

**END OF BIPOLARITY**

DATE:- 17/06/21

**11. When and how did Russia revive its economy?**

Answer:

- 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 crossing of pipelines from their region and they have been paid a rent.
- Russia has started some manufacturing units also to revive its economy.

**12. Write a note on tension and conflicts that occurred in Russia.**

Answer:

- In Russia, two republics—Chechnya and Dagestan—had violent secessionist movements.
- Moscow's method of dealing with the Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings have led to many human rights violation but failed to deter the aspirations for 'independence'.

**13. Mention the methods of 'Shock Therapy' amongst the former Second World countries.**

Answer:

1. The newly evolved criterion required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy to root out completely any structures evolved during Soviet period.
2. Shock therapy involved a drastic change in the external orientation.
3. Sudden and complete switch to free trade was considered essential.
4. It also involved openness to foreign investment, financial opening up and currency convertibility.

**14. " The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed". With reference to Shock Therapy, justify the statement.**

Ans:

1. The Government withdrew subsidies and pushed people into poverty.
2. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society and the academic and intellectual manpower migrated.
3. A mafia had been emerged and started controlling many economic activities.
4. Privatisation led to new disparities.

**15. Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.**

Answer:

(i) The disintegration of Soviet Union meant the end of Cold War confrontations which demanded the end of armed race and restoration of possible peace.

(ii) This disintegration created the possibility to bring in a 'multipolar system' where no power could dominate.

(iii) The US became the sole superpower and the 'capitalist economy' was now dominant economic system at international level.

(iv) This disintegration emerged in many new countries dividing Soviet Union into 15 independent countries alongwith their own aspirations and choices.

**16. Explain any two reasons for disintegration of the USSR.**

Answer:

1. The internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.

2. Economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortage and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt the system because Communist Party was not accountable to peoples.

**17. What were the political reasons for disintegration of Soviet Union?**

Answer:

1. The Communist Party of Soviet Union had ruled for over 70 years but it was not accountable to people.

2. Ordinary people had been alienated and were exempted from enjoying the privileges and to participate actively in political affairs.

3. Due to slow and stifling administration, the inability of system to correct mistakes lost popular support.

4. The centralisation of authority in vast land.

**18.. In what manner Gorbachev's reform policy was protested? Who took the command during these events?**

Answer.

1. The East European countries which were the part of the Soviet Bloc, started to protest against their own government and Soviet control.

2. Boris Yeltsin took the command during these events as he got popular support of people in the elections and began to shake off centralised control.

3. Power began to shift from centre to the republics which declared themselves independent.

4. In December 1991, under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin Russia, Ukraine and Baltics declared themselves as sovereign states.

**19. Why did Soviet system become so weak and Soviet economy stagnant?**

**Answer:** Soviet system became so weak and Soviet economy stagnant due to the following reasons:

1. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining nuclear and military arsenals.
2. Soviet economy concentrated on the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe especially in the five central Asian Republics.
3. This led to a huge economic burden on people to be coped up with.
4. Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advancement of the West and backwardness of Soviet system.

**20. Why did Gorbachev's reform policy fail in spite of his accurate diagnosis of the problem?**

**Answer.**

1. When Gorbachev carried out his reforms and loosened the system, he set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and became virtually impossible to control.
2. Some sections of Soviet Society felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with him.
3. The members of communist party felt that their power and privileges were eroding and Gorbachev was moving too quickly.
4. In this tug of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides and divided public opinion with the disillusionment of inadequate dependence.