

**CBSE Test Paper 05**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-1 The Cold War Era)**

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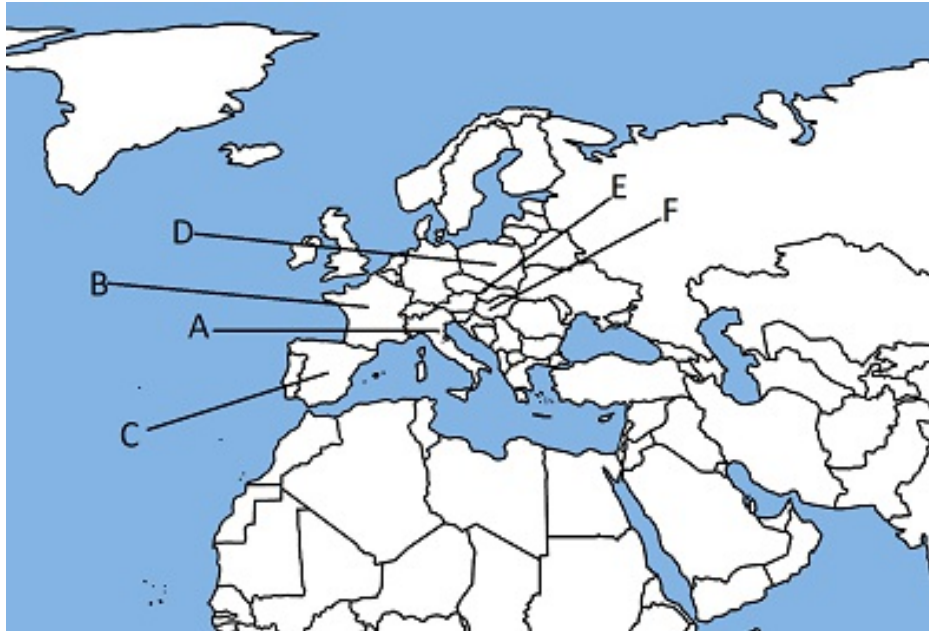
1. Which of the following is related with Warsaw pact?
  - a. USSR
  - b. CENTO
  - c. USA
  - d. NATO
2. When did the Berlin Wall fall?
3. What is the full form of 'SEATO'?
4. Which organization came into existence in April 1949?
5. Name the President of the USSR who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
6. India's policy of non-alignment has been criticised for being inconsistent and unprincipled. Do you agree? Why?
7. When and how did Russia revive its economy?
8. How was democracy restored in Nepal over monarchy? Explain
9. What is the rationale of Non-aligned movement after the end of Cold War?
10. Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S and the Soviet Union?
11. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the nonaligned group in this mission of reducing tension. Inuring the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.

  - i. Explain the meaning of Cold War.
  - ii. Explain India's response to then-ongoing Cold War.

iii. Highlight the features of India's policy of Non-alignment.

12. Study the given map and identify these countries from each of rival blocs. Name and categorise them. These countries have been symbolised as A, B, C, D, E, F.



13. What causes led to the rise of the cold war? Is it still continuing?

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1. a. USSR

Explanation: USSR was the leader of Eastern alliance.

2. The Berlin wall fell in November 1989.
3. The full form of 'SEATO' is the South East Asian Treaty Organisation. It has been an organisation for economic and military cooperation.
4. The North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) 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 North Atlantic Treaty was a military Alliance that boosted the power of western camp during the Cold war.
5. Nikita Khrushchev was the President of the USSR who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
6. India's policy of non-alignment was neither inconsistent nor unprincipled. No doubt that 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.
7. Russia revived its economy in 2000 by the export of natural resources like oil, natural gas, and minerals. Even other countries have also gained due to the crossing of pipelines from their region and they have been paid a rent. Russia has started some manufacturing units also to revive its economy. Income tax rules were also amended to increase the income. Small manufacturers and entrepreneurs also found the favorable condition to grow.
8. Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy (now a Democratic Republic) in the modern period for many years-

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- i. Throughout this period, the political parties and common people wanted to establish democracy, but the king retained full control with the help of the army and restricted expansion of democracy.
    - ii. The king accepted a new democratic constitution in 1990 due to pro-democracy movement but again in 2007, due to a triangular conflict of monarchists, democrats, and Maoists, king abolished the parliament.
    - iii. A massive countrywide pro-democracy protest took place and achieved first major victory to force the king to restore the house of representatives.
    - iv. Nepal's transition to democracy is almost complete. A largely non-violent movement was led by Seven-Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoist, and the Social Activists. It has drafted a constituent assembly to draft the constitution for Nepal. In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy. In 2015, it adopted a new constitution.
  9. Non-aligned Movement was based on a recognition that decolonized states shared a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together. It meant that very small and poor countries need not become followers of any big power, instead, they could pursue an independent foreign policy also. It was based on a resolution to democratize the international system to redress existing inequities also. It is also helpful for these countries to avail a platform for mutual cooperation and trade. It also provides a sense of security in these small and poor countries to combat the pressure of Rich and powerful countries.
  10. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The U.S. and USSR were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. Most countries of Western Europe joined with the US and of Eastern Europe joined the USSR. But in case of India kept a distance from these superpowers. 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. It rather, became a member of the non-alignment-movement by not joining either alliance. Non-alignment was not as some suggest, a noble international cause which had little to do with India's real interests directly, in at least two ways:
    - i. 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.

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- ii. Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurized by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.

11.

1. Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full-scale war between these two superpowers.
2. India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two-fold:
  - a. India adopted the policy of Non-alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue.
  - b. On the other, It raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.
  - c. At one level, it took care of staying away from the two alliances.
3. Features of India's policy of Non- alignment:
  - a. India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR.
  - b. India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions.
  - c. India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR.
  - d. Nehru reposed great faith in' a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions.
  - e. India's policy was neither negative nor passive. It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950s.
  - f. India pursued an independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest.

12.

Symbols	Name	Rival bloc
A	Italy	NATO
B	France	NATO
C	Spain	NATO
D	Poland	WARSAW
E	Czechoslovakia	WARSAW
F	Hungary	WARSAW

13. 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.

1. **Factors which led to the rise of the Cold War were as:**

- a. **Establishment of the two Power Blocs in the World:** 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. One was the capitalist bloc led by USA and second was the communist bloc led by USSR. Both wanted to become more powerful than the other. Thus, the atmosphere of the Cold War continued.
- b. **The emergence of Communist Governments:** The East European countries like Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia came under the influence of the USSR. Communist governments were established in these countries and later in China (1949). This created fear among the West European countries including the USA and it gave birth to the Cold War.
- c. **Suppression of Freedom Movements:** The USA helped France in suppressing the freedom movement in Indo-China.
- d. **Suspicion of the Neutral Countries:** Many neutral countries like India, which had followed the policy of Non-Alignment as their foreign policy, wanted to maintain cordial relations with all the countries including the Soviet Union and the USA and her associates.

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- e. **Race for Destructive Weapons:** Despite a strong protest lodged against the development and use of nuclear weapons, their manufacturing and tests continued. It created a danger to world peace.
2. **Present Position:** The Cold War appeared to be simmering between the two rival blocs until the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The cold war resulted in rising of the “Third World” comprising the non-aligned countries. The number of these countries has grown significantly over the years.