

QUESTION BANK

CLASS – XII

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Session: 2020-21

CHAPTER 1: THE COLD WAR ERA

1 Mark Questions

Question 1.

Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-Alignment?

Answer:

The two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-Alignment were

1. To equip India to take a firm stand on international issues.
2. To enable India to balance one superpower against the other through Nans

Question 2.

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

Answer:

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was also known as the Western Alliance because most countries of Western Europe sided with the US.

Question 3.

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

Answer:

The Warsaw Pact was also called the 'Eastern Alliance' due to the alliance of Eastern European countries with the Soviet Union.

Question 4.

Name the two superpowers responsible for the Cold War. When did the world become unipolar?

Answer:

The USA and the USSR were the two superpowers responsible for the Cold War. The world became unipolar with the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, thus, ending the bipolarity regime.

Question 5.

When and why did India sign the twenty-years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union?

Answer:

India signed the twenty years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union in 1971 in order to counter the US-Pakistan, China axis. This treaty assumed India of Soviet support if the country forced any attack.

Question 6.

Why has India refused to sign the CTBT?

Answer:

India has opposed the International treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively

applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of five nuclear powers. Thus, India has refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

4 Mark Questions

Question 1.

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

Question 2.

Why did the superpowers need smaller states as their allies? Explain any four reasons.

OR

State four reasons as to why superpowers should have military alliances with small countries.

Question 3.

Why is the policy of Non-Alignment of India criticized? Explain any two reasons.

OR

India's policy of Non-Alignment has been criticized for being 'inconsistent' and 'unprincipled'. Do you agree? Why?

Question 4.

Explain any four objectives of the Non-Alignment Movement.

CHAPTER 2: THE END OF BIPOLARITY

1 Mark Questions

Question 1.

Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualized by both Russia and India.

Answer:

A multi-polar world is characterised by the co-existence of multiple power centres in the international system,

E.g., USA, Russia, China, Japan, etc.

Question 2.

Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false?

- (i) It symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world.
- (ii) It was built immediately after the Second World War.
- (iii) It was broken by the people on 9 November 1989.
- (iv) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

Answer:

- (iv) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

Question 3.

Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet system? (AH India 2016)

- (i) Abolition of private property.
- (ii) A society based on the principle of equality.
- (iii) No opposition party to be allowed.
- (iv) No state control over the economy.

Answer:

(iv) No state control over the economy.

Question 4.

Define 'Bipolarity'.

Answer:

Bipolarity can be defined as a system of world order in which most of the global economic, military and cultural influence is held between two states.

Question 5.

Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the capitalist economy.

Answer:

The Soviet system was based on the principles of equality and the planned economy controlled by the state.

Whereas in the capitalist economy, private ownership is dominant. Land and productive assets are owned and controlled by the capitalist.

Question 6.

Highlight any one consequence of 'Shock Therapy'.

Answer:

The Shock Therapy ruined the economy and people of the entire region. The large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed as about 90 per cent of its industries were put for sale.

Question 7.

How was the US benefitted by the Soviet disintegration?

Answer:

The US benefitted by the Soviet disintegration due to the economic crisis of the USSR. The Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system.

Question 8.

What is the new name of the former USSR?

Answer:

The new name of the former USSR is 'Russia'.

Answer:

Chechnya and Dagestan were the two republics of the USSR which have violent secessionist movements at the time of its disintegration.

4 Mark Questions

Question 1.

Describe any four consequences of 'Shock Therapy'.

Question 2.

Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the USSR.

OR

Explain any four factors responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Question 3.

Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

6 Marks Questions

Question 1.

How did the Soviet Union suddenly disintegrated? Explain any six reasons,

Question 2.

What was the Soviet system? Assess any four features of the Soviet system.

Question 3.

What is meant by 'Shock therapy'? Assess its consequences on the Post-Communist regimes?

Question 4.

Examine India's relationship with the former Soviet Union during the Cold War

CHAPTER 4: ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER

1 Mark Questions

Question 1.

Why was ASEAN established?

Answer:

ASEAN was established to accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.

Question 2.

What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolise?

Answer:

On the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of paddy (Rice) represent the ten South East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle symbolises the unity of ASEAN.

Question 3.

Under which plan did the USA extend financial support for reviving Europe's economy after the Second World War?

Answer:

The USA extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the plan named 'Marshall Plan'.

Question 4.

Name any two members of the EU, who are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Answer:

The two member states of EU, who are permanent members of the UN Security Council are:

- Britain
- France

Question 5.

Trace the evolution process of the European Union

Answer:

The EU has gradually evolved from an economic union to a political union. It became more a nation-state. It does not have its Constitution.

Question 6.

What was the objective of founding the European Union?

Answer:

The general objectives of the founding the European Union were

- To have an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontier.
- Promotion of scientific and technological advance.

Question 7.

What is meant by ASEAN way?

Answer:

It is a kind of interaction which is informal, unofficial, non-confrontationist and cooperative.

Question 8.

What is meant by the 'Maastricht Treaty'?

Answer:

'The Treaty of Maastricht' was signed on 7th February 1992, establishing the European Union (EU) and laid the foundation for common foreign and security policy, cooperation and justice, home affairs and the creation of a single currency.

4 Mark Questions**Question 1.**

Describe India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.

Question 2.

In which four ways did the new economic policy of China benefit its economy?

Question 3.

Mention any four significant changes in Indo-China relations that have taken place after the Cold War.

Question 4.

Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.

Question 5.

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

Question 6.

Explain the economic and military influence of the European Union.

6 Marks Questions**Question 1.**

Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union a political force from economic forces.

Question 2.

Examine the changing Indo-China relations.

Map-Based Questions

1. Question 1.

In the given political outline map of Europe, four member countries of the European Union have been marked A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned.



- (i) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France.
- (ii) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and the Netherlands.
- (iii) Two new members of the European Union.

Answer:

- (i) Spain (A)
- (ii) Luxembourg (B)
- (iii) Bulgaria (C) and Romania (D)

2. Question 2.

In the given political outline map of the 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.



Answer:

(i) Old members of the European Union are

A-Finland

B-Denmark

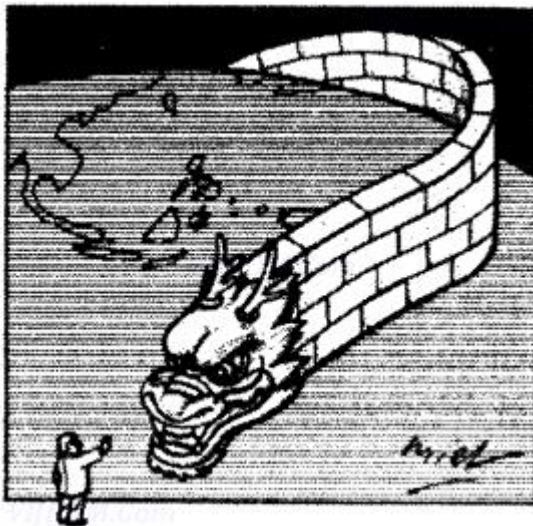
C-Austria

D-Ireland

Picture Based Question

3. Question 1.

Study the cartoon given below 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 international power politics?

Answer:

(i) The country refers to China.

(ii) The Great wall and Dragon.

(iii) The cartoon depicts the economic rise of China.

CHAPTER 6: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

1 Mark Questions

Question 1.

Who is present Secretary-General of the United Nations?

Answer:

The present Secretary-General of the United Nations is former Prime Minister of Portugal, Antonio Guterres. He succeeded Ban-ki-Moon (2007-2016).

Question 2.

What is the main objective of the United Nation?

Answer:

The main objective of the United Nation is prevention of conflicts and facilitating cooperation Among states.

Question 3.

How many permanent members and non-permanent members does the UN Security Council have?

Answer:

The UN Security Council have five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.

Question 4.

Mention any one function of the World Bank.

Answer:

World Bank provides loans and grants to the member states, especially to the developing countries.

Question 5.

Mention the main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Answer:

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation which sets the rules for global trade.

Question 6.

What is the highest functionary of the UN called?

Answer:

Secretary General is the highest functionary of the United Nations.

Question 7.

How many member states did the United Nations have until 2006?

Answer:

United Nations had 192 members states.

Question 8.

How many founder states signed the United Nations Charter in 1945?

Answer:

There were 51 countries who signed the United Nations Charter in 1945.

Question 9.

State the main objective of the 'Human Rights Watch.'

Answer:

Human Rights Watch is an international NGO. Its main objective is to draw the global media's attention to human rights abuses and advocacy for human rights.

Question 10.

Mention the full form of IMF. How many member states does it have?

Answer:

The full form of IMF is International Monetary Fund. It has 188 member countries.

6 Marks Questions**Question 1.**

Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945.

Question 2.

Which three complaints related to the UN Security Council were reflected in the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly in 1992? Describe any three criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the security council.

Question 3.

Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?

Question 4.

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

Question 5.

How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.