

NEW HORIZON SCHOOL
SUPPORT MATERIAL
CLASS XII
POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER-1- COLD WAR ERA

1. Cuban Missile Crisis made the whole world suspicious by creating clashes between the two superpowers, the US and the USSR namely Cold War.
2. Cold War referred to competitions, tensions and series of confrontations between the super powers.
3. The end of Second World War, was also the beginning of the Cold War. The worldwar ended when the US dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia.
4. Both the powers became reluctant to initiate war to protect world from large scale destruction as they were aware that no political gains would justify the distruction of their societies.
5. The greed of expansion of their spheres of influence divided the world into alliances.

The US built western alliances which formalised into three organisations namely

- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO),
 - South East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO)
 - Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).
6. The Soviet Union created Eastern alliance known as the Warsaw Pact and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.
 7. Smaller states joined either of the alliances to get the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals.
 8. Superpower required them to gain access to vital resources, military base to launch weapons and troops, to spy on each other and economic support.
 9. Despite of occurring crisis in Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan, both the superpowers behaved rationally and responsibly. However ,Since Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two

alliances, mutual suspicions led them to an arms race.

10. Both the superpowers understood that war might occur in spite of restraint. To limit the destruction they decided to collaborate in limiting certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons through 'arms control' by signing various treaties such as

- Limited Test Ban Treaty,
- Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
- Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty.
- SALT-I ,SALT-II, START-I ,START-II.

11. Countries outside the two blocs known as NAM (Non Aligned Movement), joined by decolonised countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, played a crucial role in reducing cold war conflicts to maintain peace and stability all over the world.

12. Five founder members of NAM were

- Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito,
- India's Jawaharlal Nehru,
- Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser,
- Indonesia's Sukarno
- Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah.

13. The majority of NAM members were categorised as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which initiated economic development under the head of New International Economic Order (NIEO).

14. Economic development was vital for independence of the new countries. The United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 to propose:-

- to give the LDCs control over their natural resources,
- to make western market available to them
- to reduce cost of technology and
- to provide a greater role in international economic institutions.

15. India responded to growth of Cold War in two fold. First, it stayed away from alliances further, it raised voice against newly decolonised countries becoming part of either the alliance.

16. NAM served India's interests also to participate in international decisions and maintained balance between the two superpowers.

17. India's policy was criticised on grounds of possessing contradictory postures i.e.

- Signed treaty of friendship with the USSR in August 1971 for 20 years,
- The Indian government's view was that India needed diplomatic and military support during Bangladesh crisis
- That in any case the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US.

18. It is said that NAM has lost some of its earlier relevance after disintegration of USSR and end of cold war in 1991 both as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy.

19. NAM is based on a resolve to democratise international system by thinking about a

alternative world order to redress existing inequities that poor and very small countries need not to follow any of the big powers instead they can pursue an independent foreign policy also. 20. These core values make NAM relevant even in today's scenario as it has stood against adverse circumstances and served an important purpose of protecting the interests of third world countries.

CHAPTER-2 END OF BIPOLARITY

1. The Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 gave birth to USSR with inspiration of socialism, based on following principles:-

- To ensure a minimum standard of living for all its citizens
 - The government subsidised basic necessities
 - Productive assets were owned and controlled by the state.
2. Russia was the only republic among fifteen republics who dominates everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

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3. Soviet Union lagged behind the west in technology, infrastructure and could not fulfil political aspirations of people.

- The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens.

- Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons.
 - Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one-party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people.
 - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 also weakened the system furthermore.
4. Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 initiated the policies of economic and political reforms to democratise the system which were opposed by leaders within communist party and contradictory view of people.

- Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West.
 - However, Gorbachev's decision to normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that neither he nor anyone else intended or anticipated.
 - The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control.
5. The people of republic had been fed up with old style rule of Soviet bloc and in Dec 1991, under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin (an elected leader), Russia, Ukraine and Baltics declared themselves independent.
6. The formation of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as a surprise and the exclusion of these states was resolved by making them founder members of the CIS.
7. Russia was accepted as successor state of Soviet Union by inheriting a Soviet seat in UN Security Council, who accepted all international treaties and commitments of Soviet Union and carried out some nuclear disarmament measures with the US.
8. Now Soviet Union had been disintegrated on the grounds to maintain nuclear and military arsenals, awareness of people of their backwardness than western capitalism as well as alienation of ordinary people who were exempted from any kind of privileges.
9. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within republics like Russia, the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia and others proved to be the most immediate cause for disintegration of USSR.
10. Disintegration of USSR resulted into the end of Cold War confrontations, created dominant capitalist system, emerged many new states and the advantage was taken by Central Asian countries of their geographical locations by maintaining relations with Russia, the West, the US, China and others.
11. The process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe was influenced by World Bank and IMF came to be known as Shock Therapy.
12. Shock Therapy involved :-

- Privatisation of property,
- Private firms emergence,
- Complete switch over to free trade and Foreign Direct Investment,
- Financial opening up, Currency convertibility

- Break up of existing trade alliances among the countries of Soviet Bloc to maintain relations directly with the West.

13. Consequences of Shock Therapy :-

- The largest garage sale in history,
- Declined value of Russian Currency 'Ruble', due to inflation, food was imported,
- Destroyed Old Social Welfare System,
- Migration of educated and intellectual manpower and
- Disparities due to privatisation between rich and poor in the regions of Russia.

14. The constitution of newly democratic institutions was drafted in a hurry where strong executives appointed themselves as presidents due to weak Parliament and lack of independent judiciary as in Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

15. Revival of Russia in 2000 due to export of natural resources like oil, natural gas and minerals which were available in abundance in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. And from where these pipelines crossed, were paid on rent.

16. Most of the former Soviet Republics had civil wars and insurgencies as in Russia,

- two republics Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements, in Central Asia.
- Civil War took place in Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- Czechoslovakia was also split into two.
- Even countries and provinces like Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Georgia are fighting over river water leading to instability and making life difficult for ordinary people.

17. The Central Asian Republics were rich in hydrocarbon resources for economic benefit as Oil Companies and outside powers had a competition to exploit these natural resources. Also the US approached them to hire bases and territories during wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

18. Russia and India share a vision of

- Multipolar world order,
- Collective security,
- Greater regionalism,
- Negotiated settlements of international conflicts,
- On independent foreign policy
- Decision making through UN.

19. India is benefitted from Russia on issues of

- Kashmir,
- Energy supplies,
- Sharing information on international terrorism,
- Access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China.

In return Russia has also been benefitted from India on the ground of second largest arms market for Russia.

CHAPTER-3- US HEGEMONY IN WORLD POLITICS

US Hegemony in world Politics1 mark What is Qualitative gap?

The word signifies US superiority in technology that no other power can at present possibly reach.

What is Global Village?Global village

is a term for describing the world that people are considered to live in a planet without borders/ boundaries. It is because any change of one element has an impact on other elements in the world.

In which countries Al-Qaeda attacked on U S embassies?

In 1998 Al-Qaeda bombed U S embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

What was basic focus area of Bill Clinton policies?

Bill Clinton became the US president in 1992. He focused on domestic policies rather than international policies. Clinton gave less importance to Iraq war and military affairs and focused on soft issues as democracy promotion, climate change and world trade.

Why Gulf War I is called 'Computer War'?

This war exposed big technological gap that had opened up between the US military capabilities and that of other states. The massive use of smart bombs and computer technology, by US has turned the first gulf war as the 'Computer War'.

What is an 'Operation Desert Storm'?

The code name of U N operation to liberate Kuwait from Iraq aggression is called 'Operation Desert Storm'. This is also called 'Gulf War I'. This operation

was overwhelmingly American because an American General Norman Schwarzkopf led the UN coalition.

Why the Gulf War is also known as the Video Games War?

The first Gulf War was also known as the Video game war because of its widespread television coverage with the viewers around the world watching the destruction of Iraqi forces live on their television screen.

What is 'New World Order'?

After the cold war U S emerged as sole super power in the world political system. In an absence of any competitor U S started behaving like a hegemonic power. To establish its hegemonic agenda U S promoted a new international order to replace bipolar system. To this new international order US president George. W Bush stated "New World Order".

OR

It was a time period which emerged in 1991 after the end of the cold war when US was the only superpower left.

State the significance the United State's military action during Clinton's presidency?

The significant military action during Clinton's period was in 1999, when military forces of the US bombarded around Yugoslavia for over two months. Another

significant US military action was in 1998, when a series of cruise missile struck on Al-Qaeda terrorist targets in Sudan and Afghanistan.

Why the First Gulf War is known as "Computer War"?

In the first gulf war vast technological weapons were used from both sides of the United State coalition force as well as Iraq. In the history of wars, first time this war has shown through the live coverage on the television around the World to the viewers. So this war is known as 'Computer war'.

Which war is known as the "First Gulf War"?

In August 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, rapidly occupying and annexing it, diplomatic attempts failed in convincing it to quit its aggression. After that with the help of UN decision a coalition force of 34 countries under the leadership of the United States fought against Iraq and defeated it, this war is known as the "First Gulf war".

Define 'Hegemony'.

The word hegemony implies the leadership or predominance of one state. It means, world power in the form of military domination, economic power, political clout and cultural superiority.

Define Guantanamo Bay.

A naval base in Cuba set up by America where the prisoners are forbidden of the protection of International law or law of their own country or that of USA.

Who are potential challengers of US hegemony?

Presently there is not a single country or block in the world that can challenge or balance US power. But in longer run coalition of China, India and Russia have the potential to challenge the US hegemony.

2 marks Describe the role of non - state actors to challenge US hegemony.

Social and civil movements, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), public opinion are the non-state actor in US. They mobilize the intellectuals, section of mediawriters to make coalitions for criticizing and opposing US policies within USA.

What is the present status of US in the sphere of world economy and technology? In the unipolar world US enjoys prosperous position in the sphere of technology and world economy:-

US presence in all the sectors of world economy is visible. The Internet, a global public good, is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950. The US share of the world economy remains an enormous 28 per cent.

What is 'Hegemony as soft power'?

Hegemony implies class ascendancy in the social, political and particularly ideological sphere. Hegemony arises when the dominant class or country can win the consent of dominated classes, by persuading the dominant classes to view world in a manner favourable to the ascendancy of the dominant class. This concept tells that a dominant power uses not only military power but also ideological fuel to influence the rival and inferior states.

Define 'Hegemony as Structural Power'?

The term 'Hegemony as Structural power' signifies the economic supremacy. Hegemonic power is needed to promote world open economy and free market economy. It sets the rules and norms in global economic order. The hegemon must possess both the ability and the desire to establish certain norms for order and must sustain the global structure.

Define 'Hegemony as Hard Power'?

Hegemony as hard power relates to the relation, pattern and balance of military skills between states. The very essence of contemporary US power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power. The US military dominance is based on both the higher military spends and on qualitative gap i.e. technological know how. US is best example as hegemonic hard power in post cold war era.

What is 'Global war on Terror'?

In the response of 9/11 US president declared 'War on Terror' to curb terrorist and militant groups worldwide. The US forces run campaign to arrest anti U S militant and terrorist worldwide. Arrested people were transported across the countries and detained them in secret prisons. Many arrested persons were brought to Guantanamo Bay a US military base in Cuba.

What is public good?

By public good we mean those goods that can be consumed by one person without reducing the amount of the goods available for someone else. Fresh air and roads are examples of public goods. At the global level in the context of world economy the best examples of global public goods are sea-lanes of communication (SLOC), the sea routes commonly used by merchant's ship & the internet.

3 marks Economic preponderance of US is in separately from its structural power. Discuss.

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It is the hegemon which shape the global economy in a particular way.

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For e.g. The Bretton Woods System, set up by the US after the IInd W.W., still constitutes the basic structure of the World economy.

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Hence we take up the World Bank, IMF & WTO as the products of American Hegemony.

What is meant by the unipolar system?

During the Cold War period the World power was divided between the two groups or countries one group was led by United States and other groups was led by Soviet Union. After the collapse of Soviet Union, the World was left with only a single power that is United States the international system is dominated by one hyper power and this came to be known as unipolar system.

How the academic degree MBA is an example for the structural power of the United States?

The idea that the business is a profession that depends upon skills that can be taught in a university is American. The first business school in the world was the Wharton school at the University of Pennsylvania, which was established in 1881. The first MBA courses were initiated around 1900. The first MBA course outside the United State was established only in 1950. Today no country in the world in which the MBA is not a prestigious academic degree and this can be said as the best example for the structural hegemony of USA

What are the three constraints of American Power?

The three constraints of American power are slowly beginning. The first is the institutional architecture of the American state itself. A system of division of

powers between the three branches of government places significant breaks of upon the use of military power. The second constraint is domestic which is the open nature of the American society and mass media, which promote awareness among the masses and the third constraint is an important organization that is the North Atlantic treaty Organizing (NATO).

What was the political agenda of Clinton during the election?

Bill Clinton won the Presidential election in 1992 by defeating George Bush. Clinton was the candidate of Democratic Party. During his campaign he gave more attention in the internal affairs of his country, rather than to the World politics. In foreign policy he gave more focus on soft issues like democracy promotion, world trade and climate rather than hard issues like military power and security.

What is 'bandwagon' strategy?

The raising economic growth rates requires increased trade, technology transfers and investment which are best acquired by working with rather than against the Hageman. Instead of engaging its activities opposed to the hegemonic power. It may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic systems. This is called 'bandwagon strategy'.

Why did United States invade Iraq in 2003?

On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq. The ostensible purpose of the invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), but it is speculated that the invasion was motivated by other objectives, such as controlling Iraqi oilfields and installing a regime favourable to the US economic policies.

4 marks State the incident of 9/11 in the United State? OR Describe 9/11?

On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers hailing from a number of Arab countries took control of four American commercial aircraft shortly after take off and flew them into important buildings in the US. One airliner each crashed into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York. A third aircraft crashed into the Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia, where the US Defence Department is headquartered. The fourth aircraft presumably bound for the Capitol building of US Congress, came down in a field in Pennsylvania. The attack killed nearly three thousand people, and many were left injured. The 9/11 incident was the most severe attack on the US soil since the founding of the country. And after this attack the US launched "Operation Enduring Freedom" against all those suspected to be behind this attack mainly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

How can the US hegemony be overcome?

To overcome the US hegemony, the powerful and big countries should 'hide' themselves. This implies that staying away from the dominant power as possible this action will overly and unduly antagonize the United States, but this policy is not viable for the big state, it is viable for small states only. The other

measure possible is the combination of non-governmental organization, social movement and Public opinion rising from the section of media, intellectuals, artists and writers. These

various actors may well form links across national boundaries, including with Americans to criticize and resist US policies.

What do you mean by the hegemony as hard power?

The first meaning of hegemony relates to the relation, patterns and balances of military capability between states. In the contemporary World US power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power. The American military dominates today in both absolute and relative manner. In absolute term the US today has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet and target accurately, lethally and it is a fact that no other power today can remotely match them. Today the US spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined. Thus, the military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending but on a qualitative gap, a technological chasm that no other power can at present conceivably span.

Evaluate India's relationship with the US?

During the cold War years India's stand was opposite that of the US. But India had the closest relation with Soviet Union during the cold war. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India's friendly relationship suddenly increased with United States and during this period India decided to liberalize its economy and integrate it with the global economy. Impressive economic growth rate in India in recent years made the United State as an attractive partner. The important factor of closeness with the US is that 35 per cent of the technical staff of Boeing is estimated to be of Indian origins. 3,00,000 Indians work in Silicon Valley and 15 percent of all high tech start-ups are by Indian -Americans. The most important factor is that US absorbs about 65 percent of Indian total exports in the software sector.

6 marks How many types of US hegemony give in this chapter? Explain them. OR Explain the different types of hegemony.

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Hegemony as hard power

relates to the relation, pattern and balance of military skills between states. It advocates relations patterns & balances of military capability between states. It denotes the military power of US. With its military power US is dominating the whole world and its military is capable of reaching any corner of the world in time. A huge amount is spent on military research and development, more than any other country

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Hegemony as structural power

denotes the economic control of world economy of US. Today US is providing global public good, as by public good we mean those goods that can be consumed by one person without reducing the amount of good available for someone else, the best example of global public good is internet. The Internet relies on global network of satellites, most of which owned by US government.

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Hegemony as soft power

denotes ideological or the cultural dimension of US. It implies the capacity to manufacture consent. America has a diverse and outgoing culture on earth.