

CH. CHHABIL DASS PUBLIC SCHOOL  
SESSION 2021-22



POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET  
CLASS XII

## CH – 1 ERA OF COLD WAR

1. Define 'Bipolarity'.

ANS: Division of the world into two power blocs led by U.S.A and U.S.S.R is called bipolarity.

2. Mention any two military features of the 'Cold War'.

ANS:- Formation of Alliances, NATO & Warsaw Pact

3. What is Logic of deterrence.

Ans:- The two super powers had to behave in a rational and responsible way.

4. Mention the names of any four countries which were neither the members of NATO nor of the Warsaw Pact. Write the capitals of these countries.

<u>Name of the country</u>	<u>Capital</u>
(i) Ireland	Dublin
(ii) Sweden	Stockholm
(iii) Finland	Helsinki
(iv) Austria	Viana
(v) Switzerland	Bern

5. Explain the 'Cuban Missile Crisis'.

- In April 1961, USSR decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
- In 1962, Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- The US for the first time came under fire from close range.
- Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba. Both the sides decided to avoid war.

6. Why was the Warsaw Pact also called the 'Eastern Alliance'?

Most countries of the Eastern Europe had joined the alliance led by USSR-i.e. the Warsaw pact- hence it is also known Eastern Alliance.

7. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance?

Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US which got formalised into an organisation - the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Hence it was also called Western Alliance

8. State four reasons as to why super-powers should have military alliances with small countries.

The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:

- (i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals
- (ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.
- (iii) Location from where they could spy on each other.
- (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.
- (v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.

9. Why did India not sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) ?

India refused to sign the CTBT because :

- (1) India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers.
- (2) The treaty legitimized the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers.

10. Why were most of the non-aligned countries categorized as 'Least Developed Countries (LDCs)?

- (i) Most of them were economically backward.
- (ii) They faced acute poverty.
- (iii) There was no sustained development.
- (iv) Most of them were dependent on the developed nations.

11. Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Explain.

India distanced itself from both the camps led by the US and USSR

- (i) To serve its national interests rather than the interests of the Super Powers.
- (ii) To upkeep the sovereignty of the nation and to take independent decisions.
- (iii) To follow and advocate the policy of Non-Alignment.

12. What is the relevance of the Non-aligned Movement after the end of Cold War ? Explain.

**OR**

“Non-alignment was a strategy evolved in the Cold War context.” With the disintegration of the USSR has it lost its relevance ? Highlight any two suitable arguments in support of your answer.

13. Relevance of NAM at the end of Cold War

- (i) In spite of the fact that Non-alignment as a strategy was evolved in the Cold War context in a bipolar world, it still stands relevant in the unipolar world.
  - (ii) It is an international movement.
  - (iii) Core values and enduring ideas of NAM are still acceptable to its members.
  - (iv) Decolonised states share a historical evaluation and can become a powerful force if they come together.
  - (v) The poor and small countries feel safe in following independent foreign policy.
  - (vi) They need not become followers of any of the big countries.
  - (vii) It serves as an alternative role in order to redress existing inequalities.
- The NAM remains relevant even after the Cold War has ended.

14. Explain the Eastern and the Western alliances during the Cold War period. Name any two European countries from amongst the following, which were **not** members of these alliances :

France, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Romania

- - (i) NATO – It came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.
  - (i) Warsaw Pact – It was led by the Soviet Union and was created in 1955. Its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.
  - (ii) Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) – and Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) – formed by USA

(any two)

- Sweden and Austria were two European countries from amongst the following which were not members of these alliances.

15. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context.... with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

- (i) Why did India adopt non-alignment ?
- (ii) Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non-Aligned Movement.
- (iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an international movement ?

(i) India adopted Non-alignment to make international policies and decisions in a free manner and to actively intervene in world affairs to soften Cold War Rivalries'.

(ii)

- Due to the end of cold war.
  - Disintegration of USSR.
- Or any other relevant answer.

(iii) NAM has become an international movement because it is based on a resolve to democratise the international system. It provides an alternative world in order to redress the existing inequalities in various countries, especially the newly independent countries.

16. Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy ?

- i. India would have retained the adopted independent foreign policy .
- ii. Since the rivalry between many major powers would have increased hatred and enmity, India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty.
- iii. Indian would have the become a super power in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location.

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

(i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War?

(ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.

(iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.

(i) Because actual weapons are not being used and there is a constant fear of war, it's not war but the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations hence called 'Cold War'.

(ii) U.S.A led NATO.

U.S.S.R led Warsaw Pact

(iii) U.S. led alliance has adopted capitalism and Liberal democracy where as U.S.S.R led bloc was propogating socialism/communism and mainly the one party system.

18. What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.

- The Non-aligned countries were categorized as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – and the challenge they faced was to be more developed. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free and then be dependent on richer countries. The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realization.

- Reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.

(i) To give the LDC's control over their natural resources exploited by the developed Western countries.

(ii) To obtain access to Western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.

(iii) To reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries, and

(iv) To provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

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**Ans.**

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21. Describe the role played by India in keeping the Non-Aligned Movement alive and relevant.

**Role played by India in keeping the Non-Aligned Movement alive and relevant**

(i) India has always raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming of member of super power alliances.

(ii) India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.

(iii) India tried to reduce the differences between the Super Powers.

(iv) India tried to activate those regional and international organization, which were not a part of the alliances led by the US and USSR.

(v) The Policy of Non-alignment is not a policy of fleeing away rather it is a positive role in the world affairs.

(vi) Indian diplomats and leaders were often used to communicate and mediate between cold war rivals such as in the Korean war in the early 1950s.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The United State dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities of... The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives..... the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on the earth.

- (i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War.
- (ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers.
- (iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth? Explain.

(i) The two new powers were the United States of America and the USSR.

(ii) The outcomes were that the world was divided into two camps, the capitalist world led by USA and the Communist countries led by the USSR. This also led to the 'cold war' situation.

(iii) The new superpowers could influence events anywhere on earth through the countries that were under their sphere of influence. The military alliances of NATO and Warsaw Pact had countries that were under the protection of their respective super powers. Besides, these countries could use the smaller countries as bases to launch an attack or to fulfill their interests.

22. Analyse any three points of criticism and any three core values and enduring ideas related to the Non-aligned Movement.

**Ans.**

**Three points of criticism :-**

- (i) Non Aligned countries were not co-operating with each other.
- (ii) Attitude of criticizing U.S. and U.S.S.R. at almost every summit.
- (iii) No permanent office or organizational structure of NAM.
- (iv) Economic stagnation in Third World countries.

**Three core values and enduring ideas :-**

- (i) Establishment of New International Economic Order(NIEO)
- (ii) Can act as a strong platform against beginning of U.S. superemacy.
- (iii) Opposition to imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

23. Explain any four characteristics of the Non-Aligned Movement.

- (i) Independent stand on international issues rather than a pre-determined one.
- (ii) Keeping aloof from military pacts.
- (iii) Not to join the power blocks.
- (iv) Promote rapid economic development.
- (v) Opposed to the use of force, favours abolition of nuclear weapons.

## CH – 2 END OF BIPOLARITY SYSTEM

1. Mention any three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a Capitalist country like the US.

OR

Describe the features of the Soviet System.

- (i) The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. The Soviet economy was then more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.
  - (ii) It had a complex communications network and vast energy resources.
  - (iii) It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the Western capitalist countries.
  - (iv) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.
  - (v) The government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.
  - (vi) There was no unemployment. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.
2. What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR ?
- (i) Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West.
  - (ii) To normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that neither he nor anyone else intended or anticipated.
  - (iii) To reform the Soviet Union economy match up with the West administrative system also forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in USSR.
3. Describe the consequence of disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

### Consequence of disintegration of the former Soviet Union :

- (i) End of the Cold War.
- (ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialists and capitalist countries.
- (iii) Power relations in world politics changed.
- (iv) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices.
- (v) Coming up of unipolar world with dominance of U.S.
- (vi) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.
- (vii) European Union strengthened itself.
- (viii) Some Socialist nations got divided.
- (ix) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.

4. What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism ?
- After the disintegration of Soviet Union, the process of transition from authoritarian system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by World Bank and International Monetary Fund is known as shock therapy.
  - No, the shock therapy was not the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism because it was followed up by a several draw backs.
    - (i) Russia, the large state controlled industrial complex almost collapsed as about 90 per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.
    - (ii) Since the restructuring was carried out through market forces and not by government-directed industrial policies, it led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries.
    - (iii) ‘The largest garage sale in history’, signifies the collapse of industrial complex in Russia.
    - (iv) Valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices

5. Write an essay for or against the following proposition: “With the disintegration of the second world, India should change its foreign policy and focus more on friendship with the US rather than with traditional friends like Russia”.

No, India should not change its foreign policy and focus more on friendship with US. But India should maintain a healthy relations with Russia.

**(i) Common view on the multipolar World Order :-**

Russia and India state a vision of multipolar world order and decision making through bodies like the UN that should be strengthened, democratised and empowered.

**(ii) India’s stand towards Russia :-**

India gets meaningful benefits for having healthy relations with Russia on different issues.

**(iii) Russia’s stand towards India :-**

Like India, Russia stand to benefits from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia.

**(iv)** Besides, Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. India is an oil importing nation, and Russia helped it during its oil crisis.

6. Describe the features of the Soviet system.

**Features of Soviet System**

- (i) The Soviet System was based on the ideals of socialism as opposed to Capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society.
- (ii) Primacy was given to the state and the institution of the party. The only party allowed to exist was the Communist Party.
- (iii) Economy was planned and controlled by the state.
- (iv) It had a domestic, consumer industry that produced everything from pin to cars.
- (v) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens, subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child-care and other welfare schemes.
- (vi) No unemployment existed.



(vii) State ownership on land and production.

7. Describe any four weaknesses of the Soviet system.

- (i) The Soviet System became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens.
- (ii) Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people.
- (iii) The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure like transport and power.
- (iv) Soviet system was unable to fulfil political and economical aspirations of citizens.
- (v) Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people.

8. Mention the characteristics of the Soviet economy during the Cold War days.

- Socialism.
- Communism.
- Abolition of private property..
- Primacy of state.
- Planned and state owned economy.

9. How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from communism to Capitalism?

It was considered to be the best way because privatisation of state owned assets, replacement of collective farms by private agriculture, introduction of free trade and Foreign Direct Investments etc. had to be introduced in place of the features of communist economy.

10. Analyse India's changing relationship with post-Communist Russia.

India has maintained good relations with all the respective socialist countries but most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India.

- (i) Embedded in the history, trust and common interests.
- (ii) Both share vision of multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries etc.
- (iii) Democratisation and empowerment of bodies like the U.N.
- (iv) More than 80 bilateral agreements have been signed between India and Russia as part of the Indo-Russian strategic Agreement of 2001.
- (v) India benefits on issues like Kashmir issue, energy supplies, sharing information, access to central Asia balancing the relation with China.
- (vi) India is second largest arms market for Russia.
- (vii) Russia is important to India and has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crisis.
- (viii) Russia is important for Indian nuclear energy plans and it assisted India's space industry also.

11. "The transition from Communism to Capitalism in Pre-Soviet Republics was not a smooth one." Explain the statement.

- Most Soviet Republics were prone to conflicts, civil war and insurgencies.
- Violent secessionist movements in Chechnya etc – indiscriminate bombing – human rights violation.

- Civil war in Tajikistan.
  - Dispute over river water.
  - Central Asia – a zone of competition between outside powers and oil companies interests by the U.S., Russia and China.
  - Split in Czechoslovakia, interethnic civil war in Yugoslavia.
- Or any other relevant point to prove that transition was not smooth.

12. Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the Capitalist economy.

The Soviet economy was planned and controlled by the state only whereas the capitalist economy was enjoyed by the people or group of people as well as by the state.

13. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration ?

- (i) Cold War ended and the US became the sole super power.
- (ii) The capitalist economy became the dominant economic system internationally.
- (iii) It signifies collapse of the ideological conflict between the Socialists and the Capitalists.

14. If the Soviet Union has not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics ?

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would definitely have affected the following developments.

- (i) Cold War confrontations would not have ended and United Nations would not have become the only super power of the World.
- (ii) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence.
- (iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.

15. Highlight consequences of 'Shock Therapy.'

- (i) In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies at throw-away prices called as “ the largest garage sale in history”.
- (ii) The value of ruble declined dramatically and the inflation rate was so high that people lost their savings.
- (iii) The collective farm system disintegrated.
- (iv) The Russian old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed and the withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
- (v) Post-Soviet states, especially Russia, were divided between rich and poor regions resulting into great economic inequality.

16. Describe any six factors/reasons responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R.

**Factors/ reasons responsible for Disintegration of U.S.S.R:**

- i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economical institutions.
- ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to consumer shortages.
- iii) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining Nuclear and military arsenals.

- iv) Communist party was not accountable to the people.
- v) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology and the economic advancement of the West.
- vi) Corruption was rampant.
- vii) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.
- viii) The system was unwilling to allow openness.
- ix) Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev.

17. Describe the role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet System and the effects of these reforms on the U.S.S.R.

**Role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet system .**

- (i) The policies of economic and political reforms - Perestroika (restructuring)
- (ii) Glasnost-(Openness)
- (iii) To stop the arms race with the US
- (iv) The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Eastern Europe

18. Describe the factors that make most of the former Soviet Republic prone to conflicts and threats.

Factors that make most of the former Soviet republics prone to conflicts and threats

- (i) There were internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
- (ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to severe shortages of consumer items and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system and do so openly.
- (iii) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal.
- (iv) The development of its satellite states in eastern Europe and within the Soviet system (the five Central Asian republics in particular). This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with.
- (v) They could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the West. After years of being told that the Soviet system was better than Western capitalism, the reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock.
- (vi) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.
- (vii) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia.
- (viii) Nationalist urges and feelings were very much at work throughout the history of the Soviet Union given the size and diversity and its growing internal problems.
- (ix) Ethnic and religious differences within the Central Asian republics coupled with economic backwardness.

19. Which two republics of the Soviet Union have had violent secessionist movement at the time of its disintegration ?

- i) Chechnya
- b) Dagestan

20. “Although India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries, yet the strongest relations are still between Russia and India.” Write any three arguments to justify the statement.

**India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of its foreign policy.**

- (i) There is trust and common interest among the two countries.
- (ii) Indian actors and Hindi film songs are heard all over Russia.
- (iii) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world.
- (iv) More than 80 agreements have been signed between India and Russia as a part of the Indo-Russian strategic agreement of 2001.
- (v) India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies etc. and access to Central Asia.
- (vi) Russia benefits as India is the second largest arms market for Russia.
- (vii) Russia is importer for India's nuclear energy plans and space industry.

21. The value of the ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

**Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:**

- (i) What is meant by subsidy?
  - (ii) How did the disintegration of collective farm system lead to the loss of food security?
  - (iii) This passage is associated to which country? Why did the government start importing food?
- 
- i) Subsidy is the help usually provided by the government to keep the price of a product or service low as compared to the open market price.
  - ii) Collective farming was to be replaced by private farming which meant food grains to be purchased from the open market. The government had no control over the prices as well as the stock. This created loss of food security.
  - iii) (a) This passage is associated with Russia.  
(b) The government started importing food due to scarcity of food grains and privatization of agriculture.

22. Analyse any six factors which helped the Soviet Union in becoming a superpower after the Second World War.

6x1 = 6

- (i) The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except the U.S.
- (ii) It had a complete communication network.
- (iii) Vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel, machinery production and an efficient transport sector connecting all part of USSR.
- (iv) It had a domestic consumer industry that produced every thing from pins to cars.
- (v) The Soviet State ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens and the government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, child-care etc.
- (vi) There was no unemployment.
- (vii) State ownership was the dominant form of ownership.

- (viii) All the countries of eastern Europe which were liberated by the Soviet forces, came under the control of the Soviet Union forming a socialist bloc.
- (ix) The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, went a long way in strengthening the Soviet bloc.

23. Describe India's relation with US after the end of cold war.

India's relation with US faced ups and down,

- i. During Cold War, US did not have cordial relations with India because of our friendship with USSR.
- ii. America's support to Pakistan also affected the relations adversely.
- iii. America supported Pakistan on Kashmir issue.
- iv. During Bangladesh War, US sent Seventh Fleet to threaten India.
- v. After disintegration of USSR and liberalization of economy by India, relations started improve.
- vi. At present, thousands of engineers, doctors and other trained personnel are working different spheres in U.S.A..
- vii. Export of software to America has reached nearly 65% of the total.
- viii. India and USA have joined hands to fight against international terrorism after 9\11.
- ix. Indo-US nuclear deal is in the offing.

24. During the Cold War era India and the USSR enjoyed a multinational relationship. Discuss.

During the Cold War era, India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship which led critics to say that India was part of the Soviet camp. It was a multi-dimensional relationship:

**(i) Economic:**

- a) The Soviet Union assisted India's public sector companies at a time when such assistance was difficult to get.
- b) It gave aid and technical assistance for steel plants like Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam, and machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., etc.
- c) The Soviet Union accepted Indian currency for trade when India was short of foreign exchange.

**(ii) Political:**

- a) The Soviet Union supported India's positions on the Kashmir issue in the UN.
- b) It also supported India during its major conflicts, especially during the war with Pakistan in 1971.
- c) India too supported Soviet foreign policy in some crucial but indirect ways.

**(iii) Military:**

- a) India received most of its military hardware from the Soviet Union at a time when few other countries were willing to part with military technologies.
- b) The Soviet Union entered into various agreements allowing India to jointly produce military equipment.

**(iv) Culture:**

- a) Hindi films and Indian culture were popular in the Soviet Union.
- b) A large number of Indian writers and artists visited the USSR

25. "It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.". Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

Yes, it is important for India to improve its relationship with the U.S. for the following reason

(i) After the collapse of the USSR, the world has become uni polar with the US as the sole superpower.

(ii) Also, we need to keep in mind the technical dimension and the role of Indian American diaspora.

(a) U.S absorbs about 65% of India's total exports in the software sector.

(b) 300,000 Indian work in the Silicon valley.

(c) 35% of technical staff of being is of Indian Origen.

(d) 15% of all high tech startups are by Indian Americans.

(iii) Both countries are natural allies being the largest and oldest democracies.

Opposition would be futile in the long run.

(iv) India needs to develop a proper relationship with the U.S in this phase of global hegemon

## CH – 3 THE US HEGMONY

### 1. What is meant by Hegemony?

Hegemony means becoming powerful or doing something for power. It is the form of military domination, economic power, political clout and cultural superiority.

### 2. What was 'Operation Enduring Freedom' ?

'Operation Enduring Freedom' was a global war on terrorism in response to 9/11 attack, against Al-Qaeda and Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

### 3. What was the main objective of 'Operation Desert Storm' ?

The U.N. operation in Iraq was called "Operation Desert Storm". In this operation a massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq.

### 4. How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks ?

The U.S. launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind the attack of 9/11, particularly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

### 5. Describe the events of the 'First Gulf War' .

Events of the 1<sup>st</sup> Gulf War

- In Aug 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and occupied it by annexing it.
- After diplomatic attempt failed, UN mandated liberation of Kuwait by force.
- US President George H.W. Bush hailed emergence of New World Order.
- Massive Coalition force of 6,60,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq & defeated it.
- Iraqi President Saddam Hussein promised 'mother of all battles' but was quickly defeated and forced to withdraw from Kuwait.

### 6. Describe the sequence of events related to "Operation Enduring Freedom"

Sequence of events related to "Operation Enduring Freedom"

- (i) The US response to 9/11 was swift and ferocious.
- (ii) Clinton had been succeeded in the US presidency by George W. Bush of the Republican party.
- (iii) Bush had a much harder view of US interest.
- (iv) As a part of its 'Global War on terror', the US launched Operation Enduring Freedom.
- (v) 9/11 was the most severe attack on US soil since the founding of the country in 1776.

7. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world.

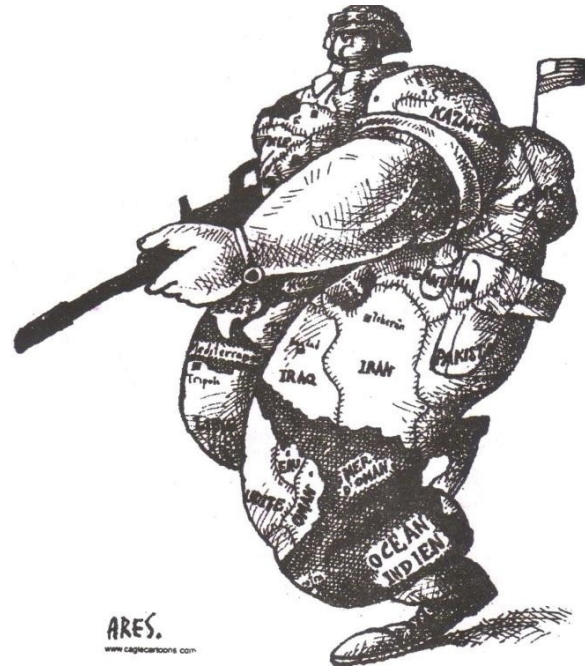
Political Impact of the US Hegemony on the World :-

- (i) Now the international system is dominated by a sole superpower i.e. the US
- (ii) The US today spends more on its military capability from the next 12 powers combined.
- (iii) Most of the other countries that are big military spenders are US friends and allies
- (iv) The US Hegemony is reflected in the role played by the US in providing global public goods.
- (v) SLOCs is under the control of multi-oceanic US Navy.
- (vi) The US also accounts for 15 percent of world trade.
- (vii) World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organisation are assumed as the products of American hegemony.
- (viii) The Predominance of the US in the world today is also based on its cultural presence
- (ix) The US is the most seductive and most powerful culture on earth.

8. Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions :

- (i) Which country is represented by this mighty soldier?
- (ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier?
- (iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?





(i) U.S.A

(ii) Because the U.S had invaded all these countries and showed hegemony and supremacy of power.

(iii) It gives the message that the U.S is a Superpower and has the might to push its interests in any part of the world.

#### **CH – 4 Alternative Centres of Power**

1. Who are the member of the Asean Regional Forum ? What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolise?

Indonesia, Singapore and Philippines are the members of the Asean Regional Forum.

The logo of ASEAN flag symbolises that the ten stalks of paddy represent the ten South-East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The Circle represents the unity of ASEAN.

2. Highlight any four features of ASEAN.

Four features of ASEAN

- (1) To accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.
- (2) To promote regional peace and stability based on the Rule of Law and the UN Charter
- (3) ASEAN countries celebrated a non-formal non-conformist and co-operative way of interaction known as the ASEAN way-
- (4) In 2003 , the ASEAN broadened its objective beyond the economic and social sphere by establishing the ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio- Cultural Community.

3. When was the ASEAN Regional forum established ? What was its main objective ?

ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994. The main objectives of ARF was:-

1. To accelerate economic growth and through that achieve social progress and cultural development.
2. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United-Nations

3. Describe in brief the crisis China faced before ending political and economic isolation.

- (i) Shortage of foreign exchange.
- (ii) Slow economic growth which was insufficient to meet the needs of a growing population.
- (iii) Agricultural production was not sufficient.
- (iv) Its industrial production was not growing fast enough.
- (v) International trade was minimal
- (vi) Per capita income was very low.

4. Describe any four new economic policies of China to make it grow at a faster rate.

The new economic policies of China

- (i) Open Door Policy :- It was announced by Deng Xiaoping to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad
- (ii) Market Economy:- China introduced its own market economy by the privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1988.
- (iii) Special Economic Zones - To remove the trade barriers and to open the economy for foreign investors China set 'Special Economy Zones'.
- (iv) Accession to WTO: - China plans to deepen its integration into the world economy and shape the future world economic order by its accession to WTO in 2001

5. Mention any two steps taken by China to improve its economy.

- Ans. i) China substituted imports with domestic goods.  
ii) Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.  
iii) Established economic relations with U.S. and ended its isolation.  
iv) Modernisation was adopted.  
v) Open door policy of economic reforms.

6. Why did India and China both, view themselves as rising powers in global politics in spite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship.

Ans. Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China provided the impetus for an improvement in the relation with China.

Agreements signed on cultural exchange and co-operation in science and technology  
Indo Chinese trade has been growing.

India and China have adopted almost similar policies at global level.

Increasing transportation and communication helped in establishing positive and sound relations.

7. Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies.

Besides the super powers and later on the existence of the unipolar world, it became evident that alternative centres of political and economic powers were necessary to limit the American dominance. Hence, European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia emerged as forces to reckon with. EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC developed as alternative centres of power along with countries that built a more peaceful and co-operative regional order.

8. Mention any two advantages of having international organizations in the world.

Ans. (a) These organizations help in the matters relating to war and peace.

(b) They represent the great hope of humanity pertaining to peace and progress.

9. Why is it considered a highly influential regional organization in the economic, political and military fields? Write some limitations of European Union.

Limitations :-

Clash pertaining to foreign relation and defence policies of the members.

Euro- Skepticism in Europe about EU's international agenda  
Opposition to Maastricht Treaty and adoption of Euro.

10. Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization.

Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization:-

(i) Influence of EU in economic fields :-

- The EU is the world's biggest economy.
- Its currency, the Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar also.
- Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.
- Its share of world trade is 3 times larger than that of the US.

(ii) Influence of EU in Political fields :-

- Its two members Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.
- It also includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC.
- The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.

(iii) Influence of EU in military fields :-

- The EU's combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world.
- Its total spending on defence is second after the US.
- Its two members Britain and France also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear war heads.

11. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one?

- The formation of European Union was aided by the cold war. It became a forum for the Western European States to co-operate on trade and economic issues.
- It also laid stress on a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs and the creation of a common currency.
- It has also started to act more as a nation state.
- While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed still it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. It shows that European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one.

12. Study the paragraph and answer the following questions

No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalization have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions :

- (a) Which two countries have been referred to as 'outside powers' ?
- (b) Which are the two Asian giants and why have they been called so ?
- (c) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why ?

- (a) China and USA
- (b) India and China are the two Asian giants because of their huge size of population and markets.
- (c) It is a major irritant for India because many a times China helps Pakistan by giving arms and weapons which are used against India.

13. Why did India and China both view themselves as rising powers in global politics in spite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship.

Ans.

1. Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China provided the impetus for an improvement in the relation with China.
2. Agreements signed on cultural exchange and co-operation in science and technology
3. Indo Chinese trade has been growing.
4. India and China have adopted almost similar policies at global level.
5. Increasing transportation and communication helped in establishing positive and sound relations.

14. Explain the role of emerging alternative centers of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies.

Ans. Besides the super powers and later on the existence of the unipolar world, it became evident that alternative centres of political and economic powers were necessary to limit the American dominance. Hence, European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia emerged as forces to reckon with. EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC developed as alternative centres of power along with countries that built a more peaceful and co-operative regional order. Why does ASEAN still remain principally an economic association?

ASEAN still remains principally an economic association because:

- (i) ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the E.U, the US and Japan.
- (ii) ASEAN economy is growing much faster than the E.U, the U.S and Japan.
- (iii) It's objective is to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states.
- (iv) It also wants to aid social and economic development in the region.
- (v) It also likes to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes.
- (vi) It has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, Labour and services.

15. Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China.

#### Issues of conflict between India and China

- (i) China annexed Tibet in 1950.
- (ii) Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959.
- (iii) Boundary dispute between India & China.
- (iv) China occupied the Aksai-chin area which was an integral part of India.

16. Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association

#### Role of ASEAN as an economic association

- i) The economy of ASEAN region is growing much faster than that of the US, EU and Japan.
- ii) This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.
- iii) ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN States.
- iv) A mechanism is being evolved to settle and resolve the economic disputes.
- v) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area for investment, labour and services.
- vi) It's vision 2020 defined an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
- vii) The current economic strength of ASEAN is being a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China. Singapore and Thailand.
- viii) Two ASEAN members signed FTA with India.

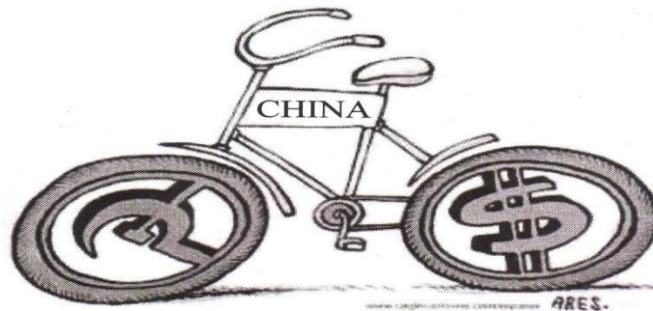
17. In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, there have been negative consequences affecting the people of China. Mention any four such consequences.

- (i) Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.
- (ii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as in Europe of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- (iii) Environment degradation has increased
- (iv) Corruption has increased
- (v) Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents.
- (vi) Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces.

18. What were the two major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership in the 1970s? Major decisions taken by China in 1970.

- (i) China ended its political and economic isolation and established relations with the US in 1972.
- (ii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisations – agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military in 1973.
- (iii) Deng Xiaoping announced open door policy and economic reforms in China.

Study the Cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



- 20.1. Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China.?
- 20.2. What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent?
- 20.3. What message does the cartoon convey?

20.1 – The symbol of the bicycle has been used to represent China because China is the largest user of bicycles in the world.

20.2 – (a) The symbol in the front wheel is the hammer and sickle which is the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. The symbol in the rear wheel represents the dollar, the currency of the capitalist world.

(b) The first symbol represents the socialist or Communist ideology and the second represents the Capitalist ideology.

20.3 The cartoon conveys the change in China’s orientation and how its economy is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. It is also an indication on the duality in China i.e. Communist government and capitalist economy.

20.1. Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China.

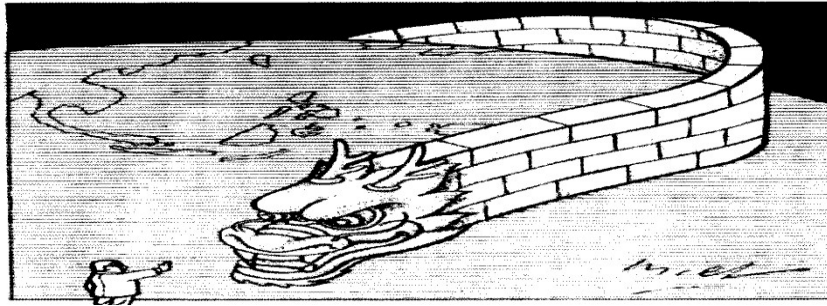
20.2. Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.

20.1 – The economic policy of the U.S is capitalist in nature. China started as a Communist economy but is now tending towards a capitalist one.

20.2 – Negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy:

- (i) Everybody has not benefited from the reforms.
- (ii) Unemployment has risen in China.
- (iii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as it was in Europe of eighteenth and nineteenth century.
- (iv) Environmental degradation and corruption have increased.
- (v) Increasing economic inequality between Urban and rural, coastal and inland provinces.

Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



- (i) Which country does the given cartoon refer to ?  
(ii) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.  
(iii) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics ?
- (i) China.  
(ii) The Great Wall and the Dragon.  
(iii) The cartoon depicts China's economic rise which made it a big power. It is projected to overtake the US as the World's largest economy by 2040.

Name any one country of Asia ruled by the Communist Party.

Which two Asian countries consider themselves as the emerging global powers ?

Evaluate any two steps taken by the Chinese government to open its economy to the world.

China

China and India

- Trade barriers were eliminated and SEZs were established to attract foreign investors.
- China's accessions to WTO in 2001 has provided it the opening to the outside world.

(a) In which year was the European Union established ?

(b) Name the common currency of the European union.

(c) Write the names of any two older member countries of the European Union.

(d) Name any two new member countries of the European Union.

30.1- 1992.

30.2- Euro.

30.3- Ireland, U. K., Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Finland or any other relevant country.

30.4- Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Czeeli Republic, Hungry, Bulgaria, Romania etc.

In the given map of European Union, identify and write the names of four old members marked as A, B, C and D and four new members marked as P, Q, R and S in your Answer Book.

Ans. Old members: (A) Finland (B) Denmark (C) Austria (D) Ireland

New members: (P) Estonia (Q) Poland (R) Hungary (S) Lithuania



## **CH – 5 CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA**

**68.** Highlight the main objective of SAARC.

- (i) Peace and cooperation – To evolve cooperation through multilateral means.
- (ii) To help formulate friendly and harmonious trade relations.

69. Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and co-operation be enhanced in this region?

Ans. The candidates are expected to explain the geographical expansion of South Asia. Steps can be taken to enhance peace and co-operation in this area.

- i) South Asia usually includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (as well as Afghanistan).
- ii) Peace and co-operation can be enhanced in the region through organization like SAARC. Steps like SAFTA in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.

70. State the circumstances which were responsible for a full-scale war between India and Pakistan on the issue of liberation of Bangladesh in December 1971.

Circumstances which were responsible for a full-scale war between India and Pakistan on the issue of liberation of Bangladesh in Dec-1971.

(i) Under the military rule of General Yahya Khan, the Pakistan army tried to suppress the movement of the Bengali people.

(ii) This led to large scale migration into India.

(iii) This government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for the independence.

(iv) The government of India helped them financially and militarily.

This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December, 1971.

71. Describe India – China relations from 1947 to 1962.

Indo-China relations from 1947-1962:-

- (i) After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognize the communist government of China.
- (ii) When China annexed Tibet in 1950, both the countries developed some differences.
- (iii) In 1954, joint enunciation of Panchsheel was made by Indian Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.
- (iv) In 1959, India gave political asylum to Dalai Lama. This annoyed China.
- (v) In 1962, China invaded the territory of India and relations between both the countries strained.

72. Describe any two pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan which can pave the way for establishing a lasting democratic set-up over there.

Ans.

Pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan :

- (1) Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press.
  - (2) A strong Human Rights movement.
  - (3) An elected democratic government was established in 1971 to 1977 and again in 1988.
  - (4) Election of 2001 gave a democratic image.
- The candidate should mention about the present government also.

73. "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement.

The following points justify the given statement :-

- (i) Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy.
- (ii) Surveys in SAARC countries show that there is widespread support for democracy everywhere.
- (iii) Ordinary citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institution of representative democracy.
- (iv) The people think that democracy is most suited for their country.
- (v) According to some, democracy could flourish and find support only in progressive countries of the world.

74. Explain the factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

Several factors are responsible for Pakistan's failures in building a stable democracy.

- (i) Social dominance – the social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.
- (ii) Conflict with India – Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan would be normed by selfish minded parties and that the army's stay in power is therefore justified.
- (iii) Lack of international support – The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The US and other Western countries have encouraged the military authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons.
- (iv) Global Islamic Terrorism – As the western powers assumed the threat of 'global Islamic terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistani's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has become as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

75. Describe in brief the crisis China faced before ending political and economic isolation.

- (vii) Shortage of foreign exchange.
- (viii) Slow economic growth which was insufficient to meet the needs of a growing population.
- (ix) Agricultural production was not sufficient.
- (x) Its industrial production was not growing fast enough.
- (xi) International trade was minimal
- (xii) Per capita income was very low.

(Any four points)

76. No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States are key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The development and globalization have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economies have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions :

- (d) Which two countries have been referred to as 'outside powers' ?
- (e) Which are the two Asian giants and why have they been called so ?
- (f) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why ?

(d) China and USA

- (e) India and China are the two Asian giants because of their huge size of population markets.
- (f) It is a major irritant for India because many a times China helps Pakistan by giving weapons which are used against India.

(To be exp

77. Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and co-operation be enhanced in the region?

Ans. The candidates are expected to explain the geographical expansion of South Asia. Steps can be taken to enhance peace and co-operation in this area.

- i) South Asia usually includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (as well as Afghanistan).
- ii) Peace and co-operation can be enhanced in the region through organizations like SAARC. Steps like SAFTA in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.

78. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.

• Positive Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh

Relations between India and Bangladesh are based on the moral support given by India during the freedom struggle of Bangladesh. India had to bear the influx of more than 80 lakh refugees. But the rapid change of governments and assassination of Mujib impacted the strong relations between the two. But still some positive aspects do exist:

- (i) Bangladesh is a part of 'Look East Policy'.
- (ii) On disaster management and environmental issues the two states have been cooperating regularly.
- (iii) A few differences have been resolved amicably.
- (iv) Both sides are trying to identify the common threats and areas of cooperation.

• Negative Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh

- (i) Illegal migration of Bangladeshis into the states of India.
- (ii) Dispute over sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.
- (iii) Islamic fundamentalist groups are against having good relations with India.
- (iv) Bangladesh government has often felt Indian government as a regional bully.

79. Highlight any two issues of co-operation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh.

**Ans. Issues of co-operation:**

- (i) A full scale war in Dec. 1971. India surrounded Dhaka. Pakistani Army surrendered. India recognised East Pakistan as Bangladesh.
- (ii) India and Bangladesh signed an agreement to share the water of Ganga.
- (iii) Further in 1974 and 1992 more agreements were signed between the two countries.

**Issues of confrontation :**

- (i) Migration of large scale Bangladeshis still continues to infiltrate into India.
- (ii) As a reaction to the demolition of Babri Masjid in India, Bangladeshis destroyed temples over there.
- (iii) Pakistan's secret agency ISI is using Bangladesh as a base to promote terrorism in India.
- (iv) In April 2001, soldiers of Bangladesh Rifles captured one village of East Khasi Hill District, captured soldiers of BSF and later killed them.

80. Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian Countries.

### The role and limitation of SAARC

(i) SAARC is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.

(ii) Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success.

(iii) SAARC members have signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) Agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.

### Limitations

(i) SAFTA can usher in a chapter of peace and cooperation, but some of our neighbours fear this a way for India to invade their markets and interfere in their politics through commercial ventures.

(ii) Also, another limitation is that some people in India think that SAFTA is not worth having bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri-Lanka.

(iii) One great limitation is the rather strained relationship between India and Pakistan.

### **81. Map Based Question**

(i) The country has experienced both civilian as well as military rule.

(ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.

(iii) This country is still a monarchy.

(iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system in 2005.

(v) This country is a part of India's Look East Policy via Myanmar.'

Sr.No. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
i)	B	Pakistan
ii)	C	Nepal
iii)	A	Bhutan
iv)	E	Maldives
v)	D	Bangladesh

82. Correct and rewrite the following statement :  
USSR/Russia used veto power 92 times till 2006.

USSR/Russia used veto power 122 times till 2006.

83. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice and what is their tenure?

Ans. (a) 15 judges (b) 9 years

84. How many member-states were there in the United Nations?

Ans. 193 member-states.

85. Write the full form of the following U.N. bodies.

- (a) UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- (b) OPCW - Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.
- (c) UNRISD - United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.
- (d) WMO - World Meteorological Organisation.
- (e) UNHCR - United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

86. What is Amnesty International ?

It is a non – governmental organization (NGO) which was established with the aim of protecting human rights all over the world.

87. Mention functions of the World Bank.

Functions of the World Bank

- (i) Human development
- (ii) Agriculture and rural education and health development
- (iii) Environment Protection

88. Mention any two advantages of having international organizations in the world.

Ans.

- 1. These organizations help in the matters relating to war and peace.
- 2. They represent the great hope of humanity pertaining to peace and progress.
- 3. International Organizations like the UN are required as they help in matters of war and peace. They also help countries to cooperate and make better living conditions for all.

89. Mention any one objective of the United Nations.

- 1. To prevent international conflict
- 2. To facilitate co-operation among states
- 3. To stop the conflicts or war between states
- 4. To bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world

90. Name one country each from the continents of America, Africa, Asia and Europe, wherein the U.N. 'Peacekeeping Operations' were administered.

- (i) America – Haiti 2004
- (ii) Africa - Sierra 2006, Liberia 2003, Ethiopia 2000 (any one)
- (iii) Asia - Afganistan 2002, India & Pakistan 1949 (any one)
- (iv) Europe - Cyprus 1964, Geogir 1993, Kosova 1999 (any one)

91. Write the full form of I.M.F.

The International Monetary Fund.

92. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

Ban Ki Moon is the 8th UN \_\_\_\_\_. He is the citizen of \_\_\_\_\_  
Ans. a) Secretary General                      b) South Korea

93. State any two objectives of the Human Rights Watch.

As an International NGO :

- i) It draws the global media's attention to human right abuses.
- ii) It helps to establish International Criminal Courts.

94. Correct and rewrite the following statement :

The Present Secretary - General of the United Nations is Ban ki Moon, the first African to hold the post.

The Present Secretary - General of the United Nations is Ban ki Moon, the first Korean to hold the post.

95. Give the arguments to support the India's permanent membership to the U.N. Security Council.

- (i) India is second most populous country in the World comprising almost one-fifth of the World's Population.
- (ii) India is also the world's largest democracy and has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.
- (iii) Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.
- (iv) India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for membership.
- (v) India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.

96. Give any two reasons why veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council can not be abolished .

- i) Permanent members are unlikely to agree.
- ii) Great powers would lose interest in the world body.
- iii) Without these the body would be ineffective.

97. Give any two arguments of some countries which oppose the inclusion of India in the U N Security Council as a permanent member.

- Neighbouring countries like Pakistan have serious reservations to India's claim.
- Concern about India's nuclear weapons capability.
- Other emerging powers like Brazil, South Africa, Japan also having their stake as permanent members.
- Africa and South America will have to be included since these continents remain unrepresented.

**98.** Assess any six steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

To appoint a Peace Building-Commission.

To establish a Human Rights Council.

Creation of a Democracy Fund.

Agreement to wind up Trustee-ship Council.

To increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

Some countries want UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions.

**99.** Describe any four proposed criteria for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council in order to improve its functioning.

The new permanent and non-permanent members should be :

(a) Major economic power (b) Major military power (c) Big nation in terms of population (d) Substantial contributor to U.N.Budget (e) Nation that respects democracy and Human Rights. (f) Country that would make the Council more representative of the world's diversity.

**100.** How far did the U.N. perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the World? Explain.

Ans The U.N. was founded with the hope that it would act to stop the conflicts between the states which escalate into war. In case a war breaks out, it is expected of the U.N. to limit the extent of hostilities or altogether stop it.

With the objective to maintain world peace, the U.N. has made many efforts to resolve conflicts, resist hostilities and stop wars.

It has succeeded in many, got partial success in some and has failed in some missions as well since it does not have army of its own.

Here are some of the important U.N. Peace-keeping operations which give us an idea about the sincere efforts made by the U.N. as its peace keeping activities:

(i) Intervened and stopped the hostilities between India and Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir in - 1949.

(ii) Middle East - 1948.

(iii) Israel and Syria - 1974.

(iv) Lebanon - 1978

(v) Western Sahara - 1991

(vi) Ethiopia and Eritrea - 2000

(vii) Affanistan - 2002

(viii) Siberia - 2003



(ix) Haiti - 2004

(x) Sudan - 2005

(xi) East Timor - 2006 (mention of any four)

The U.N. has imposed sanctions on many countries whenever they tried to defy and act against the international peace.

**101.** Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N.

Candidates may keep in mind the reforms as suggested by the General Assembly Resolution. However, these reforms could not be implemented due to various difficulties which are as follows:

- (i) As regards the veto power of permanent members, the Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
- (ii) Disputes regarding representation on the basis of terms of economic development.
- (iii) Permanent member are unlikely to agree to any reform, which reduces their clout of power or interest in the world body.
- (iv) It lacks equitable representation.

**102.** Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.

Six criteria for the new membership of Security Council are as follows:

- (i) A major economic power.
- (ii) A major military power.
- (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
- (iv) A big nation in terms of its population.
- (v) A nation that respects democracy and Human Rights.
- (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.

**103.** Which three complaints related to the U.N. Security Council were reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992?

- The three complaints are –
  - i. The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
  - ii. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
  - iii. It lacks equitable representation.

**104.** Assess the importance of international organizations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.

Relevance of International Organisations

- (i) In a unipolar world in which the U.S is dominant, the UN served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions on various issues.

- (ii) The U.S also realizes that the U.N is an organization as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflicts and social and economic developments.
- (iii) The UN provides an arena for the rest of the world in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies.
- (iv) The UN may be an imperfect body, but without it, the world would be worse off.
- (v) Due to growing inter dependence, it is hard to imagine a world without an organization like the UN.

**105.** What is Human Rights Watch? Describe its main contribution to the field of Human Rights.

- Human Rights Watch is an international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights.
- Its contributions :-
  - (i) It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.
  - (ii) It helped in building international coalitions.
  - (iii) It made efforts to stop the use of child soldiers.
  - (iv) It established the International Criminal court.

**106.** Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies?

#### EVOLUTION OF THE UN

- (i) The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945.
- (ii) The UN was set up through the signing of the UN Charter by 51 Nations.
- (iii) It was formed with the help that it would act to stop conflict and wars.
- (iv) By 2006, UN had 192 members. These included almost all independent states.

#### ITS FUNCTIONING

- (i) In the UN General Assembly, all member nations have one vote each.
- (ii) In the UN Security Council, there are five Permanent members – Britain, France, US, Russia and China and 10 temporary members.
- (iii) The UN consists of many structures and agencies
- (iv) War, peace, and difference between the member states are discussed in the General Assembly.

Social and Economic issues are dealt with by many agencies including WTO, UNDP, UNHRC, UNICEF and UNESCO.

**107.** Describe the composition of U.N. Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members.

- U.N. Security Council is an important organ of United Nations. It has fifteen members – five permanent and ten elected by the General Assembly for two year terms.
- Difference in the privileges between permanent and non-permanent members:
  - (i) The main privileges of the permanent members are permanency and the veto power, which can neglect any resolution of the Security Council.

The non-permanent members serve for only two years at a time. A country cannot be re-elected immediately after completing their term. They do not have Veto power.

## CH 7 SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

**108.** How is balance of power a component of traditional security ?

When a country is stronger, it may pose a threat to other neighbouring countries in future and may become aggressive. So, the situation demands a balance of power.

**109.** What is meant by —Securityl. ?

Security means freedom from extremely dangerous threats.

**110.** How is alliance building a component of traditional security ?

An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinates their actions to deter or defend against military attack. An alliance is also formed to increase the effective power relative to another country or alliance.

**111.** Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.

### Adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons

Countries spend more and more on nuclear weapons, therefore economy suffers and it becomes hard to implement welfare schemes, develop basic infrastructure spread education and health related awareness.

**112.** How is global poverty a source of insecurity ? Explain.

- (i) High per capita income and low population growth make rich groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth make poor groups get poorer.
- (ii) Poverty also led to large scale migration to seek a better life
- (iii) It can create armed conflicts.
- (iv) It caused population growth mainly in South Asian poor countries.

**113.** Explain the traditional concept of —Security‘?

The traditional concept of ‘\_Security‘ is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and the danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.

**114.** What did BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), 1972 decided ?

BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), 1972 banned the production and possession of Biological weapons.

**115.** Why did India not sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) ?

India refused to sign the CTBT because :

- (3) India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers.
- (4) The treaty legitimized the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers.

**116.** Identify and any four new sources of threat to security. Explain them?

1. Migration to seek a better life, better economic opportunity of the people has created international political frictions.

2. Health epidemics like HIV - AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism, and military operations.
3. Human Rights like Political rights, Freedom of speech and assembling, social rights being violated.
4. Global poverty is another source of insecurity.

**117.** Mention any four threats, except war, to human security.

Hunger, disease, natural disasters, genocide, terrorism.

**118.** Mention any four tasks that military forces usually try to accomplish in an invasion. In which task was the serious weakness of the U.S. reflected in the war over Iraq.

Tasks of the military forces to accomplish in an invasion.

- To maintain overwhelming superiority of the military powers.
- To keep abreast with the latest technology and thereby concentrate on four major tasks:
  - i. To conquer
  - ii. To deter
  - iii. To punish:
  - iv. To police

U.S. : failure is in policing the occupied territory in Iraq

**119.** What is the balance of power ?

The concept balance of power refers to a tendency of the entire system of the group to create the balance so far as the military power is concerned.

This type of balance helps in maintaining peace and independence of small nations.

**120.** What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any four new sources of threat to security.

Security implies freedom from threat.

New threats to security

- (a) Terrorism, b) Violation of Human Rights,
- (c) Global poverty, d) Health epidemics,
- (e) Migrations.

**121.** Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security.

- Internal notion of traditional security:-
  - (i) Internal military conflicts.
  - (ii) Separatist movements.
  - (iii) Internal wars.
- External notion of traditional security:-
  - (i) Danger to a country from military threats.
  - (ii) Deterrence, defence and balance of power.
  - (iii) Alliance building as components of traditional security

**122.** Explain the internal and external non-traditional notions of security.

Internal and external non-traditional notions of security:

- Non traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.
  - Non-traditional views of security have been called human security or global security.
  - Human security means protection of people more than protection of states.
  - Human security and state security are the same thing.
  - Global security includes global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics.
- (i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves citizens or territory of more than one country.
- (ii) Human rights of three types – political, economics and social rights and the rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.
- (iii) Global poverty due to high per capita income and low population growth which makes rich states more richer, whereas low incomes & high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states more poorer.
- (iv) Migration to seek better life, better economic opportunities leads to international political friction.
- (v) Health epidemics spreading through migration, business, tourism and military operations.

**123.** The differences in the threats that people in the Third World faced and those living in the First World.

- (i) The Third world countries face the threats not only from outside their borders, but also from within. On the other hand, most of the First World countries face threats only from outside their borders.
- (ii) Third World faces threats from separatist movements . There is no such threat in the First World Countries.

For the newly independent Third World Countries, external and internal wars posed a serious challenge to their security than the First world countries faced.

**124.** Explain the importance of cooperation in the field of ‘Traditional Security.’

- The importance of cooperation in the field of “Traditional Security” is disarmament, arms control, and confidence building.
- Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons. For example, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons.
- Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The Anti- Ballistic Missile(ABM) Treaty 1972 tried to stop the United States and the Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.
- Confidence Building is accepted as a means of avoiding violence. It is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.

**125.** Mention any two of the agreements signed between the two super powers starting in the 1960s.

- (i) Limited Test Ban Treaty.
- (ii) Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty
- (iii) Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

**126.** What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? What are its advantages?

- Alliance building as a component of traditional security policy is a coalition of states that coordinates their actions to deter or defend against military attack. Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat.
- Its advantages are:
  - i. It increases their effective power relative to another country or alliance.
  - ii. Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interests change.

**127.** Explain the concept of 'Human Security.'

Human Security means the protection of the people more than the protection of states. The proponents of human security argue that the primary aim of the state is the protection of its individuals. According to them the concept of human security should include hunger, diseases and natural disasters as they kill even more people than war. Thus, human security should protect people from these threats as well as from violence and war.

In its broadest formulation, the human security agenda also encompasses economic security and 'threats to human dignity'.

**128.** What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.

- Security means 'freedom from threats' or any other definition.
- Four different components of India's strategy are:
  - (i) The first component is strengthening its own military capabilities because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours i.e. Pakistan & China.
  - (ii) The second component has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security.
  - (iii) The Third component is towards meeting security challenges within the country such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.
  - (iv) The fourth component has been an attempt to develop its economy and to bring the citizens out of poverty and economic inequalities.

**129.** Differentiate between the traditional and the non-traditional notions of security.

#### Traditional Notions of Security

In the traditional conception of security the greatest danger to a country is from military threats from outside. This may endanger to the core values of sovereignty independence and territorial integrity. Military action also endanger the lives of ordinary citizens.

Traditional security also concerns with internal security. It may be threatened by civil war and internal separatist movement.

- Non traditional notions of Security

It includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Main proponents of non-traditional is not just the state but also individuals or communities or indeed all of human kind. Therefore it has been called 'human security' or 'global security'.

In non-traditional notion threats may be such as terrorism human rights, global poverty and migration etc.

**130.** Explain any two components of India's security strategy.

Components of India's security strategy

(i) Strengthening its military capabilities.

(ii) Strengthening international norms.

(iii) Gearing up towards meeting security challenges within the country.

(iv) Developing its economy in a way that the citizens of India are lifted out of poverty, misery & huge economic inequalities.

**131.** Explain any two components of India's security strategy.

Components of India's security strategy

(i) Strengthening its military capabilities.

(ii) Strengthening international norms.

(iii) Gearing up towards meeting security challenges within the country.

(iv) Developing its economy in a way that the citizens of India are lifted out of poverty, misery & huge economic inequalities.

**132.** Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.

India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. As far as poverty, terrorism and epidemics are concerned, its approach should be:

(i) To overcome poverty, India needs to develop its economy so that the lives of vast mass of citizens improve. Huge amount of inequalities should not be allowed to exist. Harmful impact of globalization should be countered by the positive role of the state.

(ii) To prevent epidemics proper living conditions, sanitation, clean drinking water, enforcement of Swachh Bharat, proper immunization and education of the people should be there. We need to improve our public health system and work with all stake holders.

(iii) To counter terrorism we have to form a firm military strategy, intelligence including cyber intelligence. Yet at the same time our democracy should have space for dialogue and negotiation to deal with groups like Maoists, insurgents etc.

**133.** Explain global poverty and health epidemics as the new sources of threats to security.

Global poverty and health epidemics as the new sources of threat to security:

- Global poverty is a new source of threat to security. Population is expected to triple in the next 50 years.  
Whereas many rich countries will see population decline in that period.  
High per capita income and low population growth make rich state get richer and low income and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states get poorer.

- Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu, SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operation late 1990s, Britain had lost billions of dollars of income during an outbreak of the mad-cow disease.

134. Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

SECURITY CHALLENGES FACED BY THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

- (i) The newly independent countries faced threats not only from outside their borders but also from within.
- (ii) For the newly Independent Countries external and internal threats posed serious challenges to their security.
- (iii) Some of these states are worried about threats from separatist movement within the country.
- (iv) Terrorism is a problem faced by maximum newly free countries from outside borders example – ISIS.
- (v) Newly independent countries are high populated and low per capita income countries so that facing the problem of Global poverty.

Newly Independent countries are also facing the problem of social injustice discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, which affects the Human Rights.

135. What is meant by non-traditional notion of security? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concept of human security.

- **Non-traditional notions of security** go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. They begin by questioning the traditional referent of security. In doing so, they also question the other three elements of security — what is being secured, from what kind of threats and the approach to security.
- **The narrow concept of human security** focuses on violent threats to individuals or the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence.
- **The broad concept of human security** argues that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

136. How do per capita income and population growth affect the economic disparity in the world? Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level.

High Per Capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, where as low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer.

- (i) Countries should manage to slow down population growth.
- (ii) Raise per capita income

137. Describe any three new sources of threat to security giving examples for each.



New Source of threat are:

- (i) Terrorism – It refers to political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately. They use civilians as a weapon against national government to change a political context or condition they do not like.  
Example : Plane hijacking, planting bombs at crowded places.
- (ii) Human Rights – These are in the form of political, economical, social rights and the rights of colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.  
Example – Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait, Indonesian military’s killing of people in East Timor.
- (iii) Health epidemics – Due to migration, business, tourism etc. epidemics like HIV – AIDS, bird flu, and SARS have rapidly spread across countries. By 2003, an estimated 4 crore people were infected with HIV – AIDS worldwide. Treatment of these epidemics have proved to be a major factor in driving the region backward into deeper poverty.

## **CHAPTER 8 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE**

**138.** What were the recommendation of the Rio Summit known as ?  
Agenda 21

**139.** Define Geo-politics.

Politics related to uninterrupted supply of strategic, in particular, oil from Gulf countries and minerals from central Southern Africa as well as West and Central Asia.

**140.** Give any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the world politics.

Reasons

- (i) Subjects like climate change, biodiversity, foresting cannot be tackled by any one country. They are related to various different regions. So, need to be tackled by various countries. The national interests give rise to world politics.
- (ii) The Global commons and the environment around us are not owned by any one but rather shared by many. So, any issue related to them becomes part of the world politics.

**141.** Identify the most important outcome of the Rio Summit.

Outcomes of Rio Summit

- (i) The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry etc.
- (ii) It recommended a list of developmental practices called ‘Agenda 21.’
- (iii) There was consensus on sustainable development.

**142.** What was the ‘Earth Summit’? How far did the summit prove to be useful? Explain.

- Earth Summit was a conference on environment and development held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 1992.
- Benefits of Earth Summit :-
  - (i) This Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry.
  - (ii) It recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.

- (iii) Under this list there was consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility, known as sustainable development.

**143.** Describe any four issues related to environmental degradation.

- No extension of cultivable area.
- Losing fertility
- Over – grazing –
- Water - shortage –
- Natural forests -
- deforestation –
- Decline in total Ozone –
- Coastal pollution

**144.** Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

India's Stand on Environment Issues:-

India's stand towards environmental issues have always been positive.

- (i) India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.
- (ii) At the G-8 meeting in June 2005 India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed countries.
- (iii) India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility as enshrined in UNFCCC.
- (iv) Indian emissions are predicted to rise from 0.9 tonnes per capita in 2000 to 1.6 tonnes per capita in 2030.

**145.** Explain the concept of "Common property resource" with the help of an example from India.

Common property resource means common property for a group. The underlying norm is that members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use and the maintenance of a given resource.

For example, the management of sacred groves on State owned forest land along the forest belt of South India. The institutional arrangement for the actual management of the sacred groves on state-owned forest land appropriately fits the description of a common property regime.

**146.** 'Let the polluters pay'. Support this statement with any two suitable arguments.

- According to 1992 UNFCCC, all the countries should act to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities. Since the largest share of historical and current global emissions of green house gases has originated in the developed countries, the major responsibility lies on these countries only.
- Per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. That is why China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol. Therefore, those who pollute the most, should bear the burnt and pay the most.

**147.** What is meant by the concept of "common but differentiated responsibility" ?

Ans. The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of International Environmental Laws.

**148.** Explain the importance and role of the concept 'Common but Differentiated Responsibility' pertaining to the environment.

Ans. Environment and its improvement is a global issue. Therefore, special attention is being paid to the concept of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibility'.

Developed countries uphold equal responsibility for ecological conservation.

Developing countries opine that the environmental degradation was mainly caused by the developed countries and hence they should undo the damage.

Developed countries, due to industrialization, hold that they should not be subjected to restrictions.

Special needs of developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules pertaining to international Environmental Law.

**149.** Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect?

Ans. India signed and satisfied the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which was an international agreement for setting targets for industrial countries to cut this green house gas emissions in 2002.

At the G-8 meeting in June, 2005. India pointed out that the per capita emission rate of the developing countries is a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

India's auto fuel policy mandates clean fuel for vehicles.

The Electricity, Act of 2003 encourages the rise of renewable energy.

The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel.

India finds it necessary that developed countries with financial resources and clean technologies should meet their existing commitments under U.N. Framework Convention on climate change.

It upholds that the SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environmental issues, so that the region's voice carries greater weight.

India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC

**150.** Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation.

Steps taken by the Indian government to check the Environmental Degradation :-

(i) National Auto-fuel policy

Indian National Auto Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.

(ii) Energy Conservation Act

The Energy Conservation Act passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency. The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.

(iii) National Mission on Biodiesel

The Indian Government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce Biodiesel, and India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

**151.** Describe any three environmental concerns that have become issues of global politics.

Environmental concerns that have become issues of global politics:-

(i) Throughout the world cultivable area is barely expanding any more and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.

(ii) About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water.

(iii) Natural forests are being cut down throughout the world which has destabilised the climate.

(iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone is taking place in the earth's stratosphere which is posing real danger to the ecosystem.

**152.** Who are indigenous people ? Describe any four problems of the indigenous people.

- Indigenous people are the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcome them. These are treated as scheduled tribes in constitution of India.
- The problems of the indigenous people:
  - a) Issues related to the rights of the indigenous communities have been neglected in domestic and international politics for very long.
  - b) The loss of land, which also means the loss of an economic resource base, is the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people.
  - c) Although, they enjoy a constitutional protection in political representation, they have not got much of the benefits of development in the country.

They pay a huge cost for development since they are the single largest group among the people displaced by various developmental projects since independence.

**153.** Define the 'Indigenous People' and highlight any two threats to their survival.

### Indigenous People

The UN defined indigenous populations comprising of the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcome them.

### Threats to their Survival

- (i) The indigenous people in the world demand to be treated as equal . They appeal to governments to come to terms with the continuing existence of indigenous nations as enduring communities with an identity of their own .
- (ii) The loss of land which also means the loss of an economic resource base is the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people
- (iii) Although they enjoy a constitutional protection in political representation, they have not got much of the benefits of development in the country. They have paid a huge cost for development , since they are the single largest group among the people displaced by various developmental projects since independence.

**154.** Suggest some steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.

The Candidate may suggest any relevant and logical measure such as:

- i) More plantation
- ii) Auto fuel policy
- iii) To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries.
- iv) Use of renewable energy

v) Ban on polluting vehicles.

**155.** Explain the meaning of 'global commons'. How are environmental concerns becoming important in global politics?

- Global commons are those resources which are not owned by any one but rather shared by a community. They include earth's atmosphere Antarctica, the Ocean floor and outer space.

- Different environmental concerns becoming important in global politics.

(i) Cultivable area is barely expanding any more, Agricultural land is losing fertility, grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries over harvested.

(ii) Safe drinking water is not available to many areas and population. Billions have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of more than three million children every years.

(iii) Natural forest are being cut and people are being displaced. It has cost climate disturbances and loss of biodiversity.

(iv) A steady decline in the ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere is posing a real danger to eco systems and human health.

(v) Coastal pollution is adding to the deterioration in the quality of marine environment.

**156.** Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics.

Environmental concerns in global politics

(i) Cultivated area in world is limited and there is less scope to expand it. It is also a matter of concern that a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility and are over-harvested.

(ii) Issues related to access safe water and sanitation is very important. According to UNDP report 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation.

(iii) For ecological balance natural forests are important environmental concerns in global politics. Ecological degradation may affect climate change and it may affect biodiversity on land.

(iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the earth's stratosphere poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health.

(v) The Coastal waters are becoming increasingly polluted largely due to land-based activities. It may cause deterioration in the quality of marine environment.

**157.** Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.

Measure to protect surroundings from pollution

(i) Follow National Auto Fuel Policy

(ii) Use of Renewable sources of energy should be encouraged

(iii) Awareness about global warming should be spread

**158.** Examine the concept of "Common but differentiated responsibilities" with the help of examples.

- There was a difference in approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South feel that much of the ecological degradation of the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world.
- The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio declaration of 1992 and is called 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'.
- China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement settling targets for industrialized countries to cut the green house gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principals of the UNFCC.

## CHAPTER 9 GLOBALISATION

**159.** What is 'cultural homogenisation' ? Give an example to show that its consequence is not negative.

It means global similarities about thinking, clothing, and eating, eg. blue jeans, chips & burgers. These enhance our choices without neglecting the traditions. As such, there is hardly any negative consequence.

**160.** What do you mean by globalisation ?

Globalization is worldwide interconnectedness ( flow of trade, capital, ideas among people across the border).

**161.** Mention any two benefits of globalisation.

### Benefits of Globalisation

- (i) There is increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
- (ii) Inflow of private foreign capital gets enhanced.
- (iii) New jobs are created by MNCs.
- (iv) Improved production efficiency and healthy competition.

**162.** The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically?

- (i) Economically, they want a return to self-reliance.
- (ii) Protectionism in certain areas of the economy becomes essential.

**163.** Explain any four consequences of globalization.

Consequences of Globalisation:- 1. The old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state to perform functions as the maintenance of law and order as well as security of its citizens. It withdraws many of its earlier welfare functions. 2. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world has led to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own. 3. Increase in economic globalisation: Globalisations has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe. 4. Cultural effect of globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture i.e. homogenization (imposition of western culture on the rest of the world).

**164.** “Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers.” Justify the statement.

- Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of the government to do what they want to do. Allover the world, the concept of welfare state is now giving way to a more minimal state.
- Now, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- The increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of the government to take decision on their own.
- As an outcome of new technology, states have become more powerful than they were earlier. But the emphasis now lies on the global consumers than on the nation – states.

**165.** What is meant by globalization? List any two forms of resistance to globalization.

Ans. Globalization is a concept that deals with the flow of various kinds of ideas capital, commodities and people from one country to another in search of better livelihood .It-need-not always have positive consequences, it may even have negative stance as well.

Two forms of Resistance:

- i) Economic globalization make the rich richer and the poor poorer and hence weaken the economically weak countries.
- ii) The state is weakened which leads to reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of the poor.
- iii) Cultural critics are worried that the traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values.

**166.** Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed to globalization? Explain.

- Globalisation is a multidimensional concept which involves flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one part of the world to another.

Technology contributed to globalization in many ways

- (i) Invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip improved communications in the world.
- (ii) Better and faster transportation system
- (iii) The movement of ideas, capital and commodities by technological advances
- (iv) New technology of printing and internet facility.

**167.** Explain any four reasons due to which globalization is resisted.

Why globalization is resisted? It represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Weakening of the State leads to a reduction of the capacity of the State to protect the interest of its poor. Economically , critics want a return to protectionism in certain areas of the economy. Globalisation is also resisted because certain people are worried that the traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values.

**168.** Describe any three effects of globalization on the culture of a country.

Cultural effects of globalization may be positive as well as negative

- (i) External influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. For example, the burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and, therefore, does not pose any real challenge. In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun Khadi Kurta.
- (ii) Globalisation broadened our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.

- (iii) The culture of a developed society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society and the world begins to look more like a dominant power wishes it to be.
- (iv) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

**169.** Describe any three effects of globalization on the economy of a country.

The effects of globalisation:

- (i) Globalization has led to similar economic policies adopted by governments in different parts of the world that has generated vastly different outcomes in different parts of the world.
- (ii) It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced. Similarly, the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.
- (iii) Globalization has led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries; spread of internet and computer related services is an example of that.
- (iv) Economic globalization has created an intense division of opinion all over the world. Those who are concerned about social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalization.
- (v) Globalization generates greater economic growth and well being for larger sections of the population when there is de – regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best.

**170.** Describe any three factors which are responsible for globalization.

The factors responsible for globalization

- a) Technology is the significant element of globalization. All round revolution and communication technology has drastically changed the whole scenario.
- b) The technological advances and innovations have facilitated the ability of ideas, capital , commodities and people move easily from one corner of the world to another.

The process of globalization does not take place only because of the access to improved communications. The main element is to recognize the interconnections with the rest of the world. Globalisation cannot be confined to national boundaries.

**171.** Explain the positive impacts of globalization on the present day world.

Positive impacts of Globalisation on the present day world.

- (i) It has increased the opportunities for employment to a large number of people in the world.
- (ii) It provides an opportunity for flow of ideas moving from one part of the world to another.
- (iii) Capital can soon be transferred to any part of the world to the people in need.
- (iv) Commodities can reach from any part of the world to the other or to countries in need- eg: during famines, floods, tsunami etc.

**172.** Explain any three reasons for resistance to globalisation.

Globalisation is a very contentious subject critics of globalization have many reason to resist it.

Reasons:



- (i) Leftist argue that contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that expand the breach between the rich and the poor.
- (ii) The state is becoming weak and the capacity of the state for welfare of people is getting reduced.
- (iii) Economically, critics want a return to self reliance and protectionism, especially in export-import and investment.
- (iv) Culturally, critics are worried that traditional culture i.e. music, dress and language etc. will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

**173.** How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

- The impact of globalization on India

- (i) India has opened up its markets, from a protective economy. Now it has opened upto foreign investment and privatisation.
- (ii) It has had positive as well as negative impact on India. Popular consumer items, international brands etc. are available.
- (iii) This has had an impact on life style and on culture e.g. Macdonalds, clothes, opening of call centres etc.
- (iv) This has led to deregulation of many commodities like oil, and adverse impact on our farmers.

(Or any other relevant point)

- How india has impacted globalisation

- (i) India and other developing countries e.g. BRICS have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO.
- (ii) India is one of the fastest growing economy along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also.
- (iii) With its vast English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing in India of call centres etc.

**174.** Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions ( law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which its wishes to. State continue to be important.

Indeed, in some respect state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

Read the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions:-

- (i) What are the two most essential functions of the state?
- (ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?
- (iii) Justify with the help of an example that globalization gives a boost to the state capacity.

i) Essential functions of the state :-

- a) Law and order
- b) National security

ii) a) With the help of enhanced technologies state can collect information about its citizens.

b) With this information, the state is better able to rule.

c) Thus, the states become more powerful than they were earlier.

iii) Flow of capital from rich countries enables the developing countries to invest in most wanted fields to make their country self-dependent.

(Or any other relevant example)

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