

- It lead to the virtual disappearance of entire industries.
- The value of the 'Ruble' the Russian currency declined dramatically
- The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.

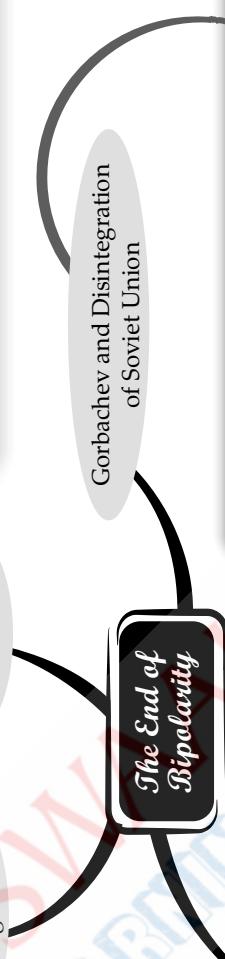
- The USSR came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917.
- The Soviet political system centred around the Communist Party and no other party or opposition was allowed.
- The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.
- State ownership was the dominant form of ownership : land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet State.
- The Soviet System became very bureaucratic and authoritarian.

Consequences of Shock Therapy
in Post-Communist Regimes

The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'.

The End of Bipolarity

What was the Soviet System ?



A coup took place in 1991, that was encouraged by Communist Party's hardliners.

- Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup
- In 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.
- Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union.
- Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.
- 1991, December 25 Gorbachev resigns as the President of the Soviet Union.
- Gorbachev introduced two reforms to keep abreast with the West.
 1. Perestroika-Restructuring of the economy.
 2. Glasnost-Openness and democracy.

Consequences of Disintegration

- The end of Cold War.
- The power relations in world politics changed.
- The Emergence of new countries

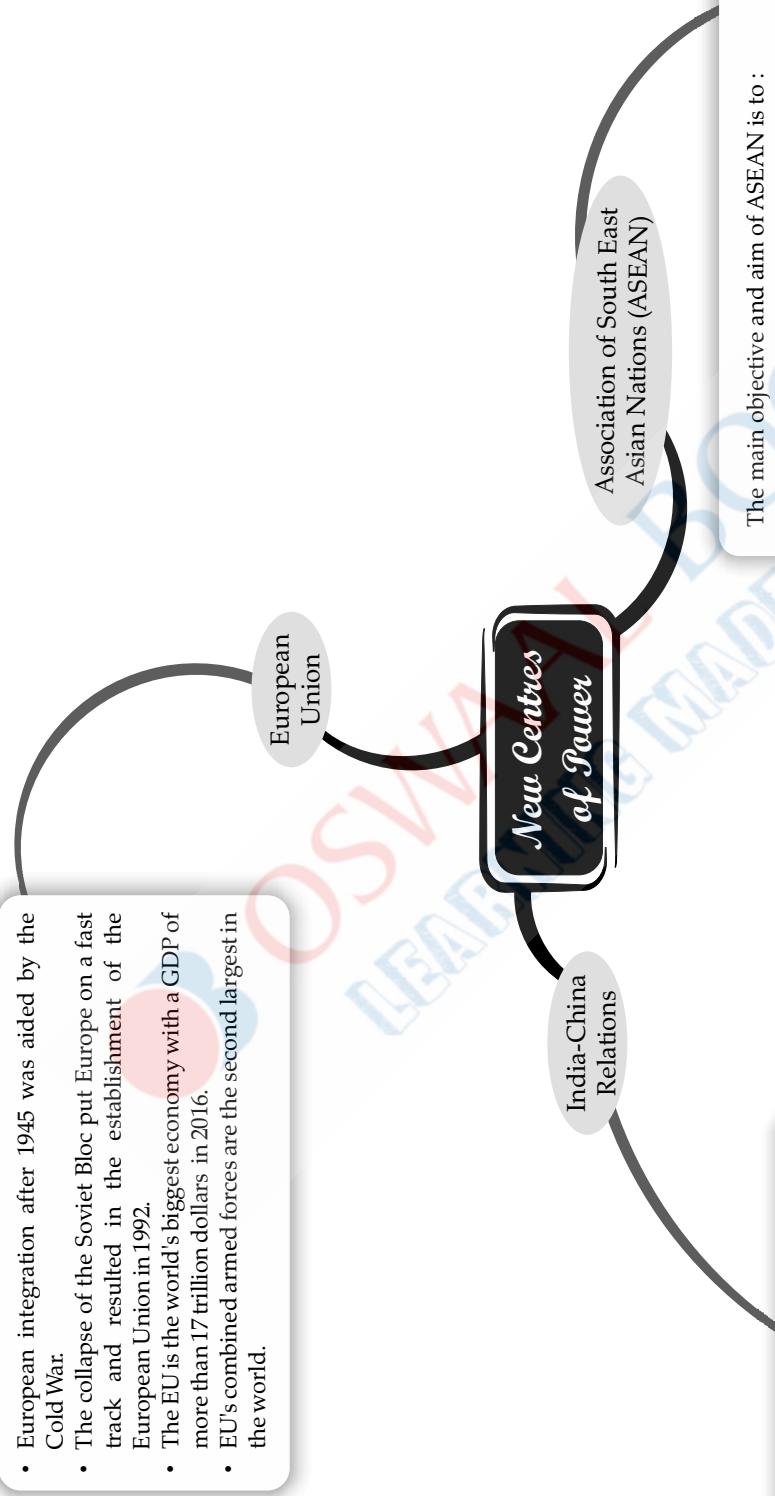
Indian and Post-Communist Countries

- India has maintained good relationship with all post-communist countries.
- More than 80 bilateral agreements have been signed between India and Russia as part of the Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement of 2001.

Trace the Mind Map ↗

► First Level ► Second Level ► Third Level ↙

- Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people, were responsible for the collapse of the system.
- The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.

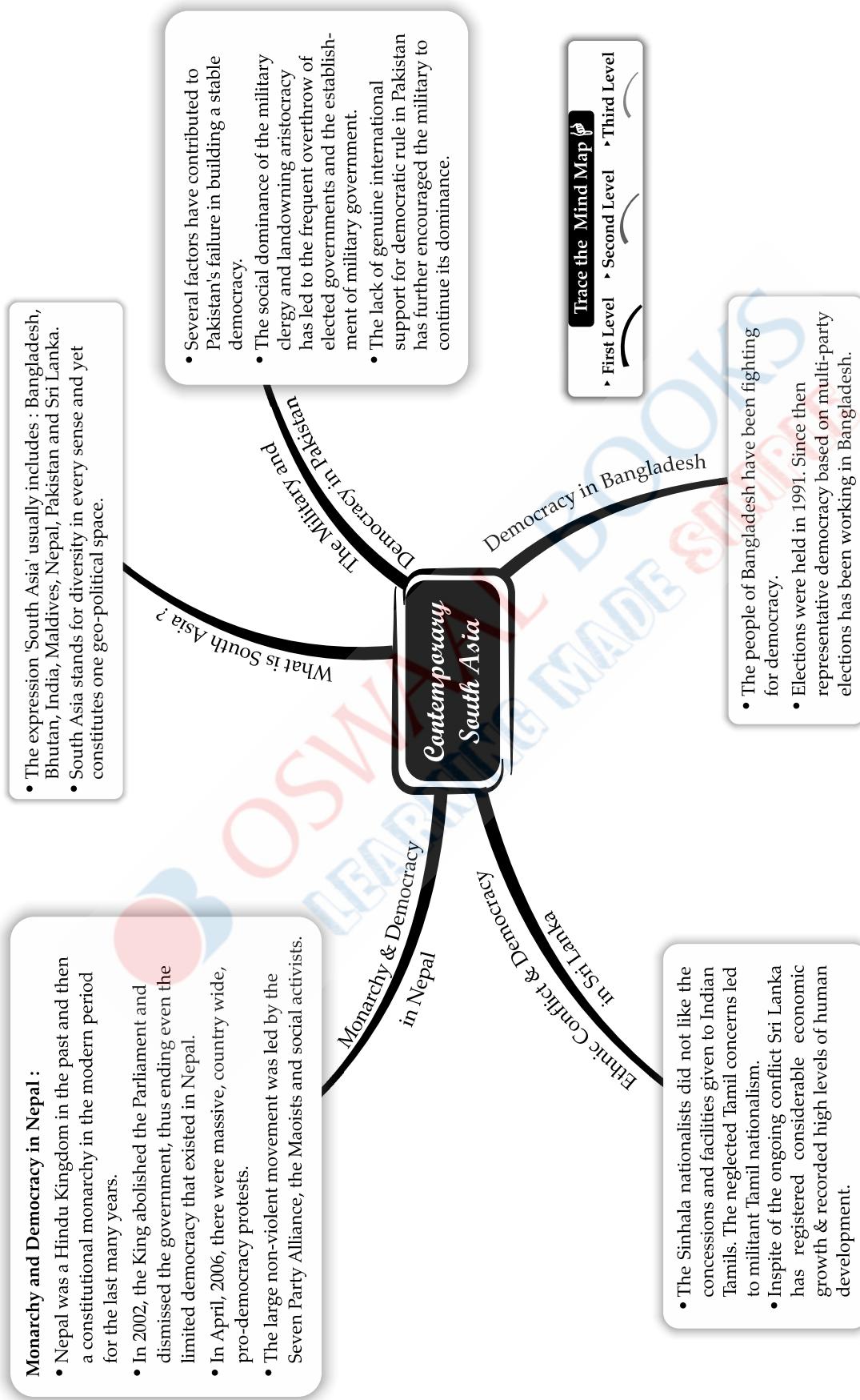


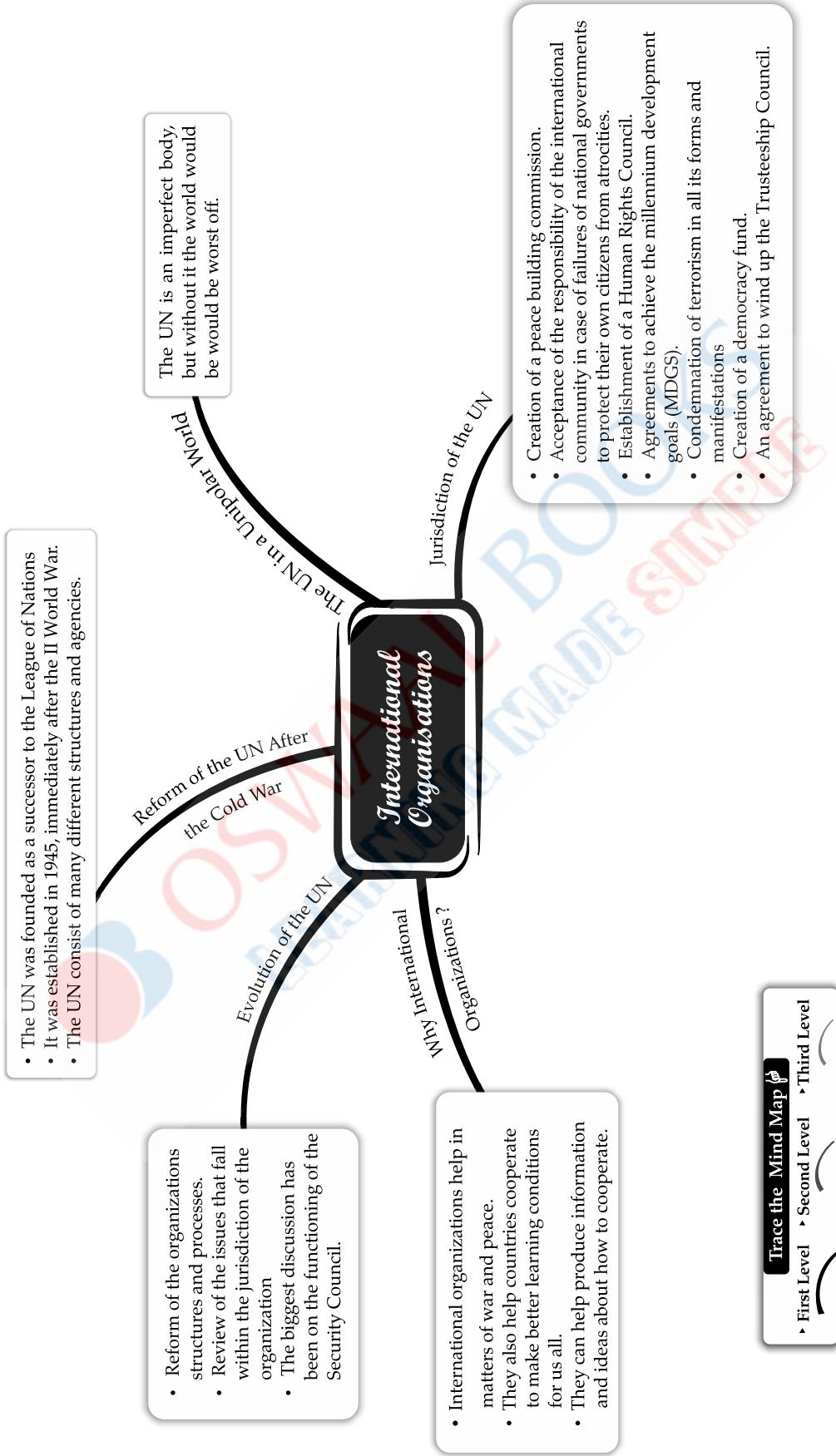
- Soon after Independence, both states were involved in differences arising from the Chinese take over of Tibet in 1950.
- China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962.
- Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 produced the impetus for an improvement in Indo-China relations.

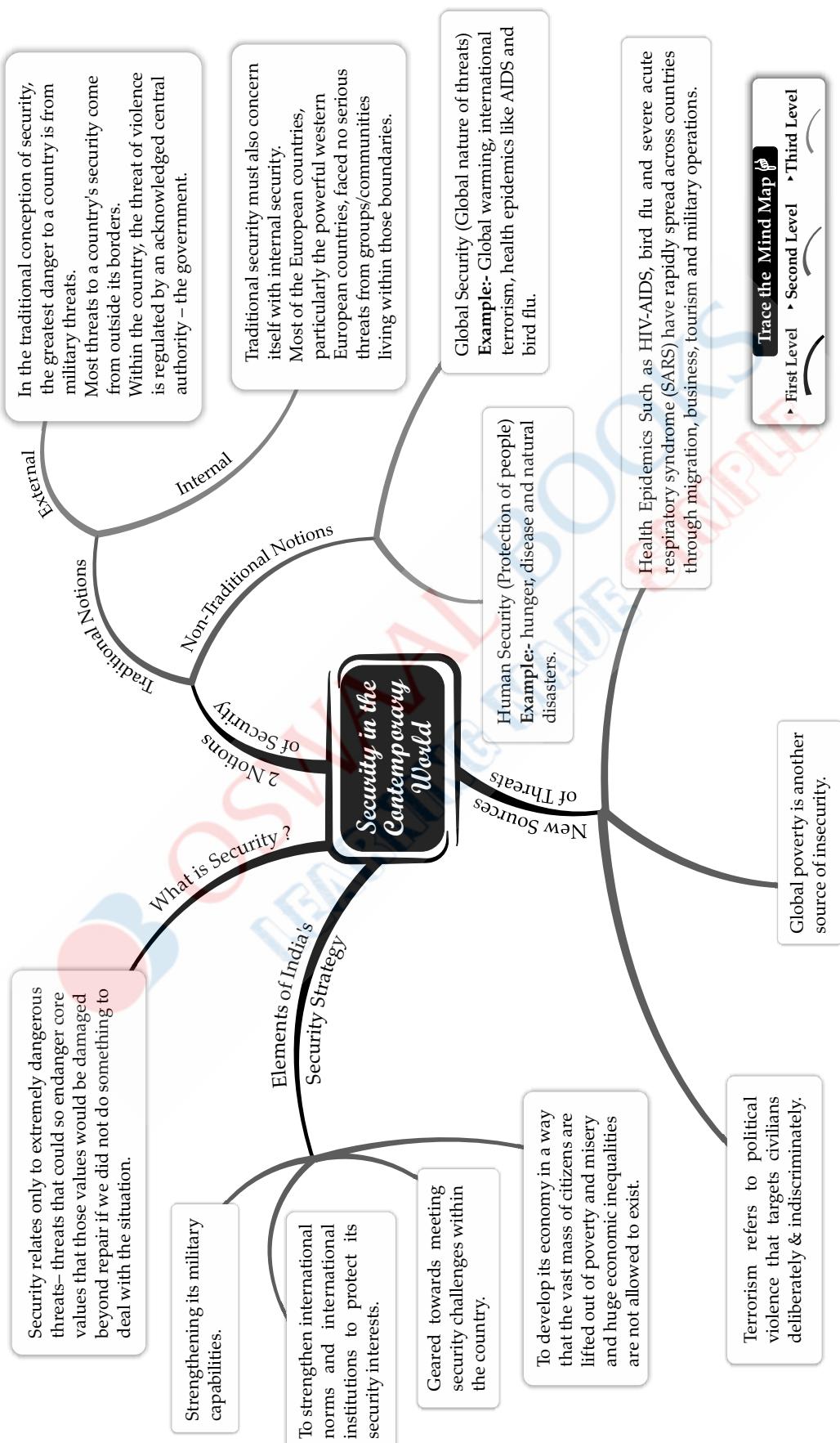
The main objective and aim of ASEAN is to :

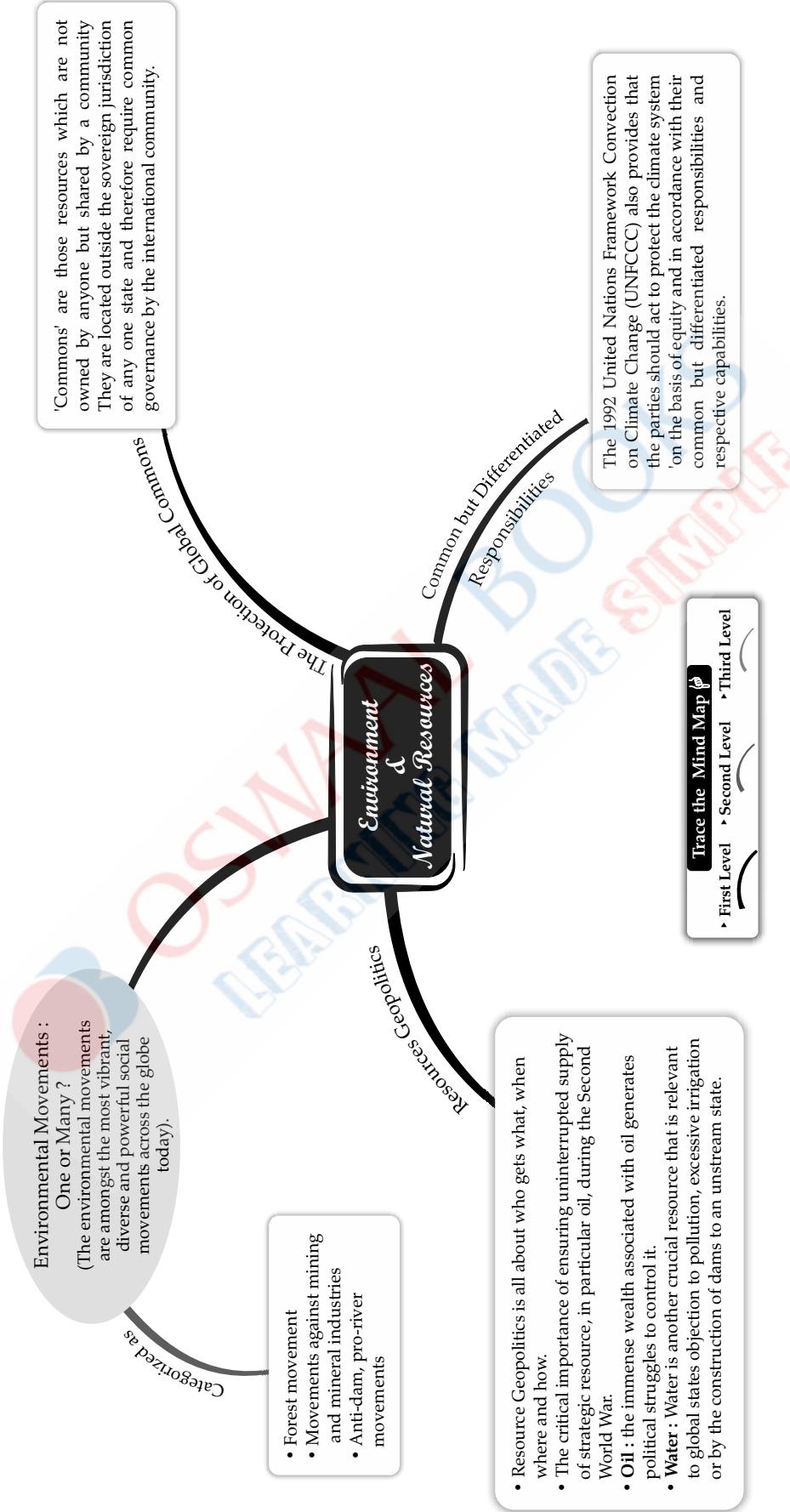
- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership.
- To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

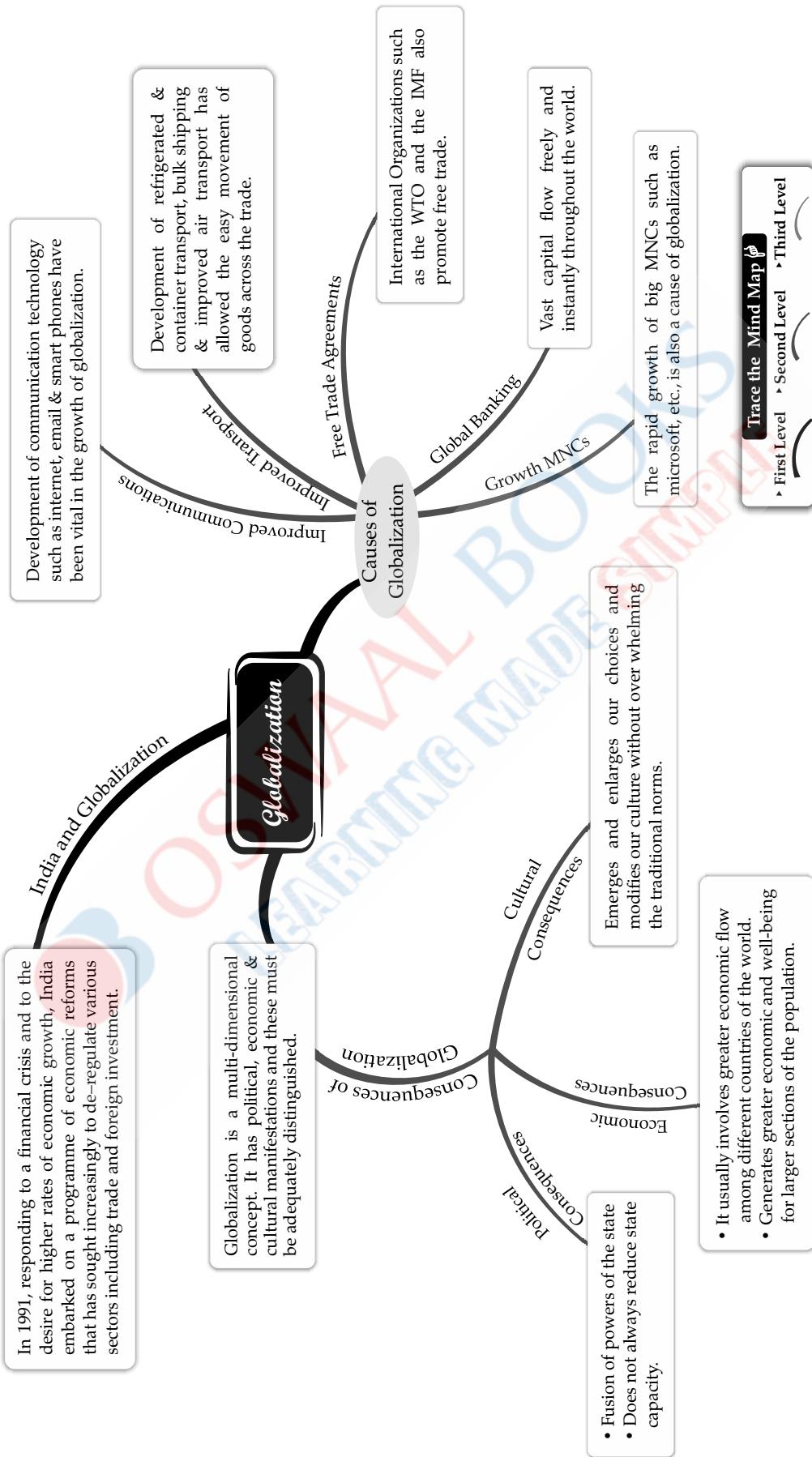


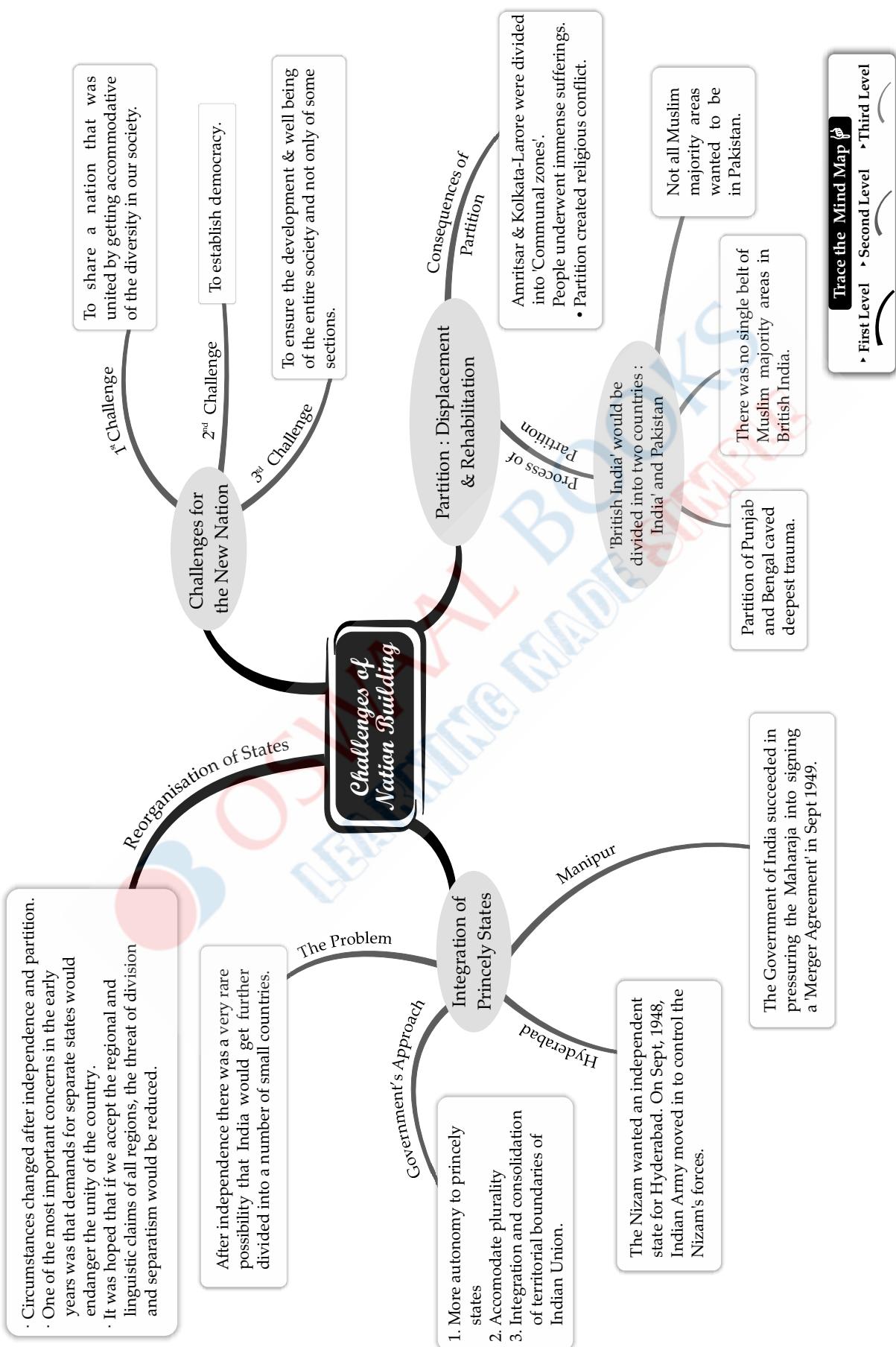


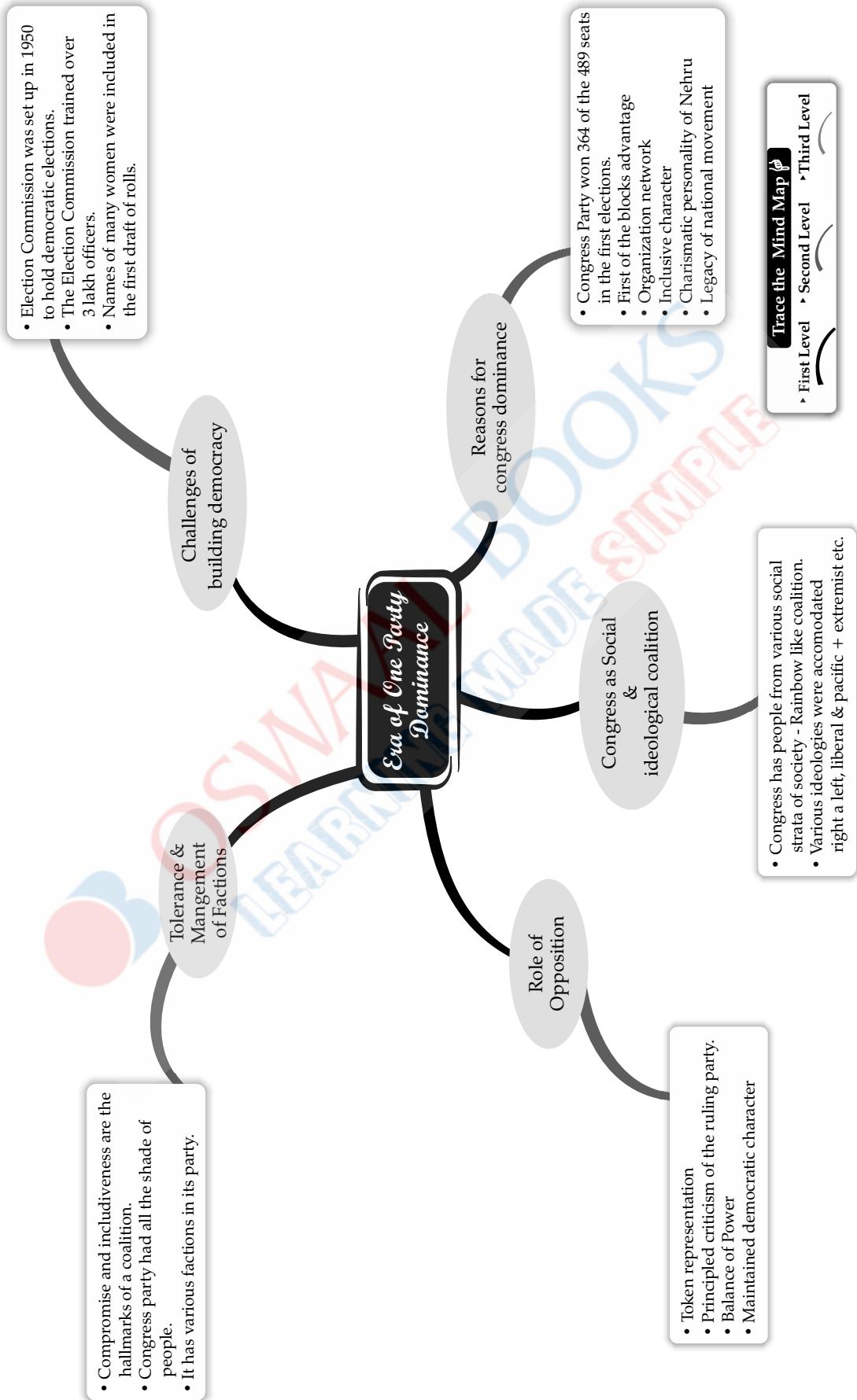


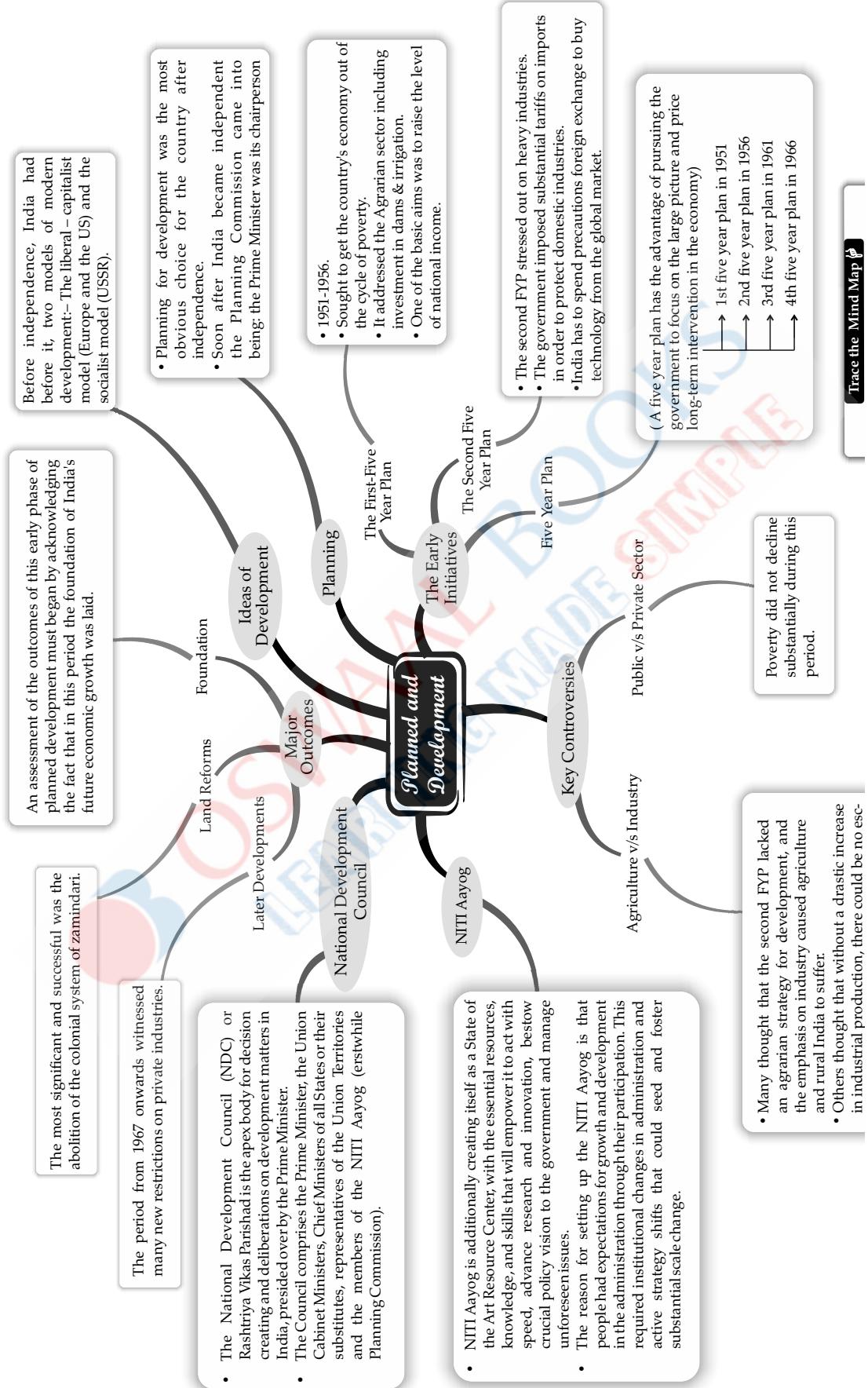


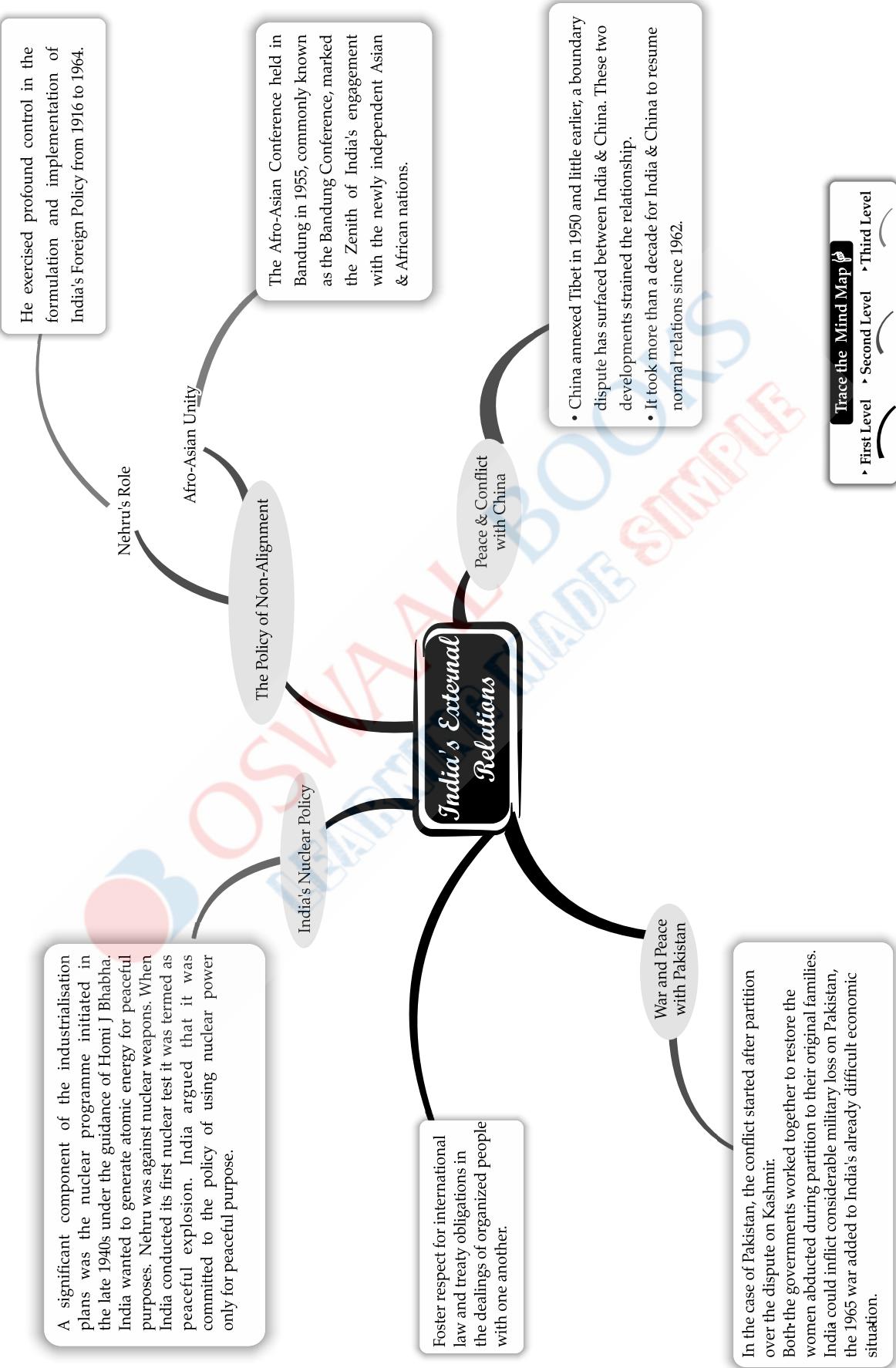


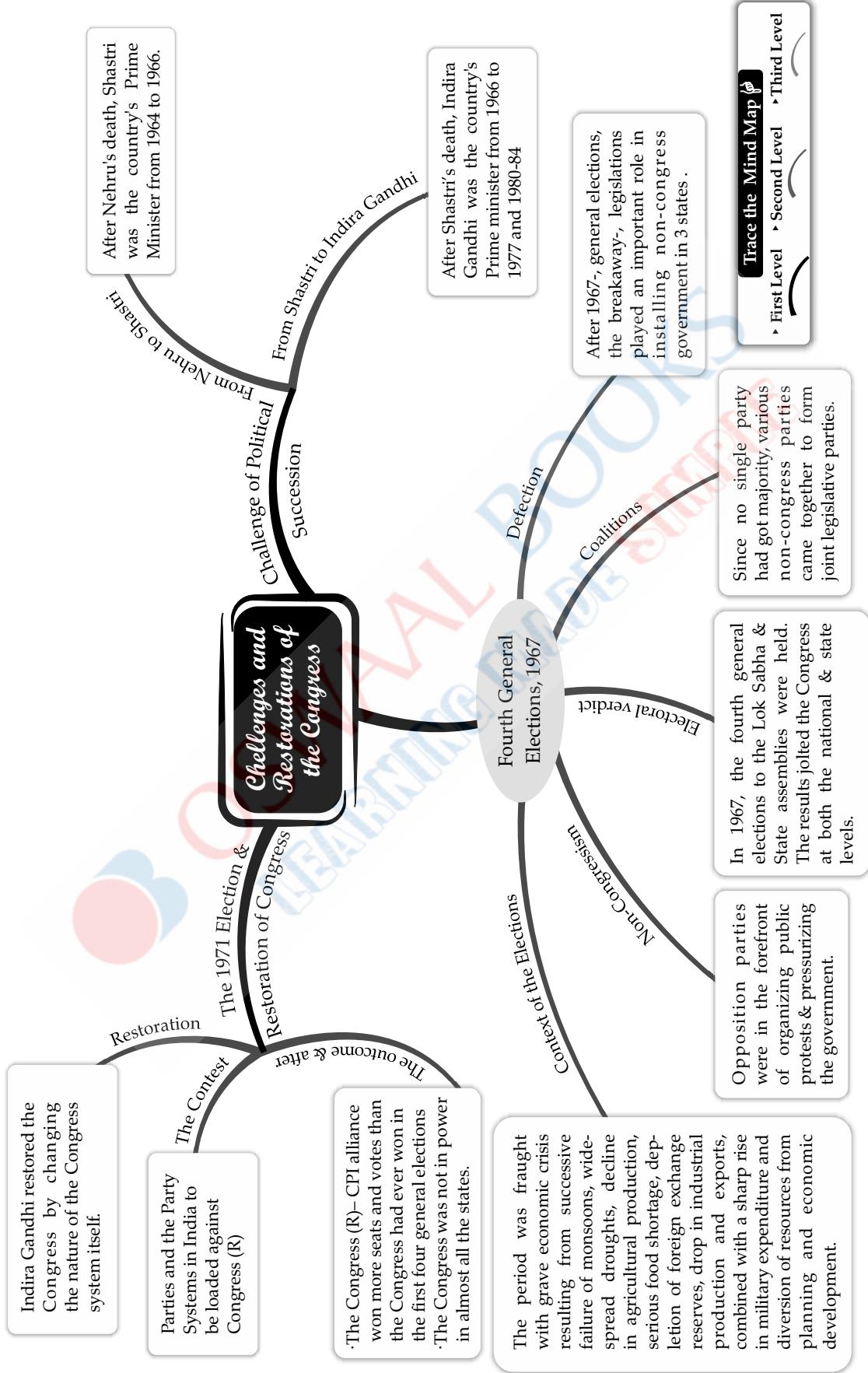


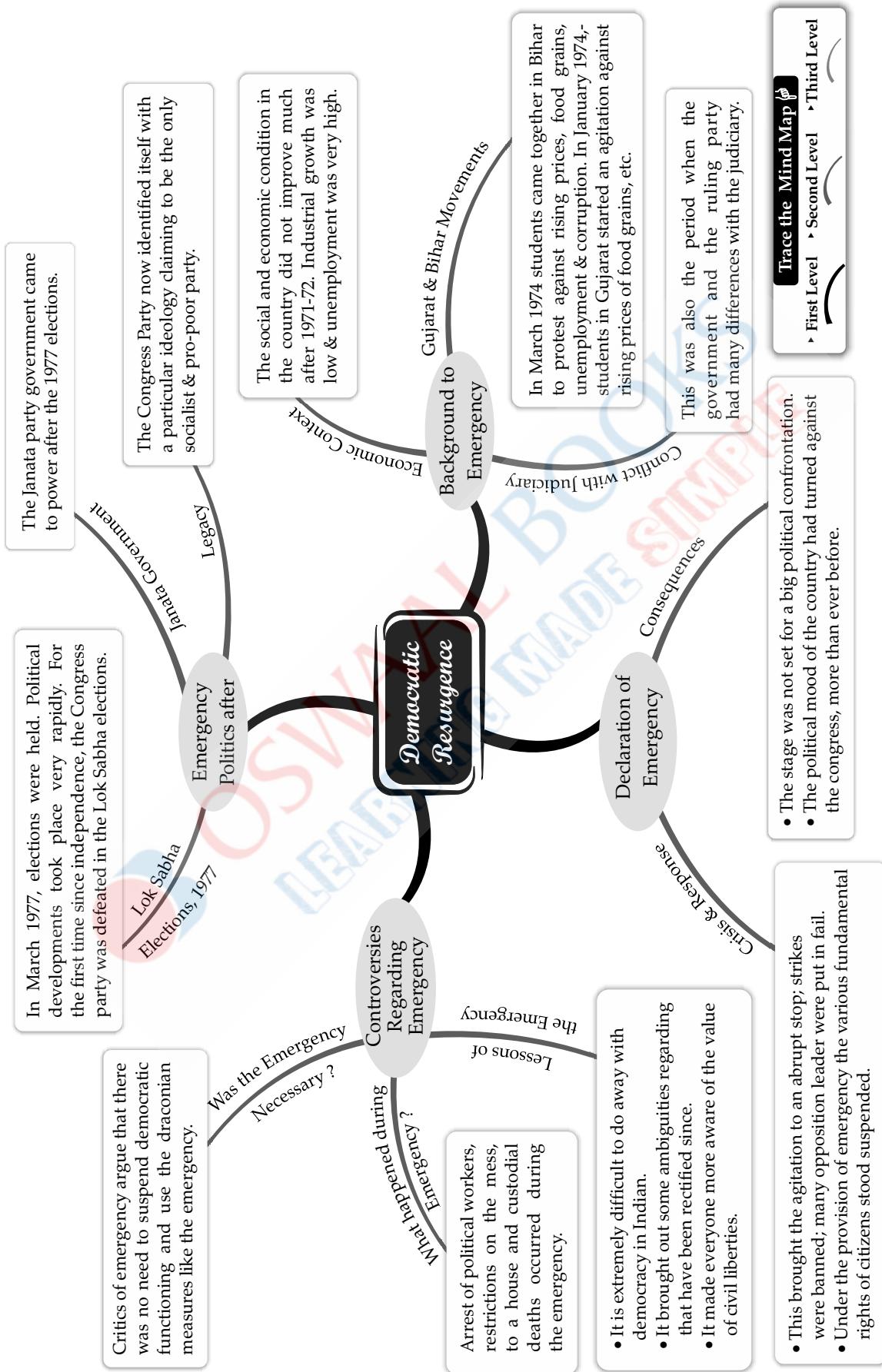












- The approach states that the Indian nation shall not deny the rights of different regions and linguistic groups to retain their own culture.
- India adopted democratic approach to the question of diversity.

