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CLASS XII · POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) · CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

1989
1991
CIS

POLITICAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 1

The End of Bipolarity

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only

12 note blocks + timeline | 15 republics by region | 54 practice questions | Model Answer Booklet

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

PRACTICE SCORE ____ / ____

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: the Soviet system, Gorbachev's reforms, how and why the USSR broke up, what followed – shock therapy, conflicts in the new states – and India's ties with Russia. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 The Berlin Wall – symbol of a divided world

- Built in **1961**, it divided **East Berlin** (communist) from **West Berlin** (capitalist) – the symbol of the **Cold War** division of the world.
- On **9 November 1989** crowds broke it down. Germany was **unified in October 1990**.
- Its fall began a chain of events that ended in the **break-up of the Soviet Union** in December 1991 and the end of **bipolarity** (a world led by two rival superpowers, the USA and the USSR).

2 The Soviet system – its strengths

- Came out of the **Russian Revolution of 1917**, inspired by the ideal of an **egalitarian society** and the **abolition of private property**.
- **Second World:** the East European countries the Soviet army freed from the fascists after the Second World War came under Soviet control (**Warsaw Pact**, 1955).
- **Economy:** more developed than the rest of the world except the USA – vast **energy resources** (oil, iron and steel), machinery, a transport network reaching remote areas, and a consumer industry making everything from pins to cars.
- **Welfare:** a **minimum standard of living** for all; the state **subsidised** health, education, childcare and other basic needs; **no unemployment**.
- **State ownership** of land and productive assets was the dominant form of ownership.

3 The Soviet system – its weaknesses

- **Bureaucratic and authoritarian:** life was hard for citizens; no democracy and no **freedom of speech**.
- **One-party rule:** the **Communist Party of the Soviet Union** controlled all institutions and was **not accountable** to the people.
- **Russian domination:** people of the other republics felt neglected and suppressed.
- **Arms race:** the USSR matched the USA in arms but at **huge cost**; it lagged in technology, infrastructure (power, transport) and in meeting people's needs.
- **Afghanistan (1979):** the Soviet invasion further weakened the system.
- **Stagnation (late 1970s):** wages rose but productivity and technology fell far behind the West; **shortages** of all consumer goods; food imports rose every year.

4 Gorbachev's reforms

- **Mikhail Gorbachev** became General Secretary of the Communist Party in **1985**.
- **Why reform:** to keep the USSR level with the **information and technological revolution** of the West, end stagnation, and normalise relations with the West.
- **Perestroika** (restructuring) of the economy and **glasnost** (openness) in politics – to **democratise** the system.
- **Eastern Europe:** people protested against their communist governments; Gorbachev **did not intervene**, and these regimes collapsed one after another (1989).
- **Unexpected result:** the reforms released forces nobody could control – some wanted **faster** change, others (party hardliners) wanted **no** change. Gorbachev lost support on both sides.

5 1991 – from coup to collapse

- **August 1991 coup:** Communist Party hardliners tried to seize power. People who had tasted freedom resisted; **Boris Yeltsin**, elected President of the **Russian Republic** (June 1991), led the opposition and became a national hero.
- Power shifted from the Soviet centre to the **republics**, especially the more Europeanised ones, which declared themselves **sovereign**. The **Central Asian** republics did not ask for independence.
- **December 1991: Russia, Ukraine and Belarus**, led by Yeltsin, declared that the Soviet Union was **disbanded**. The Communist Party was banned; **capitalism and democracy** became the new models.
- They formed the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**. The other republics, surprised at first, soon joined as founding members.
- **Russia** became the **successor state**: it took the Soviet seat in the **UN Security Council** and honoured its treaties and commitments.
- **25 December 1991:** Gorbachev resigned – the end of the USSR. **15 independent countries** emerged.

6 Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

1. **Internal weaknesses** of political and economic institutions, which failed to meet people's aspirations.
2. **Economic stagnation** for many years – severe shortages of consumer goods; people began to question the system openly.
3. **Resources wasted** on the nuclear and military arsenal, on the satellite states of Eastern Europe and on the Central Asian republics.
4. **Awareness of the West:** citizens learnt how far the West had advanced; the gap was a shock.
5. **Political stagnation:** an unaccountable party, slow and stifling administration, **corruption**, centralisation and privileges for party bureaucrats alienated people.
6. **Gorbachev's reforms** raised expectations faster than they could be met; he was attacked from both sides.
7. **Nationalism and the desire for sovereignty** in Russia, the Baltic republics, Ukraine and Georgia – the **final and most immediate** cause.

> **Two views:** some scholars say nationalism was already strong and the reforms only let it out; others say Gorbachev's reforms themselves sped up the break-up.

7 Consequences of the disintegration

- **End of the Cold War:** the ideological contest between socialism and capitalism ended; so did the **arms race** and military alliances on the Soviet side.
- **Change in world power:** the **USA** became the sole superpower – a **unipolar** world. **Capitalism** became the dominant economic system; the **World Bank and IMF** became powerful advisers to many countries.
- **New countries:** 15 independent states with their own aspirations. The **Baltic** and East European states joined the **European Union** and **NATO**; the **Central Asian** states kept close ties with Russia while building links with the West, the USA and China.
- The idea of **socialism** as an alternative was weakened.

8 Shock therapy – the transition

- The move from an **authoritarian socialist** system to a **democratic capitalist** one, guided by the **World Bank and IMF**; speed and intensity varied by country.
- **Private ownership** became the main pattern: **privatisation** of state assets and corporate ownership.
- **Collective farms** were replaced by private farming.
- **Free trade** and **foreign direct investment** became the engines of change; **currency convertibility** and financial opening.
- Old trade links among Soviet-bloc countries were **broken**; each country was linked directly to the **West**, not to its neighbours.

9 Consequences of shock therapy

- **Industry collapsed:** about **90%** of Russia's industries were sold to private individuals and companies at throwaway prices – the **"largest garage sale in history"**.
- **Rouble crashed:** very high **inflation** wiped out people's savings.
- **Food insecurity:** collective farms broke up; Russia began to **import food**. Real GDP in 1999 was below that of 1989.
- **Welfare destroyed:** subsidies withdrawn, so many fell into **poverty**; the middle class was pushed to the margins; scholars and scientists migrated.
- **Mafia** took control of much economic activity; the **rich–poor gap** widened sharply.
- **Weak democracy:** constitutions were drafted in a hurry; Russia got a very **strong president** and a weak parliament; in Central Asia presidents became **authoritarian** and extended their terms.
- **Recovery:** from about **2000** economies revived, helped by **oil and gas** exports in Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan.

10 Tensions and conflicts in the new states

- **Russia:** violent **secessionist** movements in **Chechnya** and **Dagestan**; Moscow's military bombing led to many human-rights violations.
- **Czechoslovakia** split **peacefully** into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
- **Yugoslavia** (Balkans): the most severe conflict – Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia–Herzegovina declared independence; ethnic Serbs opposed it; a massacre of non-Serb Bosnians followed; **NATO** bombed Yugoslavia in **1999** after ethnic violence (Kosovo).
- **Tajikistan:** a civil war of about ten years, till **2001**.
- **Azerbaijan:** local Armenians of **Nagorno-Karabakh** want to break away and join Armenia.
- **Georgia:** two provinces demanded independence, leading to civil war. Movements against governments also took place in Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan.

- **Central Asia:** rich in **hydrocarbons** (oil and gas), it became a zone of competition between outside powers; the USA set up military bases there after **9/11**; Russia sees the region as its 'near abroad'; China has trade and investment ties.

11 India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War

- **Economic:** help with public-sector plants – **Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam** steel plants and machinery plants like **BHEL**; the USSR accepted **Indian currency** for trade when India was short of foreign exchange.
- **Political:** supported India on **Kashmir** in the UN and during the **1971 war** with Pakistan (Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, **1971**); India supported Soviet foreign policy in crucial but indirect ways.
- **Military:** most of India's military hardware came from the USSR, which also agreed to **joint production** and technology transfer.
- **Cultural:** Hindi films and Indian culture were popular; many Indian writers and artists visited the USSR.

12 India and Russia after 1991

- India keeps good relations with all post-communist countries; the **strongest is with Russia** – a key part of India's foreign policy.
- **Shared vision:** a **multipolar world** – several powers co-existing, collective security, more regionalism, negotiated settlement of conflicts, an independent foreign policy, and decisions through a **strengthened and democratised UN**.
- **Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement, 2001:** more than **80 bilateral agreements**.
- **India gains:** support on **Kashmir**, **energy** supplies, information on **terrorism**, access to **Central Asia**, balancing relations with China.
- **Russia gains:** India is its **second-largest arms market**.
- **Energy and science:** Russia has helped India during oil crises; India invests in oilfields of Russia and Central Asia; Russia supports India's **nuclear energy** plans and gave a **cryogenic rocket** for the space programme; joint scientific projects.

The 15 republics

Map and matching questions come from here

Region	Former Soviet republics (15)
Baltic	Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania – first to declare independence; later joined the EU and NATO
Slavic / European	Russia, Ukraine, Belarus (the three that disbanded the USSR), Moldova
Caucasus	Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan

Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

Key terms

1- and 2-mark answers

Bipolarity – a world led by two rival superpowers

Unipolarity – a world dominated by one superpower

Second World – the Soviet bloc of socialist countries

Perestroika – economic restructuring under Gorbachev

Glasnost – openness in politics under Gorbachev

CIS – Commonwealth of Independent States, formed December 1991

Successor state – Russia – took the USSR's UN seat and treaties

Shock therapy – sudden shift from socialism to capitalism

Collective farm – state-controlled farm worked jointly

Privatisation – sale of state assets to private owners

Currency convertibility – free exchange of local money for foreign

Secessionist – wanting to break away from a country

Hydrocarbons – oil and natural gas

Near abroad – Russia's term for the former Soviet republics

Multipolar world – several powers sharing influence

Warsaw Pact – Soviet-led military alliance of 1955

Timeline to memorise

Chronology MCQs come from here

Year	Event
1917	Russian Revolution
1955	Warsaw Pact
1961	Berlin Wall built
1971	Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship
1979	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
1985	Gorbachev becomes General Secretary
1988	Independence movement begins in Lithuania
Nov 1989	Berlin Wall falls
Feb 1990	Party's monopoly of power ended

Year	Event
Mar 1990	Lithuania first to declare independence
Jun 1990	Russian parliament declares sovereignty
Oct 1990	Germany unified
Jun 1991	Yeltsin elected President of Russia
Aug 1991	Hardliners' coup fails
Sep 1991	Baltic states join the UN
Dec 1991	USSR disbanded; CIS formed; Gorbachev resigns (25 Dec)
1999	NATO bombs Yugoslavia
2001	Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement

Who's who

Match-the-following MCQs come from here

Person	Remember for
Lenin	led the 1917 revolution; founder of the Soviet state
Stalin	rapid industrialisation; strong control

Person	Remember for
Mikhail Gorbachev	perestroika, glasnost; last Soviet leader
Boris Yeltsin	opposed the 1991 coup; first President of Russia

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- What was the Soviet system?
- Gorbachev and the disintegration
- Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Consequences
- Shock therapy and its consequences
- Tensions and conflicts
- India and post-communist countries

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

4–8 / 80

Political Science is 80 marks. In the 6 papers checked this chapter gave **4 to 8 marks** – usually a **4-mark** answer (Q19) plus a 2-mark or 1-mark item, sometimes a 6-mark answer on shock therapy.

MOST ASKED – BOARD 2025 PAPERS AND SAMPLE PAPERS (6 PAPERS CHECKED)

How often	Topic / question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	Reasons for Gorbachev's reforms; causes of disintegration; Soviet stagnation	2 / 4	4 of 6
★★★	Shock therapy – what it was and its effects	1 / 2 / 6	3 of 6
★★☆	The process – 1991 coup, Yeltsin, December 1991, CIS	1 / 2	2 of 6
★★☆	Consequences of disintegration; conflicts in the new states	4	2 of 6
★☆☆	Features of the Soviet system; why it was a superpower	4	1 of 6
★☆☆	India–Russia relations	6	1 of 6

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE (CBSE SAMPLE PAPER 2026–27)

2 marks
50–60 words · 2 points

4 marks
100–120 words · 4 points; passage, picture and map parts 1 mark each

6 marks
170–180 words · 6 points

Always
a year, a country, a leader or an organisation in each point

Write in points and underline key words. For "analyse" and "justify" questions, give the reason, not only the fact.

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Writing that the Baltic states disbanded the USSR – it was **Russia, Ukraine and Belarus** (December 1991).
- Mixing **perestroika** (economic restructuring) and **glasnost** (openness).
- Saying Gorbachev led the resistance to the 1991 coup – it was **Boris Yeltsin**.
- Calling shock therapy a slow reform – it was a **sudden, total** shift to capitalism, guided by the World Bank and IMF.
- Writing that the Central Asian republics demanded independence first – they wanted to **stay** in the Soviet federation.
- Forgetting that **Russia** took the USSR's seat in the **UN Security Council**.
- Giving only facts in 'analyse' questions – give the **reason** and the **result** in each point.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the Chapter Notes twice; learn the key terms and the timeline.
2. **Next day:** Parts A and B. **Then:** Parts C and D – MUST DO questions first.
3. Check every answer against the **Model Answer Booklet**: same points, same keywords, within the word limit.
4. Write every mistake on the My Mistakes page and redo it after 3 days.

A

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

Textbook Check

Every section of the chapter and every NCERT exercise idea, asked in new words. Model answers for all of these are in the Model Answer Booklet.

The Soviet system

A1. What was the Berlin Wall a symbol of? What happened to it in 1989? [2]

A2. Give four features of the Soviet system that made the USSR a superpower. MUST DO [4]

A3. Explain any four weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic system. MUST DO [4]

Gorbachev and the break-up

A4. Why did Gorbachev start his reforms? Name the two policies. [2]

A5. Describe the events of 1991 that led to the end of the Soviet Union. MUST DO [4]

A6. Why is Russia called the ‘successor state’ of the Soviet Union? [2]

A7. “The disintegration of the Soviet Union was the result of many causes.” Explain six of them. MUST DO [6]

After 1991

A8. Give four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for world politics. MUST DO [4]

A9. What was shock therapy? Give its main features. MUST DO [4]

A10. Was shock therapy the best way to move from socialism to capitalism? Give your view with reasons. [6]

A11. Give examples of conflicts that broke out in the former Soviet republics and the Balkans after 1991. [4]

A12. Explain how India and Russia benefit from their relationship. MUST DO [4]

B

PART B · PAPER 028 STYLE

Objective Practice

The MCQ types of Section A: statements, matching, chronology and assertion–reason.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Multiple choice, matching and chronology

1 mark each

B1. The Berlin Wall was built in: [1]

(a) 1955 **(b)** 1961 **(c)** 1971 **(d)** 1989

B2. Which three republics declared in December 1991 that the Soviet Union was disbanded? [1]

(a) Russia, Ukraine and Belarus
(b) Russia, Georgia and Armenia
(c) Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
(d) Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine

B3. Read the statements about the Soviet system: [1]
I. The state owned land and productive assets. II. Many political parties competed in elections.
III. There was no unemployment. IV. The state subsidised health and education.
Which statements are correct?
(a) I, II and III **(b)** II, III and IV **(c)** I, II and IV **(d)** I, III and IV

B4. 'Glasnost' means: [1]
(a) restructuring **(b)** openness **(c)** privatisation **(d)** equality

B5. Who led the resistance to the hardliners' coup of August 1991? [1]
(a) Mikhail Gorbachev **(b)** Vladimir Putin
(c) Boris Yeltsin **(d)** Leonid Brezhnev

B6. Arrange in chronological order: [1]
I. Lithuania declares independence II. Berlin Wall falls III. Gorbachev becomes General Secretary IV. CIS formed
(a) III, II, I, IV **(b)** II, III, I, IV **(c)** III, I, II, IV **(d)** I, III, II, IV

B7. Which of the following was **not** a feature of shock therapy? [1]
(a) Privatisation of state assets **(b)** Currency convertibility
(c) Strengthening of collective farms **(d)** Free trade and foreign investment

B8. The 'largest garage sale in history' refers to: [1]
(a) the sale of Alaska
(b) the sale of Russian industries at throwaway prices
(c) the auction of Soviet arms
(d) the sale of the Berlin Wall

B9. Match the following: [1]
(a) Chechnya (b) Nagorno-Karabakh (c) Tajikistan (d) Czechoslovakia
(i) civil war till 2001 (ii) peaceful split into two countries (iii) secessionist movement in Russia (iv) Armenians want to join Armenia
(a) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i **(b)** a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii **(d)** a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

B10. After 1991, Russia's seat in the UN Security Council came from its position as: [1]
(a) a founder of the CIS **(b)** the successor state of the USSR
(c) the largest Central Asian state **(d)** a NATO member

B11. Which group of republics was the first to declare independence and later joined NATO? [1]
(a) Central Asian **(b)** Caucasian **(c)** Baltic **(d)** Slavic

B12. Which of these steel plants in India was built with Soviet help? [1]
(a) Jamshedpur **(b)** Bhilai **(c)** Burnpur **(d)** Bhadravati

B13. The Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement was signed in: [1]
(a) 1971 **(b)** 1991 **(c)** 2001 **(d)** 2011

B14. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in: [1]
(a) 1979 **(b)** 1985 **(c)** 1962 **(d)** 1991

B15. India and Russia share the vision of: [1]

(a) a unipolar world
(b) a bipolar world
(c) a world without the UN
(d) a multipolar world

Assertion–Reason

1 mark each

B16. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Gorbachev's reforms led to demands for faster change and also to opposition.
Reason (R): The reforms released forces that the Communist Party could not control.

B17. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): The Central Asian republics were the first to demand independence.
Reason (R): They had large hydrocarbon resources.

B18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Shock therapy pushed large sections of people in Russia into poverty.
Reason (R): Government subsidies were withdrawn and savings were wiped out by inflation.

B19. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): The USA set up military bases in Central Asia.
Reason (R): Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two countries.

B20. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): The Soviet economy faced shortages of consumer goods in the 1970s.
Reason (R): It spent a huge share of its resources on the arms race.

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Written-answer questions grouped by topic. ★★★ = asked in 3 or more of the 6 papers checked · ★★ = 2 papers · ★ = 0–1 paper.

Reforms and the causes of disintegration

★★★ 4 of 6 papers · 2 and 4 marks

C1. Analyse four reasons that led Gorbachev to start reforms in the Soviet Union. MUST DO [4]

C2. Explain four reasons for the economic stagnation of the Soviet Union. MUST DO [4]

C3. Analyse the impact of the 1991 coup attempt by Communist hardliners on the Soviet Union. MUST DO [2]

C4. "Nationalism and the desire for sovereignty were the most immediate cause of the break-up of the USSR." Justify. [4]

Shock therapy

★★★ 3 of 6 papers · 1, 2 and 6 marks

C5. Explain any three effects of shock therapy on the former Soviet republics. MUST DO [6]

C6. "Shock therapy was not the best way to move from communism to capitalism." Give two arguments. [2]

Consequences and conflicts

★★☆ 2 of 6 papers · 4 marks

C7. Explain four consequences of the break-up of the Soviet Union. MUST DO [4]

C8. "Many former Soviet republics are prone to tensions and conflicts." Explain with examples. [4]

The Soviet system and India

★☆☆ 1 of 6 papers · 4 and 6 marks

C9. Describe four conditions that made the Soviet Union a superpower after the Second World War. [4]

C10. Explain the relations between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, and between India and Russia after it. [6]

D

PART D · PASSAGE / PICTURE / MAP (Q24–Q26 STYLE)

Case-Based Questions

Each item carries 4 marks (four 1-mark parts), as in Q24–Q26 of the board paper – passage-, picture- and map-based. The passages are written for this booklet; pictures and maps are described in words.

D1. Passage-Based · Passage – December 1991 [4]

In the last days of 1991 the leaders of three republics met in a hunting lodge in a forest. They signed a short paper stating that the union formed in 1922 no longer existed and that a looser commonwealth would take its place. The leaders of the other republics were not invited and learnt of it from the news; within weeks most of them joined. A few days later the flag with the hammer and sickle was lowered over the Kremlin for the last time, and the man who had tried to save the union by reforming it resigned.

(i) Name the three republics that signed the paper. [1]

(ii) Name the ‘looser commonwealth’. [1]

(iii) Who was the leader who resigned? [1]

(iv) Which country took the union’s seat in the UN Security Council? [1]

D2. Passage-Based · Picture – the garage sale (described) [4]

Picture described: a cartoon shows a giant bear in a fur cap standing behind a long table on a street. On the table lie factories, oil rigs, a steel mill and a tractor, each with a tiny price tag. Men in suits from far-off countries crowd round with bags of money. A board on the table reads “EVERYTHING MUST GO”. Behind the bear, old people queue for bread.

(i) Which country does the bear stand for? [1]

(ii) Which policy does the cartoon show? [1]

(iii) What does the ‘tiny price tag’ suggest? [1]

(iv) What does the bread queue show? [1]

D3. Passage-Based · Map clues – the new states [4]

Map task described: on an outline map of the former Soviet Union, four republics are marked A, B, C and D. Identify each from the clue and write its name with the letter. A – first republic to declare independence, in March 1990. B – the largest republic, which became the successor state. C – a Central Asian republic that suffered a civil war till 2001. D – a republic with a province, Nagorno-Karabakh, whose Armenians want to break away.

(i) Identify A. [1]

(ii) Identify B. [1]

(iii) Identify C. [1]

(iv) Identify D. [1]

PART E · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

E Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent board papers and CBSE sample papers, by topic. Open the paper and attempt the listed questions.

Frequency	Topic	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**Reforms, stagnation, causes of disintegration**	2–4	**SQP 2026–27:** Q19 (reasons for Gorbachev's reforms) · **2025:** 59/1/1 Q19 (economic stagnation) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q21(A) (disintegration) · **SQP 2026–27:** Q14 (1991 coup)	A3–A5, A7, B4–B5, B16, B20, C1–C4
★★★	**Shock therapy**	1–6	**2025:** 59/1/1 Q13 (best way?) · **59/1/1 (year not printed):** Q27(b) (effects) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q1 (MCQ)	A9–A10, B7–B8, B18, C5–C6, D2
★★☆	**Process: coup, December 1991, CIS**	1–2	**SQP 2026–27:** Q14 · **SQP 2024–25:** Q2 (A–R on the December 1991 declaration)	A5–A6, B2, B5–B6, B10, C3, D1, D3
★★☆	**Consequences; conflicts in new states**	4	**2025:** 59/1/3 Q19 (consequences) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q21(B) (conflicts)	A8, A11, B9, B11, B17, B19, C7–C8
★☆☆	**The Soviet system as a superpower**	4	**2025:** 59/1/2 Q19	A2–A3, B3, B14, C9
★☆☆	**India and Russia**	6	**59/1/1 (year not printed):** Q27(a)	A12, B12–B13, B15, C10

Papers checked (6): Board 2025 – 59/1/1, 59/1/2, 59/1/3 · a 59/1/1 paper whose year is not printed on the copy · CBSE Sample Papers 2026–27 and 2024–25. Sets of one code family share most questions. Download official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers, and sample papers from cbseacademic.nic.in.

F

PART F · YOUR RECORD

My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including your school tests and pre-board papers.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the point you missed, and redo the question after three days.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct point or fact	Redone ✓