



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

THE END OF BIPOLARITY

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is

wrong?

- A. Socialism was the dominant ideology
- B. State ownership control existed over the factors of production.
- C. People enjoyed economic freedom
- D. Every aspect of the economy was planned and contained by the state.

Answer: C



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2. Arrange the following in chronological order:

A. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

B. Fall of the Berlin Wall

C. Disintegration of Soviet Union

D. Russian Revolution

Answer:



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3. Which among the following is NOT an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?

A. End of the ideological war between the US and USSR

B. Birth of CIS

C. Change in the balance of power in the world order

D. Crises in the Middle East

Answer: D



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4. Match the following:



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5. The Soviet Political System was based on
..... ideology



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6. was the military alliance started by the USSR.



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7. party dominated the Soviet Union's political system.



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8. initiated the reforms in the USSR in 1985



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9. The fall of the symbolised the end of the Cold War.



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10. Mention any three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.



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11. What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR?



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12. What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for countries like India?



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13. What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism?



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14. Write an essay for or against the following proposition. "With the disintegration of the second world, India should change its foreign policy and focus more on friendship with the US rather than with traditional friends like Russia".



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Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Berlin Wall symbolised the division between the..... and the communist world



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2. Mikhail Gorbachev become General Secretary of the..... Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.



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3. In December 1991, under the leadership....., Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.



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4. Identify the country. After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.





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5. Identify the country. The country invaded by the Soviet Union in 1979.



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6. Identify the country. The country in Central Asia, witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001. The region as a whole has many sectarian conflicts.



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7. Select the correct option for the first of the 15 soviet republics country declaring its independence:

A. Poland

B. Belarus

C. Lithuania

D. Bulgaria

Answer: C



8. Select the correct option for FDI.

- A. Foreign detention investigation
- B. Free direct investment
- C. Foreign direct investment
- D. Feeder domestic investment

Answer: C



9. Select the correct option.

After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence

A. Czechoslovakia

B. Yugoslavia

C. Croatia

D. Mauritius

Answer: B



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10. Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is false?

A. Socialism was the dominant ideology.

B. State ownership/control existed over the factors of production.

C. People enjoyed economic freedom.

D. Every aspect of the economy was planned and contained by the state.

Answer: C



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11. Correct and rewrite the statement. Vladimir Lenin become General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.



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12. Correct and rewrite the statement. More than 10 bilateral agreements have been signed

between India and Russia as part of the Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement of 1991.



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13. Correct and rewrite the statement. The US intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed the inter-ethnic civil war.



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14. Identify the party founded by Vladimir Lenin.



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15. Identify the Institutions which became powerful advisors to the countries since they gave them loans for their transitions to capitalism.



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16. Identify the last leader of the Soviet Union.



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17. What was Shock Therapy?



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18. What was the largest garage sale in history?



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19. What was the immediate cause of disintegration of USSR?



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20. What was Socialist Bloc?



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21. When did the Berlin Wall fall?





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22. Who was the General Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985?



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23. What does CIS stand for?



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24. What is bipolarity?



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25. What was the First Gulf War?



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26. What is World Politics?



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27. Why is it said that collapse of Berlin Wall signified the collapse of bipolar world?



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28. Mention the role of Boris Yeltsin in the disintegration of the USSR.



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29. "The Soviet Union lagged behind the West".

Comment.



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30. Mention some features of Soviet society.



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31. Write a note on formation of
Commonwealth of Independent States.



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32. Mention any two possibilities which were being presumed in changed scenario of world politics after disintegration of the USSR.



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33. How did the USSR come into existence?



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34. Give a brief introduction of Gorbachev?

Why did he seek to reform Soviet society?



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35. How did Shock Therapy affect trade and commerce of Russia?



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36. When and how did Russia revive its economy?



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



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



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39. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. With reference to Shock Therapy. Justify the statement.



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40. Differentiate between unipolarity and bipolarity.



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41. When and why did the New World Order begin?



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42. With reference to Iraqi invasion, mention the American weaknesses.



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Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer Type Questions

1. You are an important leader of Russia. The shock therapy in Russia was a painful process. Suggest any four reasons in favour of the

argument that the shock therapy was painful in real sense.



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2. Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.



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



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



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5. "In spite of all perfection, the Soviet system was full of loopholes." Justify the statement.



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6. Why did Soviet economy system become so weak?



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



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8. The US did not start behaving like a hegemonic power right from 1991, it became clear much later that world was living in fact in a period of hegemony. Examine the statement.



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9. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the US hegemony? Explain.



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10. How does India maintain its relations with the US during post-Cold War?



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions Passage Based Questions

1. "The collapse of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics. First of all, it meant the end

of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons, and had led to the existence of military blocs, the end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace."

Mention any two consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union



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2. "The collapse of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics. First of all, it meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons, and had led

to the existence of military blocs, the end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace."

How did the disintegration of the Soviet Union affect the countries like India? Mention any three arguments in support.



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3. In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with the Czechs and the Slovaks forming independent countries. But

the most severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia. After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence. Ethnic Serbs opposed this, and a massacre of non-Serb Bosnians followed. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed interethnic civil war.

In Eastern Europe which republic split into two?



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4. In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with the Czechs and the Slovaks forming independent countries. But the most severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia. After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence. Ethnic Serbs opposed this, and a massacre of non-Serb Bosnians followed. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed interethnic civil war.

Name the republic/place where severe conflict took place.



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declaring independence. Ethnic Serbs opposed this, and a massacre of non-Serb Bosnians followed. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed interethnic civil war.

Name various provinces with which Yugoslavia had been broken in 1991?



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6. In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with the Czechs and the

Slovaks forming independent countries. But the most severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia. After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence. Ethnic Serbs opposed this, and a massacre of non-Serb Bosnians followed. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed interethnic civil war.

Which incidents resulted into inter ethnic civil war?



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7. The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform : the one-party system represented by the communist party of the Soviet union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognise the

urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs. Although, on paper, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics then together constituted the USSR in reality Russia dominated everything, and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

What was Soviet system?



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How many republics formed Soviet Union?



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republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs. Although, on paper, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics then together constituted the USSR in reality Russia dominated everything, and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

Why did people become dissatisfied with the rule of Communist Party of Soviet Union?



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Additional Questions With Answers Map Based Questions

1. 

A republic of Eastern Europe split into two independent countries peacefully.



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2. 

Most dominating republic of Soviet Union.



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3. 

Identify two major oil and gas producers of Soviet Union.



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4. 

Republic where severe conflict took place after 1991.



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5. 

Two countries who were declared founder members of Commonwealth of Independent States



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**Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer
Type Questions li**

1. Describe the relationship of India with post Communist countries.



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2. Evaluate India's relations with post communist countries.



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3. 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.



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4. India and the USSR enjoyed mutual dimensional relationship. Justify the statement.



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5. Mention the causes of Soviet disintegration.



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6. What set of conflicts had occurred in Soviet Republics? Explain.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers
Very Short Answers Type Questions

1. Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet system?

A. Abolition of private property

B. Society based on the principle of equality

C. No opposition party to be allowed

D. No state control over economy

Answer: D



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2. Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false?

A. It symbolized the division between the capitalist and the communist world.

B. It was built immediately after the Second World War.

C. It was broken by the people on 9th November, 1989.

D. It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

Answer: D



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3. State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship



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4. Highlight any one feature of the multipolar world as visualized by both Russia and India.



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5. Explain the term 'Capitalism'.



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6. What is meant by Shock Therapy?



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7. Mention any two characteristics of Soviet political system.



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8. Explain any two reasons for disintegration of the USSR.



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9. Describe any two features of the Soviet System.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers

Short Answers Type Questions

1. How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till day?
Explain the reasons also



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Long Answers Type Questions | Passage Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

Each of these countries was required make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during this period. Above all, it meant that private ownership was to be the

dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatization of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition rules out any alternate or third way, other than statecontrolled socialism or capitalism.

Name any two countries which were required to make a total shift.



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

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Why were the collective farms to be replaced by private farming?



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Since the third way had been ruled out, what were the only two ways controlling the economy?



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4. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian

heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.

What is meant by the post-communist countries?



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Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.



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How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers

Long Answers Type Questions Ii

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



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2. Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the Soviet Union.



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3. How did the Soviet Union suddenly disintegrate? Explain reasons.



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4. What was Soviet system? Assess any four features of Soviet system.



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5. Analyse India's changing relationship with Russia post-communist countries.



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6. Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate? Explain any six reasons.



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7. What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ? Explain any four consequences of Shock Therapy.



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8. Describe any six features of the erstwhile Soviet System.



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**Resource Material Very Short Answer Type
Question**

1. The End of Bipolarity-'Arab Spring'

The 21st century witnessed emergence of new developments for democracies and democratization in West Asian countries, one such event is characterized as Arab Spring that began in 2009. Located in Tunisia, the Arab Spring look its roots where the struggle against corruption, unemployment and poverty was started by the public which turned into a political movement because the people considered the existing problems as outcome of autocratic dictatorship. The

demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread throughout the Muslim-dominated Arab countries in West Asia. Hosni Mubarak, who had been in power in Egypt since 1979, also collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests. In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

What do you mean by Arab Spring?



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How did Arab Spring take its roots?



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