



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

THE COLD WAR ERA

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?

- A. It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
- B. It was an ideological war between the superpowers.
- C. It triggered off an arms race.
- D. The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.

Answer: D



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2. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM?

A. Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies.

B. No to joining any military alliances.

C. Following a policy of neutrality on global issues.

D. Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.

Answer: C



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3. Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements that describe the features of military alliances formed by the superpowers.

A. Member countries of the alliance are to provide bases in their respective lands for superpowers

B. Member countries to support the superpower both in terms of ideology and military strategy.

C. When a nation attacks any member country, it is considered as an attack on all the member countries.

D. Superpowers assist all the member countries to develop their own nuclear weapons.

Answer: A::B::C



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4. Here is a list of countries. Write against each of these blocs they belonged to during the Cold War.



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5. The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these development?



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6. Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Give three reasons.



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7. Sometimes it is said that the Cold War was a simple struggle for power and that ideology had nothing to do with it. Do you agree with

this? Give one example to support your position.



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8. What was India's foreign policy towards the US and USSR during the Cold War era? Do you think that this policy helped India's interests?



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9. NAM was considered a 'third option' by third world countries! How did this option benefit their growth during the peak of the Cold War?



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10. What do you think about the statement that NAM has become irrelevant today? Give reasons to support your opinion.



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11. What is the relevance of non-aligned movement after the end of Cold War?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In April 1961, the leaders of the union of soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that ____ would invade communist - ruled cuba and overthrow Fidel castro .

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2. The end of the second world War led to the rise of two major centres of power ___ and ___

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3. Cuba was an ally of the _____ and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it .

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4. Identify the country .

nikita Khrushchev , the leader of the



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5. Select the correct option

NIEO stands for :

A. New internal Economic order

B. New international Endemic order

C. new international economic order

D. new

international

economic

organisation

Answer:



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6. Correct and rewrite the statement .

The western alliance was formalised into an organisation , the north Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) , which came into existence in April 1947.



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement. Two weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in US, the Americans became aware of it.



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement. Kennedy ordered American warships to invite any

Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USA of his seriousness.



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9. Identify the ideology to which the eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to.



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10. Identify the ideology to which the western alliance, headed by the US represented.



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11. Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar?



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12. What does USSR stand for?



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13. When did NATO and WARSAW PACT come into existence?



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14. Mention the period of First and Second World Wars.



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15. Non-alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance. What does this statement mean?



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16. What was deterrence relationship between superpowers?



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17. How did superpowers maintain arms control?



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18. What do you understand by Least Developed Countries?



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19. What was India's policy of Non-alignment?



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20. What was the main objective of New International Economic Order?



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21. When did NATO come into existence? How many states joined it?



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Additional Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions I

1. What was Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)?



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2. Mention two military features of the Cold War.



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3. Explain Eastern and Western alliance during the Cold war.



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4. Name any two arms control treaties signed between two superpowers in 1960s.



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5. Name two leaders who played crucial role in Cuban Missile Crisis.



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6. Explain any four objectives on Non-aligned Movement.



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7. Mention any four important events which took place during Cuban Missile Crisis.



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8. Who was the key leader of NAM who tried to reduce the Cold War conflicts?



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9. Why were most of the countries categorised as Least Developed Countries?



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10. What is meant by Cold War?



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11. Was the cold War just the matter of power and rivalries of military alliances ?



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Additional Questions With Answers iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. You are an important leader of the world.

The UN authorities ask you to present any four suggestions for the elimination of the situation of dropping the nuclear bomb in Japan. On priority basis, which four suggestions will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments,



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2. The drop of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the US was a political game. Justify the statement.



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3. Name any two founders of Non-aligned movement. The first NAM summit was the culmination of which three factors?





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4. Non-alignment posture was in the interest of India. How?



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5. How did deterrence relationship prevented war between two superpowers?



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Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions

1. 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.

Name any two founder leaders of NAM?



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How the smaller states were helpful for the superpowers? Mention any three arguments in support.



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3. In April 1961... the Soviet Union were worried that the United States of America would invade communist ruled Cuba and overthrow the Cuban President Fidel Castro.... Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.

In 1962, placed nuclear missiles... Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. They became reluctant to do anything that might lead to full scale war between the two countries... A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as "Cuban Missile Crisis". The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous.

Why was the Soviet Union worried about America invading Cuba?



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imminent in what came to be known as "Cuban Missile Crisis". The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous.

In response to the action taken by America, what did Nikita Khrushchev do?



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Why were the two superpowers reluctant to start nuclear war?



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6. 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 would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Each of these states would be obliged to help each other. The eastern alliance known as the Warsaw Pact was led by Soviet Union, created in 1955

and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

What does NATO stand for?



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What was NATO's policy?



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What was Warsaw Pact?



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NATO's forces in Europe.

Mention the main function of Warsaw Pact.



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10. What are the main objectives of the NonAlignment policy?



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**Additional Questions With Answers V Map
Based Questions**

1. On an outline political map of the world six different countries have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 5 and 6 Identify these countries , write their names and classify them as First , second ,third world countries



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2. On the same map identify these countries marked as A,B ,C ,D,E and F from each or rival blocs .Name and categorise them .



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Additional Questions With Answers Vi Picture Cartoon Based Questions

1. study the cartoons and answer the following questions



what is being shown by these cartoons ?



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2. study the cartoons and answer the following questions



what is being depicted in the first cartoons ?



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3. study the cartoons and answer the following questions



what is the subject matter of the second cartoon ?



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Additional Questions With Answers Vii Long Answer Type Questions Ii

1. How did Europe become main arena of conflict between the superpowers?



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2. India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts. Explain.



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3. Explain various arms control treaties



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4. Define the various treaties to control arms.



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers I
Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?



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2. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance?



View Text Solution

3. What is meant by Cold War?



View Text Solution

4. What was the difference in the ideology of Western Alliances and that of Eastern Alliances?



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5. Why did India not join either of the two camps during the Cold War?



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6. How were the military alliances beneficial to smaller nations during the Cold War?



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7. Name any two foreign leaders along with the countries they belonged to, who are recognised as the founders of NAM.



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8. When and where the first NAM Summit was held?



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9. Why is violence between two communities considered as a threat to democracy?



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10. What is meant by 'Western Alliance'?



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11. Eastern Alliance was the alliance headed by the



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12. Cuba was an ally of which country?



[View Text Solution](#)

13. Correct the statement and re write:

The two superpowers were keen on shrinking their spheres of influence in different parts of the world.



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14. Identify the treaty that tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers li
Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Mention any two of the Agreements signed between the two superpower states in the 1960s.



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2. What is meant by the Cuba Missile Crisis?



View Text Solution

3. Explain the Cuban Missile Crisis.



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4. Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms?



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5. In which way did the policy of NonAlignment serve India's interests?



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6. Assess the main contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the newly independent countries.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the US and the soviet union ?

Explain .



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2. What is the rationale of Non-aligned movement after the end of Cold War?



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3. Which core values keep non-alignment relevant even after Cold War has ended?



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4. Why did India distance herself from the two superpower camps?



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5. Explain six factors which helped Soviet Union becoming superpower after the Second World War.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv

Long Answer Type Questions

1. 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 weapon of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much

destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. This, the cold war-inspite 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.

Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only?



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2. 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 weapon of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. This, the cold war-inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers-

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Why can't nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive?



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Explain the logic of deterrence'



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4. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

when did india conduct its first nuclear test
and why ?



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why during the period when the nuclear test was conducted in india considered to be a different period in domestic politics ?s



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which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in india ?



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7. The Cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalries , military alliances and of balance of power . These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well , a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organising political economic and social life all over the world .

why is a war like situation called cold war ?



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8. The Cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalries , military alliances and of balance of power . These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well , a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organising political economic and social life all over the world .

Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries .



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9. The Cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalries , military alliances and of balance of power . These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well , a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organising political economic and social life all over the world .

Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs .



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10. The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purpose , they got the promise of protection , weapons and economic aid against their local rivals mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries the threatented to divide the entire world the threatened to divide the entire world into two camps , this dibvision happened first in Europe joined the soviet camp. that is why these were also called the western and the eastern alliances .

Name one organization each related to the western and the eastern alliances



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11. The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purpose , they got the promise of protection , weapons and economic aid against their local rivals mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries the threatented to divide the entire world the threatened to divide the entire world into two camps , this dibvision happened first in Europe joined the soviet camp. that is why these were also called the

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why were the smaller states interested in joining the super alliances ?



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How did the alliances system threaten to divide the world ?



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13. The cuban missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the cold war , the

cold war referred to the competitions the tensions and a series of confrontations between the united states of America and the soviet union , backed by their respective allies , fortunately , however , it never escalated into a hot war .

Explain the meaning of Hot war



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why was the cuban Missile crisis considered as the high point of the cold war ?



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15. The Cuban missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the cold war , the cold war referred to the competitions the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union , backed by their respective allies , fortunately , however , it never escalated into a hot war .

(iii) Ideological conflict was also a cause of the cold war . " How far do you agree with the statement ?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions li

1. How Far is it correct to say the international alliances during the cold war Era were determined by the requirements of the superpowers and the calculations of the smaller states ? Explain .



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2. why was the end of the second world war considered to be the beginning of cold war ?

Explain



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3. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of USSR.



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4. What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.



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5. What led to the emergence of bipolar world? What were the arenas of Cold War between the two power blocs?



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6. How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned movement during the Cold War period? Explain.



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7. highlight the circumstances which gave birth to the idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO). Explain any two factors that weakened this initiative.



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8. In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics? Explain.



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9. Explain the idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO) for the development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Highlight any three reforms proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development in 1972 to improve the global trading system.



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