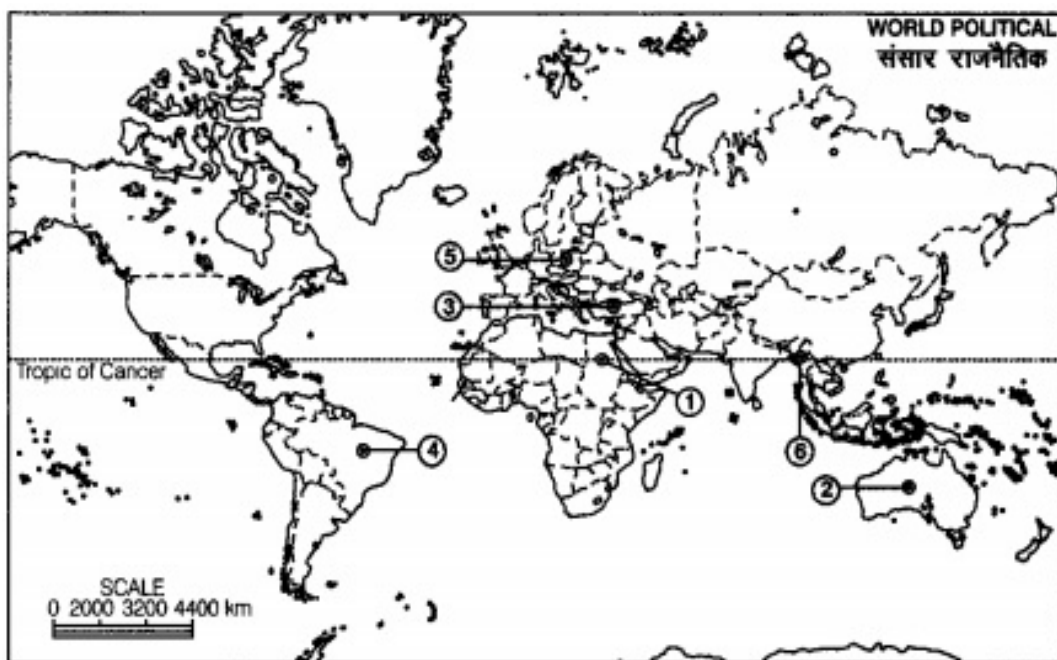
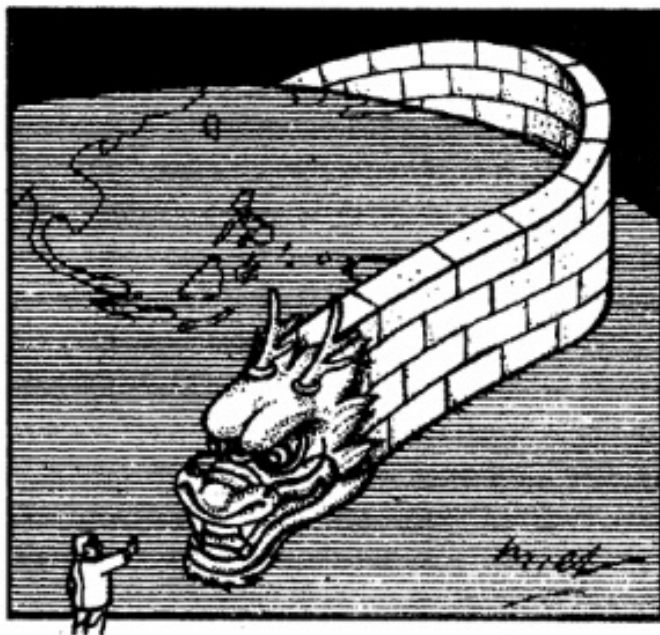


CBSE Test Paper 02
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-1 The Cold War Era)

1. When did America withdraw itself from the member of the UNESCO during the Cold war?
 - a. January 1985
 - b. January 1990
 - c. January 1989
 - d. January 1986
2. What do you understand by New International Economic System?
3. What NIEO does stand for?
4. What is new name of former USSR?
5. Give example of how the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances.
6. Explain any four objectives of Non-Alignment Movement.
7. Mention any two characteristics of Soviet Political System.
8. Explain the Cuban Missile Crisis.
9. “During the Cold War era India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship which made critics to say that India was part of Soviet camp”. Examine the statement.
10. What is New International Economic Order (NIEO)? What role was played by it in changing NAM into an economic pressure group?
11. Study the political outline map of the world given below in which six different countries have been marked as (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). Identify these countries and name them. Also classify them as First World, Second World and Third World countries. Write your answer in the Answer-Book as per the following format.



12. Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions:



- i. Which part of this cartoon is related to China?
- ii. Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.
- iii. "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement.

13. What is the logic of deterrence? Explain.

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Answer

1. a. January 1985

Explanation: America did so due to cold war politics in United Nations

2. It was the realisation of the dwindling economy among non-aligned countries who were declared or categorised as the Least Development Countries (LDCs). These were mainly newly independent (free) countries or countries of the Third world. They understood that sustainable development can only make them truly free. Thus, the idea of a New International Economic System originated with this realisation.
3. NIEO stands for New International Economic Order.
4. The new name of former USSR is: Russia.
5. In some cases, the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances. The Soviet Union 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.
6. The four objectives of Non-Aligned Movement were as follows:
- i. NAM promoted and maintained international peace, security and stability.
 - ii. NAM aimed at promoting New International Economic development to encourage cooperation among nations i.e. newly decolonized countries.
 - iii. To enable newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies.
 - iv. NAM aimed at an end of colonisation and freedom to all nations.
- 7.
- i. The Soviet Political System central around the Communist Party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.
 - ii. The economy was planned and controlled by the state only. Or The one-party system had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people.
 - iii. People lacked democracy and were snatched away their right to freedom of

speech and expression.

- iv. This system was based on the ideology of Marxism and communist ideology of Lenin.
 - v. This system tends to spread communist ideology to other countries.
8. In 1962, the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base as USSR provided Cuba diplomatic and financial aid both. Hence, Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The US became aware of it and ordered American warships to intercept Soviet Union to remove missiles avoiding full scale nuclear war. Meanwhile, the Soviet union withdrew its nuclear missiles from Cuba. The clash seemed imminent what came to be known as Cuban Missile Crisis. It was a big confrontation between the USSR and the US.
9. Although India formed a third bloc i.e. Non aligned before the world in cold war era . The main motto of the founder nations was to keep a distance from both of the superpowers. The whole nation was in control of the United States as well as the USSR. But India and the USSR helped each other and showed a friendly relation in each and every circumstances. During the Cold War Era, India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship which made critics to say that India was part of the Soviet camp. It was a multi-dimensional relationship:

1. Economic:

- a. The Soviet Union accepted Indian currency for trade when India was short of foreign exchange.
- b. It gave aid and technical assistance for steel plants like Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam, and machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., etc.
- c. The Soviet Union assisted India's public sector companies at a time when such assistance was difficult to get.

2. Political:

- a. The Soviet Union supported India's positions on the Kashmir issue in the UN.
- b. It also supported India during its major conflicts, especially during the war with Pakistan in 1971.
- c. India too supported Soviet foreign policy in some crucial but indirect ways.

3. Military:

- a. India received military hardware from Soviet Union.

- b. India got technological knowledge regarding the maintenance of military arsenal.
- c. India and Soviet Union got mutual agreements to produce military equipment.

4. Cultural:

- a. Hindi films and Indian culture were popular in the Soviet Union.
- b. A large number of Indian writers and artists visited the USSR.
- c. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia.

10. New International Economic Order was a set of proposal put forward during the 1970's by some developing countries through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to promote their interests by improving their conditions in international trade, increasing development assistance, developed country tariff reductions, and other means. The need for the NIEO lies in the fact that the developing countries had to go for sustained development to remove the tag of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on them. Gradually, the concern of Non-Alignment Movement changed to give greater importance to economic issues. In 1961, at the first summit of NAM at 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. However, by late 1980s, the initiative of NIEO had faded, because of the stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group. Hence, non-aligned countries struggled to maintain their unity in the face of this opposition.

11.

No. denoted to Country	Name the Country	1st /2nd/3rd World
Number 1 denotes	Egypt	The Third World
Number 2 denotes	Australia	The First World
Number 3 denotes	Turkey	The First World
Number 4 denotes	Brazil	The Third World
Number 5 denotes	Poland	The Second World
Number 6 denotes	Myanmar	The Third World

-
12. i. The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.
- ii. The strength of China were due:
- a. China has been the fastest-growing economy since reforms first began there.
 - b. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.
 - c. The strength of its economy, its population, landmass, political resources, regional location, and political influence adds to its power significantly ways.
- iii. "China may be the next superpower in the world." The argument to justify this is:
- a. It projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.
 - b. It is an engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs.
 - c. China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI.
 - d. It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves.
 - e. Its entry in the World Trade Organisation further helps to shape the future economic order.
13. The Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as superpowers rival to each other, it was also rooted in the understanding that the destruction caused by the use of atom bombs is too in the even costly for any country to bear. However, both the powers knew that the destruction caused by an atom bomb is difficult to bear by any country. Thus in spite of provocations, neither side wanted to risk war for any political gains. In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be harmed so badly 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 that will be sufficient to inflict unacceptable destruction. This is called the logic of deterrence - that 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 remained cold and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between the powers.