

SAMPLE CONTENT

Perfect
Political
Science
STD. XII ARTS



**As per the new textbook prescribed
by Maharashtra State Board**

In the 1990s, the approach towards women's issues shifted from 'development' to 'empowerment' and the 'National Commission for Women' was set up by an Act of Parliament. The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India came into existence as a separate Ministry in 2006.



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M.A., M.Ed., SET (Edu., Geog.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

PERFECT Political Science

Std. XII

Salient Features

- ☞ Based on the Latest textbook & Board Paper Pattern
- ☞ Complete coverage of textual questions, intext and activity-based questions
- ☞ Includes solved questions from the Board Question Paper of March 2022
- ☞ Extensive coverage of different question types as per textbook
- ☞ ‘Smart Codes’ aids to memorize the answers
- ☞ ‘For your understanding’ aids conceptual clarity
- ☞ Includes GG - our very own mascot that offers a practical touch to theory
- ☞ Includes QR codes for reference content in the form of video/PDF links
- ☞ Includes Map based questions
- ☞ ‘Apply Your Knowledge’ section which covers intext questions
- ☞ ‘Activities’ section which covers activity or project-based questions
- ☞ Chapter Assessment at the end of every chapter for self-evaluation with answer key
- ☞ Include Model paper (Answer key is provided through QR Code)
- ☞ Included Board Question Paper of March 2023 (Solution in pdf format through QR code)

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PREFACE

Target's **PERFECT Political Science: Std. XII** is intended for every Maharashtra State Board aspirant of Std. XII, Humanities (Arts). The scope, sequence, and level of the book are designed to match the new textbook issued by the Maharashtra State board.

At this crucial juncture, when the students are grappling with the pressures of cracking a career-defining board examination, we wanted to create a book that not only develops the necessary knowledge and skills required to excel in the examination, but also enables students to appreciate the beauty of the subject.

We believe that students respond favourably to meaningful content, if it is presented in a way that is easy to read and understand, rather than being mired down with facts and information. Consequently, we have always placed the highest priority on writing clear and lucid explanations of fundamental concepts. Moreover, special care has been taken to ensure that the topics are presented in a logical order. The coherent Question and Answer approach helps students expand their horizon of understanding of the concepts.

The primary purpose of this book is to assist the students in preparing for the board examination. However, this is closely linked to other goals to introduce students to the relation of Political Science and social life, to introduce various concepts from Political Science and their importance.

In addition, Chapter Assessment has been carefully crafted to provide the students with a quick opportunity for self-assessment and giving them an increased appreciation of chapter-preparedness. Moreover 'Model Question Paper' is included for the preparation of Board Exam.

We hope this book becomes a valuable tool for students and helps them to understand the concepts of Political Science.

Perfect Political Science adheres to our vision and achieves several goals: building concepts, recapitulation, self-study, self-assessment and student engagement—all while encouraging students towards cognitive thinking.

- Publisher
Edition: Second

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textbook 'Political Science'; Reprint: January 2021 published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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KEY FEATURES

Exhaustive coverage of the entire lesson in Question - Answer format. All textual questions are covered including questions like Choose the Correct option, State the appropriate concept/word for the given statement and Find the odd one out etc.

Gyan Guru, our very own mascot, keeps popping up throughout the book. He offers you a practical and real-life example or an interesting fact, associated with the topic. Look out for him!

Smart code is simple and smart mnemonic created for selected lengthy questions. This is a memory technique that facilitates easy recollection of answer.

Chapter Assessment and answer key is provided at the end of the chapter to enable self-evaluation.

Chapter Overview

Chapter Overview highlights sub-topic wise important points. This will help students to reinforce key concepts.

Format of Notes

'For your understanding' explains difficult terms and concepts. This helps to facilitate quick and easy comprehension. Please note that the content provided under this heading need not be written in the exam.

For Your Understanding

GG – Gyan Guru

QR Codes

- QR code provides access to a video/PDF in order to boost understanding of a concept or activity. This is to facilitate learning through visual aids.
- Solution of Model Paper and Board Question Paper of March 2023 are provided through Q. R. Code.

Smart Code

Activity

Activity section focuses on textbook activities. This will provide authentic information and facts based on chapter.

Chapter Assessment

Question Paper

Model Question Paper and Board Question Paper of March 2023 are provided for the students to know about the types of questions that are asked in the Board Examinations.

PAPER PATTERN

Q. No.	Questions	Marks per question	No. of questions to attempt	Marks without option	Marks with options
Q.1.	(A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements.	1	5	5	5
	(B) Identify the incorrect pair in every set, correct it and rewrite.	1	3	3	3
	(C) Complete the following statements by using appropriate reason.	1	4	4	4
	(D) State the appropriate concept for the given statements.	1	4	4	4
	(E) Find the odd word in the given set.	1	4	4	4
Q.2.	(A) Complete the concept map.	4	1	4	4
	(B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions.	5	1	5	5
Q.3.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons.	2	Any (5) out of (7)	10	14
Q.4.	Explain the correlation between the following.	3	Any (3) out of (5)	9	15
Q.5.	Express your opinion on the following	4	Any (3) out of (5)	12	20
Q.6.	Answer the following questions in 80 to 100 words.	5	Any (2) out of (4)	10	20
Q.7.	Answer the following questions in 150 to 200 words with reference to the given points.	10	Any (1) out of (2)	10	20
	Total marks			80	118

CONTENTS

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- Note:**
- Textual questions are represented by * mark.
 - Questions based on Additional information provided in the textbook are represented by # mark.

01 The World since 1991

Chapter Overview

<p>An Introduction</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Several factors led to the rise of multi-polarity in the world order. The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the eventual disintegration of the Soviet Union ended the cold war era. There were five main developments in the Post-Cold War period. Rise of new states, emergence of unipolarity, an increasing awareness about human rights and intervention for humanitarian purposes, terrorism, multi-polarity and regionalism. 															
<p>End of Cold War and Rise of New States</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Since the East European revolution of 1989, two new trends emerged. These were the concept of ethnic nationalism based on right to self-determination and the end of bipolarity. The revolution of the East European states was a revolution of growing aspirations of the middle class. States within the Soviet Union demanded more autonomy and eventually independence. As a result, many new states were formed. 															
<p>Towards a Unipolar World</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1990, Iraq went in for a war against Kuwait and established control over its territory. Following a discussion in the United Nations, the United States took the initiative and led a multinational force against Iraq. The war ended with Kuwait becoming free from Iraqi control. American President George H. Bush considered this as a moral victory and used the term 'New World Order' to describe the nature of the global situation. 'New World Order' was the beginning of a unipolar world order. The United States emerged as a dominant country. American dominance had political and economic dimensions. 															
<p>Human Rights and Humanitarian interventions</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Role of UN in Peacekeeping</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>At the End of Cold War</th> <th>Post-Cold War Era</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scope of Intervention</td> <td>Intervened in the process of disintegration of states and the creation of new states to prevent conflict from escalating</td> <td>intervenes in conflict situations to bring about a peaceful resolution of the dispute, also prevent the reoccurrence of conflicts in future, maintains peace and protects human rights of the affected people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Importance given to</td> <td>Human Rights</td> <td>Concept of humanitarian intervention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Countries where it intervened</td> <td>Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnaya, East Timor and Eritrea</td> <td>Cambodia, Somalia and Yugoslavia</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Role of UN in Peacekeeping			Period	At the End of Cold War	Post-Cold War Era	Scope of Intervention	Intervened in the process of disintegration of states and the creation of new states to prevent conflict from escalating	intervenes in conflict situations to bring about a peaceful resolution of the dispute, also prevent the reoccurrence of conflicts in future, maintains peace and protects human rights of the affected people	Importance given to	Human Rights	Concept of humanitarian intervention	Countries where it intervened	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnaya, East Timor and Eritrea	Cambodia, Somalia and Yugoslavia
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Countries where it intervened	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnaya, East Timor and Eritrea	Cambodia, Somalia and Yugoslavia														
<p>Terrorism</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Terrorism is the use of violence or the threat with an intention to create panic in the society and pursue political, religious or ideological goals. The two forms of terrorism are traditional and modern. Traditional form of terrorism mainly targeted institutions of the state and terrorist activity was usually associated with separatist movements. Modern day terrorism is motivated and inflamed by an abstract religious ideology. The fight is for abstract goals and the operations are global in nature. 															



Multipolarity and Regionalism

1. In the post-cold war era, the American military and economic might was unchallenged during this time. This made it the only superpower.
2. However, it is the amalgamation of both hard power and soft power that shapes a country to become a world power.
3. China has posed a formidable challenge to the unipolar world led by the United States.
4. Russia continues to influence Central and Eastern Europe and it is a founding member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).
5. Today the Indo-Pacific region is gaining importance.

Regionalism in the Post-Cold War Era

1. Regionalism is an important issue in international relations.
2. Countries come together to either create or join some regional organisations.
3. While geographic linkages are important, sometimes some functional and infrastructural issues become the basis of regional cooperation.
4. In 1960s many regional organisations like ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations (1967) focused on economic issues, while some like NATO on security issues.
5. In the post-cold war era, the regional organisations started to focus on issues of trade.
6. The Second World War followed by the Cold War gave rise to a constant instability which motivated the European countries to form European Union (EU).
7. The process of European cooperation began as a purely economic union and evolved into an organisation dealing with various policy areas like climate change, environment, health, external relations and security, and migration.
8. Many other regional organisations like SAARC, BIMSTEC, BRICS, SCO and G-20 also came into being.

Q.1. [A] Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements. [1 Mark each]

1. The Berlin wall was demolished in the year _____. (1990, 1989, 2005, 1975) **[Mar 2022]**
- *2. Catalonia wants independence from _____. (Indonesia, Serbia, Spain, Russia)
- #3. The concept of ‘End of History’ was given by an American political commentator _____. (Joseph Nye, George H. Bush, Francis Fukuyama, George W. Bush)
4. Terrorist organisations are motivated by an abstract _____ ideology. (democratic, religious, socialist, liberal) **[Mar 2022]**
5. _____ organisations may be based on geographic proximity or on common political, ideological, economic etc. concerns. (Secular, National, Regional, Informal)
- *6. The main aim of _____ was to establish a dialogue in South Asia. (SAARC, BRICS, G20, SCO)

Answers:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. 1989 | 2. Spain |
| 3. Francis Fukuyama | 4. religious |
| 5. Regional | 6. SAARC |

Q.1. [B] Identify the incorrect pair in every set, correct it and rewrite. [1 Mark each]

1.

i.	Berlin Wall	1969
ii.	Soviet Union disintegrated	1991
iii.	East European revolution	1989
iv.	World Conference on Human Rights	1993
2. Countries that emerged as independent from the respective states

i.	Indonesia	East Timor
ii.	Ethiopia	Croatia
iii.	Sudan	South Sudan
iv.	Soviet Union	Kyrgyzstan
- #3.

i.	United States terror attacks	2001
ii.	Iraq–Kuwait war	1990
iii.	Afghanistan War	2001
iv.	War in Iraq	2009
4. States and the year of terrorist attack

i.	Bali	2001
ii.	Madrid	2004
iii.	London	2005
iv.	Mumbai	2008

**Answers:**

1. **Incorrect pair:** Berlin Wall –1969
Corrected pair: Berlin Wall – 1989
2. **Incorrect pair:** Ethiopia - Croatia
Corrected pair: Ethiopia - Eretria
3. **Incorrect pair:** War in Iraq - 2009
Corrected pair: War in Iraq - 2003
4. **Incorrect pair:** Bali -2001
Corrected pair: Bali -2002

Q.1. [C] Complete the following statements by using the appropriate options. [1 Mark each]

1. The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the eventual disintegration of the Soviet Union ended the era of _____.
(A) Cold War (B) World War 1
(C) Unipolarity
 2. The East- West political division of the world was based on the rivalry of the _____.
(A) Britain and USA
(B) USA and Soviet Union
(C) Soviet Union and China
 3. 11 September 2001 attacks (also known as 9/11 attacks) against the United States changed the nature of _____.
(A) diplomacy (B) terrorism
(C) politics
 4. One of the important trends in the post 1989 international relations was _____. [Mar 2022]
(A) end of bipolarity
(B) rise of regionalism in Asia
(C) end of non-alignment
- #5. American academic Joseph Nye differentiates between two types of powers, namely _____.
(A) Old world and new world
(B) unipolar and bipolar
(C) hard and soft
- #6. The United Nations does not have its own _____.
(A) secretariat (B) jurisdiction
(C) army

- #7. Peacekeepers are sent to conflict-prone or war zones based upon the recommendations of _____.
(A) UN Security Council
(B) UN Secretariat
(C) European Council
8. The increasing awareness about human rights and their protection in international law gave rise to a new phenomenon for protection of rights in the form of _____.
(A) soft power
(B) humanitarian intervention
(C) human rights
- #9. The military campaign, 'War on Terror' was not supported by _____.
(A) Britain (B) Afghanistan
(C) Poland
10. The terrorist activity was usually associated with _____.
(A) non-violence movements
(B) separatist movements
(C) regionalism
- #11. Tariffs and quotas are the most common types of _____.
(A) trade barriers (B) policies
(C) special agreements
12. The 'Maastricht' Treaty is with reference to _____.
(A) United Nations Peace Keeping Force
(B) European Union
(C) American interventions in Kuwait

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (B) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 5. (C) | 6. (C) |
| 7. (A) | 8. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 10. (B) | 11. (A) | 12. (B) |

Q.1. [D] Complete the following statements by using appropriate reason. [1 Mark each]

1. There was the demand for the creation of independent states based on ethnic identity, because _____.
(A) of the movements for political and economic freedom.
(B) of the stronger ethnic identity of various people of the region.
(C) of the trend of creation of new states.



*2.

**Answers:**

1.
 - i. Bangladesh
 - iii. Nepal
 - v. Thailand
 2.
 - i. China
 - iii. Kazakhstan
 - v. Uzbekistan
- ii. Bhutan
 - iv. Sri Lanka
 - vi. Tajikistan

Q.3. State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons. [2 Marks each]

1. **The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of bipolarity in the world.**

Ans: True

Reasons:

- i. After World War II, the world was divided into two centres of power.
- ii. The existence of the two superpowers created the concept of bipolarity. The two superpowers were the United States and the Soviet Union.
- iii. The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 ended one of the centres of power.

Hence, the disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of bipolarity in the world.

2. **The revolution of the East European states was a revolution of growing aspirations of the middle class.**

Ans: True

Reasons:

- i. East European states desired more freedom and economic well-being.
- ii. They rose against the communist governments that were controlled by the Soviet Union and emerged as free democratic states.
- iii. Even within the Soviet Union the movement for more political and economic freedom led to the various states demanding more autonomy and eventually independence.

iv. Meanwhile, the ethnic identity of the various people of the region became stronger. This led to the demand for the creation of independent states based on ethnic identity.

Hence, the revolution of the East European states was a revolution of growing aspirations of the middle class.

For your understanding

Eastern Europe refers to the communist states of the Eastern Bloc during Cold War Era. It is also known as a cultural entity, the region lying in Europe with Greek, Byzantine, Eastern Orthodox, Russian, and some Ottoman cultural influences.

*3. **The decade of 1980s is seen as the golden age of humanitarian intervention. [Mar 2022]**

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. The increasing awareness about human rights and their protection in international law gave rise to a new phenomenon for protection of rights in the form of 'humanitarian intervention'.
- ii. Since 1990, there was a dramatic rise in the number of states ratifying the six main human rights conventions and covenants. Over 170 countries participated in the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, which met in Vienna where they reaffirmed their commitment to protect human rights.
- iii. This was followed by the creation of the office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Its main task was to coordinate the UN human rights initiatives and establish universal respect for human rights.
- iv. NGOs have been a crucial factor in the 1990s spread of human rights ideas. Organisations such as International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Medicines Sans Frontiers and Oxfam work directly in conflict zones. These organisations have campaigned to promote the observance of human rights treaties and humanitarian law.

Hence, not the decade of 1980s, but the decade of 1990s is seen as the golden age of humanitarian intervention.



4. Today the Indo-Pacific region is losing importance in world politics.

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. Economic growth in Asia, led by China and other countries like India and Japan has made the Indo-Pacific region important.
- ii. Conflicts in the South China Sea and the importance of ASEAN are other reasons.
- iii. American interest in the Pacific region has contributed to the importance of this region.
- iv. India is likely to play an important role in this region in the future.

Hence, today the Indo-Pacific region is gaining importance in world politics.

***5. 'Maastricht' Treaty was signed for the defence of Europe.**

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. 'Maastricht' Treaty was signed on 7th February 1992 to create the European Union (EU).
- ii. This treaty led to the expansion of spheres of cooperation which now included internal affairs, judicial matters, foreign and defence policies.
- iii. The treaty led to the creation of an economic union which had a common currency, the Euro.
- iv. The euro (€) is the official currency of 19 out of 28 countries of the EU. These countries are collectively known as the Eurozone.

Hence, 'Maastricht' Treaty was signed to create the European Union.



GG - Gyan Guru

U.S. currency has one of the strongest exchange rates in the world. While the euro is sometimes stronger than the dollar, high fluctuations in the euro's value suggest that the currency is unstable.

In April 2022, 100 EUR to USD = 106.5068 US Dollars approximately.

***6. SAARC is important for trade in South Asia.**

Ans: True

Reasons:

- i. SAARC was formed in 1985 at Dhaka. Originally, SAARC had seven members, namely India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal,

- ii. Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives. In 2007, Afghanistan was added as the eighth member.
 - iii. China, USA, EU along with 9 other nations have been conferred with the observer status'. The main aim of SAARC was to establish a dialogue in South Asia.
 - iv. With this context, South Asian Association for Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) came into existence in 1993.
 - v. Later in 2006, SAARC's free trade arrangement was activated through South Asian Association Free Trade Area (SAFTA) which replaced the earlier regime of SAPTA.
- Hence, SAARC is important for trade in South Asia.

Q.4. Explain the co-relation between the following. [3 Marks each]

1. Hard Power and Soft Power [Mar 2022]

Ans:

- i. Hard power is 'the ability to get others to act in ways that are contrary to their preferences and wills'. This is the ability to coerce, through threats and inducements, e.g. using military power.
- ii. On the contrary, soft power is the ability to get 'others to want the outcomes that you want'. It involves more particularly 'the ability to achieve goals through attraction rather than coercion'. It spread through economic, social, cultural and other similar means. Educational exchange programs, internet, food chains are the examples of American soft power.
- iii. American academic Joseph Nye differentiates between these two types of powers.

2. Traditional terrorism and Modern-day terrorism

Ans:

- i. Traditional form of terrorism was usually associated with separatist movements and institutions of the state were primary targets.
- ii. Modern terrorism is motivated and inflamed by an abstract religious ideology, the fight is for abstract goals and the operations are global in nature.
- iii. Traditional form of terrorism usually fought for the rights of some specific people. The terrorists today, however, are not fighting for a specific group in a specific geographic area.



- iv. Traditional forms of terrorism mainly targeted government institutions and officials. Modern terrorist organisations target common people too as these groups have indulged in airplane hijackings, bombings and assassinations of political leaders.

3. Regionalism and Multi-polarity

Ans:

- i. The process of regionalism usually begins with a political dialogue amongst the participants. Similar ideological perspectives or economic concerns may help the process of dialogue which may lead to the creation of an organisation.
- ii. The rise of Russia, China and India, and the growing importance of the Indo-Pacific region signalled the beginning of multi-polarity.
- iii. Regions and regional organisations started to become more important in the post 1991 era.
- iv. The creation of European Union (EU); the rise of Asia through the presence of China and Japan followed by India in the global world order; the military resurgence of Russia and the growing importance of new regional organisations have come to define a shift from a unipolar to a multipolar world order.

Q.5. Express your opinion. [4 Marks each]

1. The East European revolution of 1989 gave rise to new trends in international relations.

Ans:

- i. Two important trends could be seen in international relations since the East European revolution of 1989.
- ii. The first is the assertion of the concept of ethnic nationalism based on right to self-determination and the second is the end of bipolarity.
- iii. Bipolarity existed because of the existence of the two superpowers, United States and the Soviet Union.
- iv. The world was divided into two centres of power. The disintegration of the Soviet Union ended one of the centres of power. Therefore, the disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of bipolarity in the world.

#2. Liberal democracy is a form of representative democracy.

Ans:

- i. Representative democracy is the government formed by people and their representatives.
- ii. Like democracy, liberal democracy is characterised by presence of a few important features such as universal suffrage, free and fair elections, competitive party politics and rule of law.
- iii. Liberal democracy gives importance to individual liberty.
- iv. Politically, the American model of liberal-democratic governance was readily accepted and adopted by several post-communist states of Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

3. Maintaining peace in the world is an important function of United Nations.

[Mar 2022]

Ans:

- i. UN Peacekeepers are sent to conflict-prone or war zones based upon UN Security Council recommendations.
- ii. Often conflicts occurred in the process of disintegration of states and the creation of new states. It is in response to such situations that people started to be concerned about the violation of human rights. As an important global organisation, the United Nations intervenes in countries to prevent conflict from escalating.
- iii. In the post-cold war era, the United Nations continues to intervene in conflict situations to bring about a peaceful resolution of the dispute.
- iv. The objectives of the United Nations, for intervention are not just to stop the ongoing war but also to prevent the reoccurrence of conflicts in future, maintain peace and protect the human rights of the affected people.

***4. Express your opinion about humanitarian intervention.**

Ans:

- i. The increasing awareness about human rights and their protection in international law gave rise to a new phenomenon for protection of rights in the form of 'humanitarian intervention'.
- ii. The 1990s are sometimes seen as the golden age of humanitarian intervention.



- iii. Since 1990, there was a dramatic rise in the number of states ratifying the six main human rights conventions and covenants.
- iv. In the post-cold war era, the United Nations continued to intervene in conflict situations to bring about a peaceful resolution of the dispute.
- v. Now the rationale for intervention was not just to stop the on-going war but also prevent the reoccurrence of conflicts in future, maintain peace and protect the human rights of the affected people.
- vi. The United Nations intervened in Cambodia, Somalia and Yugoslavia for this purpose.

5. China has risen to global prominence.

Ans:

- i. China poses a formidable challenge to the unipolar world led by the United States.
- ii. China's rise to global prominence can be attributed to its rapid economic progress since the introduction of market reforms in the mid-1970s under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, the most dramatic phase of which began only in the 1990s.
- iii. China has increased its sphere of influence through its ambitious economic projects such as One Belt One Road and China Pakistan Economic Corridor and aims to create a sphere of influence in Central and East Asian regions.
- iv. Furthermore, Chinese opening to Africa shows that their dream goes beyond neighbouring countries.
- v. Militarily, China is ambitiously building up its naval and air power in order to back up its claims in the South China Sea.

6. Russia has emerged as an energy superpower.

Ans:

- i. Russia has made substantial progress in oil and gas production.
- ii. Economic stability has renewed the sense of national pride leading to military assertiveness in recent times.
- iii. Russia continues to influence Central and Eastern Europe.
- iv. It is a founding member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).

*7. Is Regionalism important in international politics?

Ans:

- i. Regionalism is an important issue in international relations. Countries come together to either create or join some regional organisations.
- ii. These organisations may be based on geographic proximity or on common political, ideological, economic etc. concerns.
- iii. While geographic linkages are important, sometimes some functional and infrastructural issues become the basis of regional cooperation. These can be in areas like transport and communication, energy, health, etc.
- iv. The process of regionalism usually begins with a political dialogue amongst the participants. Similar ideological perspectives or economic concerns may help the process of dialogue. Such a dialogue may lead to the creation of an organisation.
- v. In the 1940s and 1950s regionalism in Asia and Africa focused on a political dialogue between countries. In Europe the focus was on economic cooperation. For example, Europe created the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC, 1951), the European Economic Community (EEC, 1957) and the European Atomic Energy Agency (Erratum, 1958).
- vi. In 1960s the concept of regional cooperation spread to Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was created in 1967.
- vii. In the 1960s we saw the growth of regional organisations that focused on economic issues. Some regional organisations like the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) focused on security issues.
- viii. In the post-cold war era, the regional organisations started to focus on issues of trade.

#8. The Euro is the currency of Eurozone.

Ans:

- i. The Maastricht treaty led to the creation of an economics union which had a common currency, the Euro.
- ii. The Euro was launched in the world money market on 1st January 1999.



- iii. It became the unit of exchange for all of the EU states except the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark.
- iv. The geographic and economic region that consists of all the countries that have fully incorporated the Euro as their national currency is known as the Eurozone.

Q.6. Answer the following. [5 Marks each]

1. “The demand for the creation of independent states, based on ethnic identity, gave rise to many new states”. Explain.

Ans:

- i. As the ethnic identity of the various people of the region became stronger, the demand for the creation of independent states based on ethnic identity grew.
- ii. In Europe, Czechoslovakia split into two states, Czech Republic and Slav Republic.
- iii. Yugoslavia split into Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Montenegro.
- iv. States within the Soviet Union demanded more autonomy and eventually independence.
- v. In case of the former Soviet Union the new states were Armenia, Moldova, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Russia.
- vi. The trend of creation of new states on the basis of ethnic nationalism based right to self-determination was also seen in other parts of the world.
- vii. Some of the new countries that emerged as independent states were, East Timor (independent from Indonesia), Eritrea (independent from Ethiopia), South Sudan (independent from Sudan).
- viii. This trend of demand for independence on the basis of ethnic nationalism is also seen in Catalonia, which wants independence from Spain.
- ix. Kosovo wants independence from Serbia. Its independence has been recognised by some countries of Europe.
- x. Chechnya wants independence from Russia.

2. Describe the ‘New World Order’ and its impact on global politics.

Ans:



Smart Code **U N I P O L A R**

- i. **United Nation’s concern:** In 1990, Iraq went in for a war against Kuwait and established control over its territory. There was a global reaction against it and the matter was discussed in the United Nations.
- ii. **New initiative:** The United States under American President George H. Bush, took the initiative and led a multinational force against Iraq. The war ended with Kuwait becoming free from Iraqi control.
- iii. **Implication on global politics:** The American President George H. Bush considered this as a moral victory and used the term ‘New World Order’ to describe the nature of the global situation.
- iv. **Popular support:** This American action received global support, including from the Soviet Union, China, countries of the NATO, Israel, and the Arab States including Saudi Arabia.
- v. **Out of power race:** The Soviet Union which was facing internal problems disintegrated in 1991 and was no longer a super power. So, no opposition was possible against the United States.
- vi. **Leadership of USA:** Eventually the term ‘New World Order’ which implied American dominance and leadership in matters of security was accepted at the global level.
- vii. **Arrival of a unipolar world:** This was the first expression of the unipolar world order. The United States emerged as a dominant country.
- viii. **Real impact:** American dominance had political and economic dimensions. Politically, the American model of liberal-democratic governance was readily accepted and adopted by several post-communist states of Eastern Europe and elsewhere. The concept of good governance was linked to democracy. In economic sphere, socialist system of economy was given up by most of the countries.



***3. Explain the term soft power with examples.**

Ans:

- i. American academic Joseph Nye defines soft power as 'the ability to achieve goals through attraction rather than coercion'.
- ii. Soft power is the ability to get others to want the outcomes that you want.
- iii. It means influencing the other countries without the use of military force.
- iv. The influence is spread through economic, social, cultural and other similar means.
- v. One aspect of American domination was the use of soft power.
- vi. Examples of American soft power are as follows:
 - a. **Educational exchange programs:** The United States is known as a student friendly nation. In the last few years; number of international students studying in the United States has increased substantially.
 - b. **Internet:** Propagation of democracy and freedom of speech through internet has been another use of soft power by the United States.
 - c. **Food chains:** Food chains in the United States have a global recognition. Few examples are McDonald's, Subway, Pizza Hut, Burger King, etc. This also represents America's exercise of soft power.

#4. Explain the humanitarian role played by India in UN operations in Cambodia and Somalia.

Ans:

- i. **United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) February 1992 to September 1993:**
 - a. India sent military and police forces in Cambodia to maintain peace and restore human rights.
 - b. Maintenance law and order, conduct of free and fair elections, civil administration were other tasks undertaken.
 - c. India played an important role in repatriation and resettlement of the Cambodian refugees during the transitional period.
- ii. **UN Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM – II) March 1993 to December 1994:**
 - a. India played an active role in United Nation's campaign in Somalia.

- b. The Indian contingent of the UN Peacekeepers successfully provided humanitarian relief. It dug a large number of wells, constructed schools and mosques, and ran mobile dispensaries and relief camps, which provided medical as well as veterinary care.
- c. It also carried out rehabilitation of thousands of refugees and assisted in their repatriation.

5. State, how regional organisations came into being after World War II.

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.5., 7

6. "The creation of the Schengen Area is one of the greatest achievements of the EU." Explain.

Ans:

- i. The Schengen Agreement – covering the abolishment of the internal borders between countries was signed in 1985.
 - ii. The agreement was signed by the five European countries France, Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Netherlands, in Schengen, a small village in Southern Luxemburg.
 - iii. The Schengen Area is an area without internal borders.
 - iv. The Schengen visa is the most common visa for Europe. Allows eligible individuals to travel freely within the 26 participating Schengen Area countries. This means travellers in Europe will not be subject to border checks at internal Schengen borders and enter various Schengen countries directly.
 - v. In this area, nationals of EU and even non-EU nationals, including business people and tourists can travel from country to country freely and easily.
 - vi. They do not have to go through checks and controls when they pass from one country to another.
 - vii. Today 22 out of the 28 countries of the European Union are part of the Schengen Area.
- Hence, we can say that the creation of the Schengen Area is one of the greatest achievements of the EU.



Q.7. Answer the following questions in detail with help of given points. [10 Marks each]

1. Explain the developments in the post-cold war period.

- i. End of Cold War and rise of new states**
- ii. Emergence of Unipolarity**
- iii. Human Rights and Humanitarian intervention**
- iv. Multi-polarity and Regionalism**
- v. Terrorism**

Ans: The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the eventual disintegration of the Soviet Union ended the cold war era. It also ended the East- West division of the world that was based on the rivalry of the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies. The developments in the post-cold war period can be analysed through the following dimensions:

- i. End of Cold War and rise of new states**
 - a. The end of Cold War led to the end of an international order dominated by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - b. It also saw the emergence of new states after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
- ii. Emergence of Unipolarity**
 - a. The Cold War between United States and the Soviet Union came to end signalling the end of bipolarity.
 - b. This led to the emergence of a unipolar world order dominated by the United States.
- iii. Human Rights and Humanitarian intervention**
 - a. There was an increasing awareness about human rights and also a rise in intervention for humanitarian purposes.
 - b. In 1990s UN as well as many NGOs have campaigned to promote the observance of human rights treaties and humanitarian law.
- iv. Multi-polarity and Regionalism**
 - a. In the post-cold war period, China and India has been raised and Russia has been raised under leadership of Vladimir Putin, also the importance of Indo-Pacific region has been grown.

- b. These developments and the growth of regionalism brought in multipolarity in the world order.
- c. Regions and regional organisations started to become more important.
- v. Terrorism**
 - a. The nature of terrorism changed after the 11 September 2001 attacks which is known as 9/11 attacks against the United States.
 - b. The terrorist organisations are motivated and inflamed by an abstract religious ideology, the fight is for abstract goals and the operations are global in nature.

***2. Discuss the European Union with help of given points.**

- i. History**
- ii. European Commission**
- iii. European Parliament**
- iv. European Council**
- v. European Court of Justice**

Ans:

- i. History**
 - a. The process of creating a single market for the European Union countries began in the 1980s and was completed in 1993.
 - b. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and European Economic Community (EEC) were created for this purpose in 1951 and 1957 respectively.
 - c. The 'Maastricht' Treaty, signed on 7th February 1992 created the European Union (EU which had a common currency, the Euro. The euro (€) is the official currency of 19 out of 28 countries of the EU. These countries are collectively known as the Eurozone.
- ii. European Commission**

European Commission is the executive-bureaucratic arm of the EU. It is mainly responsible for drawing up proposals for new European legislation, and it implements the policy decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.
- iii. European Parliament**

The European Parliament is composed of 751 members, who are directly elected every five years. It is a body entrusted with legislative, supervisory, and budgetary responsibilities.



iv. **European Council**

The structure of the European Council consists of the presidents or prime ministers of each member state, accompanied by their foreign ministers, and a full-time President of the European Council. The European Council meets four times a year and provides strategic leadership for the EU.

v. **European Court of Justice**

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) interprets, and adjudicates EU law and treaties. EU law has primacy over the national law of EU member states.

3. **Explain the prominent regional organisations of the world with the help of given points.**

i. **BIMSTEC**

ii. **BRICS**

iii. **SCO**

iv. **G-20**

v. **SAARC**

Ans:

i. **BIMSTEC**

a. **Foundation:** The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organisation founded in 1997.

b. **Membership:** It comprises of seven Member States lying in adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal. Among them, five are from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand.

c. **Functions:** BIMSTEC acts as a bridge between South and South East Asia and mainly aims to facilitate rapid economic development and promote collaboration on matters of common interests.

ii. **BRICS**

a. **Foundation:** Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) is an association of major emerging national economies created in 2009.

b. **Membership:** Its original members were Brazil, Russia, India and China. South Africa joined in 2010. BRICS members are all developing countries or newly industrialized countries.

c. **Functions:** They have large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs. All of them are members of G20.

iii. **SCO**

a. **Foundation:** Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a Eurasian political, economic and security organisation, which was founded in Shanghai

b. **Membership:** China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in the year 2001. India and Pakistan joined in 2016.

c. **Functions:** In the past few years SCO has focussed on counter terrorism. The SCO's primary focus is on maintaining peace and stability in the region through political dialogue and economic cooperation among member states. SCO also encourage effective cooperation in trade, research and technology.

iv. **G-20**

a. **Foundation:** G-20 is an international forum established in 1999 for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the EU.

b. **Membership:** 19 countries, the European Union. Developed countries like United States, Britain, Germany, France, are its members.

c. **Functions:** It was formed with a primary aim to discuss policies relating to financial stability. Since 2008, the G-20 Summits are attended by the heads of the government or head of the states along with their finance ministers and foreign ministers. It acts as a platform for discussion between the developed and developing countries. India plays an active part in G-20.

v. **SAARC**

Refer the answer of Q.3.,6

[Note:

Scan the QR code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to understand the difference between BIMSTEC and SAARC.]



**Q.8. Observe the map and answer the following questions. [5 Marks]**

1. State/mention any 'five' newly created countries after disintegration of Soviet Union. [Mar 2022]



Ans: i. Russia ii. Ukraine iii. Kazakhstan iv. Estonia v. Latvia

[Note: Apart from above countries, students can write the following countries.]

i. Lithuania ii. Belarus iii. Moldova iv. Georgia v. Armenia
vi. Azerbaijan vii. Turkmenistan viii. Uzbekistan ix. Kyrgyzstan x. Tajikistan

2. Observe the map given on textbook page no. 10 and answer the question.

[Refer the map of Schengen area given in textbook pg. no. 10]

- *i. Name any four countries in the Schengen area.

Ans: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

[Note: Students can write any four names of countries in the Schengen area, from the above.]

- *ii. Name any two Non-European Union countries within Schengen area.

Ans: Switz, Norway, Iceland.

[Note: Students can write any two names of Non-European Union countries within Schengen area, from the above.]

[Note: Cyprus is a member of European Union as per the source mention in textbook pg. no. 10.]

Apply Your Knowledge

1. **Can you find out? :** What is One Belt One Road and China Pakistan Economic Corridor policy of China? *(Textbook pg. no 7)*

Ans:

- i. The One Belt One Road is development strategy formed for cooperation and connectivity between Eurasian countries. It was proposed by Chinese leader, Xi Jinping. It promotes economic partnership between China and regions along the land silk road.
- ii. China Pakistan Economic Corridor policy of China is a collection of infrastructure projects that are currently under construction throughout Pakistan.

2. **Do this:** Make a list of the countries who are part of the Eurozone. *(Textbook pg. no 9)*

Ans: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

3. **Can you find out? :** Who are the members of the European Union? *(Textbook pg. no 9)*

Ans: It has 27 member countries. These are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.



4. **Discuss the case of Brexit:** In 2016, the people of United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union in a referendum. The UK formally ended its membership of the EU at midnight of Friday, 31 January 2020. This is called Brexit. Brexit is an assertion of British sense of nationalism. This shows that the concept of State is very much relevant. Have a discussion in class in this context on the basis of the following questions:

Why did Britain want to exit from the European Union? Does the vote in favour of Brexit go against the concept of globalisation?

(Textbook pg. no 11)

- Ans:** The appealing part of the EU is that it made it easier for European countries to share prosperity. But, as with any union, cooperation means if one country goes bankrupt or any other economic problem arises, all have to bear the loss. Britain being a rich economy didn't want to take the risk.

The EU had many post-communist countries in the mid-2000s, and people in those countries were poorer. Many of their citizens immigrated to wealthier countries — like the United Kingdom. If Britain takes the Brexit decision, selling a commodity like automobiles across the EU could become a lot more complicated.

Activity

- *1. **Find out the role played by India in BRICS.**

Ans: India promotes intra-BRICS trade, which means urging member nations to import goods from each other instead of Europe. India turns down such proposals or actions that could harm any member's interests. India has contributed over \$10 billion to the New Development Bank (the bank of BRICS) to refurbish industrial bases in South Africa and Brazil.

Chapter Assessment

Time: 1 hr

Total Marks: 25

- Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements. [2]**
- The concept of 'End of History' was given by an American political commentator _____. (Joseph Nye, George H. Bush, Francis Fukuyama, George W. Bush)
 - Catalonia wants independence from _____. (Indonesia, Serbia, Spain, Russia)
- (B) Complete the following statements by using the appropriate options. [2]**
- 11 September 2001 attacks (also known as 9/11 attacks) against the United States changed the nature of _____.
(A) diplomacy (B) terrorism (C) politics
 - The 'Maastricht' Treaty is with reference to _____.
(A) United Nations Peace Keeping Force
(B) European Union
(C) American interventions in Kuwait
- (C) State the appropriate concept for the given statement. [2]**
- A military campaign launched by the American President George W. Bush in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks by al-Qaeda.
 - When a state influences other states without the use of military force.
- (D) Find the odd word in the given set. [1]**
- SAARC, Shanghai Co-operation Organisation, Eurozone, BIMSTEC
- Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons. (Any 1) [2]**
- The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of bipolarity in the world.
 - The decade of 1980s is seen as the golden age of humanitarian intervention.



- iii. Regions and regional organisations started to become more important in the post 1991 era.
- iv. The creation of European Union (EU); the rise of Asia through the presence of China and Japan followed by India in the global world order; the military resurgence of Russia and the growing importance of new regional organisations have come to define a shift from a unipolar to a multipolar world order.

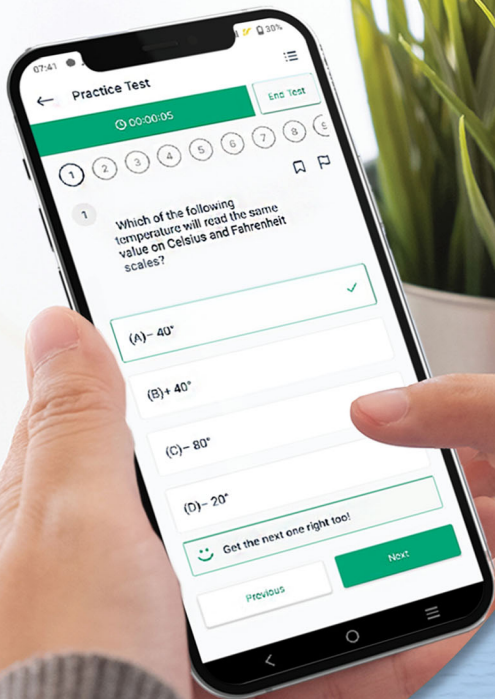
2.
 - i. Traditional form of terrorism was usually associated with separatist movements and institutions of the state were primary targets.
 - ii. Modern terrorism is motivated and inflamed by an abstract religious ideology, the fight is for abstract goals and the operations are global in nature.
 - iii. Traditional form of terrorism usually fought for the rights of some specific people. The terrorists today, however, are not fighting for a specific group in a specific geographic area.
 - iv. Traditional forms of terrorism mainly targeted government institutions and officials. Modern terrorist organisations targets common people too as these groups have indulged in airplane hijackings, bombings and assassinations of political leaders.

- Q.4.**
1.
 - i. UN Peacekeepers are sent to conflict-prone or war zones based upon UN Security Council recommendations.
 - ii. Often conflicts occurred in the process of disintegration of states and the creation of new states. It is in response to such situations that people started to be concerned about the violation of human rights. As an important global organisation, the United Nations intervenes in countries to prevent conflict from escalating.
 - iii. In the post-cold war era, the United Nations continues to intervene in conflict situations to bring about a peaceful resolution of the dispute.
 - iv. The objectives of the United Nations, for intervention are not just to stop the ongoing war but also to prevent the reoccurrence of conflicts in future, maintain peace and protect the human rights of the affected people.
 2.
 - i. Regionalism is an important issue in international relations. Countries come together to either create or join some regional organisations.
 - ii. These organisations may be based on geographic proximity or on common political, ideological, economic etc. concerns.
 - iii. While geographic linkages are important, sometimes some functional and infrastructural issues become the basis of regional cooperation. These can be in areas like transport and communication, energy, health, etc.
 - iv. The process of regionalism usually begins with a political dialogue amongst the participants. Similar ideological perspectives or economic concerns may help the process of dialogue. Such a dialogue may lead to the creation of an organisation.
 - v. In the 1940s and 1950s regionalism in Asia and Africa focused on a political dialogue between countries. In Europe the focus was on economic cooperation. For example, Europe created the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC, 1951), the European Economic Community (EEC, 1957) and the European Atomic Energy Agency (Erratum, 1958).
 - vi. In 1960s the concept of regional cooperation spread to Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was created in 1967.
 - vii. In the 1960s we saw the growth of regional organisations that focused on economic issues. Some regional organisations like the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) focused on security issues.
 - viii. In the post-cold war era, the regional organisations started to focus on issues of trade.
 3.
 - i. The Maastricht treaty led to the creation of an economics union which had a common currency, the Euro.
 - ii. The Euro was launched in the world money market on 1st January 1999.



- iii. It became the unit of exchange for all of the EU states except the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark.
- iv. The geographic and economic region that consists of all the countries that have fully incorporated the Euro as their national currency is known as the Eurozone.

- Q.5.** 1.
- i. American academic Joseph Nye defines soft power as ‘the ability to achieve goals through attraction rather than coercion’.
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- 2.
- i. **United Nation’s concern:** In 1990, Iraq went in for a war against Kuwait and established control over its territory. There was a global reaction against it and the matter was discussed in the United Nations.
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