presents

6 Months Course

on

Certificate Course: India and World Affairs

Objectives and Learning Outcomes:

- To acquaint students about the India's role in world affairs
- To study India's relationship with the Global Players
- To demonstrate the impacts of international politics on India
- To educate the students about the mechanisms of different international organizations and associations with reference to India
- This course will help students to think creatively while understanding the insights of course
- This course will provide students the basic orientation of current international events
- This course will enable students to become a more conscious and active Global Citizen

Duration - 40 hours

Eligibility – FY/SY/TYB.A/ B.Com/ B.Sc., MA/ M. Com/ M. Sc or Any Faculty student interested in IR (International Relations) who is 12th passed.

Fees – Rs. 250 only

Intake Capacity – 30 Students

Total Marks – 100 Marks (50 Marks Theory Exam + 50 Marks Practical Works)

COURSE CONTENT

Theoretical Component

UNITED NATIONS - Foundation/ Framework of United Nations, Role of Security Council in United Nations, India's Role & Contribution in United Nations, **EUROPEAN UNION** - India & EU, BREXIT & Its Impacts on India, India-Eurasia Relations, **INDIA & ASIA** - India - South Asia & South-East Asia, India – West Asia (Middle East), India – East Asia & Central Asia, **India & US, RUSSIA, CHINA** - India and US Relations, India and Russia Relations, India and China (QUAD, Conflict of South China Sea, Impacts of US-China Relations, One Belt One Road Initiative), **INDIA & AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, Australia** - India Africa Relations, India Latin America Relations, India – Australia Relations,

Practical Component -

(Speeches on the global problems – video making), Case Studies of Projects done by United Nations, Presentations (PPT), Map Activities, Photo Caption/ Information Video Making, Essay Writing

After completion of this course online exam will be conducted and course completion certificate will be provided to students.



Course Coordinator

Dr. Tanaji Pol

Department of Politics

Certificate Course Syllabus and Expert Committee

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Kiran J. Save	Principal, Sonopant Dandekar College, Palghar
2	Prof. Mahesh Deshmukh	IQAC Co-ordinator, Sonopant Dandekar College, Palghar
3	Dr. Tanaji J. Pol	Course Coordinator, Head, Dept. of Geography
4	Dr. Sanjay Deshpande	Expert in Eurasian Studies, Director, Centre for Central Eurasian Studies, University of Mumbai
5	Dr. Manendra Sahu	Expert in African and Latin American Studies, Former Director, Centre for African Studies, University of Mumbai
6	Dr. Swati Pitale	Expert in International Relations, Principal, Shailendra College, Dahisar, Mumbai
7	Mr. Sameer Maniyar	Expert in World Affairs, Journalist, Times of India Group

List of Expertise Faculty:

Sr. No.	Name	Qualifications
1.	Prof. Dr. Manendra Sahu	Former Director Centre for African Studies University of Mumbai
2.	Prof. Dr. Liyaqat Khan	Department of Civics and Politics University of Mumbai
3.	Mr. Sameer Maniyar	Journalist, Times of India Group
4.	Dr. Tanaji Pol	Course Coordinator Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V. S. Apte Commerce and M. H. Mehta Science College, 401404
5.	Prof. Dr. Yogesh Borse	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Defence and Strategic Studies, KCES, Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon
6.	Prof. Ramdas Angad Yede	Assistant Professor, Dept. of History, Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V. S. Apte Commerce and M. H. Mehta Science College, 401404
7.	Prof. Rutuja Sharad Raut	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V. S. Apte Commerce and M. H. Mehta Science College, 401404
8.	Prof. Madhura Rajendra Raut	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V. S. Apte Commerce and M. H. Mehta Science College, 401404

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Proposal

Sonopant Dandekar Shikshan Mandali's
**SONOPANT DANDEKAR ARTS, V.S. APTE COMMERCE AND
M.H. MEHTA SCIENCE COLLEGE, Palghar.**

Department of Politics

Date: 10/11/2022

To,
Dr. Kiran Save
Principal
Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V.S. Apte Commerce and
M.H. Mehta Science College,
Palghar.

Subject: Regarding the permission to conduct Certificate Course entitled "Certificate course in Indian World Affairs"

Respected Sir,

The Department of politics to conduct Certificate Course entitled "Certificate course in Indian World Affairs"

- To acquaint students about the India's role in world affairs
- To study India's relationship with the Global Players
- To demonstrate the impacts of international politics on India
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Fees – Rs. 250 only

Intake Capacity – 30 Students

Total Marks – 100 Marks (50 Marks Theory Exam + 50 Marks Practical Works)

The said courses will be of **2 Months** and fees for the course 250rs. At the end of course our department will issue the certificate to the successful students.

Kindly give the permission and we look forward for your kind cooperation.

Thanking You,

Yours sincerely,



Course Coordinator
Dr. Tanaji Pol
Department of Politics





Sonopant Dandekar Shikshan Mandali's
Sonopant Dandekar Arts,
V. S. Apte Commerce &
M. H. Mehta Science College, Palghar

Estb.: 14 August 1968

Dr. Kiran Save, Principal

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Maharashtra - 401 404, INDIA
Tel. : +91 - 2525 - 252163
Principal : +91 - 2525 - 252317
Email : sdscollege@yahoo.com
Web. : www.sdscollege.com

NOTICE

Department of Politics

Certificate Course in India and World Affairs

All the students of Senior College are hereby informed that Department of Politics is organizing a Certificate Course in 'India and World Affairs' from March 2023 for students interested in global politics, learning critical analysis and preparing for competitive exams.

Enrollment for the above course should be done before February, 2023 through the Google form link given below. For the payment of Course Fee Rs. 250/- payment link will be provided after the completion of registration process. After successful completion of the course, participants will get certificate from the college.

Google form link for the Registration:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1Q_dMXgczJAtmTwItlhXigfVkJZT1NpJingE2Ddiiqmw/viewform?edit_requested=true

Dr. Tanaji Pol
Head & Course Coordinator
Dept. of Politics

Prof. Mahesh Deshmukh
IQAC Coordinator

Dr. Kiran J. Save
PRINCIPAL
Sonopant Dandekar Arts College,
V.S. Apte Commerce College &
M.H. Mehta Science College
PALGHAR (W.R.)
Dist. Palghar, Pin-401404

Brochure



**Sonopant Dandekar Shikshan Mandali's
Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V.S.Apte Commerce
& M.H.Mehta Science College, Palghar**
Kharekuran Rd.Palghar. Dist Palghar 401404

Certificate Course in India and World Affairs

Organized by
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

- To acquaint students about the India's role in World Affairs
- To study India's relationship with the Global Players
- To educate the students about the mechanisms of different International organizations and associations with reference to India
- This course will help students to think creatively while understanding the insights of the course
- This course will enable students to become a conscious and active global citizen



ELIGIBILITY

**12th passed any faculty student
Interested in International Relations**

**COURSE DURATION:
4 Months**

**TOTAL SESSIONS:
60 Sessions**

**COURSE FEES:
250/-**

SYLLABUS MODULES

**UNITED NATIONS
EUROPEAN UNION
INDIA AND ASIA
INDIA & US, RUSSIA, CHINA
INDIA & AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA AUSTRALIA**

REGISTRATION / ENQUIRY

**Dr.Tanaji Pol
9969411701**

Registration Link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1-Q_dMxgcclAtmTwlthXigVhZ1NpJngE2D4iqm/viewform?edit_requested=true

Syllabus of Certificate Course in India And World Affairs

Sr. No	Module	Content
1	Module 1 United Nations	1.1 Framework of United Nations 1.2 Role of Security Council in United Nations 1.3 India's Role & Contribution in United Nations
		Activity - Case Studies of Projects done by United Nations (Speeches on the global problems – video making)
2	Module 2 India & Europe	2.1 India & EU 2.2 BREXIT & Its Impacts on India 2.3 India-Eurasia Relations
		Activity - Presentations (PPT)
3	Module 3 India & Asia	3.1 India - South Asia 3.2 India – West Asia (Middle East) 3.3 India – East Asia & Central Asia
		Activity - Map Activities
4	Module 4 India & Us, Russia, China	4.1 India and US Relations 4.2 India and Russia Relations 4.3 India and China Relations
		Activity - Photo Caption/ Information Video Making
5	Module 5 India & Africa, Latin America, Australia	5.1 India Africa Relations 5.2 India Latin America Relations 5.3 India – Australia Relations
		Activity - Essay Writing

List of Students enrolled in the Certificate Course

List of Students enrolled in the Certificate Course

Sr. No.	Name of Student	Class	Roll No.
1	Navjyot Ramchandra Somvanshi	TYBA	IWA001
2	Nandakumar Jayram Bhoje	TYBA	IWA002
3	Bhakti Sanjeev Bhadekar	FYBA	IWA003
4	Latikesh Pralhad Naik	SYBCOM	IWA004
5	Tanvi Tushar Bhanushali	TYBA	IWA005
6	Bhavesh Padwale	TYBA	IWA006
7	Om Dinesh Choudhary	TYBA	IWA007
8	Ravi Rajesh Vishwakarma	TYBA	IWA008
9	Gauri Kalpesh More	TYBA	IWA009
10	Priya Kalpesh More	TYBA	IWA010
11	Suchita Prakash Dhapashi	TYBA	IWA011
12	Shweta Santosh Kuvare	TYBA	IWA012
13	Mansi Sunil More	TYBA	IWA013
14	Shruti Mangesh Aagre	TYBA	IWA014
15	Urmila Shankar Baraga	TYBA	IWA015
16	Sneha Purushottam Dhandare	TYBA	IWA016
17	Sujal Vikas More	TYBA	IWA017
18	Pornima Vilas Dhapashi	TYBA	IWA018
19	Dhananjay D. Gupta	TYBA	IWA019



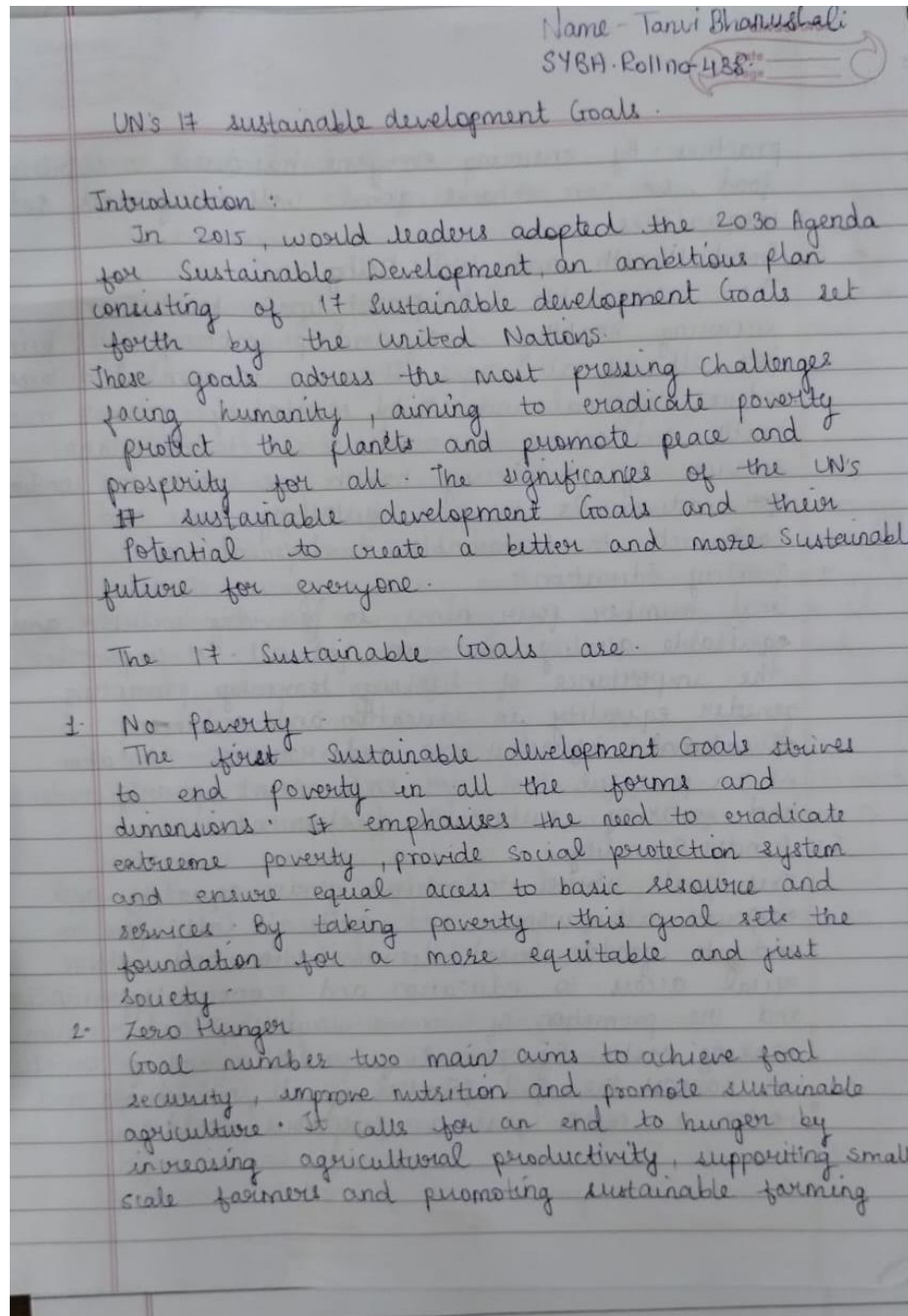
Sr. No.	Student Name	2-Mar	4-Mar	13-Mar	20-Mar	22-Mar	26-Mar	27-Mar	25-May	26-May	27-May	28-May
1	Navjyot R. Somvanshi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	Nandakumar J. Bhoys	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	Bhakti S. Bhadekar	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
4	Latikesh P. Naik	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	Tanvi T. Bhanushali	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	Bhavesh Padwale	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
7	Om D. Chaudhary	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8	Ravi R. Vishwakarma	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
9	Gauri K. More	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	Priya K. More	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	Suchita P. Dhapashi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
12	Shweta S. Kuvare	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13	Mansi S. More	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	Shruti M. Aagre	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
15	Urmila S. Baraga	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
16	Sneha P. Dhandare	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	Sujal V. More	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
18	Pornima V. Dhapashi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
19	Dhananjay D. Gupta	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P

Handwritten signature in blue ink.



Assignment Work Instructions –

- Essay on UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- PPTs on European Union
- Map Activity
- Poster Making on the concept of Soft Power
- Assignment for Answer Writing



practices. By ensuring everyone has access to nutritious food, we can enhance global well-being and reduce inequalities.

3. Good Health and Well Being:

The sustainable Development goal focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. It aims to combat diseases, reduce maternal and child mortality, promote men's health and ensure universal access to healthcare services. By prioritizing health, we create the conditions for individuals to lead fulfilling lives and contribute to sustainable development.

4. Quality Education:

Goal number four aims to provide inclusive and equitable quality education for all. It emphasizes the importance of lifelong learning, promoting gender equality in education and enhancing educational infrastructure and resources. Education is a powerful tool for empowerment, poverty reduction, and fostering sustainable development.

5. Gender Equality

This goal strives to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It calls for an end to gender-based discrimination and violence, equal access to education and economic opportunities, and the promotion of women's leadership and decision-making roles. By promoting gender equality, societies can harness the full potential of all individuals and create a more just and prosperous world.

6. Clean water and Sanitation:

Goal number six focuses on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. It addresses the challenges of water scarcity, pollution and inadequate sanitation facilities. By ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, we improve health, hygiene and overall well-being while protecting our ecosystem.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy:

This sustainable development goal emphasizes the need for affordable, reliable and sustainable energy sources. It aims to increase access to clean energy, promote energy efficiency and foster renewable energy technologies. By transitioning to clean energy, we can mitigate climate change, improve air quality and foster economic growth.

8. Decent work and Economic Growth:

Goal number eight seek to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. It addresses issues such as youth employment, labor rights and the informal sector. By fostering decent work and economic growth, societies can reduce inequalities and promote sustainable development.

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:

The goal focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. It calls for investment in infrastructure development, technological advancement and the creation of an enabling environment for

entrepreneurship. By supporting innovation and infrastructure, we can drive economic growth, create job opportunities and enhance connectivity.

10. Reduced Inequalities:

Goal number ten aims to reduce inequalities within and among countries. It addresses disparities in income, social protection, access to basic services and opportunities. By promoting social, economic and political inclusion, societies can foster coherence, resilience and sustainable development.

11. Sustainable cities and communities:

This Sustainable Development Goal highlights the need to create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities. It addresses issues such as urbanization, slums, pollution and access to basic services. By promoting sustainable urban planning, affordable housing, and efficient transportation, we can create livable cities and communities that enhance well-being and protect the environment.

12. Responsible consumption and production:

Goal number twelve focuses on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It calls for reducing waste generation, promoting resource efficiency and adopting sustainable practices in industries and businesses. By embracing responsible consumption and production, we can minimize environmental degradation and promote sustainable lifestyles.

13. Climate Action:

This Sustainable Development Goal addresses the urgent need to combat climate change and its impacts. It calls for mitigation and adaptation measures.

increasing resilience and enhancing capacity for climate related planning and management. By taking decisive climate action, we can safeguard the planet, protect vulnerable ecosystem and secure a sustainable future for generations to come.

14. Life Below Water:

Goal number fourteen aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources. It addresses issues such as marine pollution, overfishing and protection of coastal ecosystems. By protecting marine life and ecosystems, we can ensure the sustainability of our oceans, which are vital for the planet's well being and the livelihoods of millions of people.

15. Life on Land:

This sustainable development goal focuses on protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. It addresses deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss and the conservation of endangered species. By safeguarding our land and ecosystem we can maintain ecological balance, mitigate climate change and support sustainable development.

16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:

Goal number sixteen aims to protect, promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. It addresses issues such as violence, corruption and the rule of law. By fostering peace, justice and strong institutions, we can create a stable foundation for sustainable development.

17. Partnerships for the Goals.

The final Sustainable Development Goal highlights the importance of global partnership and cooperation to achieve the other sixteen goals. It emphasizes the need for inclusive and multi-stakeholder collaborations involving government, civil society, businesses and international organizations. By working together, we can mobilize resources, share knowledge and drive collective action towards sustainable development.

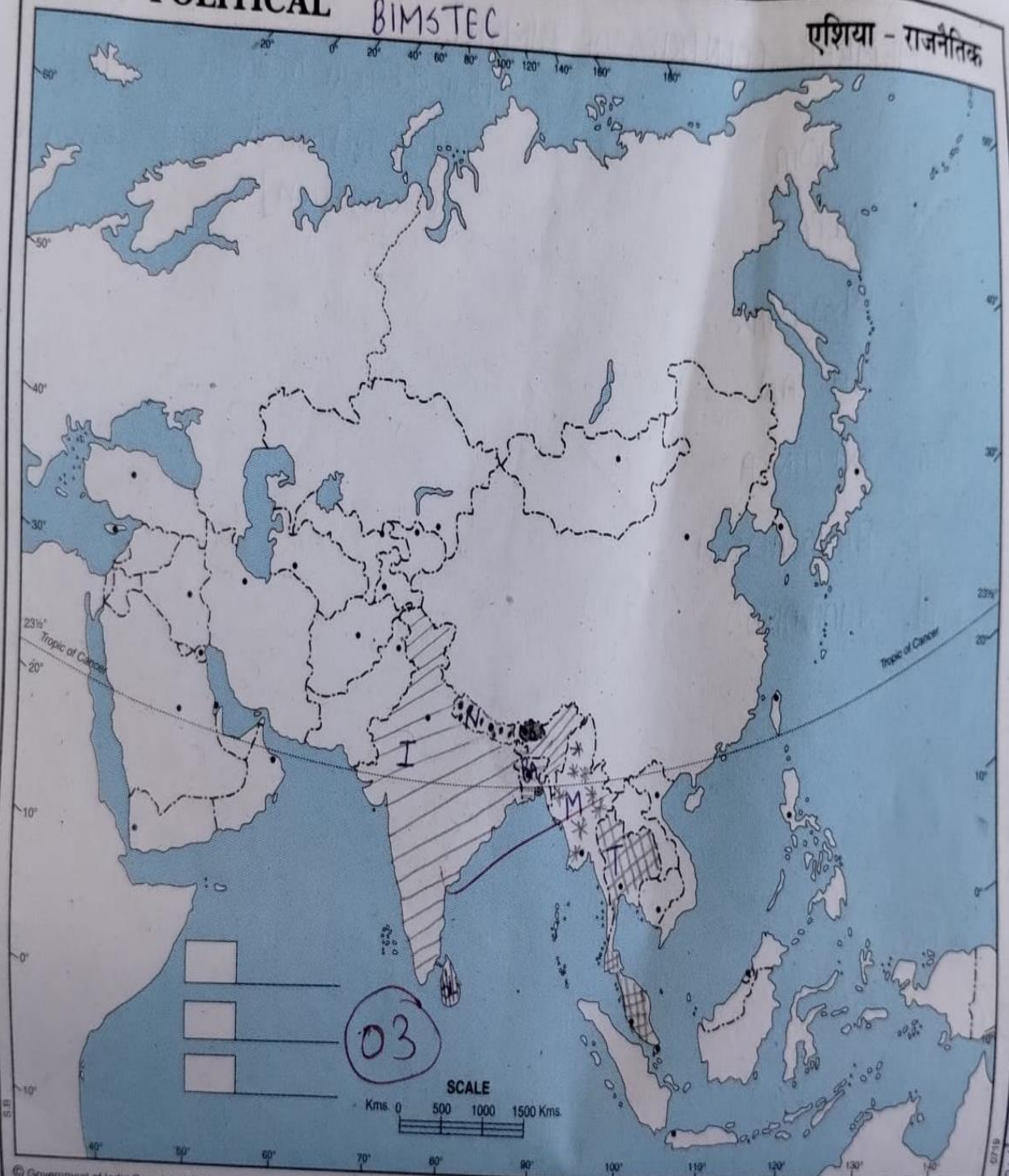
Conclusion.

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals offer a comprehensive framework for addressing the most pressing challenges facing humanity. From eradicating poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality, clean energy and sustainable future. By embracing these goals and working together, we can build a better world for current and future generations, ensure that no one is left behind. It is through collective efforts that we can transform these goals from mere aspirations to tangible realities, leaving a lasting positive impact on our planet and its people.

ASIA - POLITICAL

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03

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SEC: I.V.A
STD: 1107/2023
TEACHER'S SIGNATURE: [Signature]

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[Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-
sectoral Technical and Economic
Co-operation]

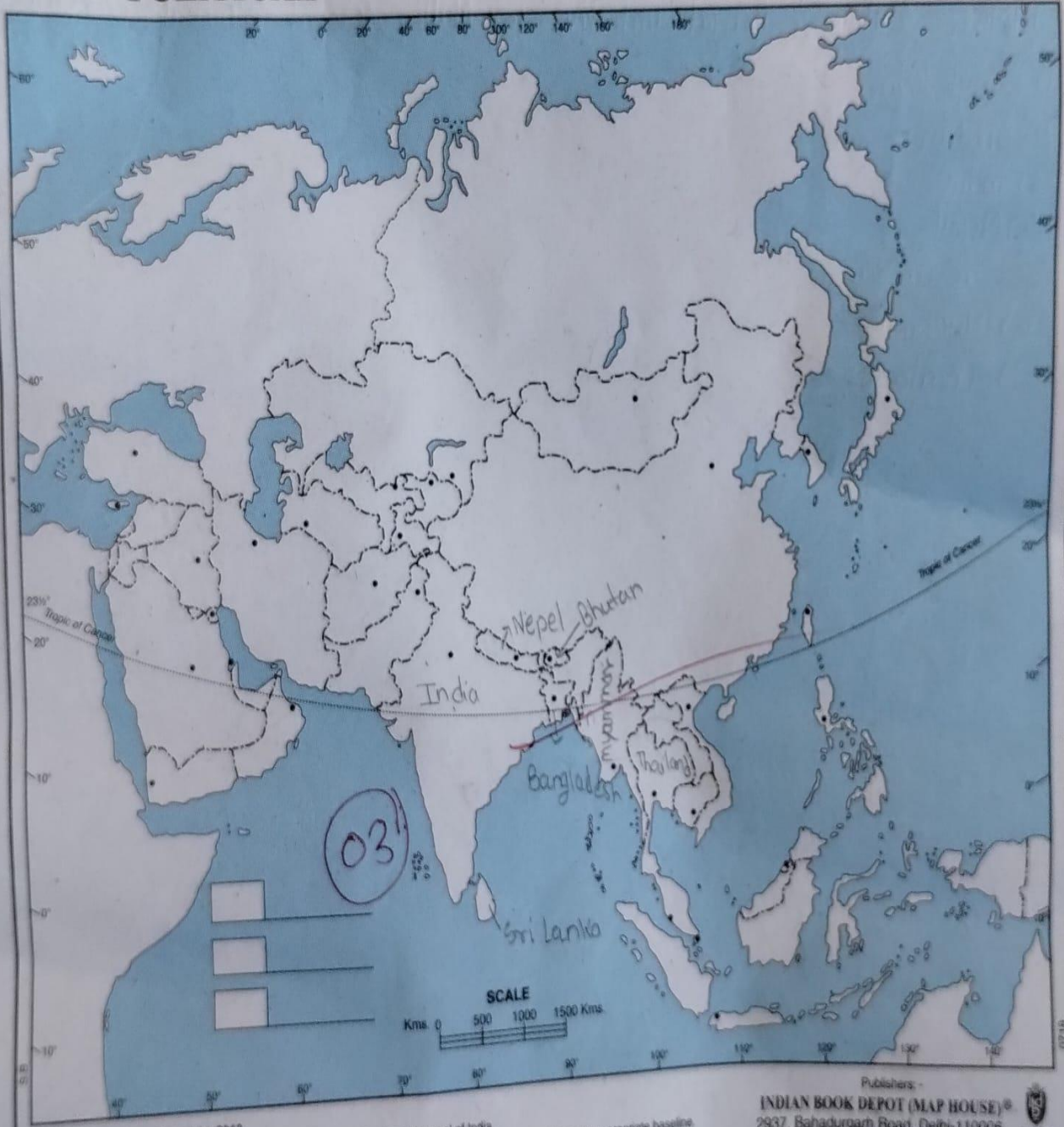
-  - INDIA
-  - NEPAL
-  - MYANMAR
-  - BHUTAN
-  - SRI LANKA
-  - BANGLADESH
-  - THAILAND

GIMSTEK - संदररा

26-7-23

ASIA - POLITICAL

एशिया - राजनैतिक



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Price :- ₹ 2.00

NAME: Sneha Purushottam STD: SEC: 11A TEACHER'S SIGNATURE: [Signature]

0 जनसंख्यिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक देश

- 1) Sri Lanka
- 2) India
- 3) Bangladesh
- 4) United Arab Emirates
- 5) Myanmar
- 6) Japan
- 7) Maldives
- 8) Cambodia
- 9) Saudi Arabia
- 10) Oman
- 11) Syria
- 12) Bhutan
- 13) Singapore
- 14) Nepal
- 15) Yemen
- 16) Bahrain
- 17) Israel

Marks Bifurcation of Certificate Course

Oral (Internal) Exam - 50 Marks

Written (External) Exam - 100 Marks

Grading System

F : <40% (Fail)

D: ≥40% (Pass)

C: ≥45% (Average)

B: ≥50% (Above Average)

B+: ≥55% (Good)

A: ≥60% (Very Good)

A+: ≥70% (Excellent)

O: ≥80% (Outstanding)

Question paper of External Exam

SONOPANT DANDEKAR ARTS, V.S. APTE COMMERCE AND M.H. MEHTA SCIENCE
COLLEGE, PALGHAR

FINAL EXAM OF CERTIFICATE COURSE IN INDIA AND WORLD AFFAIRS
Academic Year 2021-2022 *Answer Key*

Seat No. _____

Duration : 3 Hours

Date : 06/08/2022

Total : 100 Marks

Note – All questions are compulsory

- Q1. Answer the following Questions/ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. 50 marks
- 1) Which of following is not the objective if the United Nations? / खालीलपैकी कोणते एक हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाचे उद्दिष्ट नाही?
- A) To maintain peace and security / शांतता व सुरक्षा राखणे
B) to develop friendly relations / मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध प्रस्थापित करणे
✓ C) to promote global war / जागतिक युद्धास पाठींबा देणे
D) to protect human rights / मानवाधिकारांचे संरक्षण करणे
- 2) Which of the following is not the important organ of United Nations? / खालीलपैकी कोणते एक हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाचे मुख्यांग नाही
- A) General Assembly / आमसभा
B) Security Council / सुरक्षा परिषद
C) International Court of Justice / आंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय
✓ D) SAARC / सार्क
- 3) There are ----- permanent members in the security council of united nations. / संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सुरक्षा परिषदेतील कायम स्वरूपी सदस्यांची संख्या _____ आहे.
- A) 10 / १०
✓ B) 5 / ५
C) 15 / १५
D) 8 / ८
- 4) The United Nation's General Assembly had adopted universal declaration of human rights on ----- / संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या आमसभेने मानवाधिकारांचे घोषणापत्र _____ रोजी स्वीकृत केले.
- ✓ A) 10th December 1948 / १० डिसेंबर १९४८
B) 1st January 1955 / १ जानेवारी १९५५
C) 1st April 1960 / १ एप्रिल १९६०
D) 1st June 1975 / १ जून १९७५
- 5) Which of the following country is not the part of African Continent? / खालीलपैकी कोणता देश हा आफ्रिकन खंडाचा भाग नाही?
- A) Mali / माली
B) Somalia / सोमालिया
C) Tanzania / टांझानिया
✓ D) France / फ्रांस
- 6) NSG stands for ----- / NSG म्हणजे _____.
- A) News Supplier Groups / न्यूज सप्लायर ग्रुप

- B) Nuclear Supplier Groups / नुक्लीयर सप्लायर ग्रुप
 C) Naval Sound Groups / नेवल साउंड ग्रुप
 D) Naval System Gain / नेवल सिस्टीम गेन
- 7) In 1917 the Communist Revolution took place in -----, / १९१७ रोजी साम्यवादी क्रांती _____ या देशात झाली.
 A) America / अमेरिका
 B) Russia / रशिया
 C) India / भारत
 D) Japan / जपान
- 8) In the year 1947 ----- was sent to Soviet Russia as Indian Ambassador. / १९४७ रोजी _____ यांना भारताचे राजदूत म्हणून सोविएत रशिया येथे पाठवण्यात आले.
 A) Vijayalaxmi Pandit / विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित
 B) Saniya Mirza / सानिया मिर्झा
 C) Pratibhatai Patil / प्रतिभाताई पाटील
 D) Jaylalita / जयललिता
- 9) After the disintegration of the Soviet Union ----- was recognised as a successor state of Soviet Union. / सोव्हिएत युनियनच्या विघटनानंतर ----- सोव्हिएत युनियनचे उत्तराधिकारी राज्य म्हणून ओळखले गेले.
 A) Kazakhstan / कझाखस्तान
 B) Armenia / अमेरिका
 C) Russia / रशिया
 D) Latvia / लात्विया
- 10) Which of following country was not the part of the earlier Soviet Union? / खालीलपैकी कोणता देश पूर्वीच्या सोव्हिएत संघाचा भाग नव्हता?
 A) Uzbekistan / उझबेकिस्तान
 B) Lithuania / लिथुआनिया
 C) India / भारत
 D) Georgia / जॉर्जिया
- 11) "Pivot to Asia" is a policy of which of the American president? / "पिव्होट टू एशिया" हे कोणत्या अमेरिकन राष्ट्राध्यक्षाचे धोरण आहे?
 A) Barak Obama / बराक ओबामा
 B) Richard Nixon / रिचर्ड निक्सन
 C) George Bush / जॉर्ज बुश
 D) Harry Truman / हॅरी ट्रुमन
- 12) India and America are not co-operating in which of the following area? / भारत आणि अमेरिका खालीलपैकी कोणत्या क्षेत्रात सहकार्य करत नाहीत?
 A) Trade / व्यापार
 B) Promotion of democracy / लोकशाहीचा प्रसार
 C) Opposition to terrorism / दहशतवादाला विरोध
 D) Support to terrorist organization / दहशतवादी संघटनेला पाठिंबा.
- 13) America was attack by terrorist organization on -----, / अमेरिकेवर दहशतवादी हल्ला _____ रोजी करण्यात आला.

- A) 1st January 2001 / १ जानेवारी २००१
 B) 1st May 2001 / १ मे २००१
 ✓ C) 11 September 2001 / ११ सप्टेंबर २००१
 D) 1st December 2001 / १ डिसेंबर २००१
- 14) Which of the following is not the conflicting area between India and China? / खालीलपैकी कोणते क्षेत्र भारत आणि चीनमधील विवादित क्षेत्र नाही?
 A) Aksai China / अकसाई चीन
 B) Arunachal Pradesh / अरुणाचल प्रदेश
 C) Tibet issues / तिबेट समस्या
 ✓ D) Sinhala conflict / सिंहली संघर्ष
- 15) In ----- year war between India and China took place. / भारत आणि चीनमध्ये ----- वर्षात युद्ध झाले
 A) 1975 / १९७५
 ✓ B) 1962 / १९६२
 C) 1991 / १९९१
 D) 1945 / १९४५
- 16) Which of the two countries are known as 'The Prisoner of Past'? / खालीलपैकी कोणत्या दोन देशांना 'द प्रिझनर ऑफ पास्ट' या नावाने ओळखले जाते?
 A) America India / अमेरिका भारत
 B) Pakistan China / पाकिस्तान चीन
 ✓ C) India China / भारत चीन
 D) Russia Europe / रशिया युरोप
- 17) One Belt One Road and the Silk Route are the policies of which of the following country? / वन बेल्ट वन रोड आणि सिल्क रूट ही खालीलपैकी कोणत्या देशाची धोरणे आहेत?
 ✓ A) China / चीन
 B) Russia रशिया
 C) America / अमेरिका
 D) India / भारत
- 18) Which of the following country is not a part of South Asian region? / खालीलपैकी कोणता देश दक्षिण आशियाई प्रदेशाचा भाग नाही?
 ✓ A) Germany / जर्मनी
 B) India / भारत
 C) Pakistan / पाकिस्तान
 D) Bangladesh / बांगलादेश
- 19) _____ country of South Asia emerged as an independent nation in 1971. / दक्षिण आशियातील _____ हा देश 1971 मध्ये स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयास आला.
 A) India / भारत
 ✓ B) Bangladesh / बांगलादेश
 C) Sri Lanka / श्रीलंका
 D) Nepal / नेपाळ
- 20) The Sindhu River water distribution is the issue between which of the following countries? / सिंधू नदीच्या पाण्याच्या वाटपाचा प्रश्न खालीलपैकी कोणत्या देशांमध्ये आहे?

- ✓ A) India-Pakistan / भारत-पाकिस्तान
 B) Bhutan-Nepal / भूतान-नेपाळ
 C) India-Sri Lanka / भारत-श्रीलंका
 D) Pakistan-Bangladesh / पाकिस्तान-बांगलादेश
- 21) _____ is not the west Asian country. / _____ हा पश्चिम आशियातील देश नाही.
 A) Israel / इस्रायल
 B) Saudi Arabia / सौदी अरेबिया
 C) Iran / इराण
 ✓ D) Thailand / थायलंड
- 22) Which of the following is not the challenge to the West Asian Nations? / खालीलपैकी कोणते पश्चिम आशियाई राष्ट्रांना आव्हान नाही?
 A) Threat of Terrorism / दहशतवादाचा धोका
 B) conflict between Iran and Saudi Arab / इराण आणि सौदी अरबमधील संघर्ष
 C) Conflict between Turks and Kurds / तुर्क आणि कुर्द यांच्यातील संघर्ष
 ✓ D) Common culture / सामान्य संस्कृती
- 23) Chabahar Port is in _____ which is very important for India. / भारतासाठी खूप महत्वाचे असलेले चाबहार बंदर _____ येथे स्थित आहे.
 ✓ A) Iran / इराण
 B) South Africa / दक्षिण आफ्रिका
 C) Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया
 D) Afghanistan / अफगाणिस्तान
- 24) Which country is not the part of TAPI project? / कोणता देश TAPI प्रकल्पाचा भाग नाही?
 A) Turkmenistan / तुर्कमेनिस्तान
 B) Afghanistan / अफगाणिस्तान
 ✓ C) Persia / पर्शिया
 D) India / भारत
- 25) The headquarter of the European Union is located in _____ in Belgium. / युरोपियन युनियनचे मुख्यालय बेल्जियममध्ये _____ येथे स्थित आहे.
 A) Tokyo / टोकियो
 ✓ B) Brussels / ब्रुसेल्स
 C) Rome / रोम
 D) Paris / पॅरिस

Q.2) Read the passages and answer the following questions: / परिच्छेद वाचून उत्तरे लिहा.

20 marks

Comprehension 1:

China's presence in Latin America has justifiably received much attention in the US, but little is known about India-Latin America relations. Four key differences separate India's and China's presence in Latin America.

First, while China has a proactive Latin America policy outlined through white papers and supported by political visits, India's relationship with the region is driven by the private sector and economic diplomacy, while politics and ideology remain

secondary. Second, China's massive investments in Latin America are strongly backed by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), including through political visits that make newspaper headlines. In contrast, Indian investment nearly always emanates from the private sector, staying well under the radar of most Latin America observers.

Third, India's investments in Latin America are in the region's value-added sectors, including in pharmaceuticals, IT, automobiles and manufacturing. As a result, Indian investment creates far more jobs on average. In contrast China's investments tend to skew towards extractive industries and infrastructure.

Finally, in contrast to China's one-party rule, India is a democracy, like much of Latin America (with a few exceptions). India's socio-political structure has far more in common with Latin America than China does, with similar challenges like multi-party coalitions, social unrest and protests, and political corruption.

परिच्छेद-१

लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील चीनच्या उपस्थितीकडे अमेरिकेत उचित लक्ष दिले गेले आहे, परंतु भारत-लॅटिन अमेरिका संबंधांबद्दल फारसे माहिती नाही. लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील भारत आणि चीनचे अस्तित्व चार महत्त्वाच्या मुद्द्यांवर वेगळे ठरतात.

प्रथम, चीनचे लॅटिन अमेरिकासोबतचे घोरण हे सरकारी घोरण आणि राजकीय भेटींद्वारे सक्रिय असताना, भारताचे या क्षेत्राशी असलेले संबंध खाजगी क्षेत्र आणि आर्थिक राजनयावर आधारित आहेत. अशा वेळी दोघांमधील राजकारण आणि विचारसरणी दुय्यम राहते. दुसरे म्हणजे, लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील चीनच्या मोठ्या गुंतवणुकीला चिनी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचा (CCP) जोरदार पाठींबा आहे, ज्यात राजकीय भेटींचाही समावेश आहे ज्या वृत्तपत्रांमध्ये झळकतात. याउलट, भारतीय गुंतवणूक जवळजवळ नेहमीच खाजगी क्षेत्रातून येते, तसेच बहुतेक लॅटिन अमेरिका निरीक्षकांच्या रडारखाली राहते.

तिसरे, भारताची लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील गुंतवणूक या प्रदेशातील मूल्यवर्धित क्षेत्रांमध्ये आहे, ज्यात फार्मास्युटिकल्स, आयटी, ऑटोमोबाईल्स आणि उत्पादन या क्षेत्रांचा समावेश आहे. परिणामी भारतीय गुंतवणुकीमुळे सरासरी कितीतरी अधिक नोकऱ्या निर्माण होतात. याउलट चीनची गुंतवणूक ही कच्चा माल उद्योग आणि पायाभूत सुविधांकडे झुकली आहे.

शेवटी, चीनच्या एक-पक्षीय राजवटीपेक्षा, भारत ही लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील बहुतांश राष्ट्रांसारखीच (काही अपवाद वगळता) लोकशाही आहे. बहुपक्षीय युती, सामाजिक अशांतता व निषेध आणि राजकीय भ्रष्टाचार यांसारख्या आव्हानांसह भारताची आणि लॅटिन अमेरिकेची सामाजिक-राजकीय रचना यांत चीनपेक्षा कितीतरी जास्त साम्य आहे.

- 1) Which are the two Asian Giants that Latin America has made a tryst with? (1)
कोणत्या दोन आशियाई दिग्गज राष्ट्रांशी लॅटिन अमेरिकेने करार केले आहेत?
- 2) What are the political challenges that both India and Latin America have in common? (1)
भारत आणि लॅटिन अमेरिका या दोघांमध्ये कोणती राजकीय आव्हाने ही सारखी आहेत?
- 3) Which sector of Indian economy is playing important role in India-Latin America Relations? (1)
भारत-लॅटिन अमेरिका संबंधांमध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कोणते क्षेत्र महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहे?
- 4) How India's presence in Latin America is different than China's presence in the same? (2)
लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील भारताची उपस्थिती चीनच्या उपस्थितीपेक्षा वेगळी कशी आहे?

Comprehension 2:

At a snap virtual meeting of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue or Quad, comprising India, the U.S., Australia and Japan, leaders discussed the crisis of Russia's invasion of Ukraine along with more traditional topics of interest for the Dialogue, including territorial and maritime security across the Indo-Pacific. In the joint statement, issued after the summit, the four nations reaffirmed their commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific, "in which the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states is respected and countries are free from military, economic, and political coercion". The latest Quad meeting was in part likely motivated by the concern of the U.S., Australia, and Japan that India, in not explicitly condemning Russian President Vladimir Putin's decision to launch a ground offensive across the Russia-Ukraine border and to bomb Ukrainian infrastructure, might not be on the same page as the other Quad members vis-à-vis this conflict. India, contrarily, has abstained from three UN resolutions condemning Russia. Russia's action has obviously posed complex questions for India's strategic calculus, even as New Delhi continues to be guided by the 21st century variant of its non-alignment paradigm, and by its need to remain close to Moscow, a major defence supplier.

While the discussions on the Ukraine crisis will continue at the Quad and across other multilateral platforms where India and the U.S. work together for the greater good of the rules-based international order, the idea that NATO countries or even Russia can force sovereign nations with a proud history of non-alignment to pick a side in a complex geopolitical conflict is quite passé and eminently unviable in today's interdependent global arena. The Quad, for example, cannot afford to alienate India, a critical partner in the global-strategic plan to balance the rise of China as a potential Asian hegemon.

परिच्छेद-२

भारत, अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया आणि जपान यांचा समावेश असलेल्या चतुर्भुज सुरक्षा संवाद किंवा क्वाडच्या स्नॅप आभासी बैठकीत, सभासदांनी युक्रेनवर रशियाच्या आक्रमणाच्या संकटासोबतच संवादासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण असलेल्या इंडो-पॅसिफिक प्रदेशातील प्रादेशिक आणि सागरी सुरक्षेसह अधिक पारंपारिक विषयांवर चर्चा केली. शिखर परिषदेनंतर जारी केलेल्या संयुक्त निवेदनात, चार राष्ट्रांनी मुक्त आणि खुल्या इंडो-पॅसिफिकसाठी त्यांच्या वचनबद्धतेची पुष्टी केली, "ज्यामध्ये सर्व राज्यांच्या सार्वभौमत्वाचा आणि प्रादेशिक अखंडतेचा आदर केला जातो आणि देश लष्करी, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय बळजबरीपासून मुक्त असतात." सदर क्वाड बैठकीमागचे कारण कदाचित अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया आणि जपानला वाटणारी भारताला घेऊन असलेली चिंता असावी की भारताने रशियाचे अध्यक्ष व्लादिमीर पुतिन यांच्या रशिया-युक्रेन सीमेवर जमिनीवर हल्ला करण्याच्या आणि युक्रेनच्या पायाभूत सुविधांवर बॉम्ब टाकण्याच्या निर्णयाचा स्पष्टपणे निषेध केला नाही. त्यामुळे कदाचित या संघर्षाच्या बाबतीत भारताचे इतर क्वाड सदस्यांसोबत एकमत झालेले नसावे. याउलट भारताने रशियाचा निषेध करणाऱ्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या तीन ठरावांना टाळले आहे.

जरी नवी दिल्ली २१ व्या शतकातील तिच्या अलिप्ततावादी पॅराडाइमचे अनुसरण करत असली तसेच मॉस्को या प्रमुख संरक्षण पुरवठादाराच्या निकट राहण्याची गरज लक्षात घेत असली तरी रशियाच्या कृतीने भारताच्या धोरणात्मक गणनेसाठी साहजिकच गुंतागुंतीचे प्रश्न निर्माण केले आहेत.

एकीकडे युक्रेन संकटावरील चर्चा क्वाड आणि इतर बहुपक्षीय व्यासपीठांवर पुढे असेच चालू राहतील जिथे भारत आणि अमेरिका नियम-आधारित आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्थेच्या अधिक भल्यासाठी एकत्र काम करतात. तर दुसरीकडे जटिल भू-राजकीय संघर्षात नाटो देश किंवा अगदी रशिया सार्वभौम राष्ट्रांना, ज्यांचा अलिप्ततावादी

चळवळीचा अभिमानास्पद इतिहास राहिलेला आहे, एक बाजू निवडण्यासाठी सक्ती करू शकतात ही कल्पनाच मुळात आजच्या परस्परावलंबी जागतिक क्षेत्रात अगदीच अव्यवहार्य आहे. क्वाड, उदाहरणार्थ, आशियात वर्चस्व गाजवू पाहणाऱ्या चीनच्या उदयाचा समतोल राखण्यासाठी जागतिक-सामरिक योजनेतील त्याचा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भागीदार असलेल्या भारताला वेगळे करू शकत नाही.

- 1) Which nation has abstained from three resolutions condemning Russia? (1)
कोणते राष्ट्र रशियाचा निषेध करणाऱ्या तीन ठरावांपासून दूर राहिले?
- 2) Which region's interests do the four member-states of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue or Quad represent? (1)
चतुर्भुज सुरक्षा संवाद किंवा क्वाडची चार सदस्य-राष्ट्रे कोणत्या प्रदेशाच्या हिताचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतात?
- 3) Which nation is the major defence supplier of India? (1)
भारताचा प्रमुख संरक्षण पुरवठादार कोणता देश आहे?
- 4) What is India's stand on Russia's invasion of Ukraine and explain why Quad should respect it. (2)
रशियाच्या युक्रेनवरील आक्रमणावर भारताची भूमिका काय आहे आणि क्वाडने त्याचा आदर का केला पाहिजे हे स्पष्ट करा.

Comprehension 3:

Kick-starting the 76th UNGA's High-Level Week on September 20 (2021), the SDG Moment is an annual event held to spotlight the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were signed back in 2015 in Paris in an effort to achieve "peace and prosperity for people and the planet." This year's SDG Moment put focus on climate change and conflicts especially in light of the COVID-19 crisis.

Moon Jae-in, president of the Republic of Korea, was this year's special guest, and he anointed and introduced BTS as the country's special presidential envoys for future generations and culture. Prior to the assembly, the group put out an open call, asking people to share how the past two years have changed them and the way they approach life in light of the pandemic. When asked about what they took for granted pre-pandemic, Jimin (BTS member) added that most of the people that shared their stories said it was sharing moments with nature, which relates to many of the SDGs, but, in particular, Goal number 13 (Climate Action).

BTS are also the global ambassador of the UN's End Violence campaign. They have pledged against making hate speeches and racism to support United Nation's new campaign. The UN's new campaign aims to achieve "Sustainable Development Goals—our shared vision to end poverty, rescue the planet and build a peaceful world. The time has come for a global movement that will drive a better recovery and deliver the 2030 promise."

With such a massive fan-base BTS is surely going to make a change. The ARMY, as the BTS fandom is called, made a 'Matchamillion' campaign to match BTS's one million donations to Black Lives Matter campaign. They also regularly organize charity drives in calamity hit places and to support vulnerable and underprivileged groups.

परिच्छेद-3

20 सप्टेंबर (2021) रोजी 76 व्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ आमसभेच्या उच्च-स्तरीय सभाहाची सुरुवात करून, SDG मोमेंट हा शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टे (SDGs) वर प्रकाश टाकण्यासाठी आयोजित केलेला वार्षिक कार्यक्रम आहे, ज्यावर 2015 मध्ये संसदेमध्ये "सर्वांसाठी शांतता व समृद्धी" प्राप्त करण्याच्या प्रयत्नात स्वाक्षरी करण्यात आली होती. या वर्षीच्या SDG मोमेंटने विशेषतः कोविड-19 संकटाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर हवामान बदल आणि संपर्कावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे.

कोरिया प्रजासत्ताकचे अध्यक्ष मून जे-इन हे या वर्षीचे विशेष अतिथी होते आणि त्यांनी BTS ची भावी पिढ्या आणि संस्कृतीसाठी देशाचे विशेष राष्ट्रपती दूत म्हणून गौरव करून त्यांची ओळख करून दिली. सभेच्या आधी, गटाने एक खुला कॉल केला, व त्यात त्यांनी लोकांना गेल्या दोन वर्षांत त्यांच्यात काय बदल झाला आहे आणि कोविडच्या काळात ते जीवनाकडे कसे पाहतात याबद्दल व्यक्त होण्यास आवाहन केले. कोविड आधीच्या काळात लोकांनी सगळ्यात जास्त काय गृहीत धरले होते याबद्दल विचारले असता, जिमीन (बीटीएस सदस्य) ने सांगितले की बहुतेक लोकांनी असा प्रतिसाद दिला की ते कोविडच्या काळात निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यास मुक्तले आहेत, जे अनेक शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टांशी संबंधित आहेत, परंतु विशेषतः लक्ष्य क्रमांक 13 (हवामान कृती) शी जास्त संबंधित आहे.

BTS हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या हिंसाचार समामी मोहिमेचे जागतिक राजदूत देखील आहेत. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या नवीन मोहिमेला पाठिंबा देण्यासाठी त्यांनी द्वेषयुक्त भाषणे आणि वर्णद्वेषाविरुद्ध वचन दिले आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या या नवीन मोहिमेचे उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे - "शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टांची— सामायिक प्रयत्नातून गरिबी संपवणे, आपल्या प्रहाची समस्यांपासून सुटका करणे आणि शांततामय जग निर्माण करणे- यांची परिपूर्ता करणे. आता वेळ आली आहे अशा प्रकारच्या या जागतिक चळवळीतून 2030 चे वचन पूर्ण करण्याची."

एवढ्या मोठ्या चाहते वर्गासह BTS नक्कीच बदल घडवून आणणार आहे. एवढेच नव्हे तर BTS चाहतेवर्ग म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या ARMY ने BTS ने 'ब्लॅक लाइव्ह्स मॅटर' या मोहिमेला दिलेल्या १० लाख देणग्याशी जुळवण्यासाठी 'मॅचअमिलियन' ही मोहीमसुद्धा राबवली. तसेच आपत्तीग्रस्त ठिकाणी आणि असुरक्षित आणि वंचित गटांना मदत करण्यासाठी ते नियमितपणे धर्मादाय मोहिमेचे आयोजनदेखील करतात.

- 1) What was the theme of SDG Moment of 2021?
२०२१ च्या SDG मोमेंटची थीम काय होती? (1)
- 2) By which year UN's SDGs are intended to be achieved?
संयुक्त राष्ट्रांची शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टे कोणत्या वर्षापर्यंत साध्य करायची आहेत? (1)
- 3) What is the 13th SDG about?
१३ वे शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्ट कशाबद्दल आहे? (1)
- 4) 'Not only South Korea's BTS has contributed in promoting UN's SDGs but they have motivated their fans too for the same.' Explain.
'केवळ दक्षिण कोरियाच्या BTS ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यात योगदान दिलेले नाही तर त्यांनी त्यांच्या चाहत्यांना देखील यासाठी प्रेरित केले आहे.' स्पष्ट करा. (2)

Comprehension 4:

The 17th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will happen in November in Bali. After Indonesia, India will assume the presidency of G20 from December 2022.

What is the G20?

The G20 was formed in 1999 in the backdrop of the financial crisis of the late 1990s that hit East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular. Its aim was to secure global financial stability by involving middle-income countries. Together, the G20 countries include 60

per cent of the world's population, 80 per cent of global GDP, and 75 per cent of global trade.

Its prominent members are: Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the UK, the US, and the EU. Spain is invited as a permanent guest.

The presidency of the G20 rotates every year among members, and the country holding the presidency, together with the previous and next presidency-holder, forms the 'Triloka' to ensure continuity of the G20 agenda. Italy, Indonesia, and India are the Triloka countries right now.

How does the G20 work?

The G20 has no permanent secretariat. The agenda and work are coordinated by representatives of the G20 countries, known as 'Sherpas', who work together with the finance ministers and governors of the central banks. India recently said ex-NITI Aayog CEO Amitabh Kant would be the G20 Sherpa after Piyush Goyal.

The first G20 Summit took place in 2008 in Washington DC, US. In addition to Summits, the Sherpa meetings (that help in negotiations and building consensus), and other events are also organised throughout the year. Each year, the presidency invites guest countries.

परिच्छेद-4

नोव्हेंबर मध्ये बाली येथे G20च्या सदस्य-राष्ट्रांचे राष्ट्रप्रमुख आणि सरकार यांची १७वी शिखर परिषद होणार आहे. इंडोनेशियानंतर भारत डिसेंबर २०२२ पासून G20चे अध्यक्षपद स्वीकारणार आहे.

G20 म्हणजे काय?

G20 ची स्थापना १९९९ मध्ये १९९० च्या दशकाच्या उत्तरार्धात झालेल्या आर्थिक संकटाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर करण्यात आली ज्याचा विशेषतः पूर्व-आशिया आणि आग्नेय-आशियाला फटका बसला. मध्यम-उत्पन्न गटातील देशांना सामील करून जागतिक आर्थिक स्थिरता सुरक्षित करणे हे त्याचे उद्दिष्ट होते. एकत्रितपणे, जगाच्या लोकसंख्येत ६० टक्के लोकसंख्या, जागतिक जीडीपीत ८० टक्के आणि जागतिक व्यापारात ७५ टक्के इतका G20 देशांचा वाटा आहे.

त्याचे प्रमुख सदस्य आहेत: ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राझील, चीन, फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, भारत, जपान, कोरिया प्रजासत्ताक, रशिया, सौदी अरेबिया, दक्षिण आफ्रिका, तुर्की, यूके, अमेरिका आणि युरोपियन महासंघ. स्पेनला कायम स्वरूपी अतिथी राष्ट्र म्हणून आमंत्रित केले आहे.

G 20चे अध्यक्षपद दरवर्षी सदस्यांमध्ये आपसांत फिरते .सद्यकालीन अध्यक्षपद धारण करणारा देश, एक मागील आणि एक भावी अध्यक्षपद धारक अशा तीन राष्ट्रांसह, G 20अजेंडाची सातत्यता सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी दरवेळी 'त्रिलोक' गट तयार होतो. इटली, इंडोनेशिया आणि भारत हे सध्या त्रिलोक देश आहेत.

G20 कसे कार्य करते?

G20चे कोणतेही स्थायी सचिवालय नाही .अजेंडा आणि कामाचा समन्वय G20 देशांच्या प्रतिनिधींद्वारे केला जातो, ज्यांना 'शेर्पा' म्हणून ओळखले जाते, जे केंद्रीय बँकांचे अर्थमंत्री आणि गव्हर्नर यांच्यासोबत एकत्र काम करतात. पीयूष गोयल यांच्यानंतर नीती आयोगाचे माजी मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी अमिताभ कांत हे G20 शेर्पा असतील असे भारताने अलीकडेच म्हटले आहे.

पहिली G20 शिखर परिषद २००८ मध्ये वॉशिंग्टन डीसी, यूएस येथे झाली. शिखर परिषदेव्यतिरिक्त, शेर्पा बैठका (जे वाटाघाटी आणि एकमत निर्माण करण्यात मदत करतात) आणि इतर कार्यक्रम देखील वर्षभर आयोजित केले जातात. प्रत्येकवर्षी, अध्यक्षपद अतिथीदेशांना आमंत्रित करते.

- 1) Which nation did assume the presidency in the 16th G20 Summit? (1)
16 व्या G 20 शिखर परिषदेत कोणत्या राष्ट्राने अध्यक्षपद स्वीकारले होते?
- 2) Who are the 'Sherpas' in G20? (1)
G 2 मधील 'शेर्पा' म्हणजे कोण?
- 3) Who is the permanent guest in G20? (1)
G20 मध्ये कायमस्वरूपी अतिथी कोण आहे?
- 4) Write a brief note on G20. (2)
G 20 वर एक संक्षिप्त टीप लिहा.

Q.3) Answer the following. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (Any Three / कोणतेही तीन) 30 Marks

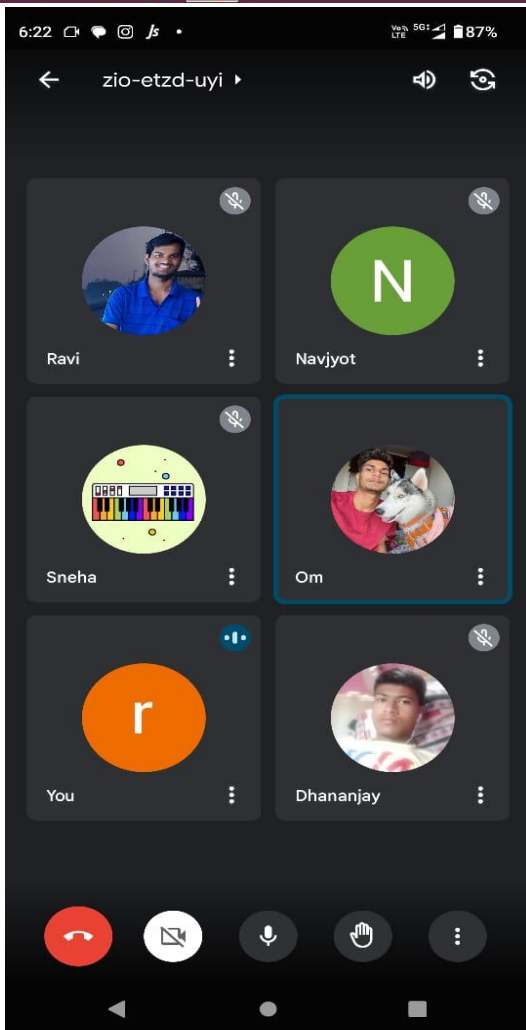
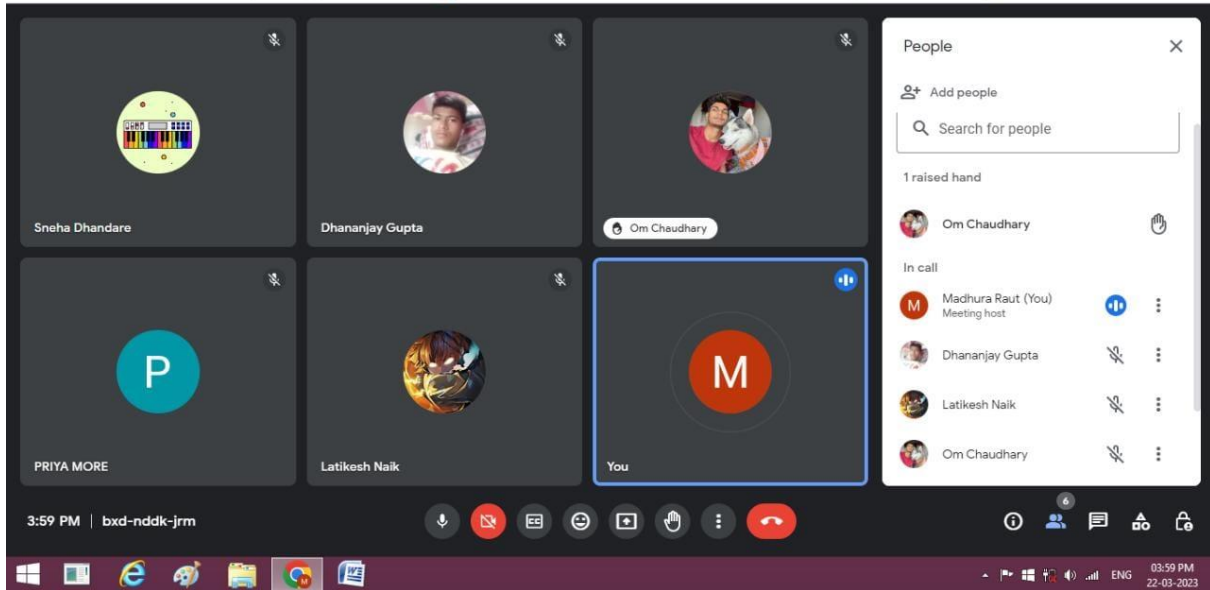
- 1) State the India's contribution in United Nations. / संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या कार्यातील भारताचा सहभाग विषद करा.
- 2) Explain the relations of India with European Union. / भारत आणि युरोपियन संघ यांचे संबंध स्पष्ट करा.
- 3) Describe the India's relations with other South Asian Nations. / भारताचे दक्षिण आशियायी राष्ट्रांशी असलेल्या संबंधांचे वर्णन करा.
- 4) Highlight the India's relations with China. / भारत - चीन संबंधांची रूपरेषा अधोरेखित करा.
- 5) Explain the importance of India- Australia relations. / भारत - ऑस्ट्रेलिया सहसंबंधांचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Syllabus Compliance Report

Sr. No.	Topics Covered	Date	Session Hours
1	Session on General Information	02/03/2023	1
2	Inaugural Session	04/03/2023	1
3	Framework of United Nations	13/03/2023	2
4	Role of Security Council in United Nations	20/03/2023	2
5	India's Role & Contribution in United Nations	22/03/2023	2
6	India & EU	26/03/2023	2
7	BREXIT & Its Impacts on India	27/03/2023	2
8	India-Eurasia Relations	25/05/2023	2
9	India - South Asia	26/05/2023	2
10	India – West Asia (Middle East)	27/05/2023	2
11	India – East Asia & Central Asia	28/05/2023	2
12	Guest Lecture	29/05/2023	2
13	India and US Relations	12/06/2023	2
14	India and Russia Relations	14/06/2023	2
15	India and China Relations	16/06/2023	2
16	India Africa Relations	17/06/2023	2
17	India Latin America Relations	25/06/2023	2
18	Guest Lecture	02/07/2023	2
19	India – Australia Relations	09/07/2023	2
20	Exercises & Activities	14/07/2023	2
21	Exercises & Activities	15/07/2023	2

22	Exercises & Activities	21/07/2023	2
23	Exercises & Activities	22/07/2023	2
24	Exercises & Activities	24/07/2023	2
25	External Exam	31/07/2023	

Glimpses of Online Session -



Report

The Certificate Course in India and World Affairs is intended to orient the students to the international relations with reference to India's role in it.

This year total 19 students enrolled to this course and successfully completed it. The total fees for this course was Rs. 250. The course was inaugurated in March 2023 and was concluded with the external exam in July 2023. The course was conducted in blending teaching method. It was also designed in such a way that its theoretical component enhanced students' basic knowledge and critical thinking in the subject while its practical component built various skills in them such as map activities, Power Point Presentation, poster making etc. The syllabus of the course was also updated to some extent to integrate current global affairs. The course was also helpful for those students who were preparing for competitive exams.

Overall this course has no doubt helped the students to comprehend international relations and to locate India's role in shaping the global politics.



Dr. Tanaji Pol

Head (Dept. of Politics)