

CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY – SET 1

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (c) WTO
2. (b) USA and USSR
3. (b) Non-Aligned Movement
4. (b) Peace and Friendship
5. (b) 1967
6. (b) India-China
7. (c) Trygve Lie
8. (b) USSR
9. (a) 1985
10. (c) Agriculture
11. (c) India
12. (b) 1991
13. (a) 1984
14. (a) 1989
15. (a) 1993
16. (b) Nuclear weapons
17. (c) Uttaranchal Movement
18. (b) 1974
19. (c) Interdependence
20. (c) Kathmandu

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

Q21. Meaning of Cold War

Cold War was a period of intense rivalry between the USA and USSR after World War II. It was called “cold” because there was no direct military war, but there was political and ideological tension.

Q22. What is Shock Therapy?

Shock Therapy refers to rapid economic reforms introduced in former Soviet Union countries after 1991.

It aimed at transforming socialist economy into a capitalist economy through privatization and liberalization.

Q23. Any Two Objectives of NAM

1. To maintain independence from superpower rivalry.
 2. To promote world peace and cooperation among developing countries.
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Q24. What is Globalisation?

Globalisation is the process of increasing economic, political and cultural interdependence among countries through trade, technology and communication.

SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)

Q25. Consequences of Disintegration of USSR

1. End of Cold War.
 2. Emergence of USA as sole superpower.
 3. Formation of independent republics.
 4. Economic crisis in former Soviet states.
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Q26. India’s Relations with China

1. Panchsheel Agreement (1954).

2. 1962 India-China war affected relations.
 3. Border disputes continue.
 4. Trade relations improved in recent years.
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Q27. Role of Regional Parties in India

1. Represent regional interests.
 2. Strengthen federalism.
 3. Influence coalition governments.
 4. Promote local development issues.
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Q28. Features of European Union

1. Common currency (Euro in many countries).
 2. Single market.
 3. Common foreign policy.
 4. Free movement of goods and people.
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Q29. Meaning of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)

Q30. Causes and Consequences of Cold War

Causes:

1. Ideological difference (Capitalism vs Communism).
2. Power rivalry after WWII.
3. Arms race and nuclear weapons.

Consequences:

1. Formation of military alliances (NATO & Warsaw Pact).
 2. Proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam.
 3. Division of Germany.
 4. Fear of nuclear war.
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Q31. India's Nuclear Policy

1. Policy of "No First Use".
 2. Commitment to peaceful use of nuclear energy.
 3. Nuclear test in 1974 and 1998.
 4. Aim to maintain credible minimum deterrence.
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Q32. Challenges to Democracy in India

1. Poverty and inequality.
 2. Corruption.
 3. Communalism and casteism.
 4. Criminalization of politics.
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Q33. Impact of Globalisation on Indian Economy

1. Increase in foreign investment.
 2. Growth of private sector.
 3. Rise in employment in service sector.
 4. Increased competition.
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SECTION E – Case Based Question

Q34.

- a) LPG stands for Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.
- b) One impact: Increase in foreign investment in India.