

□ Very Short Answer Type (1 mark)

1. What does the term 'Bipolarity' mean?

□ The division of the world into two power blocs led by the USA and USSR during the Cold War.

2. In which year did the USSR disintegrate?

□ 1991

3. Name the first elected President of Russia after the dissolution of the USSR.

□ Boris Yeltsin

4. What was the Soviet Union's political ideology?

□ Communism / Socialism

5. How many republics emerged after the disintegration of the USSR?

□ 15 independent republics

□ Short Answer Type (2–3 marks)

1. Mention any two causes of the disintegration of the USSR.

□

Economic stagnation and inefficiency

Lack of political freedom and growing public dissatisfaction

2. What is CIS?

□ The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional organization formed by former Soviet Republics after the disintegration of the USSR.

3. Name any two consequences of the disintegration of the USSR.

□

End of Cold War and Bipolarity

Emergence of the US as the sole superpower

4. Mention two features of Gorbachev's reforms.

□

Perestroika (economic restructuring)

Glasnost (openness and transparency in government)

5. What was the impact of the Soviet disintegration on world politics?

□ It led to the emergence of a unipolar world dominated by the United States.

□ Long Answer Type (4–5 marks)

1. Explain any four causes of the disintegration of the USSR.

□

Economic weaknesses and technological backwardness

Authoritarian rule and lack of democracy

Rise of nationalism among Soviet republics

Reforms by Gorbachev which led to political instability

2. How did the disintegration of USSR lead to the unipolar world?

□

The USSR was the only counter to US power; its collapse left the US as the sole superpower.

The US began dominating international institutions like the UN, IMF, and World Bank.

No immediate rival emerged to balance US dominance.

3. What are the consequences of Soviet disintegration on global politics?

□

End of the Cold War

Collapse of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe

Formation of CIS

Rise of nationalism and ethnic conflicts

US became the sole superpower

4. What are the features of shock therapy in post-communist countries?

□

Sudden transition from socialism to capitalism

Privatization of state-owned assets

Open market economy and withdrawal of state subsidies

Rise of inequality and unemployment

□ Very Long Answer Type (6 marks or more)

1. Describe the internal reasons that led to the collapse of the USSR.

□

The USSR economy was stagnant, heavily focused on military spending.

The political system lacked flexibility; the Communist Party suppressed dissent.

Nationalist sentiments grew in various Soviet republics.

Gorbachev's reforms (Glasnost and Perestroika) created more problems than solutions.

Failure of the coup against Gorbachev exposed the weakness of the Communist Party.

2. What were the consequences of the end of bipolarity for India?

□

India lost a trusted ally (USSR), and had to realign its foreign policy.

Opened up Indian economy (LPG reforms in 1991).

Improved relations with the US and European countries.

Joined global platforms more actively like WTO.

Started balancing relations with multiple powers like Russia, US, China.

3. What is 'Shock Therapy'? Explain its consequences.

□

Shock Therapy was the sudden shift from a socialist to a capitalist economy in post-Soviet states.

Consequences:

Collapse of state-owned industries

Massive unemployment and inflation

Emergence of oligarchs

Deep economic inequality

Decline in health and education systems