

## Delhi Public School, Jammu

### Question Bank

Class : XII

(2017- 18 )

Subject : Political Science

#### 1. Discuss the challenges of nation building in independent India.

After Independence there were many challenges in Independent India that needed a solution .

- a. A challenge to shape a Nation
- b. A challenge to establish Democracy
- c. A challenge to ensure the Development and well being of the entire society .

**To shape a Nation** was the political unification & integration of the territory . India is a land of continental size and territory with diversity. India survived itself on the task of integrating on basis of these differences .

**To Establish Democracy** to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution . India adopted for a representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of govt.

**To Ensure the Development and Well being of the Society** to involve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty and unemployment

#### 2. Is NAM neutral ?

- Non – alignment cannot be referred to as Neutrality because neutrality refers to a policy of staying out of a war . NAM is a concept opposed to belligerency.
- It is a concept aiming at an independent foreign policy and peaceful co-existence .

#### 3. What was the immediate outcome of the “Two – Nation Theory “ ?

- The immediate outcome of the “ **Two – Nation Theory** “ initiated by M.A Jinnah in 1940 was the partition of British India into two nation states :
  - ✓ India
  - ✓ Pakistan

#### 4. What is SAARC ?

- SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation .
- It has seven members and its aim is to encourage collective self reliance , mutual trust and understanding between the member nations .

#### 5. How far Shock therapy can be called the best way to make the transition from Communism to Capitalism ?

- Shock Therapy signifies ‘ State of Affairs ‘ which refers to the *collapse of communism followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic one* .
- The model of transition in Russia , Central Asia & East Europe was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF .
- Shock Therapy varied in intensity and speed among the former second world countries .
- The restructuring was carried through market forces and by govt. directed industrial policy .

- It led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries called the largest garage sale in history .

**6. Examine India's relationship with the USA and USSR during the Cold War .**

- India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries .
- India tried to reduce the difference between the alliance and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full scale war .
- Indian diplomats used to communicate and mediate between cold war rivals .
- Jawaharlal Nehru , the key member of **NAM** reposed great faith “ Commonwealth of free and cooperating nations ‘ to play a positive role in softening the cold war.
- India was often able to balance one superpower against the other so neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it .

**7. Name one pact of Eastern alliances and three pacts of Western alliances during Cold War era .**

Pact of **Eastern Alliance** : **Warsaw Pact** led by the Soviet Union and was created in 1955 .

Pacts of **Western Alliance** :

- **SEATO** : South East Asian Treaty Organisation signed in 1954 .
- **CENTO** : Central Treaty Organisation signed in 1955.
- **NATO** : North Atlantic Treaty Organisation formed in 1949.

**8. What do the following relate to ?**

**a. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan b. Garibi Hatao c. Indira Hatao d. Grand Alliance**

- A. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan** : This slogan was given by the then P.M LalBahadurShastri in 1965.It symbolized the country's resolve to face the challenges of food crisis and external threat .
- B. GaribiHatao** :This slogan was given by the then P.M Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1970 . It symbolized removal of poverty .It tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged ( landlesslabourers , dalits and adivasis , minorities, womenand unemployed youth ) .
- C. Indira Hatao** :This slogan was given by the Grand Alliance which had only one common programme ,i.e ., Remove Indira Gandhi from the political arena .
- D. Grand Alliance** :The Grand Alliance was formed by Non – Communist and Non – Congress parties . It was an electoral alliance formed against the Congress (R) .It did not have a coherent political programme rather it had only one programme, IndiraHatao .

**9. ‘ Governments that are perceived to be anti – democratic are severely punished by the voters .’**

Explain this statement with reference to emergency period 1975- 77.

Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of powerful and influential leaders from Congress .

- ❖ It was led by K. Kamraj , former C.M of Tamil Nadu and the then President of the Congress Party . It included powerful leaders like S.K Patil , S. Nijalingappa ,N.Sanjeeva Reddy and AtulyaGhosh .
- ❖ In the 60's Syndicate played a decisive role in the installation of both LalBahadurShastri and Indira Gandhi as the P.M.

- ❖ This group had a decisive say in Indira Gandhi first Council of Ministers and also in policy formulation and implementation .
- ❖ The Syndicate lost its importance and prestige in 1971 after the Congress split . After the split the leaders of the syndicate and those owing allegiance to them stayed with the Congress (O) and the other members joined Congress(R) led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi .

#### 10. Explain the factors responsible for the Rise of Chinese Economy .

With the introduction of **Open Market Economy** , China is now stepping towards the Global Economy and has been regionally recognized as an economic power . Various factors have contributed to this phenomenon .

- ❖ **Integration of Economy** :The integration of China's economy and the interdependence has enabled China to have considerable influence with its trade partners . Its outstanding issues with Japan , US ,ASEAN & Russia have been tempered by economic considerations .
- ❖ **Economic Considerations** : China tried its best to resolve its differences with Taiwan by integrating its closely into its economy .
- ❖ **Stability of the ASEAN Economy** : The market economy and open door policy have also contributed to the stability of the ASEAN Economies after the 1997 financial crisis .
- ❖ **Outward Investment** : China's outward looking investment and aid policies in Latin America and Africa are also projecting China as a global player of developing economies .

#### 11. Explain the vision of the ASEAN for 2020.

As ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organization si its vision 2020 has defined an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community .

- ❖ The vision 2020 builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region .
- ❖ ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict , the East Timor crisis and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation .
- ❖ Thus the components of the ASEAN vision 2020 are :
  - Out ward looking role
  - Mediatory role of ASEAN .
  - Encouragement to negotiations

#### 12. Highlight the meaning and importance of Economic Planning in the Indian context .

The **Economic Planning** of India signifies a systematic regulation of an economic activity which is undertaken by the government to set priorities and to reduce the wastage of time and resources .

- Economic Planning is an invaluable policy and helps to achieve national goals and is a continuous process .
- It is also a rational process and concerns itself with the proposals for the future with the evolution of alternate proposals and the methods with which these proposals may be achieved .
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#### 13. What steps should be taken to strengthen the UNO ?

With the completion of 60 years of its existence the members of the UN met in September 2005 to review the situation and suggested some significant steps to make the UN more relevant in the changing context .

- Creation of a Peace Building Commission .
- Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities .
- Establishment of a Human Rights Council .
- Agreement to achieve the Millennium Development Goals .
- Condemnation of Terrorism in all its form and manifestations
- Creation of a Democratic Fund
- An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council

**14. Examine the factors responsible for the US Hegemony in the world politics .**

US Hegemony began in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union . The collapse of the Soviet Union left the world with only one single power ,i.e, US . The US Hegemony was established to show the overwhelming superiority of its military power. The US Hegemony emerged in the form of :

- ✓ Military Domination
- ✓ Economic Power
- ✓ Political Clout
- ✓ Cultural Superiority

**15. Explain the role of the European Union as a supra national organization .**

As a supra national organization the European Union intervenes in economic , political and social areas . It has thus economic , political diplomatic and military influence .

The influence of European Union :

- a. **Economic areas** : Influence over closest neighbours , share in world trade , uniform currency , important bloc in International community .
- b. **Political and Diplomatic areas** : UN policies , economic investments & negotiations , dialogue on human rights & environment degradation .
- c. **Military Issues** : To expand areas of cooperation , foreign trade , security policy .

**16. What is meant by environment ? Suggest any two steps for the environmental improvement .**

The term ' Environment ' refers to surrounding circumstances or regions of an area . Steps to improve the Environment are :

- **Afforestation** : Planting more trees helps in maintaining ecological balance , prevent soil erosion and enhance oxygen and the water cycle .
- **Location of Industries** : Industries should be located away from towns and cities . Proper disposal of air /water /solid materials with scientific methods . Eco friendly industries should be preferred.

**17. Explain any four reasons why Super Powers encouraged alliances with smaller countries .**

With their nuclear weapons and regular armies superpowers were so powerful that the combined power of most of the smaller states in Asia & Africa and even in Europe .

- **Territory** : where the superpowers could launch their weapons & troops .
- **Locations** : where the superpowers could spy on each other .

- Economic Support : In many small allies together could help pay for military expenses .
- Ideological Reasons : They were also important of allies that the superpowers were winning of ideas .

**18. Highlight the developments in India's Nuclear Programme .**

India's Nuclear Programme advocates '*No first use* ' and reiterates India's commitment to global verification on non discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world .

- The nuclear programme in India was initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of H.J Bhabha .
- China conducted a nuclear test in 1964 , India realized its strategic importance .
- India's first nuclear experiment was conducted in 1974 and India declared its strategic importance .
- India refused to sign the CTBT IN 1995 because of its discriminatory nature .

**19. Describe any two components of India's Security Strategy.**

India's Security Strategy has four components such as *strengthening military capabilities, international norms and institutions, meeting security challenges and to develop its economy* .

- To make military capabilities
- To strengthen international norms and international institutions ,
- New International Economic Order
- India opted for NAM to achieve peace.
- India sent her army to UN peace keeping force in support of cooperative initiatives .

**20. What was the 'Operation Infinite Reach 'ordered by President Clinton?**

Although, the US President Jefferson Bill Clinton believed and focused on soft issues like democracy, climate change, etc, the US on occasions did show its readiness to use military power during the Clinton years.

- The most important military action took place in 1999, in response to Yugoslavian action against the predominantly Albanian population in the province of Kosovo. The air forces of NATO countries, led by the US, bombarded targets around Yugoslavia for well over two months.
- Another significant military action during the years was in response to the bombing of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania in 1998. These bombings were attributed to Al-Qaeda, a terrorist organization strongly influenced by extremist Islamist ideas. Within a few days of this bombing, President Clinton ordered "Operation Infinite Reach"- a series of cruise missile strikes on Al-Qaeda terrorist targets in Sudan & Afghanistan.
- As a matter of fact, the US did not bother about the UN sanction or provisions of International Law in this regard.

**21. How has Globalisation enhanced the position of the State ?**

Globalisation has enhanced the position of state :

- The State is able to run in a better manner due to *advanced technology of collecting information*.
- The State continues *to discharge its essential functions* ( law& order ,national security ).
- Even the primacy of the state continues to be *unchallenged basis of political community*.
- States became more powerful as an outcome of the *new technology in the global era* .

**22. ‘ Partition of India implies administrative concerns and financial strains .’ Discuss .**

The Partition of India saw a division of properties , liabilities and assets. It also saw a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus .

- Besides there was also the division of financial asset and things like tables , chairs typewriters .
- The employees of the govt. and the railways were also divided.
- Above all, it was a violent separation of communities who had lived together as neighbours.

**23. Explain the internal as well as the external traditional notions of security .**

- **Internal Traditional Notions** : In the traditional notion of security , the concept of internal security due importance after the Second world War it appeared for the most powerful countries on Earth .
- **External Traditional Notions** : Regarding external threats the traditional notion has four main components :
  - ✓ Military threats : In the traditional concept of security , the greatest danger to a country is from military threats because the source threatening military action , endangers core values of sovereignty , independence & territorial integrity .
  - ✓ Balance of Power : It refers Balance of power between bigger and smaller countries in order to counter check the threat to security.
  - ✓ Threat of War : Regarding threat of war a state has three basic choices : To surrender , to prevent & to defend .
  - ✓ Alliance Building : It deals with the alliance or agreement between states on notions to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance .

**24. Examine the factors responsible for the *Disintegration of Soviet Union* .**

The causes for the *Disintegration of Soviet Union* can be analysed as under :

- Weak system and economic stagnation
- Political and Administrative causes .
- Gorbachev’s Reform Policies
- Rise of Nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various Republics .
  - The Communist parties that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people .
  - Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration , rampant corruption and centralization of authority .
  - The party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens .
  - People did not identify with the system and with rulers and the govt. increasingly lost popular backing .

- Reform policy also aimed at keeping information and technological development in international organization .

**25. Mention any three social movements of India . Explain their main objective .**

Social movements raised various issues about the model of economic developments that India adopted at the time of independence :

- **Chipko Movement** : Ecological depletion , collective action , protecting against practices commercial logging .
- **The Bhartiya Kisan Union** : The BKU was one of the leading organisations in the farmers movement of the 80's which protested against the policies of the state .
- **Anti Arrack Movement** : The Anti arrack movement was the movement of rural women from the state of Andhra Pradesh . They fought a battle against alcoholism , against mafias and against the govt. during this period .It was a spontaneous mobilization of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol .

**26. Describe the main objectives of IMF .**

International Monetary Fund ( IMF ) is an International organization which commands or subordinates all those financial institutions and legislatures that act at the international level . The IMF has 184 members :

- The main function of IMF is to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations .
- IMF also helps the industrial countries to meet the financial needs .
- The IMF serves the functions of the system regarding the '*Exchange of the Currencies*' . The US dollar , Japan Yen and the Pound sterling of UK has been recognized as reliable exchange currencies.

- Name the highest functionary of the UN .  
Secretary General
- What was the basis of the State Reorganisation Commission ?  
Redrawing State boundaries on the basis of language
- Enumerate two principles of Nehru Foreign Policy .
- Protect territorial integrity , Promote rapid economic development , Preserve hard earned sovereignty
- New source of threat to security .  
Terrorism , Violation of Human Rights
- Mention two core values of a country .  
Concerns with preventing , limiting and ending the wars , the existence of human life
- Which period of Indian Politics has been referred to as ' dangerous decade ' ?  
1960 - because of some unsolved problems like poverty , inequality and communal divisions .
- Cuban Missile Crisis was on account of .....placed in Cuba by .....  
a. Nuclear missiles b. USSR .
- In the UN Security Council , the five permanent members are :  
China , USA , Russia , Australia , UK .

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