

Introduction:

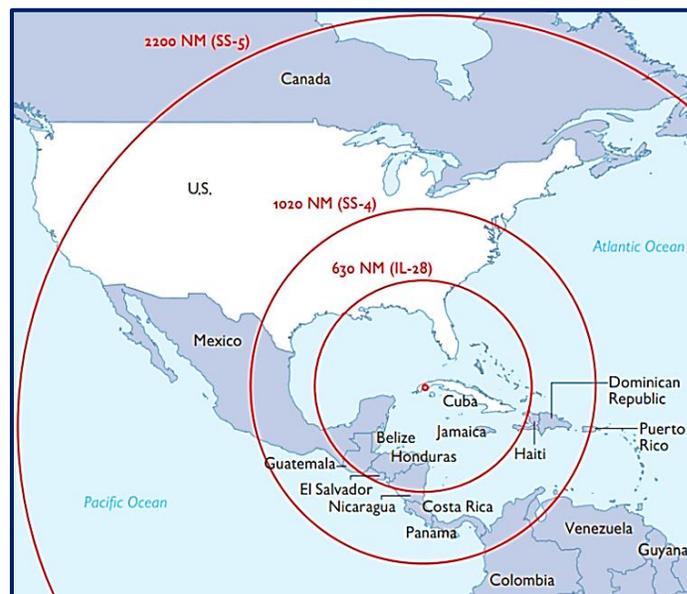
In this chapter we will discuss the Cold War as a war of doctrines. The US followed the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, while the USSR supported the ideology of socialism and communism. World War II happened during the years of 1939-1945 and it ended with the defeat of the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy, and Japan by the Allied forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France. This marked the beginning of the Cold War. The two superpowers, the US and the USSR, wanted to expand their sphere of influence in different parts of the world. The first partition took place in Europe. The name 'Western Alliance' came from the fact that most countries in Western Europe sided with the United States. Eastern European countries joined the Soviet camp and became known as the 'Eastern Alliance'. The Western Alliance was formed as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It came into existence in April 1949 with twelve states. NATO has declared that an armed attack on anyone in Europe or North America would be considered an attack on all of them. The Eastern Alliance, also known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was founded in 1955. Its main task is to counter NATO forces in Europe.

1. Cuban Missile Crisis:-

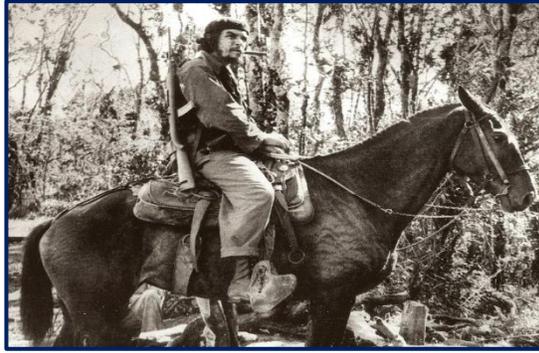
Cuba is a small island nation situated off the coast of the United States. The leaders of the Union Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America would invade Cuba and displaced the Cuban president Fidel Castro in the month of April 1961.

Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR.

Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The US President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous, for it would have been no ordinary war. Eventually, to the world's great relief, both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War. The Cold War referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and



Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies. Fortunately, however, it never escalated into a 'hot war', that is, a full-scale war between these two powers. There were wars in various regions, with the two powers and their allies involved in warfare and in supporting regional allies,



but at least the world avoided another global war. The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world. The western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism.

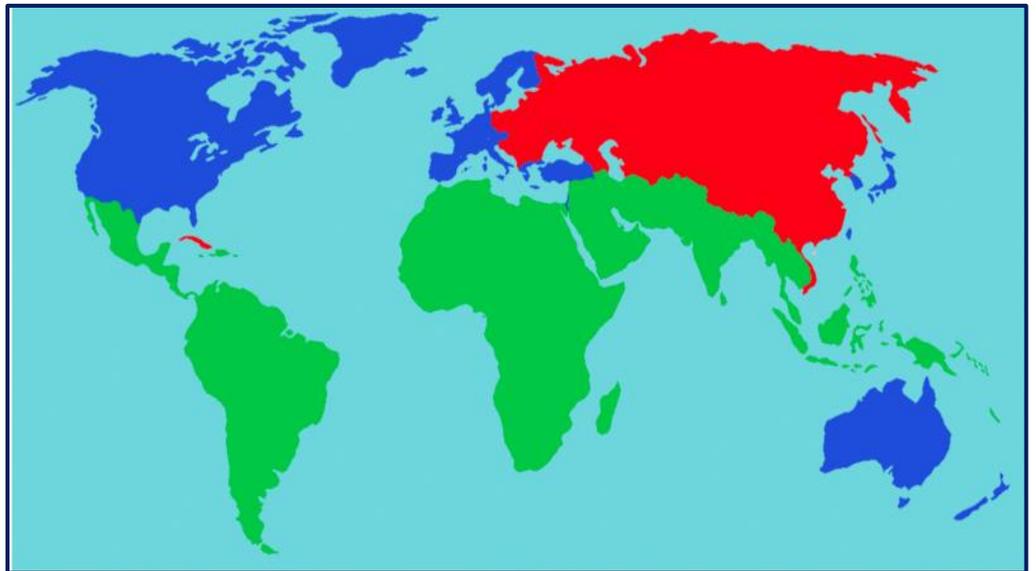
DO YOU KNOW?

"Che Guevara" was born as Ernesto Guevara in July 14, 1928 in Argentina. He was "Argentine Marxist Revolutionaries", Physician, Guerilla Leader, Diplomat and military theorist. He joined the "26th July Movements" with Fidel Castro and his intention of overthrowing the Cuban Dictator "Fulgencio Batista" and he also trained the militia group for repealing the Bay of Pig Invasion, led US government in Cuba.



2. What is the cold war?

The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics. In 1945, the Allied Forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939- 1945). The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside Europe including Southeast Asia, China, Burma (now Myanmar) and parts of India's northeast. The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property. The First World War



had earlier shaken the world between 1914 and 1918. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender. Critics of the US decision to drop the bombs have argued that the US knew that Japan was about to surrender and that it was unnecessary to drop the bombs. They suggest that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme. US supporters have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. Whatever the motives, the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage. With the defeat of Germany and Japan, the devastation of Europe and in many other

parts of the world, the United States and the Soviet Union became the greatest powers in the world with the ability to influence events anywhere on earth. While the Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other, it was also rooted in the understanding that the destruction caused by the use of atom bombs is too costly for any country to bear. The logic is simple yet powerful. When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction unacceptable to each other, a full-fledged war is unlikely. In spite of provocations, neither side would want to risk war since no political gains would justify the destruction of their societies. In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner. Even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. This is called the logic of ‘deterrence’: both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus, the Cold War — in spite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers — remained a ‘cold’ and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers. Note the main military features of the Cold War. The two superpowers and the countries in the rival blocs led by the superpowers were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors. They were to be rational and responsible in the sense that they understood the risks in fighting wars that might involve the two superpowers. When two superpowers and the blocs led by them are in a deterrence relationship, fighting wars will be massively destructive.

Activity

- Q1. Write a short note on the Cold War?
- Q2. Write a short note on the First World, Second World and Third World?
- Q3. Find Out the countries belonged to the Allied Force camp in the Political world map?

3. The emergence of two Power Blocs

The two superpowers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. In a world sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was supposed to remain tied to its protective superpower to limit the influence of the other superpower and its allies. The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. This division happened first in Europe. Most countries of western Europe sided with the US and those of eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why these were also called the ‘western’ and the ‘eastern’ alliances.

The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Each of these states would be obliged to help the other. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO’s forces in Europe. International alliances during the Cold War era were determined by the requirements of the superpowers and the calculations of the smaller states. As noted above, Europe became the main arena of conflict between the superpowers. In some cases, the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances. Soviet intervention in east Europe provides an example. The Soviet Union used its influence in eastern Europe, backed by the very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region, to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called — the “Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation” (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO). The Soviet Union and communist



China responded by having close relations with regional countries such as North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq. The Cold War threatened to divide the world into two alliances. Under these circumstances, many of the newly independent countries, after gaining their independence from the colonial powers such as Britain and France, were worried that they would lose their freedom as soon as they gained formal independence. Cracks and splits within the alliances were quick to appear. Communist China quarreled with the USSR towards the late 1950s, and, in 1969, they fought a brief war over a territorial dispute. The other important development was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which gave the newly independent countries a way of staying out of the alliances. You may ask why the superpowers needed any allies at all. After all, with their nuclear weapons and regular armies, they were so powerful that the combined power of most of the smaller states in Asia and Africa, and even in Europe, was no match to that of the superpowers. Yet, the smaller states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to

- (i) vital resources, such as oil and minerals,
- (ii) territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops,
- (iii) locations from where they could spy on each other, and
- (iv) economic support, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.

They were also important for ideological reasons. The loyalty of allies suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas as well, that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism, or vice versa.



DO YOU KNOW?

“Mikhail Gorbachev” joined Communist Party of Soviet Union as youth after the death of Stalin. He became a keen proponent of De-Stalinization reforms started by the Nikita Khrushchev. In 1970, elected as First Party Secretary. In 1985, elected as the General Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union.

He major reforms:

Introduced the policies of “Glasnost” and “Perestroika” which help Freedom of Speech & Press and “Economic Expression of Economy”.

Focused on Arms Reduction.

Mikhail Gorbachev won nobel peace prize in the year of 1990.

Mikhail GORBACHEV:

LAST LEADER OF THE SOVIET UNION

1931-2022

marking the end of the Soviet Union

1931
Gorbachev was born on March 2

1952
Became a full member of the **Communist Party** of the Soviet Union

1955
Completed his law degree from **Moscow State University** with a distinction

1985-1991
Became general secretary of the **Communist Party of the Soviet Union**, before abolishing the office of **general secretary** and

1990
Awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize**

1991
Stepped down as president on December 25,

1931-2022

Gorbachev initiated the Glasnost (openness) and **Perestroika** (restructuring) policies and ended the **Cold War**

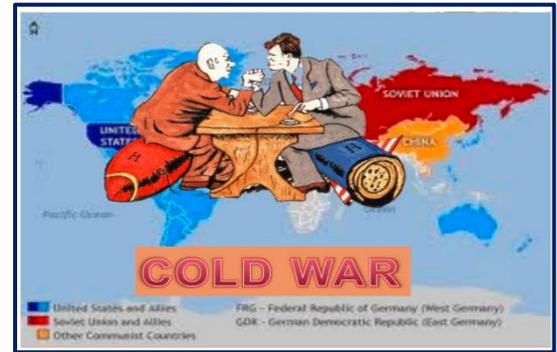
1990

1991

2022
Died in Moscow on August 30

4. Arenas of the Cold War:

The Cuban Missile Crisis that we began this chapter with was only one of the several crises that occurred during the Cold War. The Cold War also led to several shooting wars, but it is important to note that these crises and wars did not lead to another world war. The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950 - 53), Berlin (1958 - 62), the Congo (the early 1960s), and in several other places. Crisis deepened, as neither of the parties involved was willing to back down. When we talk about arenas of the Cold War, we refer, therefore, to areas where crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance systems but did not cross certain limits. A great many lives were lost in some of these arenas like Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan, but the world was spared a nuclear war and global hostilities. In some cases, huge military build-ups were reported. In many cases, diplomatic communication between the



superpowers could not be sustained and contributed to the misunderstandings. Sometimes, countries outside the two blocs, for example, the non-aligned countries, played a role in reducing Cold War conflicts and averting some grave crises. Jawaharlal Nehru — one of the key leaders of the NAM — played a crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas. In the Congo crisis, the UN Secretary-

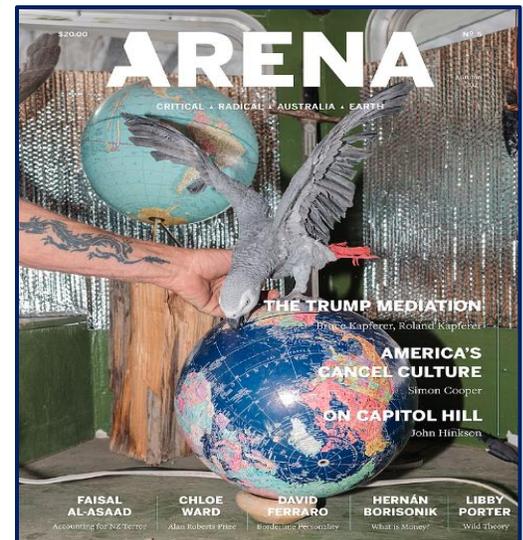


General played a key mediatory role. By and large, it was the realisation on a superpower's part that war by all means should be avoided that made them exercise restraint and behave more responsibly in international affairs. As the Cold War rolled from one arena to another, the logic of restraint was increasingly evident. However, since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place. The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint. Either side might miscalculate the number of weapons in the possession of the other side. They might misunderstand the intentions of the other side. Besides, what if there was a nuclear accident? What would happen if someone fired off a nuclear weapon by mistake or if a soldier mischievously shot off a weapon deliberately to start a war? What if an accident occurred with a nuclear weapon? How would the leaders of that country know it was an accident and not an act of sabotage by the enemy or that a missile had not landed from the other side?

In time, therefore, the US and USSR decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. A stable balance of weapons, they decided, could be maintained through 'arms control'. Starting in the 1960s, the two sides signed three significant agreements within a decade. These were the Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear NonProliferation Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Thereafter, the superpowers held several rounds of arms limitation talks and signed several more treaties to limit their arms.

DO YOU KNOW?

"Josip Broz Tito" was born in 1892 and became the President of Yugoslavia during the year of 1945- 1980. He fought against Germany in World War II. He maintained some distance from the Soviet Union during the Cold War. He was one of the founding member of Non-Alignment Movements during the Cold War.



5. Challenge to Bipolarity

We have already seen how the Cold War tended to divide the world into two rival alliances. It was in this context that nonalignment offered the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America a third option—not to join either alliance. The roots of NAM went back to the friendship between three leaders — Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser — who held a meeting in 1956. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah strongly supported them. These five leaders came to be known as the five founders of NAM. The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961.

This was the culmination of at least three factors:

- (i) cooperation among these five countries,
- (ii) growing Cold War tensions and its widening arenas, and
- (iii) the dramatic entry of many newly decolonised African countries into the international arena.

By 1960, there were 16 new African members in the UN. The first summit was attended by 25 member states. Over the years, the membership of NAM has expanded. The latest meeting, the 18th summit, was held in Azerbaijan in 2019. It included 120 member states and 17 observer countries. As non-alignment grew into a popular international movement, countries of various different political systems and interests joined it. This made the movement less homogeneous and also made it more difficult to define in very neat and precise terms: what did it really stand for? Increasingly, NAM was easier to define in terms of what it was not. It was not about being a member of an alliance. The policy of staying away from alliances should not be considered isolationism or neutrality. Non-alignment is not isolationism since isolationism means remaining aloof from world affairs. Isolationism sums up the foreign policy of the US from the American War of Independence in 1787 up to the beginning of the First World War. In comparison, the non-aligned countries, including India, played an active role in mediating between the two rival alliances in the cause of peace and stability. Their strength was based on their unity and their resolve to remain non-aligned despite the attempt by the two superpowers to bring them into their alliances. Non-alignment is also not neutral. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war. Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons. They also worked to prevent war between others and tried to end wars that had broken out.

6. New international economic order:

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries — a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) — was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was



also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved. The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realization.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled *Towards a New Trade Policy for Development*. The report proposed a reform of the global trading system so as to:

- (i) give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed Western countries,
- (ii) obtain access to Western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and, therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries



- (iii) reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries, and
- (iv) provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.

Gradually, the nature of nonalignment changed to give greater importance to economic issues. In 1961, at the first summit in Belgrade, economic issues had not been very important. By the mid-1970s, they had become the most important issues. As a result, NAM became an economic pressure group. By the late 1980s, however, the NIEO initiative had faded, mainly because of the stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group while the non-aligned countries struggled to maintain their unity in the face of this opposition.

Activity

- Q1. Make a list of Non-Alignment Movements Countries?
- Q2. Write a short note on First Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru?
- Q3. Write a note on working characteristics of United Nation Organisation?

7. India and the cold war:



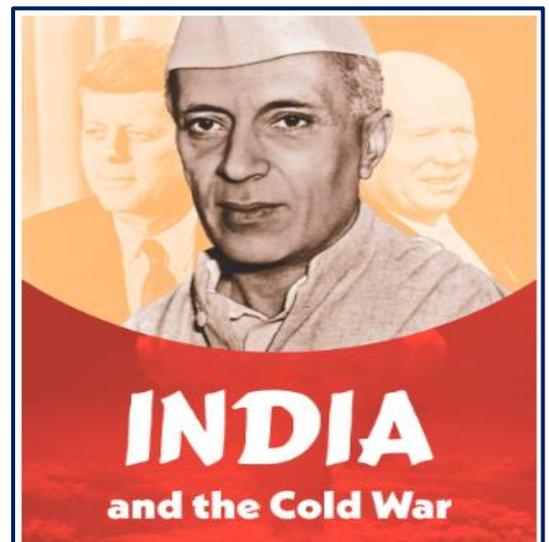
As a leader of NAM, India's response to the ongoing Cold War was two-fold: At one level, it took particular care in staying away from the two alliances. Second, it raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances. India's policy was neither negative nor passive.

As Nehru reminded the world, nonalignment was not a policy of 'fleeing away'. On the contrary, India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. India tried to reduce the differences between the alliances and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full-scale war. Indian diplomats and leaders were often used to communicate and mediate between Cold War rivals such as in the Korean War in the early 1950s. It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission. During the Cold War, India

repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the US and USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War.

Non-alignment was not, as some suggest, a noble international cause which had little to do with India's real interests. A non-aligned posture also served India's interests very directly, in at least two ways: First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies. Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it. India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts. Here we may refer to only two criticisms: 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. Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticised others for joining alliances, India signed the "Treaty of Friendship" in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years.

This was regarded, particularly by outside observers, as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system. The Indian government's view was that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis and that in any case the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US. Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. As we will see in Chapter 2, with the disintegration of the USSR and the end of the Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness. However, nonalignment contained some core values and enduring ideas. It was based on a recognition that decolonised states share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together. It meant that the poor and often very small countries of the world need not become followers of any of the big powers, that they could pursue an independent foreign policy. It was also based on a resolve to democratise the international system by thinking about an alternative world order to redress existing inequities. These core ideas remain relevant even after the Cold War has ended. Cuba was an ally of the



Soviet Union and received diplomatic and financial assistance from it. In April 1961, USSR leaders raised concerns that the United States would invade Communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow its president, Fidel Castro. In 1962, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev placed nuclear missiles to turn Cuba into a Russian base. Three weeks later, the Americans found out about it. US President John F. Kennedy and his advisers sought to find a solution to prevent a full-scale nuclear war. But they were ready for Khrushchev to remove missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to stop Soviet ships bound for Cuba as a way of warning the USSR. The dispute between the United States and the USSR has been called the Cuban Missile Crisis. It has caused unrest all over the world. The Cuban Missile Crisis was known as the Cold War. It represents a series of rivalries, tensions, and conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union.



DO YOU KNOW?

“Jawaharlal Nehru” born in the year of 1889. He became the First Prime Minister of India after the independence and made efforts for Asian unity, decolonisation, nuclear disarmament, advocated peaceful coexistence for securing world peace. He was also one of the founding members of Non-Alignment Movements.

Activity

- Q1. Write a Indian Foreign Policy?
- Q2. Make a short note on the scientific temperament vision of Jawaharlal Nehru?

Activity

- Q1. See on Political World Map and find out the location of Kazakhstan?
- Q2. See on Political World Map and find out the location of Greece?
- Q3. See on Political World Map and find out the location of Utopia?

SUMMARY:

The Cold War is a war of doctrines. The US followed the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, while the USSR supported the ideology of socialism and communism. World War II happened during the years of 1939-1945 and it ended with the defeat of the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy, and Japan by the Allied forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France. This marked the beginning of the Cold War. World War II ended in August 1945 with the surrender of Japan and the dropping of two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The decision by the United States has drawn criticism. But the end of World War II led to the rise of two new powers on the world stage. The United States and the Soviet Union became the largest power in the world, capable of influencing events anywhere on earth. But the Cold War, despite intense competition between the great powers, remained a 'cold' rather than a hot or shooting war. The reason for this is 'compulsive logic'. The 'logic of detachment' means that both sides have the ability to respond to an attack and the ability to wreak havoc so that neither of them can start a war. Both superpowers and their allies were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors. NATO has declared that an armed attack on anyone in Europe or North America would be considered an attack on all of them. The Eastern Alliance, also known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was founded in 1955. Its main task is to counter NATO forces in Europe.

In East and Southeast Asia and West Asia (Middle East), the United States has formed a coalition system called the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). Communist China feuded with the USSR in the late 1950s. The other significant development was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Smaller countries are more helpful to superpowers because they are tools of profit. Important resources such as oil and minerals; Places to spy on each other and launch weapons.

Questions For Practice

1. Which two theories were involved in the conflict during the Cold War?
 - (a) Communism and capitalism
 - (b) Monarchy and capitalism
 - (c) Religiosity and capitalism
 - (d) None of the above
2. Which organization came into existence in April 1949?
 - (a) SEATO
 - (b) CENTO
 - (c) NATO
 - (d) Treaty of Warsaw
3. Warsaw led the deal?
 - (a) Japan (b) Britain
 - (c) Italy (d) Soviet Union
4. Which of the following country is not a member of NATO?
 - (a) Germany (b) Czech Republic
 - (c) France (d) India
5. Led the Western Alliance?
 - (a) United States of America
 - (b) Brazil
 - (c) Soviet Union
 - (d) Balkan countries
6. An island nation receiving diplomatic and financial assistance from the Soviet Union?
 - (a) Japan (b) Cuba
 - (c) Sri Lanka (d) Norway
7. Which of the following is an agreement between two superpowers started in 1960?
 - (a) The Berlin Agreement
 - (b) Limited Test Prohibition Agreement
 - (c) Moscow Agreement
 - (d) Treaty of Warsaw
8. The rivalry between the USA and the USSR in the period after World War II is called?
 - (a) Racism
 - (b) The Cold War
 - (c) Non-alignment procedure
 - (d) Heat war
9. Incident in 1961?
 - (a) Berlin Wall Construction
 - (b) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
 - (c) Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia
 - (d) Unification of Germany
10. When did the Soviet Union place nuclear missiles in Cuba?
 - (a) 1960 (b) 1961
 - (c) 1962 (d) 1963
11. Warsaw led the deal?
 - (a) Japan (b) Britain
 - (c) Italy (d) Soviet Union
12. Which of the following country is not a member of NATO?
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) Czech Republic
 - (c) France
 - (d) India
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 - (b) Brazil
 - (c) Soviet Union
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 - (b) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
 - (c) Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia
 - (d) Unification of Germany
18. Who among the following is not a member of NATO?
 - (a) U.S.A. (b) England
 - (c) France (d) None of these
19. Who among the following is not a member of CITO?
 - (a) USSR
 - (b) New Zealand
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Australia
20. Which of the following statements about NIEQ is incorrect?
 - (a) Give LDCs control over their natural resources
 - (b) Get access to Western markets
 - (c) Reduce the cost of technology from Western countries
 - (d) Give developed countries a greater role in international financial institutions
21. Incident in 1961?
 - (a) Berlin Wall Construction
 - (b) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
 - (c) Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia
 - (d) Unification of Germany
22. What is the full form of 'SEATO'?
 - (a) Southeast Asian Affairs Organization
 - (b) Southeast Asian Treaty Organization
 - (c) South-East Asian Tally Organization
 - (d) South-East Asian Team Organization
23. What is the full form of CENTO?
 - (a) Central Works Organization
 - (b) Central Treaty Organization
 - (c) Central Tally Organization
 - (d) Central Team Organization
24. After World War II, the world was divided into blocks?
 - (a) USA and UK
 - (b) USSR and China
 - (c) Japan and Korea
 - (d) USA and USSR
25. The man who opposed neo-colonialism?
 - (a) Churchill
 - (b) Brezhnev
 - (c) Khrushchev
 - (d) Kwame Nkrumah

26. Which of the following statements about the Cold War is incorrect?
 (a) It is competition between the US and the Soviet Union and their allies
 (b) It is an ideological war between the superpowers
 (c) This marked the beginning of the arms race
 (d) The US and USSR are engaged in direct war
27. Which of the following does not reflect the objectives of NAM?
 (a) Allowing new colonial countries to pursue independent policies
 (b) Do not join any military alliance
 (c) Adopting a neutral approach to global issues
 (d) Focus on eliminating global economic inequalities
28. Who among the following is not a member of NATO?
 (a) U.S.A. (b) England
 (c) France (d) None of these
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31. The island nation received diplomatic and financial assistance from the Soviet Union?
 (a) Japan. (b) Cuba
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Norway.
32. The rivalry between the USA and the USSR in the period after World War II is called?
 (a) Racism
 (b) The Cold War
 (c) Non-alignment procedure
 (d) Heat war
33. Korea became a colony?
 (a) USA. (b) Japan
 (c) Britain. (d) Poland.
34. In which country are the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki located?
 (a) China (b) Japan
 (c) France (d) Italy
35. When did the Soviet Union place nuclear missiles in Cuba?
 (a) 1960 (b) 1961
 (c) 1962 (d) 1963
36. What is the full form of 'SEATO'?
 (a) Southeast Asian Affairs Organization
 (b) Southeast Asian Treaty Organization
 (c) Southeast Asian Tally Organization
 (d) Southeast Asian Team Organization
37. What is the full form of CENTO ?
 (a) Central Works Organization
 (b) Central Treaty Organization
 (c) Central Tally Organization
 (d) Central Team Organization
38. Which two theories were involved? in the conflict during the Cold War?
 (a) Communism and capitalism
 (b) Monarchy and capitalism
 (c) Religiosity and capitalism
 (d) None of the above
39. Who among the following is not a member of CITO?
 (a) USSR
 (b) New Zealand
 (c) Pakistan
 (d) Australia
40. Which of the following statements about NIEQ is incorrect?
 (a) Give LDCs control over their natural resources
 (b) Get access to Western markets
 (c) Reduce the cost of technology from Western countries
 (d) Give developed countries a greater role in international financial institutions

Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (a) | 9. (a) | 13. (a) | 17 (a) | 21. (a) | 25. (d) | 29. (a) | 33. (b) | 37 (b) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (b) | 10. (c) | 14. (b) | 18. (d) | 22. (b) | 26. (d) | 30. (d) | 34. (b) | 38. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 7 (b) | 11. (d) | 15. (b) | 19. (a) | 23. (b) | 27 (c) | 31. (b) | 35. (c) | 39. (a) |
| 4. (d) | 8. (b) | 12. (d) | 16. (b) | 20. (d) | 24. (d) | 28. (d) | 32. (b) | 36. (b) | 40. (d) |

