

# QUESTION BANK

CLASS – XII

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Session: 2020-21

## CHAPTER 5: CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA

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### 1 Mark Questions

**Question 1.**

What is the full form of 'SAARC'?

Answer:

The full form of SAARC is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

**Question 2.**

Who controls the North-Eastern parts of Sri Lanka?

Answer:

The LTTE controlled the North-Eastern parts of Sri Lanka. After its defeat the area is now under the control of the Government of Sri Lanka.

**Question 3.**

Whose mediation resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan?

Answer:

The World Bank resolved the 'Indus River Water Dispute' between India and Pakistan.

**Question 4.**

Mention any two objectives of SAARC.

Answer:

The two objectives of SAARC are :

1. Cooperation through multilateral ways.
2. Peace and friendly relations among the nations.

**Question 5.**

Mention any four names of the countries belonging to the SAARC.

Answer:

Member countries of SAARC are :

1. India
2. Bangladesh
3. Sri Lanka
4. Maldives
5. Pakistan
6. Nepal
7. Bhutan
8. Afghanistan

**Question 6.**

What does SAFTA stand for?

Answer:

SAFTA stands for South Asian Free Trade Agreement.

**Question 7.**

Mention the names of any four countries of South Asia.

Answer:

The four countries of South Asia are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Pakistan.

**4 Mark Questions****Question 1.**

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

**Question 2.**

Explain any two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971.

**Question 3.**

Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka

**Question 4.**

What does SAARC stand for? Highlight its any three main objectives.

**Question 5.**

Explain any two factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

**Question 6.**

Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and cooperation be enhanced in this region?

**6 Mark Questions****Question 1.**

Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common past?

Answer:

Pakistan does not have a good experience with democracy. Several factors contributed to the failure in building a stable democracy in Pakistan. They are as follows :

1. There was always social dominance of military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy which resulted in the downfall of democratic government and the existence of military government.
2. Due to Pakistan's conflict with India, pro-military groups in Pakistan got strengthened.
3. According to these pro-military groups, political parties and democracy are defective and there is a chance of harm to the security of Pakistan by narrow-minded parties and disorganised democracy.

4. And this way, a justification for the army's stay in power is provided.
5. Lack of international support has been there in Pakistan for democratic rule.
6. The US and some Western countries moved Pakistan towards authoritarian rule for their own benefits.
7. Military rule in Pakistan is supposed to be a protector of Western interests in West Asia, South Asia as 'Global Islamic Terrorism' and nuclear arsenal can only be controlled by the military.

### Question 2.

Analyse the common problems of South Asian countries.

Answer:

South Asia includes countries like India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka. The various natural areas such as the Himalayas, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean are part of this region.

The common problems among them are :

1. Poverty All countries of South Asia suffer from large masses living in poverty. In India, nearly 38 per cent of people are living in poverty.
2. Violation of human rights There exists a great threat to human rights from anti-social elements, communalist and from people with a negative attitude, thinking and approach.
3. A problem faced by democracy Several countries of South Asia aspire to be a democratic country but face a problem.
4. Women employment Women are generally seen at a lower position in most of the South Asian nations. They are restricted and are not as free as their counterparts

### Question 3.

In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.



**Information used**

- (i) The country has experienced civilian as well as a military rule both.
- (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 a multiparty system in June 2005.
- (v) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

Answer:

Sr. No.		Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both	B	Pakistan
(ii)	Democracy was restored in the country in 2006.	C	Nepal
(iii)	This country is still a monarchy.	A	Bhutan
(iv)	The parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multiparty system in June 2005.	E	Maldives
(v)	This country is a part of India's Look East	D	Bangladesh

	Policy via Myanmar.		
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## **CHAPTER 9: GLOBALISATION**

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### **1 Mark Questions**

#### **Question 1.**

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

Answer:

The main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is setting the rules for the promotion of international trade.

#### **Question 2.**

How far is it correct to say that globalisation results in the erosion of state sovereignty?

Answer:

The globalisation affects the state sovereignty to some extent because the State Government have to follow the international decisions on various global issues.

#### **Question 3.**

How far is it correct to say that globalisation actually increases the activities of the state?

Answer:

Globalisation has actually increased the activities of the state in political, economic and cultural fields.

#### **Question 4.**

What is globalisation?

Answer:

Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

### **2 Mark Questions**

#### **Question 1.**

Mention any two benefits of globalisation

Answer:

Two benefits of globalisation are:

- It provides job opportunities for the youth.
- It provides the exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one place to another.

**Question 2.**

Mention any two political consequences of globalisation.

Answer:

Following are the consequences of political globalisation

- It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of government to do what they want to do.
- The concept of welfare state has been reduced to a more minimalist state all over the world.

**Question 3.**

How has technological advancement affected globalisation?

Answer:

Technology remains an important factor with regard to globalisation. The technological inventions such as telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors. Hence, invention of printing laid basis for the creation of nationalism. Thus, technological advancement and recognition of inter-connectedness affected globalisation.

**Question 4.**

What is cultural homogenisation? Give an example to show that its consequence is not negative

Answer:

Globalisation which led to rise of a uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation. It is intermingling of one culture with another one.

The consequences are not always negative as jeans can even go well with khadi kurta. Now-a-days, Americans also wear jeans and kurta.

**Question 5.**

Does globalisation lead to cultural homogenisation or cultural heterogenisation or both? Justify.

Answer:

Globalisation has affected our domestic life, food, drink, dress and ideas. It has even affected people's preferences leading to the fear to threatening world culture. This fear is true upto some extent as globalisation has led to rise of a uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation.

On the other hand, cultural homogenisation has contrary effects too. It makes to each culture more distinctive and unique. This process is called cultural heterogenisation.

**Question 6.**

What are the economic consequences of globalisation?

Answer:

Following are the economic consequences of globalisation:

1. It deals with increasing the trade in commodities all around the world. The restrictions imposed by various states on each other's imports have been removed.
2. Globalisation benefits some sections of society while other sections of society are left deprived. Developed countries gain more as compared to developing countries.

**Question 7.**

Define cultural heterogenisation.

Answer:

When globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. It is called cultural heterogenisation.

**Question 8.**

Mention any one problem created by protectionism.

Answer:

Protectionism is practiced by states to protect the economic and business interest of domestic industries, companies, traders etc.

In long-term, protectionism weakens the industry as without competition there will be no innovation, efficiency which may result in lower quality and expensive production. This way domestic product can not compete with foreign product.

**Question 9.**

What is meant by flows in relation to globalisation?

Answer:

Flows in relation to globalisation refer to movement of ideas, capital, commodity and people from one part to another parts of world, which causes the process of globalisation to exist.

**Question 10.**

What is meant by social safety nets?

Answer:

Social safety nets refer to welfare measures implemented by states to provide social security to poor and weaker section of society who is at the receiving end of economic development

**6 Mark Questions**

**Question 1.**

Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?

**Question 2.**

Explain any three reasons for resistance to globalisation.

**Question 3.**

Explain the positive impacts of globalisation on the present-day world.

**Question 4.**

Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.

**Question 5.**

Describe any three effects of globalisation on the economy of a country.

**Question 6.**

Describe any three factors which are responsible for globalisation

**Question 7.**

Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.

**Question 8.**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

- (i) What do the words 'erosion of state capacity' imply? Explain with the help of an example.
- (ii) Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state?
- (iii) How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities?

Answer:

(i) The word 'erosion of state capacity' refers to reduction, of role of state in society and economy. Today, state is not regulator of economy, it is determined by free market forces. State has started reducing subsidies on food, petrol fertilisers, etc gradually.

(ii) The welfare state is giving way to minimalist state which performs certain core functions such as, the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens because of changing role of state under the forces of globalisation which has been reducing the role of state.

(iii) The market has become the prime determinant of social priorities. Today, state is acting, making decision on the basis of market forces. It is the market which has been forcing the state and society what to do and what not to do. Our societal priorities are being influenced by market. It is market which determines what and how we have to eat, drink watch, dress etc.

**Question 9.**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions

Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of 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 it wishes to. States continue to be important.

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

- (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 globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.

Answer:

(i) The two most essential functions of the state is to defend and secure the boundaries of the state to maintain national security and to provide justice and maintain law and order.

(ii) Enhanced technologies, enable the state to collect important information about its citizens which helps the state to keep surveillance on its people continuously.

(iii) Globalisation has given boost to the state capacity because it has made available advance technology to state to rule its people better. Thus, globalisation has made state more powerful than before.