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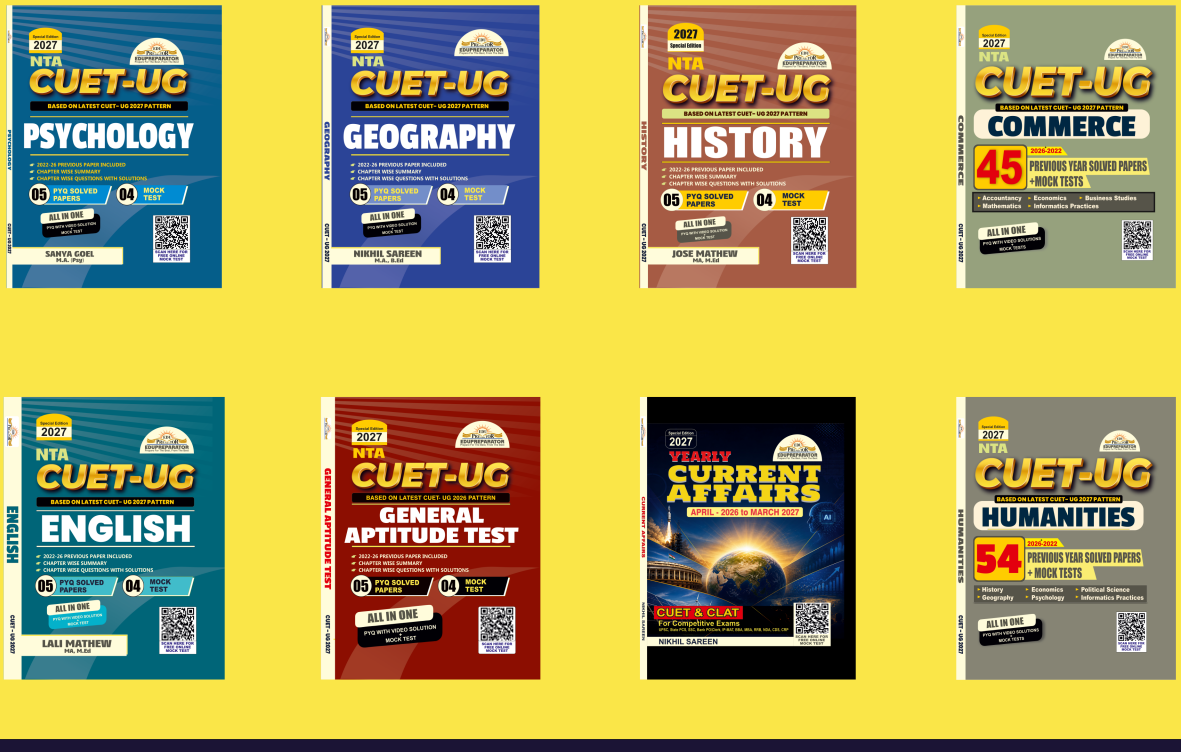
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1

End of Bipolarity

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Soviet Union

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917.
- They inspired by the ideals of socialism, as it opposed capitalism, and the need for an egalitarian society (all people are equal). It major aim to abolish the institution of private property and consciously design a society based on principles of equality.
- Soviet political system centred around the communist party, and no other political party or opposition was allowed.
- It means the economy was planned and controlled by the state.
- After the Second World War, many east European countries was liberated by the Soviet army from the fascist forces (Authoritarian) and they came under the control of the USSR. The newly controlled area emerged as "Socialist Block".
- The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. The Soviet economy was then more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.
- State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.
- Due to which Soviet system, 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. It all bcz of 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.
- Although the communist party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.
- In the arms race, the Soviet Union managed to match the US from time to time, but at great cost.
- The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure (e.g. transport, power), and most importantly, in fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of citizens.
- The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 weakened the system even further. Due to this wages continued to grow, productivity and technology fell considerably behind that of the West due to this their was shortages in all consumer goods, food imports was increasing year by year and by late 1970s Soviet economy became stagnant.

Mikhail Gorbachev

- Introduced economic and political reform, stopped the arms race with the US; withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan and eastern Europe; helped in the unification of Germany; ended the Cold War.
- As he feel that Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR in touch of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West.
- He decided to normalize the relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union.
- As the people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control.
- He came with economic and political reform and democratisation within the country.
- But these developments were accompanied by a escalating crisis within the USSR that rushed its disintegration. The reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.
- Boris Yeltsin started criticizing the reform of Gorbachev. Boris won the popular election which began to shake off centralised control and their was now shift of power from the Soviet centre to the republics, especially in the more Europeanised part of the Soviet Union, which saw themselves as sovereign states.

Soviet Union Disintegration

- Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people, were responsible for the collapse of the system.
- Even economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages and a large section of Soviet society began

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What major historical event was marked by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989?
   (a) The end of World War II
   (b) The collapse of the European Union
   (c) The beginning of the end of the communist bloc
   (d) The establishment of NATO

2. "Country disintegrated from USSR and joined NATO in March 2004". Among the following countries which one of is not the part of this group.
   (a) Lithuania (c) Latvia
   (b) Estonia (d) Ukraine

3. Under whose leadership did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan and suppress the Czechoslovak rebellion?
   (a) Nikita Khrushchev (c) Joseph Stalin
   (b) Mikhail Gorbachev (d) Leonid Brezhnev

4. Which of the following best explains the cause of the Great Terror in the Soviet Union during the 1930s?
   (a) Economic failure after World War I
   (b) Stalin's efforts to modernize agriculture
   (c) Stalin's desire to eliminate opposition and consolidate power
   (d) A civil war between Soviet republics

5. Match the Soviet Leaders with their Contributions

Column A (Leaders)	Column B (Contribution/Events)
1. Vladimir Lenin	A. Responsible for Great Terror and WWII victory
2. Joseph Stalin	B. Denounced Stalin and proposed peaceful coexistence
3. Nikita Khrushchev	C. Associated with Afghanistan invasion
4. Leonid Brezhnev	D. Led during the Russian Revolution of 1917

   Choose the correct answer:
   (a) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B (c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
   (b) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C (d) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

6. Arrange the following Soviet leaders in chronological order of their leadership
   1. Nikita Khrushchev
   2. Joseph Stalin
   3. Mikhail Gorbachev
   4. Vladimir Lenin
   5. Leonid Brezhnev

   Choose the correct Option:
   (a) 1,2,3,4,5 (c) 4,2,1,5,3
   (b) 2,3,4,5,1 (d) 5,4,1,2,3

7. Which of the following statements are correct in context of USSR leaders?
   1. Khrushchev introduced the policy of glasnost.
   2. Stalin was held responsible for the Great Terror of the 1930s.
   3. Gorbachev was involved in the invasion of Afghanistan.
   4. Lenin led the Russian Revolution in 1917.
   (a) Only 1 and 3 (c) Only 1, 2, and 4
   (b) Only 2 and 4 (d) Only 2, 3, and 4

8. Identify the incorrect statement among the following option:
   (a) Gorbachev helped end the Cold War
   (b) Brezhnev proposed the Asian Collective Security system
   (c) Khrushchev supported the Hungarian rebellion
   (d) Stalin implemented forced collectivization

9. Consider the following statements regarding the USSR:
   1. The USSR was formed after a capitalist revolution in 1917.
   2. The Soviet system was designed to promote an egalitarian society.
   3. The USSR allowed multiple political parties to function freely.

   Which of the above statements is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
   (b) 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

10. Consider the following statements:
    1. The Warsaw Pact was a political agreement promoting free-market reforms.
    2. The countries liberated by the Soviet army adopted socialist systems based on the USSR.
    3. The USSR led a bloc known as the socialist bloc.
    4. Which of the above are correct?
    (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
    (b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, and 3

11. Which among the following best describes the economic model of the USSR?
    (a) Free-market capitalism driven by private enterprises
    (b) Mixed economy with strong private and public sectors
    (c) State-controlled, centrally planned economy
    (d) Decentralized economy based on local governance

12. Arrange the following events in chronological order
    1. Soviet Union Invasion in Afghanistan
    2. Socialist Revolution in Russia
    3. Eastern Europe comes under USSR influence
    4. Formation of the Warsaw Pact

    Options:
    (a) 2,1,3,4 (c) 2,3,4,1
    (b) 2,3,1,4 (d) 2,1,4,3

13. Match Column A with Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. 1917	A. Warsaw Pact
2. 1979	B. Fall of Berlin Wall
3. 1955	C. USSR Invasion in Afghanistan
4. 1989	D. Russian Revolution

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(b)	6.	(c)	7.	(b)	8.	(c)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)
11.	(c)	12.	(c)	13.	(c)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)	16.	(c)	17.	(a)	18.	(c)	19.	(c)	20.	(b)
21.	(c)	22.	(c)	23.	(c)	24.	(c)	25.	(d)	26.	(a)	27.	(d)	28.	(c)	29.	(c)	30.	(d)
31.	(d)	32.	(a)	33.	(b)	34.	(c)	35.	(b)	36.	(d)	37.	(d)	38.	(c)	39.	(c)	40.	(a)
41.	(b)	42.	(b)	43.	(c)	44.	(a)	45.	(b)	46.	(a)	47.	(a)	48.	(c)	49.	(c)	50.	(c)

SOLUTIONS

1. Answer: (c) The beginning of the end of the communist bloc
   Explanation: The fall of the Berlin Wall "marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of the communist bloc."

2. Answer: (d) Ukraine
   Explanation : 1991 September: Three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania become UN members (later join NATO in March 2004)

3. Answer: (d) Leonid Brezhnev
   Explanation: Brezhnev, who led the USSR from 1964 to 1982, was involved in suppressing uprisings in Eastern Europe (Czechoslovakia) and launching the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan.

4. Answer: (c) Stalin's desire to eliminate opposition and consolidate power
   Explanation: Stalin led the Soviet Union during World War II and is credited with playing a decisive role in the Allied victory, despite his repressive domestic policies.

5. Answer: (b) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

6. Answer (c) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
   Explanation: Vladimir Lenin → Joseph Stalin → Nikita Khrushchev → Leonid Brezhnev → Mikhail Gorbachev

7. Answer: (b) Only 2 and 4
   Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: Glasnost was introduced by Gorbachev, not Khrushchev.
   Statement 2 is correct: Stalin is clearly mentioned as responsible for the Great Terror.
   Statement 3 is incorrect: The invasion of Afghanistan happened under Brezhnev, not Gorbachev (Gorbachev withdrew the troops in 1985).
   Statement 4 is correct: Lenin led the 1917 Revolution.

8. Answer: (c) Khrushchev supported the Hungarian rebellion
   Explanation: This is incorrect because Khrushchev (1953-64) was involved in suppressing the Hungarian rebellion in 1956 — not supporting it. As involved in suppressing popular rebellion in Hungary and in the Cuban missile crisis.

9. Answer (c) 1 and 3 only
   Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: It was a socialist revolution, not capitalist. Statement 2 is correct: The revolution aimed to create an egalitarian society. Statement 3 is incorrect: The USSR had a single-party system under the Communist Party.

10. Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only
    Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: The Warsaw Pact was a military alliance, not an economic agreement for market reforms which was formed by USSR and its allies in 1955. Statements 2 and 3 are correct and clearly mentioned in the passage.

11. Answer: (c) State-controlled, centrally planned economy
    Explanation: USSR economy was planned and controlled by the state, indicating a centrally planned economy with communist culture and single party system.

12. Correct Sequence:(c) 2,3,4,1
    Explanation: 1917: Socialist revolution in Russia
    Post-WWII: Eastern Europe falls under USSR influence
    1955: Warsaw Pact is signed
    1979: Soviet Union Invasion in Afghanistan

13. Answer: (c) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

14. Answer: (c) Liberal Democracy
    Explanation: After the collapse of the USSR, liberal democracy was promoted as the most legitimate and effective system of governance globally, especially by Western powers.

15. Answer: (c) Mikhail Gorbachev
    Explanation: Gorbachev became General Secretary in 1985 and initiated reforms in the USSR.

16. Answer (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
    Explanation: Statement 1 is correct – the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Statement 2 is correct – Russia took the Soviet seat at the UN. Statement 3 is incorrect – nuclear disarmament was with the US, not China. Statement 4 is correct – Russia became the sole nuclear successor

17. Answer: (a) 2,4,3,1
    Explanation: 1991 (Dec): CIS is formed after USSR disbands

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. No single party secured a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections during the period 1989 to 2014, and governments were formed at the centre with the support of regional parties. This was an era of
   (a) Coalition Governments
   (b) Issues-based Politics
   (c) Mandal-Mandir-Market Politics
   (d) Interim Governments

2. The Supreme Court of India in a famous judgement ruled that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features. Identify the case.
   (a) Shah Bano Case
   (b) Golaknath Case
   (c) Kesavananda Bharati Case
   (d) Raj Narain Case

3. Which of the following statements are not correct about the goals of nation building in an independent India?
   A. A democratic system of government had to be established
   B. India should militarise rapidly because of the Cold War.
   C. Effective policies for economic development and the eradication of poverty had to be evolved
   D. Linguistic and religious diversity needed to be eliminated for building a united India.
   E. The government had to work towards the welfare of all, particularly the poor and socially disadvantaged groups.
   (a) (A) and (D) only
   (b) (B) and (E) only
   (c) (B) and (D) only
   (d) (C) and (A) only

4. Which of the following leaders was the Prime Minister of India during both terms of NDA Government from May 1998 to June 1999 and October 1999 to May 2004?
   (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
   (b) P.V. Narsimha Rao
   (c) H.D. Deve Gowda
   (d) V.P. Singh

5. During Lal Bahadur Shastri's Prime Ministership, the country faced two major challenges. What were those challenges?
   (a) Economic crisis and domestic unrest
   (b) Food crisis and threat of Cross border terrorism
   (c) Liberation of Bangladesh and failed monsoon
   (d) Economic crisis due to war with China and war with Pakistan in 1965.

6. Chronologically arrange the following countries joining European Union:
   A. Poland
   B. Croatia
   C. Finland
   D. Romania
   (a) (D), (B), (C), (A)
   (b) (C), (A), (D), (B)
   (c) (C), (B), (A), (D)
   (d) (B), (A), (D), (C)

7. Which of the following came into existence under the "Atoms for Peace" proposal?
   (a) Amnesty International (AI)
   (b) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
   (c) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
   (d) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

8. Which of the following statements are correct about international organisations?
   A. International organisations are not the solution to every global problem, but they play a significant role.
   B. International organisations help states to cooperate with each other to improve the living conditions of their citizens.
   C. International organisations help states to resolve their problems peacefully.
   D. International organisations emerge naturally.
   (a) (A), (B) and (D) only
   (b) (A), (B) and (C) only
   (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
   (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

9. Which Baltic Republic became a member of the United Nations in September 1991?
   (a) Georgia
   (b) Ukraine
   (c) Lithuania
   (d) Moldova

10. Which of the following regional organisations was established in 1985 by South Asian states to promote multilateral cooperation?
    (a) ASEAN
    (b) AU
    (c) EU
    (d) SAARC

11. Which of the following arguments was advanced by Ram Manohar Lohia in defense of the term 'Non-Congressism'?
    (a) Congress rule was undemocratic and against the interests of ordinary poor people; Non-Congress parties needed to come together to reclaim democracy for the people.
    (b) Congress rule was democratic and was in the interests of ordinary poor people.
    (c) Coming together of the non-Congress parties would not defeat the Congress party in elections.
    (d) Congress rule could only be overthrown by extra-constitutional means.

12. The debates on 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 are–
    A. The industrialised countries are mainly responsible for the environmental crises and must take more responsibility for undoing the damage.
    B. Environmental restrictions must be applied to all

1 MOCK TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose revived the Indian National Army?
   (a) During Cold war
   (b) During French Revolution
   (c) During second world war
   (d) During first world war

2. Name the leaders who gave the statement that "The NAM was not the policy of fleeing away."
   (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
   (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
   (c) Mahatma Gandhi
   (d) Sardar Patel

3. In 1956 which Country attacked Egypt over the dispute of Suez Canal?
   (a) France (c) America
   (b) Germany (d) Britain

4. Bandung conference was organised by:
   (a) Joseph Broz Tito
   (b) Gamel Abdel Naseer
   (c) Sardar Patel
   (d) President Sukarno

5. Chinese forces invaded which region of India during it's first attack on October '1962?
   (a) Ladakh
   (b) Kashmir
   (c) Arunachal Pradesh
   (d) All of the above

6. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?
   (a) It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
   (b) It was an ideological war between the superpowers.
   (c) It triggered an arms race.
   (d) The US and the USSR were engaged in direct wars.

7. Arrange the following in Chronological order:
   1. Bhartiya Kisan Union
   2. Chipko Movement
   3. Dalit Movement
   4. Anti-Arrack Movement
   Choose the correct option:
   (a) 1 2 3 4 (c) 2 1 4 3
   (b) 4 3 2 1 (d) 3 4 2 1

8. Statement (A): It was in 1976 that full diplomatic relations were restored between India and China. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the 1st Top level leader to visit China in 1979.
   Statement (B): Indira Gandhi became the 1st Prime minister to visit China. Since, then the emphasis is more on Trade relations between the two countries.
   (a) Statement A is correct but statement B is incorrect.
   (b) Statement A is incorrect but statement B is correct.
   (c) Both the statements A and B are correct.
   (d) Both the statements A and B are incorrect.

9. Which among the following ideologies was followed by the USSR?
   (a) Ideology of socialism and liberalism.
   (b) Ideology of socialism and liberal democracy.
   (c) ideology of socialism and communism.
   (d) Ideology of capitalism and democracy.

10. Match & Choose :

A. Panchsheel agreement.	i January 1966
B. Bandung Conference.	ii March 1947
C. Asian Relation Conference	iii April 1955
D. Tashkent Agreement.	iv April 1954

   (a) A – iv , B – iii , C - ii , D – i
   (b) A – ii , B – iv ,C – i , D – iii
   (c) A – iv , B – ii , C – iii , D – I
   (d) A – i , B – iii , C – iv , D – ii

11. Which arms control Treaty allowed the superpowers to deploy a very limited number of defensive system but stopped them from large production of those system?
   (a) Anti- ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)
   (b) Strategic Arms reduction Treaty (START)
   (c) Chemical Weapons Convection Treaty (CWC)
   (d) Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT)

12. Which of the following event/s took place in the year 1971?
   A. Bangladesh liberalization war.
   B. Congress gave the slogan "Gareebi Hatao"
   C. Richard Nixon visited China
   D. USSR – India friendship Treaty
   (a) Only option i
   (b) Options i,ii & iii
   (c) Option i,ii & iv
   (d) All of the above

13. The Rohingyas belong to which country and to which country they are migrating as refugees?
   (a) Myanmar – Bhutan
   (b) Myanmar – Bangladesh
   (c) Bangladesh – Malaysia
   (d) Sri Lanka – Bhutan

14. Choose the incorrect statement :
   (a) The first five countries to own Nuclear weapons were The US , USSR UK , France and Germany.
   (b) These countries try to impose non proliferation Treaty on the rest of the world.
   (c) The first five nuclear power are also the first member of the United Nation security council.
   (d) India did not signed the Non - proliferation treaty.