

1

XII ARTS
POLITICAL SCIENCE

RAISINA BENGALI SCHOOL
C. R. PARK
LIPIKA CHOWDHURY

THE COLD WAR ERA

Students will study the question-answers related to the topics mentioned below:

- ◆ Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war
- ◆ Arenas of the cold war
- ◆ Challenges to Bipolarity: Non Aligned Movement
- ◆ Quest for new international economic order
- ◆ India and the cold war

Basic Rememberable Facts

- There were two world wars in 20th century. First World War was fought during 1914-18 and the Second World War during 1939-45. On one side in Second World War, Allied forces were led by US, Britain, France, Russia and China. On another side, there were Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan. Axis Powers were defeated by Allied forces. The end of Second World War was also the beginning of cold war.
- Cuba ruled by Communist was a small island, nation off the coast of Soviet Union. In 1961, when Soviet Union placed nuclear weapons in Cuba, then the installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time under fire from close range. Kennedy was reluctant to start nuclear war but was determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missile and nuclear weapons from Cuba.
- A clash seemed eminent but both sides decided to avoid war and thus, the world was saved from the huge and massive destruction that could have caused Third World War.
- In spite of surrender by Germany and Italy, Japan continued the Second World War. Then, on 9th August 1945, America dropped two atomic bombs on the two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The extent of destruction caused Japan to surrender without any condition.
- The end of Second World War was the beginning of the Cold war. Cold war didn't involve missiles, bombs and other weapons but it involved a competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between America and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies. There was an immense competition in between the two to become super power. Both sides had the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much of destruction. Both the superpowers knew this thing and none of them initiated war. This condition came to be known as 'deterrence'. The deterrence relationship prevented war but not the rivalry between powers.
- The two superpowers were keen on expanding their sphere of influence in different parts of the world. The entire world was divided into two camps. The smaller states in the alliance used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes.

- Most countries of Western Europe sided with US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet Camp. That's why, these were also called 'Western' and 'Eastern' alliance.
- The western alliance and eastern alliance were formalised into organisations NATO and Warsaw pact respectively. On the same basis, the Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) were established.
- There were several crises during the Cold War. The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62), and the Congo (1960). But it didn't lead to Third World War. After watching huge destruction caused by weapons, the US and USSR decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kinds of nuclear weapons. The two sides signed three significant agreements that are as follows: (1) Limited Test Ban Treaty, (2) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and (3) Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.
- The non-alignment offered third alternative to the newly decolonised countries when the entire world was divided into two camps due to cold war. India's Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah are known to be the founders of NAM.
- The non-aligned countries being stayed away from both the two superpowers not only tried for its development but also played an active role in mediating between two rival alliances and thus saved the world from the Third World War.
- The non-aligned countries were not only mediators in the international conflicts but also made attempts for their own development. Newly decolonised countries were also included which were categorised as Least Developed Countries. Their priority was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty, starvation and illiteracy.
- India is known founder of Non-aligned Movement (NAM). India kept itself away from alignment and tried to eliminate the differences between the two superpowers. Moreover, India supported newly decolonised countries for their development.
- India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts. But the positive aspects NAM founded by India, have more weightage than its negative aspects. This movement provided an opportunity to highly backward and least developed countries to survive on the international stage.

ARMS CONTROL TREATIES

- **LIMITED TEST BAN TREATY (LTBT):** Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5th August, 1963. Entered into force on 10th October, 1963.
- **NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT):** Allows only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them. For the purposes of the NPT, a nuclear weapon state is one which manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1st January, 1967. So there are five nuclear weapon states: US, USSR (later Russia), Britain, France and China. Signed in Washington, London and Moscow on 1st July, 1968. Entered into force on 5th March, 1970. Extended indefinitely in 1995.
- **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I (SALT-I):** The first round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks began in November 1969. The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and the US President Richard Nixon signed the following treaties in Moscow on 26th May, 1972.

- (a) Treaty on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty).
- (b) Interim Agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.
- (c) Entered into force on 3rd October, 1972.

■ **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-II (SALT-II):** The second round Talk started in November 1972. The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18th June, 1979.

■ **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-I (Start-I):** Treaty named START-I was signed by the USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and the US President George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31st July.

■ **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-II (Start-II):** Treaty was signed by the Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 3rd January, 1993.

Source: NCERT

Cold War – Time Line

- 1947** : American President Harry Truman's Doctrine about the containment of Communism.
- 1947-52** : Marshall Plan; US aid for the reconstruction of the Western Europe.
- 1948-49** : Berlin blockade by the Soviet Union and the airlift of supplies to the citizens of West Berlin by the US and its allies.
- 1950-53** : Korean War; division of Korea into two parts along the 38th Parallel.
- 1954** : Defeat of the French by the Vietnamese at Dien Bien Phu. Signing of the Geneva Accords Division of Vietnam along the 17th Parallel Formation of SEATO.
- 1954-75** : American intervention in Vietnam.
- 1955** : Signing of the Baghdad Pact, Later called or known CENTO.
- 1956** : Soviet intervention in Hungary
- 1961** : US- Sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba construction of the Berlin wall.
- 1962** : Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1965** : American intervention in the Dominican Republic.
- 1968** : Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.
- 1972** : US President Richard Nixon's visit to China.
- 1978-89** : Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia.
- 1979-89** : Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
- 1985** : Gorbachev becomes the President of the USSR; begins the reform process.
- 1989** : Fall of the Berlin Wall; mass protests against governments in Eastern Europe.
- 1990** : Unification of Germany
- 1991** : Disintegration of the Soviet Union
End of the Cold War Era.

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

- Q.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.

Ans. (d) The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.

- Q.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.

Ans. (c) Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues.

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

- (a) Member countries of the alliance are to provide bases in their respective lands for the 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.

Ans. (a) Correct.

(b) Correct.

(c) Correct.

(d) Wrong.

Q.4. Here is a list of countries. Write against each of these the bloc they belonged to during the

Cold War.

(a) Poland

(c) Japan

(e) North Korea

Ans. (a) Poland – Soviet Bloc

(c) Japan – US Bloc

(e) North Korea – Soviet Bloc

(b) France

(d) Nigeria

(f) Sri Lanka

(b) France – US Bloc

(d) Nigeria – NAM

(f) Sri Lanka – NAM

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

Ans. Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances there were mutual suspicions between them. This led to an arms race. Huge stock of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place. On the other hand, both the sides understood that in spite of restraint, war might occur due to the following reasons :

(i) Miscalculation of the number of weapons in the possession of the other camp.

(ii) Misunderstanding the intentions of the otherside.

(iii) A nuclear accident by mistake or by a soldier mischievously to start a war.

Thus, both the powers – the US and the Soviet Union – decided to limit or eliminate certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons to maintain a stable balance of weapons. Starting in the 1960s, three treaties were signed. These were Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

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

Ans. The superpowers needed military alliances with smaller countries due to the following reasons :

(i) To gain access to vital resources, such as oil and minerals.

(ii) To gain access to territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.

(iii) To gain access to locations from where they could spy on each other.

Q.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.

Ans. The Cold War was not a simple struggle for power because ideology too played an important role in it. There was a real ideological conflict too. There was a difference of opinion over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic and social life all over the world. The Western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism. On the other hand, the Eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism. The superpowers emphasised that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism, or vice versa.

Q.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 ?

Ans. (a) India's foreign policy towards the US and USSR during the Cold War era was as given below :

(i) It stayed away from the two alliances.

(ii) It raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances.

(iii) India favoured active intervention in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. It, therefore, tried to reduce the differences between Russia and USA and prevented differences from escalating into a full-scale war. For example, India mediated in the Korean war in the early 1950s.

(iv) India followed a policy of balancing one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it tilted towards the other. Neither US nor Russia could take India for granted or bully it.

(v) In August, 1971 India signed the Treaty of Friendship with the USSR for 20 years. However it was not for joining the Soviet Bloc still it needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis. It also did not stop India from having good relations with the US. However it may be added that the US was not happy about India's independent initiatives and policy of non-alignment. Therefore, there was a considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s. The US also resented India's growing partnership with the Soviet Union.

(b) This policy helped India's interest because it was able to get financial and other help from the US as well as USSR for its development programme.

Q.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 ?

Ans. (i) The 'third option' i.e., not to join either alliance benefitted the growth of Third World countries during the peak of the Cold War. Most of the non-aligned countries were the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The challenge before them was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was vital for the independence of these countries. By not joining the either bloc, they got help from both the camps.

(ii) The idea of a New International Economics Order too originated during this period. The United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in its report – Towards a New Trade Policy for Development – proposed a reform of the global trading system which provided LDCs a greater role in international economic institutions and control over their natural resources.

(iii) Gradually the nature of non-alignment changed to give greater importance to economic issues and it became a economic pressure group. Thus, third option — not to join either alliance — benefitted their growth during the peak of the Cold War.

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

Ans. The statement that NAM has become irrelevant today is not correct. The reasons for it are as given below :

(i) NAM contains some core values and enduring ideas. It is based on a recognition that decolonised states or newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together.

(ii) It means that the poor and very small countries need not become followers of any of the big powers and that they could pursue an independent foreign policy.

(iii) NAM is based on a resolve to democratise the international system. It provides an alternative world order to redress the existing inequalities.

The above core ideas are still relevant today.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(Answers should not exceed 20 words)

Q.1. Which powers were the centre of the Cold War ?

Ans. The United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Q.2. Who was the President of Cuba at the time of the Cuban Missile crisis ?

Ans. Fidel Castro.

Q.3. Who was the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union in 1962 ?

Ans. Nikita Khrushchev.

Q.4. Who was the President of the USA in 1962 at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis ?

Ans. John F. Kennedy.

Q.5. What was Cold War ?

Ans. It was the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies.

Q.6. Mention four names of the founders of NAM.

Ans. Josip Broz Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdel Nasser and Sukarno.

Q.7. Correct the following :

Gamal Abdel Nasser was the First President of Indonesia.

Ans. Sukarno was the First President of Indonesia.

Q.8. What do you understand by NIEO ?

Ans. New International Economic Order.

Q.9. For what LDCs stands for ?

Ans. Least Developed Countries.

Q.10. How did Non-Aligned policy serve India's interests ? Mention one advantage.

Ans. India was able to balance one superpower against the other.

Q.11. Mention two superpowers confrontations during the Cold War which took place in 1950-53 and 1962.

Ans. Korea (1950-53) and the Cuban Missile crisis (1962).

Q.12. What was Bandung Conference ?

Ans. Bandung Conference was organised by President Sukarno of Indonesia in 1955. This conference later led to the establishment of the NAM.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(Answers should not exceed 40 words)

Q.1. When were atomic bombs dropped on the Japanese cities ? Give one argument each in favour and against it.

Ans. (a) The atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

(b) (i) Argument in favour : The dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of lives.

(ii) Argument against it. The US knew that Japan was about to surrender and as such there was no need to drop the atomic bombs.

Q.2. Which two power groups fought the World War II ? In which regions was the war fought ?

Ans. (a) The power groups were as given below :

(i) Allied Forces : US, Soviet Union, Britain and France.

(ii) Axis Powers : Germany, Italy and Japan.

(b) The war was fought in Europe, southeast Asia, China, Burma (now Myanmar) and parts of India's northeast.

Q.3. Match the following :

1. Axis powers

2. Allied powers

3. Nagasaki

4. Fidel Castro

A. USA

B. Cuba

C. Germany

D. Japan

Ans. 1. Axis powers

2. Allied powers

3. Nagasaki

4. Fidel Castro

C. Germany

A. USA

D. Japan

B. Cuba.

Q.4. Describe the main military features of the Cold War.

Ans. The main military features of the Cold War are as follows :

(i) The two superpowers and their allies were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors

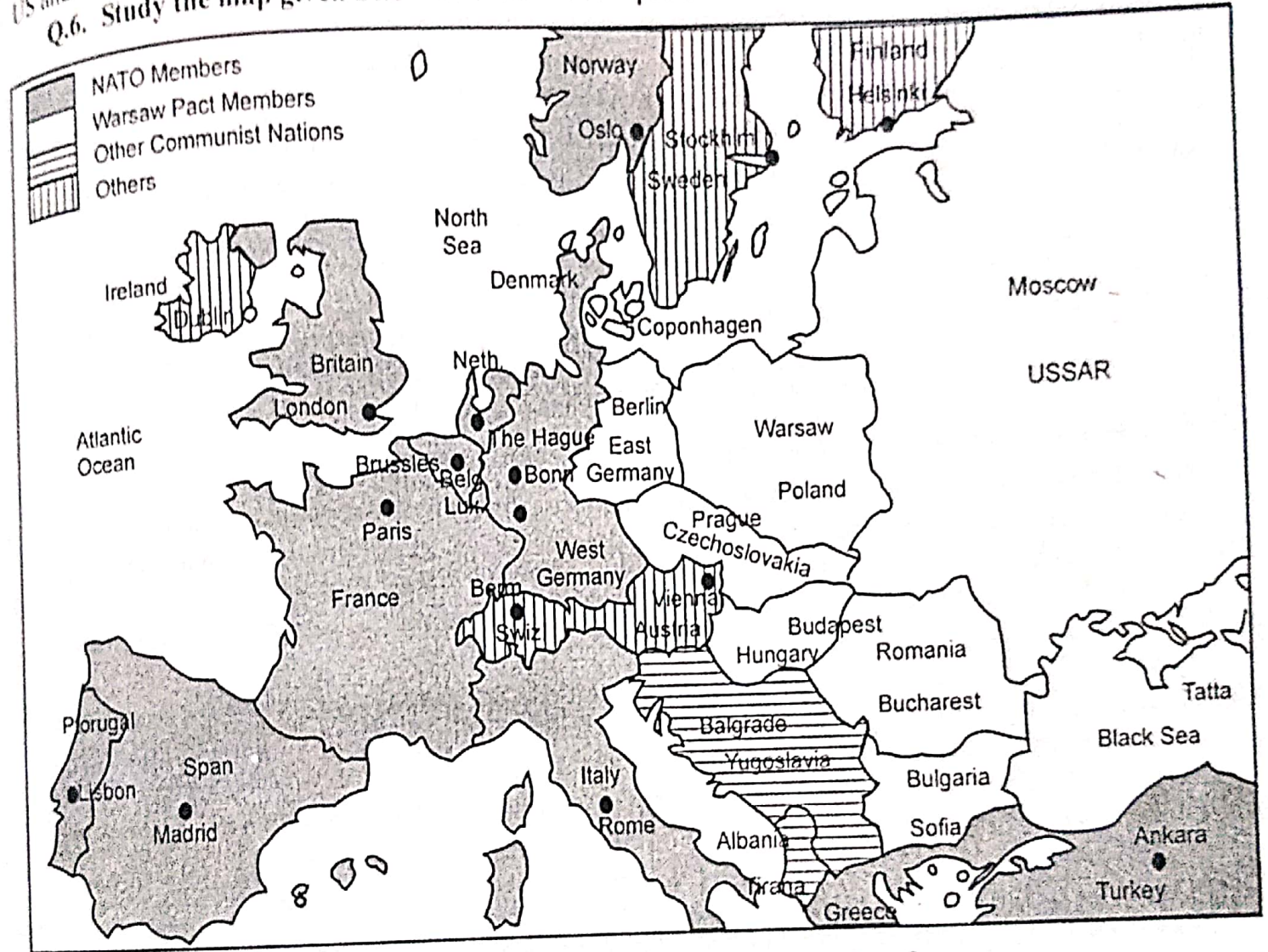
(ii) Responsibility meant being restrained and avoiding the risk of another World War.

Q.5. Describe the aim of the smaller states to join the two power blocs. What were its results ?

Ans. (a) The aim of the smaller states was to get promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours.

(b) The entire world was divided into two camps or two alliance system i.e., the Western and the Eastern alliance. These are called the 'Western' and the 'Eastern' because the western Europe sided with the US and the eastern Europe with Soviet Union.

Q.6. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :



(i) Which countries were the members of NATO and Warsaw Pact ?

(ii) When were these alliances signed ?

(iii) What was the object of Warsaw Pact ?

(iv) Which was the main clause of NATO ?

Ans. (i) (a) NATO members : Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Netherland and Turkey.

(b) Warsaw Pact members : East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and USSR.

(ii) (a) NATO - 1949

(b) Warsaw Pact - 1955.

(iii) The object of the Warsaw Pact was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

(iv) The NATO states declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them and they would help each other.

Q.7. Give example of how the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances.

Ans. The Soviet Union used its influence in eastern Europe. This was backed by the very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within its influence.

Q.8. Which alliance was built by the US in the east and south-east Asia and in west Asia? How did the Soviet Union and China respond to it?

Ans. SEATO — The Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation was built by the United States. The Soviet Union and China responded by having close relations with North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq.

Q.9. Fill in the blanks :

“Most countries of Europe sided with the US and those of Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why these were also called the and the alliances.”

Ans. Most countries of the western Europe sided with the US and those of eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why these were also called the ‘Western’ and the ‘Eastern’ alliances.

Q.10. Write the following events in the proper sequence and mention the year of the event :

(i) NATO

(iii) Cuban Missile crisis

Ans. (i) NATO (1949)

(iii) Cuban Missile crisis (1962)

(ii) Fall of Berlin wall

(iv) Warsaw Pact

(ii) Warsaw Pact (1955)

(iv) Fall of Berlin wall (1989)

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(Answers should not exceed 100/150 words)

Q.1. Describe the sequence of events that took place during the Cuban Missile crisis.

Ans. (i) April 1961 : The leaders of the USSR feared that the USA might invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the President of Cuba.

(ii) In 1962, in order to convert Cuba into a Russian base, Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.

(iii) John F. Kennedy, the US President, asked USSR to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba because these had put the US under fire from close range.

(iv) Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept Soviet ships heading to Cuba.

(v) As a result of President Kennedy's action, the Soviet ships slowed down and turned back. Thus, a nuclear war between two blocs was avoided.

Q.2. What is the ‘logic of deterrence’? Explain.

Or

‘The Cold War – inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers — remained a cold and not hot or shooting war’. Explain.

Ans. The Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as superpowers rival to each other. However, both the powers knew that the destruction caused by atom bomb is difficult to bear by any country. Thus inspite of provocations, neither side wanted to risk war for any political gains. They also knew that in case of a nuclear war both sides will be harmed very badly and it will not be possible to declare any one as the winner. All the nuclear weapons of a country cannot be destroyed and every country will be left with some weapons that will be sufficient to inflict unacceptable destruction. This is called the logic of deterrence – that both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus, the Cold War remained a cold and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between the powers.

Q.3. Why did the two superpowers try to control the smaller nations during the Cold War?

Ans. Inspite of the fact that the two superpowers with their nuclear weapons and regular armies were stronger than all the power of the smaller states, they tried to control the smaller nations due to the following reasons :

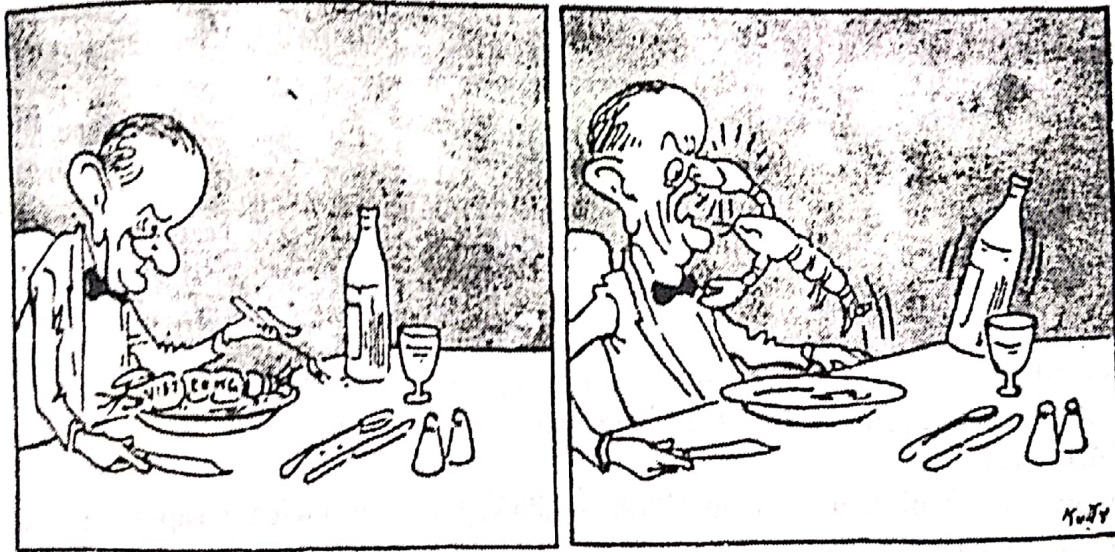
- (i) To gain access to vital resources, such as oil and minerals.
- (ii) To gain access to territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.
- (iii) To gain access to locations from where they could spy on each other.
- (iv) To get economic support, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.
- (v) There was also an ideological reason. The superpowers were winning the war of ideas as well, that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism or vice-versa.

Q.4. Write a short note on the arenas of the Cold War.

Ans. (a) Arenas means the areas where crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance systems but did not cross certain limits and there was no nuclear war or world hostilities.

- (b) Arenas of the Cold War were as given below :
- (i) The Cuban Missile crisis took place in 1962.
 - (ii) The two superpowers came into direct confrontations in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62) and the Congo (The early 1960s).
- (c) Results :
- (i) Many people died in arenas like Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan.
 - (ii) In some cases huge military build-ups were reported.
 - (iii) In many cases, diplomatic communication between the superpowers could not be sustained and contributed to the misunderstandings.
- (d) Role played by NAM leaders :
- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru played an important role in mediating between the two Koreas.
 - (ii) In Congo the UN Secretary General played a key mediatory role.

Q.5. Study the following cartoons and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) What do the above cartoons depict ?
- (ii) What was the result of US intervention in Vietnam ?

Ans. (i) The above cartoons depict the American misadventure in Vietnam. The US entered the Vietnam war because it was worried about communists gaining power in the conflict between the North Vietnam and the South Vietnam.

(ii) US intervention led to great loss of lives. Ultimately, the US failed to achieve its objectives and a peace settlement was signed.

Q.6. India's policy of non-alignment has been criticised for being inconsistent and unprincipled."

Do you agree ? Why ?

Ans. India's policy of non-alignment was neither inconsistent nor unprincipled. No doubt that India entered into the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years but that did not stop India from having good relations with the US and other powers. Moreover, at the time of Bangladesh crisis, India

needed diplomatic and possibly military support to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis. This treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack.

Q.7. Write a note on Non-alignment as a challenge to bipolarity.

Ans. (i) The Cold War had divided the world into two rival camps or blocs which sided with US and the Soviet Union. The newly decolonised states of Asia, Africa and Latin America did not want to join the either bloc due to the fear of losing their independence again. Under these circumstance NAM offered them a third option- not to join either alliance.

(ii) The founders of NAM were India's Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah.

(iii) As a result of the following factors, the first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961.

(a) Cooperation among the above mentioned five countries.

(b) Growing Cold War tensions and its widening arenas.

(c) Freedom of many countries and their entry in the UN.

(iv) The membership of NAM increased from 25 in the first summit to 116 member states and 15 observer countries in the 14th summit in 2006 in Havana.

(v) The policy of NAM to stay away from two power blocs but it was neither isolationism nor neutrality because these states were actually involved in wars for various reasons including mediation.

(vi) The strength of NAM was based on their unity.

Q.8. Evaluate the NIEO of 1970s.

Ans. (a) Cause : The most of the non-aligned countries were the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and their main objective was development and to lift their people out of poverty.

(b) Activities : (1) The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought a report in 1972 entitled 'Towards a New Trade Policy for Development'. It proposed the changes in the global trading system so as to :

(i) give the LDCs control over their natural resources.

(ii) obtain access to Western markets for the LDCs.

(iii) reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries, and

(iv) provide the LDCs a greater role in international economic institutions.

(2) By mid -1970s the NAM became an economic pressure group due to NIEO. However, by 1980s, the NIEO initiative decreased due to stiff competition from the developed countries.

Q.9. Describe the various arms control treaties signed between 1963 and 1993.

Ans. (i) Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963). It banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in the outer space and under water.

(ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968). It allowed only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops other from acquiring them.

(iii) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I (SALT-I) — After the talks Soviet leader Brezhnev and US President Nixon signed a Treaty on the limitations of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty) and Interim Agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (October 1972).

(iv) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-II (SALT-II) — The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Brezhnev signed the Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18 June 1979.

(v) Strategic Arms Reducation Treaty-I (START-I) was signed by Soviet President Gorbachev and the US President George Bush Senior on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31 July, 1991.

(vi) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-II (START-II) — The Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush Senior signed on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 3 January, 1993.

Q.10. Assess India's role in Non-Aligned Movement.

Ans. India's role in Non-Aligned Movement was significant as mentioned below :

- (i) First Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the five founders of NAM.
- (ii) As a leader of NAM, India stayed away from the two camps. Not only this, India asked the newly decolonised countries not to become part of those alliances.
- (iii) It was a policy not of 'fleeing away' but of active intervention too. India intervened in the Korea war. India tried to involve other members of the non-aligned group with her. India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations which were not part of the alliances led by the US and USSR. India was criticised for signing the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system. But in fact India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis. Moreover, it did not stop India from having good relations with USA and other countries.