

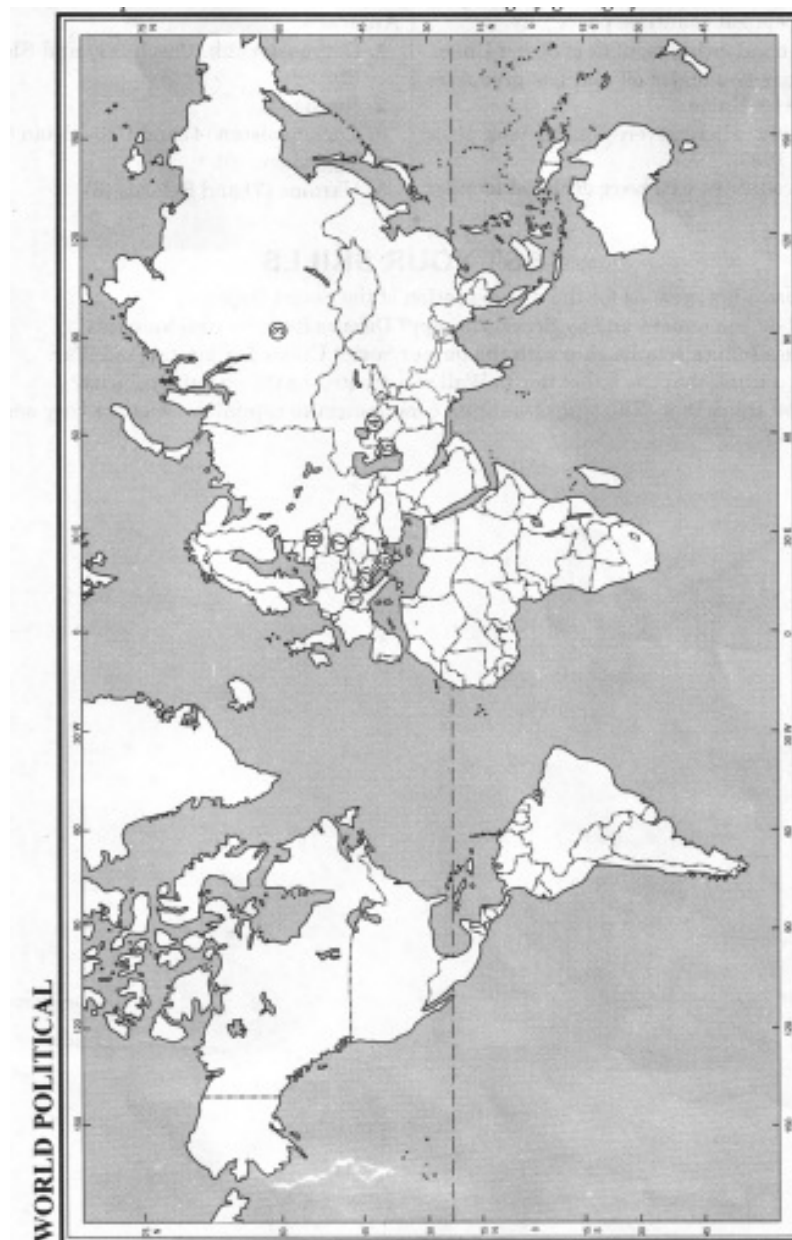
CBSE Test Paper 04

Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-2 The End of Bipolarity)

1. Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false?
 - i. It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.
 - ii. It symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world.
 - iii. It was built immediately after the Second World War.
 - iv. It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989.
2. Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the capitalist economy.
3. Which Baltic republics became members of UN and when?
4. Name the provinces which became independent of Yugoslavia after 1991.
5. On which ideals was the Soviet system based?
6. What is the source of economic benefit for the central Asian Republics? Why has it become a zone of competition among Russia, US and China?
7. Mention any three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.
8. Describe the reason for the revival of economies of post-communist regimes including Russia in 2000.
9. Describe any four weaknesses of the Soviet system.
10. On a Political map of world locate and label the following by giving symbols to them:

Questions

- i. A republic of Eastern Europe split into two independent countries peacefully.
- ii. The most dominating republic of the Soviet Union.
- iii. Identify two major oil and gases producers of Soviet Union.
- iv. Republic where the severe conflict took place after 1991.
- v. Two countries who were declared founder member of Commonwealth of Independence States.



11. Look and see in these pictures and give answers to the following questions:





- i. Berlin is the capital of country.
 - ii. When was the Berlin wall built and why?
 - iii. What was symbolised by the historical Berlin wall?
 - iv. What was the length of the Berlin wall and when was it finally broken?
 - v. What was marked by the breaking of the Berlin wall?
12. 'India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship during the Cold War, which led critics to say that India was a part of the Soviet camp.' Do you agree? Support your answer with any two arguments.

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Answer

1. a. It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.
Explanation: It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany because one after another, the eight East European countries that were part of the Soviet bloc replaced their communist government.
2. The Soviet system was based on the principles of equality and planned economy controlled by the state. Land and productive assets are owned and controlled by the State with the motive of public welfare.
Whereas in a capitalist economy, private ownership is dominant. Land and productive assets are owned and controlled by the capitalist with the motive of profit.
3. The Baltic Republics which became member of UN were Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in September 1991.
4. The provision which became independent of Yugoslavia after 1991 were:
 - a. Croatia.
 - b. Slovenia.
 - c. Bosnia.
 - d. Herzegovina.
5. The Soviet system was based on ideals of socialism.
6. The source of economic benefit for the central Asian Republics was hydrocarbon resources.
 - a. **USA:** After 11 September incident, the US wanted military bases which could be used during wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.
 - b. **Russia:** Russia perceives these states as its 'Near Abroad' and believes that they should be under Russian influence.
 - c. **China:** It has interests due to oil resources and the Chinese have begun to settle around the borders and conduct trade.

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7. The three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a Capitalist country like the US can be summed up as follows:
- a. Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens. Consequently, Government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.
 - b. There was no place for the institution of private property under the Soviet economy.
 - c. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership; land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the State only.
8. Most of these economies, especially Russia, started reviving in 2000, ten years after independence. The reason for the revival of economies of post-communist regimes including Russia in 2000 because most of their economies were the export of natural resources like oil, natural gas, and minerals. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are major oil and gas producers. Other countries have gained because of the oil pipelines that cross their territories for which they get rent.
9.
 - i. The system became bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people.
 - ii. Economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system all openly.
 - iii. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system (the five Central Asian Republics in particular). This led to a huge economic burden.
 - iv. At the same time, ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the west. They could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the west.
 - v. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.
10.
 - i. Czechoslovakia (separated into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.)

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- ii. Russia
 - iii. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
 - iv. Yugoslavi
 - v. Ukraine and Belarus.
11. i. Germany.
- ii. Berlin wall built in 1961 to separate East symbolised from West Germany.
 - iii. The Berlin wall the height of the cold war.
 - iv. a. The length of the Berlin wall was 150 kilometre long.
b. It was finally broken by the people on 9 November, 1989.
 - v. This marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of the communist block.
12. Yes, the special relationship between India and USSR reflected this.
- First, India's Non-Alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest. India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues. Many political thinkers suspected about the intention of India about its role in Non-Alignment Movement.
- Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticized others for joining alliances, India signed the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years. This step was seen as a contradiction to India's foreign policy.
- This was regarded, particularly by outside observers, as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system. However, the Indian Government's view was that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis. Even the attacks from China (in 1962) and Pakistan (in 1965) forced India to take firm action about its foreign policy and modify it accordingly, and that in any case, the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US.