

CLASSXII

POLITICAL SCIENCE

THE COLD WAR ERA (Chapter 1)

1. The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these development?
2. Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Give three reasons.
3. 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.
4. 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?
5. NAM was considered a 'third option' by third world countries! How did this option benefit their growth during the peak of the Cold War?
6. What is the relevance of non-aligned movement after the end of Cold War?
7. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance?
8. What was the difference in the ideology of Western Alliances and that of Eastern Alliances?
9. What was India's policy of Non-alignment? Name any two foreign leaders along with the countries they belonged to, who are recognised as the founders of NAM. Is NAM relevant today?
10. What is meant by the Cuban Missile Crisis?
11. What was the main objective of New International Economic Order?
12. When core values keep non-alignment relevant even after Cold War has ended?
13. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of USSR.
14. What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.
15. What led to the emergence of bipolar world? What were the arenas of Cold War between the two power blocs?
16. How did Europe become main arena of conflict between the superpowers?
17. "India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts." Why?

THE END OF BIPOLARITY (Chapter 2)

1. What is meant by Shock Therapy?
2. Why is it said that collapse of Berlin wall signified the collapse of bipolar world?
3. Mention any two characteristics of Soviet Political System.
4. "The Soviet Union lagged behind the West". Comment.
5. Mention some features of Soviet Society.
6. Write a note on formation of Commonwealth of Independent States.
7. Mention any two possibilities which were being presumed in changed scenario of world politics after

disintegration of the USSR.

8. How did the USSR come into existence?
9. Who was Gorbachev? Why did he seek to reform Soviet Society?
10. How did Shock Therapy affect trade and commerce of Russia?
11. When and how did Russia revive its economy?
12. Write a note on tension and conflicts that occurred in Russia.
13. Mention the methods of 'Shock Therapy' amongst the former Second World countries.
14. "The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed". With reference to Shock Therapy, justify the statement.
15. Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.
16. Explain the reasons for disintegration of the USSR.
17. Why did Soviet system become so weak and Soviet economy stagnant?
18. Why did Gorbachev's reform policy fail in spite of his accurate diagnosis of the problem?

US HEGEMONY IN WORLD POLITICS (CHAPTER 3)

1. Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.
2. Explain the three types of US hegemony and give examples for each.
3. How can the US hegemony be checked/restrained?
4. What is meant by Operation Iraqi Freedom? Mention its main and hidden objectives. Give any two consequences of this operation.
5. In reference of structural power mention the global public goods by which the US established its hegemony?
6. How does India maintain its relations with the US during post Cold War?
7. Explain the strategies which, may be performed by India to maintain Indo-US relations.
8. What is meant by Operation Iraqi Freedom? Mention its main and hidden objectives. Give any two consequences of this operation.
9. What was India's policy during post Cold War years? What made India an attractive economic partner for the countries like the US?
10. What military actions were taken by Clinton government?
11. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the US hegemony? Explain.

ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER (Chapter 4)

1. What are the objectives of establishing regional organisations?
2. How does the geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?
3. What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020?
4. In what ways does the present Chinese economy differ from its command economy?

5. How did the European countries resolve their Post Second World War problem? Briefly outline the attempts that led to the formation of the European Union.
6. What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?
7. The emerging economies of China and India have great potential to challenge the unipolar world. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments.
8. The peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organisations. Justify this statement.
9. Identify the contentious issues between China and India. How could these be resolved for greater cooperation? Give your suggestions.
10. What does the circle with golden stars on the European Union flag stand for?
11. What is ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)?
12. What are the objectives of the ASEAN? What is the significance of ASEAN flag?
13. What is SEZs (Special Economic Zones)?
14. Mention the three pillars formed in ASEAN.
15. Which four common symbols make the European Union look like a nation state?
16. What are the objectives of ASEAN Economic Community?
17. "China has emerged as third alternative to world power". Examine.

CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA (Chapter 5)

1. Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration of democracy.
2. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.
3. How is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Assess.
4. "Since 1947 Pakistan has been experimenting with democratic system and the military rule". In the light of above statement explain any two reasons why democratic system has not been stable there?
5. 4. What are the major differences between SAARC and European Union as an alternative centres of power?
6. Which are the two Asian giants and why they have been called so?
 3. China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why?
7. Why did India and Nepal experience differences between themselves?
8. Mention some features of Indo-Bhutan relationship.
9. How was democracy restored in Nepal over monarchy? Explain
10. Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and cooperation be enhanced in this region? Can SAARC help in this regard?
11. Explain India's changing relationship with Pakistan.
12. Describe any four consequences of Bangladesh war of 1971.
13. Describe any two major issues of conflicts between India and Pakistan leading to the war of 1971.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (Chapter 6)

1. Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997. What are the functions of Security Council?
2. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council? Justify your proposal.
3. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.
4. Though the UN has failed in preventing wars and related miseries, nations prefer its continuation. What makes the UN an indispensable organisation?
5. "Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council". Do you agree with this? What is the main objective of the United Nations? How many member countries have got veto power in the UN Security Council and why?
6. Discuss the resolution adopted by General Assembly in 1992 over the reform of the UN Security Council.
7. Can the UN serve as a balance against the US dominance?
8. Suggest any six steps since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.
9. How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.
10. Examine the role played by India in the implementation of UN policies and programmes.

SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD (CHAPTER 7)

1. Define security. What is meant by disarmament?
2. Mention any two human rights in political field. Define cooperative security.
3. Write a note on Arms control. Which is the greatest danger to a security as per traditional notion of security?
4. What are the differences in the threats that people in the third world face and those living in the First World face?
5. Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security?
6. Is terrorism a traditional or non-traditional threat to security?
7. What are the choices available to a state when its security is threatened, according to traditional security perspective?
8. What is Balance of Power? How could a state achieve this?
9. What are the objectives of military alliances? Give an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives.
10. Rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments.
11. Nuclear weapons as deterrence or defence have limited usage against contemporary security threats to states. Explain the statement.

12. Mention and explain the components and India's security strategy.
13. Explain the areas of operation of non- traditional notion of security.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Chapter 8)

1. What is meant by Global Commons? How are they exploited and polluted?
 2. What were the outcomes of Rio-Summit? What is meant by 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'? How could we implement the idea?
 3. Why have issues related to global environmental protection become the priority concern of states since the 1990s?
 4. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save Planet Earth.
 5. Substantiate the statement in the light of the ongoing negotiations between the North and South on environmental issues.
 6. The most serious challenge before the states is pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment. How could we achieve this?
 7. Explain with a few examples. Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.
 8. Give any two environmental concerns of global politics. Mention the major problems of ecological issues.
 9. What is Kyoto Protocol? What do you mean by common property? Is there any difference between the prospective adopted by the rich and the poor nations to protect the Earth? Explain.
 10. Explain the meaning of global commons. Give any four examples of global commons. Describe any four steps taken by India to improve the environment.
 11. Define indigenous population. Highlight any two problems of such people. What do you mean by environmental movements? Explain.
 12. Oil is an important resource in global strategy that affects the geopolitics and global economy. Comment.
 13. Water is a crucial resource to global politics. Explain with examples.
- Or
- Explain the water wars with examples.

GLOBALISATION (Chapter 9)

1. Define Globalisation. To what extent does globalisation provide opportunities as well as challenges? What are two thrust areas of Globalisation?
2. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components?
3. How has technology contributed to globalisation?

4. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation?
5. What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalisation impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?
6. Do you agree with the argument that globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity?
7. How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?
8. "Welfare State is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.
9. "Globalisation is a multidimensional concept". Justify the statement.
10. Write about the positive and negative aspects of globalisation?
11. How do the critics view the process of globalisation? Assess any three bases on which globalisation is being resisted in India.
12. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.
13. How have multinational companies affected the states? How does the old welfare state react to globalisation?