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Political Science

- Contemporary World Politics
- Politics in India Since Independence

12

- ➡ **NCERT** Exercises with answers
- ➡ Comprehensive summary of each chapter
- ➡ Includes **Self Evaluation Test** at the end of the each chapter



Highlights important information which must be remembered

Large pool of very short, short and long answer type questions

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 POLITICAL
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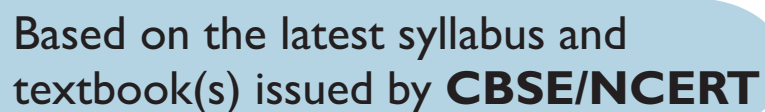
- Contemporary World Politics
- Politics in India Since Independence


 12

By

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SYLLABUS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS–XII

One Paper

Time : 3 Hours

Marks: 100

PART A : CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Units		Periods	Marks
1.	Cold War Era	14	14
2.	The End of Bipolarity	13	
3.	US Hegemony in World Politics	13	16
4.	Alternative Centres of Power	11	
5.	Contemporary South Asia	13	
6.	International Organisations	13	
7.	Security in Contemporary World	11	10
8.	Environment and Natural Resources	11	10
9.	Globalisation	11	
Total		110	50
PART B : POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE			
10.	Challenges of Nation Building	13	16
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12.	Politics of Planned Development	11	
13.	India's External Relations	13	6
14.	Challenges to the Congress System	13	12
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Total		110	50

Course Contents :

Periods

PART A : CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

- 1. Cold War Era** **14**
Emergence of two power blocs after the Second World War. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non-Aligned Movement, Quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.
- 2. The End of Bipolarity** **13**
New entities in world politics : Russia, Balkan states and Central Asian states, introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.
- 3. US Hegemony in World Politics** **13**
Growth of unilateralism : Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.
- 4. Alternative Centres of Power** **11**
Rise of China as an economic power in post-Maoera, creation and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

- 5. Contemporary South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era** **13**
 Democratisation in Pakistan and Nepal, Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.
- 6. International Organisations** **13**
 Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors : New International Economic Organisations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?
- 7. Security in Contemporary World** **11**
 Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security : global poverty, health and education. Issues of human rights and migration.
- 8. Environment and Natural Resources** **11**
 Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.
- 9. Globalisation** **11**
 Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalisation. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalisation and struggle against it.

PART B : POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- 10. Challenges of Nation-Building** **13**
 Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition : challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organisation and reorganisation of states; Political conflicts over language.
- 11. Era of One-Party Dominance** **12**
 First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.
- 12. Politics of Planned Development** **11**
 Five year plans, expansion of state sector and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.
- 13. India's External Relations** **13**
 Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian War of 1962, Indo-Pak War of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme. Shifting alliances in world politics.
- 14. Challenges to the Congress System** **13**
 Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.
- 15. Crisis of the Democratic Order** **13**
 Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency : context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.
- 16. Popular Movements in India** **11**
 Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission Report and its aftermath.

17. Regional Aspirations

11

Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.

18. Recent Developments in Indian Politics

13

Participatory upsurge in 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics.

Coalition governments:

NDA (1998–2004)

UPA (2004–2014)

NDA (2014 onwards)

5

South Asia in The Post-Cold War Era

CONCEPTS

1. India and Pakistan emerged as independent states on August 15, 1947.
2. Sri Lanka became an independent state in 1948.
3. Sri Lanka and India adopted the democratic system successfully.
4. India and Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty in September 1960.
5. Indo-Pak war took place in 1965.
6. India and Pakistan signed Tashkent Agreement in 1966.
7. Bangladesh emerged as an independent state in 1971.
8. Bangladesh war took place in 1971.
9. Indo-Pak war took place in 1971.
10. South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter of the first summit at Dhaka in December 1985.
11. India and Pakistan signed Shimla agreement in July 1972.
12. Democracy restored in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal during 1988-91.
13. India sent troops to Maldives to foil a coup attempted by mercenaries in 1966.
14. India and Bangladesh signed the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in December 1996.
15. Democracy restored in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal during 1988-91.
16. SAFTA signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad in January 2004.
17. Multi-party system introduced in Maldives in June 2005.
18. Monarchy still exists in Bhutan.
19. In April 2006, massive democratic protest began in Nepal.

BASIS & BASICS

The Military and Democracy in Pakistan

Many factors are responsible for the failure of democracy and establishment of a stable and strong democracy in Pakistan. The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy are responsible for overthrowing the democratic government. Wars with India have made military rulers and pro-military groups very powerful. In spite of the fact that democracy has not succeeded in Pakistan, there has been a strong pro-democracy sentiment in country. Moreover, America and other western countries have encouraged military rulers for their own interests.

India-Pakistan Relations

India attained freedom on 15th Aug., 1947 but it was partitioned at the same time and so Pakistan came into existence. Pakistan was the result of a policy of 'Divide and Rule' of British rulers. Pakistan is India's neighbouring country and that is why Indo-Pak relations are significant.

India-Nepal Relations

India and Nepal are not only neighbours but also have had long cultural, political and religious links. In language and religion, gods and goddesses, food and clothing the two countries, India and Nepal, have more in common with each other than with any third country of the world. Both have been living as good and friendly neighbours.

India-Sri Lanka Relations

India-Sri Lanka relations stretch over a period of more than two thousand years. At the Asian Relations Conference in Delhi 1947, both India and Sri Lanka declared to fight against colonialism, imperialism and racialism.

Sri Lanka was not prepared to grant full citizenship rights to all Indian immigrants in Sri Lanka. The government of Sri Lanka passed the India and Pakistan Residents (Citizenship) Act in 1949. About 8 lakhs people of Indian origin applied for citizenship but only one lakh 34 thousands were able to secure

• All chapters as per **CBSE** Syllabus and **NCERT** Textbook

• **Basis & Basics** provide a complete and comprehensive summary of the chapter

NCERT Textbook Exercises with Answers

NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:

(a) The first general election in 1952 involved simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and _____ (The President of India/State Assemblies/Biya Sabha/The Prime Minister)

(b) The party that won the second longest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first elections was _____ (Praja Socialist Party/Bharatiya Jana Sangh/Communist Party of India/Bharatiya Janata Party)

(c) One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was _____ (Working class interests/Protection of Primary states/economy free from state control/Autonomy of state within the Union).

Ans. (a) State Assemblies, (b) Communist Party of India, (c) economy free from state control.

Q. 2. Match the following leaders listed in list A with the parties in list B. (Imp.)

List A	List B
(a) S.A. Dange	(i) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(ii) Swatantra Party
(c) Minoo Masani	(iii) Praja Social Party of India
(d) Ashoka Mehta	(iv) Communist Party of India

Ans. (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv).

Q. 3. Four statements regarding one-party dominance are given below. Mark each of them as true or false.

(a) One party dominance is rooted in the absence of strong alternative political parties.

(b) One party dominance occurs because of weak public opinion.

(c) One party dominance is linked to the nation's colonial past.

(d) One party dominance reflects the absence of democratic ideals in a country.

Ans. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False, (d) True.

Q. 4. If Bharatiya Jana Sangh or the Communist Party of India had formed the government after the first election in which respects would the policies of the government have been different? Specify three differences each for both the parties.

Ans. The first general election was held in 1952. If Bharatiya Jana Sangh or the Communist Party of India had formed the government at the centre, the policies of the government would have been different as follows:

1. Bharatiya Jana Sangh was against the English as the official language of India. But Communist Party of India would have preferred English as the official language of India because, Communist Party was popular in West Bengal, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.
2. The Jana Sangh party was not in favour of giving any concessions to religious and cultural minorities. But Communist Party was in favour of socialism.
3. The Jana Sangh was in favour of developing nuclear weapon because for the security of the country nuclear weapons were essential. But the Communist Party of India was not in favour of nuclear weapons and atomic tests.

Q. 5. In what sense was the Congress an ideological coalition? Mention the various ideological currents present within the Congress.

Ans. Ideologically, the Congress took root and came to political power not as a party but as a movement established in 1885 by Higher middle class from English speaking persons. But with both Non-cooperation movement and Civil disobedience movement the social base of the Congress party became the masses of people with diverse interests and landlords, industrialists and workers, urban elite and village, capitalists and poor, upper caste and lower castes persons etc. all were within the Congress. Congress party was in fact, an ideological coalition. Congress represents all shades of opinion, all major interest groups in the society and indeed all other parties as well. The Congress represented India's diversity in terms of classes and states, religions and languages and various interests. Maximum opposition political parties are the dissenting elites of the Congress party, who shared two common social and intellectual background as of the Congressmen.

Political Science

Disintegration of The 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity

HOTS

Q. 1. Soviet system was based on the Principle of Democratic Centralism. Explain.

Ans. Soviet System was based on the principle of 'Democratic Centralism'. To quote Vyshtinsky, "The Soviet Union State is built on the principle of democratic centralism sharply opposed to the bureaucratic centralism of the capitalist state." This principle meant that all bodies of administration were elected and organised on democratic principles. The principle also meant that the lower body was responsible to the higher body and the decision of the higher bodies were binding on the lower bodies.

Q. 2. Mention the basic concepts on which new economic strategy of Gorbachev was based.

Ans. The new economic strategy of Gorbachev was based on the following concepts :

- (a) Uskorenije (b) Perestroika and (c) Glasnost.

Q. 3. Explain the meaning of the term 'Glasnost'.

Ans. Glasnost means 'openness'. According to Gorbachev, the condition of the country can never improve without having faith in the people and without people's active participation in the creative

function. Hence, he decided that there shall be no state interference in the economic field of industries.

Q. 4. Briefly explain the emergence of new identities in world politics after the end of Cold War.

Ans. The end of Cold War was mainly responsible for the emergence of several new entities in world politics such as Russia, Balkan States, Central Asian States, etc. These new entities required to adopt a new strategy on a 'Unipolar' World.

Q. 5. What was 'Second World'?

Ans. After the Second World War, the East European Countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the Fascist forces came under the control of U.S.S.R. These countries were called 'Second World' or the 'Socialist bloc'. U.S.S.R. was the leader of Second World.

Q. 6. Briefly explain the emergence of Balkan States after the end of Cold War.

Ans. The Balkans are sometimes referred to as the 'Balkan Peninsula' as they are adjoined by water on three sides. The end of Cold War has seen the emergence of nationalism particularly in the Western parts of the Balkan Peninsula.

HOTS QUESTIONS

((Solved))

VBQs

Q. 1. Mention two reasons for the collapse of the U.S.S.R.

Ans. (i) The Soviet system failed in fulfilling the economic and political aspirations of the people. The Soviet economy became stagnant.

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

Q. 3. Write a short note on Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971.

Ans. On 9th August 1971, India and Soviet Union signed a treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation. This treaty was for twenty years and its documents

SELF EVALUATION TEST

Max. Marks : 20

Time : 30 Minutes

1. What is the rank of India in world HDI ? 1
2. Which state of India has the highest rank in HDI ? 1
3. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India ? 1
4. What is the average HDI value of India ? 1
5. Define Human Development. 2

6. Explain Death rate and Birth rate in India. 2
7. Name three areas of high literacy rate in India. 2
8. Explain the indications of a healthy life. 3
9. What factors determine the nature of human development ? 3
10. 'Development in freedom' explain. 4

Three Model Question Papers at the end of the book

Variety of HOTS and Value Based questions with answers in every chapter

Self Evaluation Test at the end of each chapter

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS FOR PRACTICE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER—1

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question Nos. 1-5 are of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Question Nos. 6-10 are of 2 marks each.
- (iv) Question Nos. 11-16 are of 4 marks each.
- (v) Question Nos. 17-21 are of 5 marks each.
- (vi) Question Nos. 22-27 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called western alliance ? 1
2. Name the members of the SAARC. 1
3. Mention any one function of the World Bank. 1
4. Who addressed the Congress as an Umbrella organisation ? 1
5. What was the Anti-Arrack Movement ? 1
6. Sometimes it is said that the Cold War was a simple struggle for power and that ideology had nothing to do with it. Do you agree with this ? Give one example to support your position. 2
7. State any two features of the Soviet system. 2
8. Define the 'Bandwagon Strategy'. 2
9. Why did Nehru regard conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence ? State any two reasons with examples to support your answer. 2
10. All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands. Explain by giving examples from this chapter. 2
11. The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these developments ? 4
12. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the U.S. hegemony ? Explain. 4
13. Mention any four significant changes in Indo-China relations that have taken place after the cold war ? 4
14. Write a short note on Shimla Agreement. 4
15. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the Security Council ? Justify your proposal. 4
16. How has technology contributed to globalisation ? Explain. 4
17. Read the following passage and answer the questions below : 4
"Patel, the organisational man of the Congress, wanted to purge the Congress of other political groups and sought to make of it a cohesive and disciplined political party. He..... sought to take the Congress away from its all-embracing character and turn it into a close-knit party of more for discipline than for comprehension. While Gandhi took too romantic a view of "carrying on the movement", Patel's idea of transforming the Congress into strictly political party with a single ideology and tight discipline showed an equal lack of understanding of the eclectic role that the Congress, as a government, was to be called upon to perform in the decades to follow." —Rajni Kothari
(a) Why does the author think that Congress should not have been a cohesive and disciplined party ?
(b) Give some examples of the eclectic role of the Congress party in the early years.

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Model Question Papers for Practice

M-1–M-10

PART-A

CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

1

Cold War Era

CONCEPTS

1. The remarkable result of the Second World War was the end of the war time alliance and co-operation among the Allies.
2. After the Second World War, Soviet Russia and United States emerged as big powers.
3. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War.
4. Cold War means war of nerves. It is not an actual war.
5. The Cold War was not simply a matter of power but it was an ideological conflict also.
6. Most countries of the western Europe sided with the American bloc.
7. Eastern Europe joined the Soviet bloc.
8. American bloc represented the ideology of liberal democracy.
9. Soviet bloc represented socialism and communism.
10. The Western bloc was formalised into an organisation i.e., North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
11. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was established in April 1949.
12. Warsaw Pact was created in 1955 and was led by U.S.S.R.
13. **Causes of the Origin of Cold War.**
 - I. Mutual distrust during war.
 - II. War Strategy of Western Countries aimed at containment of Russia even during the war.
 - III. Efforts at enlarging area of influence.
 - IV. **Political Events Leading to Cold War.**
 - (a) Expansion of Soviet Russia in East Europe.
 - (b) Inconsistent Russian demands at the London Council of Foreign Ministers.
 - (c) Refusal of Soviet Russia to call back its forces from Iran.
 - (d) Role of Russia in Greek Civil War.
 - (e) Declaration of Anti-Communist Policy by Churchill.
 - (f) Formation of Cominform by Russia against American Marshall Plan.

◎ BASIS & BASICS ◎

Origin and Meaning of Cold War

After the end of the war, the War-time co-operation and friendship among the Allies dried up. Soviet Russia and United States emerged as the only two nations worthy of the title of '*big power*'. The other nations of the world began to move around them. This led to the division of the world into two blocs. Under the leadership of these two powers, the rival blocs competed with each other for world-leadership. The rivalry (opposition) between these two rival blocs has been termed 'Cold War' or a battle of nerves. It envisaged an era of neither peace nor war between Soviet Union and its dozen allies on one hand and the United States and a score of its allies on the other hand.

Cold War means war of the nerves. It is not an actual war. It is a war in which the rival States try through all means, short of actual war, to gain supremacy at the cost of the other. Once state or bloc tries to gain power and prestige defeating the cause of the other.

Warsaw pact : Eastern alliance was known as the Warsaw Pact. This treaty organisation came into existence nine days after West Germany's entry as full member into the NATO. The USSR took the initiative in the establishment of Warsaw Pact which came into existence in May 1955. The Warsaw Pact was a treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance. The treaty was signed for a period of 20

years. Its doors were open to all European States. The main aim of the Warsaw Pact was to counter the impact and influence of NATO.

NATO : North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was established in April, 1949. NATO bounded USA to the defence of Western Europe. It also called the Atlantic Alliance or Western Alliance, was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them would be regarded as an attack on all of them. NATO was US sponsored military alliance and at present consists of 26 countries including the USA and European countries. Russia became associated with the NATO with the Constitution of NATO–Russia Council recently in May 2002.

Meaning of Non-alignment

The policy of non-alignment is an independent policy. A nation, by adopting it, can evade subordination of any power bloc and can easily form its opinion about any problem after thorough analysis. Non-alignment stands for positive commitment to an independent foreign policy.

New International Economic Order

New International Economic Order constitutes a framework for eliminating the existing era of international economic system which is mostly catering to the needs and interest of the developed countries to the detriment of the under-developed

Third World. The NIEO is based on the assumption that the prevalent international order perpetuates and aggravates international inequalities and that new relationship of interdependence should replace the older patterns of dependence and unequal exchange. NIEO stands for making the international system fairer, just and equitable by adopting a code of conduct for the developed countries and by accepting the due rights of the 'under-developed countries'.

UNCTAD*

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled towards a New Trade Policy for Development. The report proposed a reform of the global trading system as follows :

(i) The LDCs should be given the control over their natural resources which are exploited by the developed countries.

(ii) The LDCs should be given access to western markets, so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more useful for the poorer countries.

(iii) Reduce the cost of technology from the western countries.

(iv) LDCs should be provided greater in international economic institutions.



TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1 Write the main countries of Axis Powers.

Ans. Germany, Italy and Japan.

2 Write the main countries of Allied Forces during Second World War.

Ans. U.S.A., Great Britain, U.S.S.R. and France.

3 Name any four countries that joined the Soviet Bloc.

Ans. Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Rumania.

4 Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in :

Ans. Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962.

5 Who called Cold War as 'long twilight struggle' ?

Ans. American President Kennedy.

6 In which year South East Asia Treaty Organisation was established ?

Ans. South East Asia Treaty Organisation was established in 1954.

7 In which year Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) was established ?

Ans. CENTO came into existence in 1955.

8 Mention five countries of 'Western Alliance'.

Ans. U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Italy and West Germany.

9 In which year U.S.S.R. intervened in Hungary ?

Ans. U.S.S.R. intervened in Hungary in 1956.

10 In which year U.S.A. dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ?

Ans. Bombs were dropped in 1945.

NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong ?

- (a) It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
- (b) It was an ideological war between the super powers.
- (c) It triggered of an arms race.
- (d) The US and U.S.S.R. were engaged in direct wars.

Ans. (d) The US and U.S.S.R. were engaged in direct wars.

Q. 2. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM ?

- (a) Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies.
- (b) Not to joining any military alliances.
- (c) Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues.
- (d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.

Ans. (c) Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues.

Q. 3. Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements that describe the features of the military alliances formed by the super powers.

- (a) Member countries of the alliance are to provide bases in their respective lands for the super powers.
- (b) Member countries to support the super power both in terms of ideology and military strategy.
- (c) When a nation attacks any member country, it is considered as an attack on all the member countries.
- (d) Super powers assist all the member countries to develop their own under weapons.

Ans. (a) Right (b) Right (c) Right (d) Wrong.

Q. 4. Here is a list of countries. Write against each of these the bloc they belonged to during the Cold War.

- (a) Poland
- (b) France
- (c) Japan
- (d) Nigeria
- (e) North Korea
- (f) Sri Lanka.

Ans. (a) Poland Soviet Bloc
 (b) France American Bloc
 (c) Japan American Bloc

- (d) Nigeria Non-aligned
- (e) North Korea Soviet Bloc
- (f) Sri Lanka Non-aligned.

Q. 5. The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these developments ?

Ans. It is a hard fact that the Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. Mutual suspicions between the two super powers led them to arm themselves to the tests and to constantly prepare for war. Both the super powers considered huge stocks of arms necessary to prevent wars from taking place.

However, both the super powers understood that war might occur in spite of restraint. Either side might miscalculate the stock of arms in the possession of the other side. Moreover, super power might misunderstood the intentions of the other side. Besides, there can be a nuclear accident. Hence both the super powers *i.e.* U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. In 1961 Soviet Union and United States made a joint statement in General Assembly. Both the countries agreed for negotiations towards total disarmament. **Partial Test Ban Treaty** (1963) was signed by the foreign ministers of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and U.K. In 1968 the Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed. But India refused to sign this treaty on the ground that it was discriminatory in nature. The Threshold Test Ban Treaty was signed on 3rd July 1974 by the two super powers. After these treaties many more treaties were signed by the two super powers to limit their arms.

Q. 6. Why did the super powers have military alliances with smaller countries ? Give three reasons. (*Imp.*)

Or

“Why did the super powers need smaller states as their allies ?” Explain with any four reasons. (*C.B.S.E. 2014*)

Or

Describe any three reasons for the super powers to have military alliances with smaller countries during the Cold War period. (*C.B.S.E. 2015*)

Ans. The super powers *i.e.* U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. have military alliances with small states for the reasons given ahead :

(i) The smaller countries were helpful for the super powers in gaining access to natural resources such as oil and minerals.

(ii) The smaller states were helpful for the super powers in gaining access to territory, from where the super powers could launch their weapons and troops.

(iii) The super powers could gain access to locations from where they could spy in each other.

(iv) The smaller states together could help pay for military expenses.

Q. 7. Sometimes it is said that the Cold War was a simple struggle for power and that ideology had nothing to do with it. Do you agree with this? Give one example to support your position.

Ans. Cold War was not a simple struggle for power and that ideology had also played an important role in Cold War. Western allies headed by U.S.A. represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the Soviet bloc represented the ideology of socialism and communism. Cold War was not only for power but it was also conflict of ideology. Super powers were determined to prove that their ideology is better and superior and it could establish world peace and could bring prosperity in the world. The loyalty of allies suggested that the super powers were winning the war of idea as well the liberal democracy is better than communist dictatorship or vice versa.

Q. 8. What was India's foreign policy towards the US and USSR during the Cold War era? Do you think that this policy helped India's interests?

Ans. During Cold War era India's foreign policy was based on the principle of non-alignment. It was long before India became free that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was incharge of External Affairs in the Interim government, had declared that independent India would keep away from power blocs. In 1946, he declared again that India would follow an independent foreign policy. He said, "We propose as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disaster on an even wider scale." It was, however, after the attainment of independence by India with unique historical experience, geographical situation, and two perceptions of its national interest by enlightened leadership that non-alignment as a policy came to occupy an important position in international relations.

Policy of non-alignment protected India's interests. By adopting the policy of non-alignment India has been able to maintain her individuality. The policy of non-alignment has helped India to play an active part

in world politics. The policy of non-alignment has been a source of friendship for India. By this policy India got the economic assistance from the super powers. This policy has been helpful to India for securing her national interests and maintaining its security.

Q. 9. NAM was considered a 'third option' by Third World countries. How did this option benefit their growth during the peak of the Cold War?

Ans. The Cold War tended to divide the world into two blocs i.e. American bloc and Soviet bloc. It was in this context that non-alignment offered the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America a third option not to join either blocs. The roots of Non-Aligned Movement went back to the friendship between three leaders — India's Jawahar Lal Nehru, Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdul Nasser. These three leaders held a meeting in 1956. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah supported these leaders. These five leaders are known as the five founders of NAM. The first non-aligned summit was held at Belgrade in 1961. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru touched on the very philosophy of non-alignment when he said, we call ourselves a conference of non-alignment countries. Now the word 'Non-aligned' may be differently interpreted, but basically it was used and coined almost with the meaning of being opposed to the great power blocs of the world. Non-aligned has negative meaning but if you give it a positive connotation, it means objecting to this living up for war purposes

The first summit was attended by 25 member states. But the 17th summit which was held in Venezuela in 2016 was attended by 120 members. Non-aligned movement benefitted the member states in many ways.

Q. 10. What do you think about the statement that NAM has become irrelevant today? Give reasons to support your opinion. (Imp.)

Or

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

(C.B.S.E. 2012 Outside Delhi)

Or

'Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) has become irrelevant today.' Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments. (C.B.S.E. 2014)

Or

Examine the relevance of the Non-Alignment Movement after the Cold War. (C.B.S.E. 2013)



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