

CLASS:--12TH, POLITICAL SCIENCE NOTES, CHAPTER:- 01

3. How did Europe become main arena of conflict between the superpowers?

Answer: 1. Super powers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances.

2. Soviet Union used its influence in Eastern Europe so that the eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence.

3. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia, the US built an alliance called South East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

4. The Soviet Union responded by having close relations with regional countries such as North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq.

4. "India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts." Explain.

Answer: A non-aligned posture also served India's interests very directly as well as India intervened in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries by reducing differences between the alliances and from escalating into a full scale war. Though India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts:

1. India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled' in the name of pursuing in national interest.

2. India often refused to take firm stand on crucial international issues.

! 3. Sometimes India took contradictory postures, having criticised others for joining alliances, Indian signed the Treaty of friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 29 years

4. During Bangladesh crisis also India developed good relations even with the US in the name of diplomatic and military support.

5. Explain various arms control treaties.

Or

Define the various treaties to control arms.

Answer: 1. Limited Test Ban Treaty: Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5 August 1963 came into force on 10 October, 1963.

2. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty :

It allows only nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them. A nuclear weapon state is one which had manufactured and exploded nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January, 1967. So there are five nuclear weapon states: US, USSR, Britain, France and China.

3. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks I and II (Salt I and II): The first round began in November 1969.

The Soviet Union leader Leonid Brezhnev and the US President Richard Nixon signed the following in Moscow on 26 May 1972— (a) Anti Ballistic Missile System Treaty, (b) Interim Agreement on limitation of strategic offensive arms.

It came into force on 3 October, 1972. The second round started in November 1972. The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Brezhnev signed Treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18 June, 1979.

4. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I and II (START I and II): Treaty I signed by the USSR president Mikhail Gorbachev and the' US president George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991.

5. Treaty II was signed for same purpose in Moscow on 3 January, 1993 between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush (Senior).