

10. Cold War

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

1. The headquarters of SEATO were located at

- (a) Thailand**
- (b) Philippines
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) United Kingdom

2. A fund named was raised for providing necessary aid to neighbouring nations of South Africa.

- (a) Jakarta
- (b) Harare**
- (c) Namibia
- (d) Indonesia

Q.2 (A) Write names of historical places/ persons/events.

1. On 30th June 1977 this organisation ceased to exist - SEATO

2. The idea of Commonwealth Games was introduced by - Reverend Astley Cooper

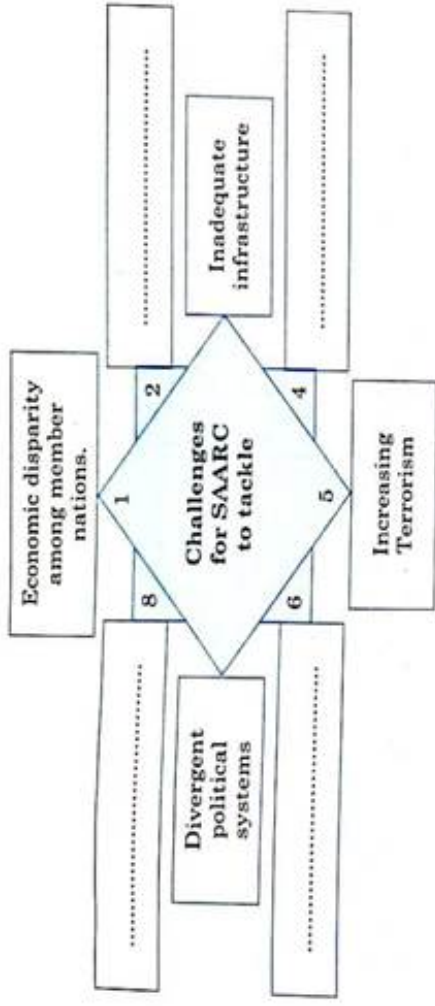
(B) Choose a right reason from those given below and complete the sentence.

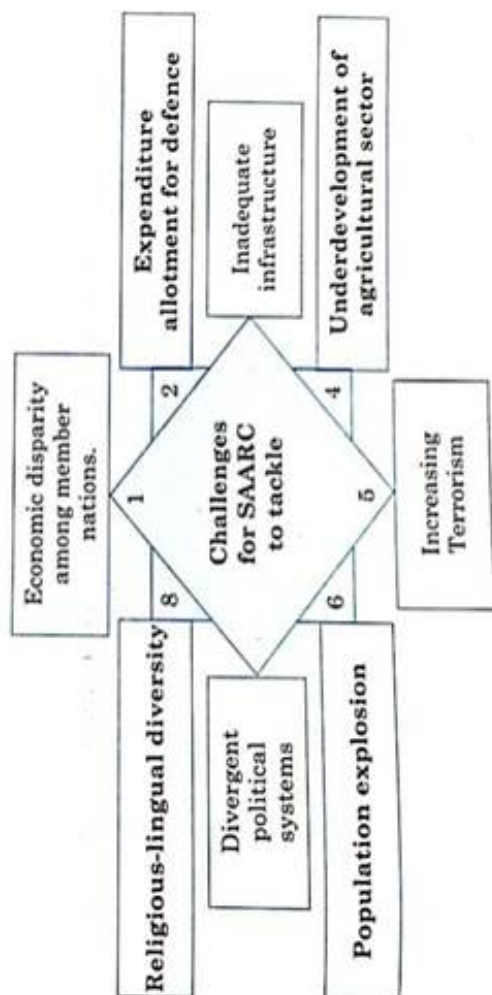
1. No country was included in the ANZUS treaty except Australia, New Zealand and United States of America -

- (a) They did not want to let United Kingdom and France to have an upper hand.**
- (b) It was a military pact.
- (c) It was a secret pact.
- (d) It was a pact only among countries with friendly relations.

Q.3 Complete the concept map.

(Rotate your phone)





Q.4 Write short notes.

1. Cold War

Ans. (i) Definition: The tussle between Capitalist nations and Communist nations for power and ideological influence, which began after the Second World War is referred to as 'Cold War'!

(ii) Walter Lippmann, an American political columnist was the first to use the term 'Cold War'.

(iii) "Cold War" is characterised by the following factors

- (a) No Direct War.
- (b) Intense race for armament,
- (c) Aggressive Political Policies.
- (d) Mutual lack of Faith among Nations.
- (e) Political and Economic Pressurisation.
- (f) Ideological Conflict.

(iv) The aftermath of the Second World War created conditions leading to the Cold War.

(vii) England and France lost their primary positions in the world politics.

(viii) During the world war, Russia gained prominence in Eastern Europe while America, England and France gained prominence in Western Europe.

(ix) The Eastern European nations under the influence of Soviet Russia adopted communist ideology while the Western European nations under the influence of America adopted capitalist ideology and democratic system.

This situation caused the emergence of 'Cold War'

(2) Non- Alignment Movement:

Ans. (i) After the Second World War, India decided not to join either Russia or America. India adopted the policy of development by its own efforts and to shape its own strategies leading towards peace. This policy is known as 'NAM-Non Alignment Policy'.

(ii) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sukarno (Indonesia), Nkrumah (Ghana), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt) and Marshal Tito (Yugoslavia) were the architects of the concept 'NAM'.

(iii) The nations, which adopt an independent foreign policy based on the concept of peaceful co-existence, support other nations in their independence struggle and does not involve themselves in the military agreements or bilateral treaties with the super powers is known as 'Non-Aligned Nations'.

(iv) Non-Alignment is a concept concerned more with progress and peace than war and poverty, so it is positive.

Q.5 Explain the following statements with reason.

1. CENTO became non-operational.

Ans. (i) CENTO stands for Central Treaty Organisation.

(ii) CENTO earlier known as 'Baghdad Pact' or Middle East Treaty Organisation' (METO) is a treaty among four nations namely, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and England.

(iii) This treaty was signed on 24th February 1955. Iraq joined later.

(iv) America started providing the member nations of CENTO economic and military aid.

(v) America feared that if Soviet Russia attacked any of the member nations, then all member nations should fight it collectively.

(vi) But in reality none of the member nations had the military capacity to fight.

(vii) Except United Kingdom, rest of the three were in need of military and technological aid but America was too involved to pay attention to their need.

(viii) Hence, the other members of CENTO were not satisfied. They wanted to withdraw from the treaty and act independently.

(ix) Iran and Pakistan withdrew from the treaty and hence CENTO became non-operational.

(2) SAARC has achieved success in some fields.

Ans. (i) SAARC has achieved success in some fields for e.g. a centre for dissemination of agro related information was started in Bangladesh and it has also been used as a platform for research related to seeds, animal husbandry and fisheries.

(ii) A SAARC centre for meteorological research was established in Dhaka.

(iii) In Kathmandu an orthopaedic centre was established.

(iv) Efforts are being made to promote tourism in SAARC countries.

(v) SAARC is also working to eliminate poverty in South Asia with the help of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

(vi) An inter-Governmental group was established to formulate an agreement (SAFTA. South Asia Free Trade Area) for promoting free trade and economic cooperation among SAARC nations.

(vii) The SAARC Documentation Centre was established at Delhi for dissemination of information.

(viii) SAARC Human Resources Development Centre was established at Islamabad (Pakistan).

(ix) Agreements were signed to counter the smuggling of narcotic drugs. Committees were appointed for development in the fields of postal services and transportation.

Q.6 State your opinion.

1. The Cold War began between America and Soviet Russia.

Ans. (i) The tussle between the Capitalist nations and Communist nations for power and ideological influence which began after the second world war is referred to as 'Cold War'.

(ii) During the world war Russia gained prominence in Eastern Europe while America, France and England gained prominence in Western Europe.

(iii) The Eastern European nations under the influence of Soviet Russia adopted Communist ideology.

(iv) The Western European nations under the influence of America adopted Capitalist ideology and democratic system.

(v) This situation caused the emergence of 'Cold War' between Soviet Russia and America.

(2) India has always opposed colonialism.

And. (i) India is acknowledged as a great democracy in the world.

(ii) After independence India adopted the policy of active non-alignment in international politics.

(iii) India would always strive to establish global peace.

(iv) India would not tolerate foreign intervention in her internal matters. India shall respect the regional unity and sovereignty of other countries.

(v) India emphasises on the principle of 'live and let live supported by peaceful co-existence.

(vi) For e.g. in the post-independence period in 1949, a conference was held in Delhi in which support was declared to the issue of Indonesia's independence. It was demanded that the Dutch should leave Indonesia before 1950 and grant its independence.

(vii) The position India took in the case of Africa, is also very important. India took a strong initiative in demanding independence of African countries especially the protectorates of European nations.

(viii) India insisted that the foreign rulers (colonialist European countries) should leave the colonies.

(ix) India cared about Africa because of its long-standing relations with African countries.

(x) Mahatma Gandhi showed Africa the path to satyagraha for independence.

(xi) Thus, India had been on the forefront in the struggle against colonialism.