

CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY – SET 10

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (b) Ideological rivalry without direct war
2. (a) Brussels
3. (b) 1961
4. (b) Kathmandu
5. (c) 1991
6. (c) Gorbachev
7. (c) 1995
8. (b) Panchayati Raj
9. (b) Washington D.C.
10. (a) One dominant superpower
11. (b) Pakistan
12. (a) Jakarta
13. (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
14. (a) Oceans and atmosphere
15. (b) 1974
16. (a) Maastricht Treaty
17. (b) Washington D.C.
18. (c) Alliance of multiple parties
19. (b) Agricultural production
20. (b) Economic interdependence

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

Q21. Define Cold War

The Cold War was a period of ideological and political rivalry between the USA and USSR after World War II without direct military conflict.

Q22. What is Perestroika?

Perestroika was a policy introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev to restructure and reform the Soviet economy and political system.

Q23. Two Objectives of NAM

1. Maintain independence from superpower blocs.
 2. Promote world peace and cooperation.
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Q24. What is Coalition Government?

A Coalition Government is formed when two or more political parties join together to form a government due to lack of majority of a single party.

SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)

Q25. Four Features of Bipolar World

1. Dominance of two superpowers (USA and USSR).
 2. Division of world into two blocs.
 3. Arms race and nuclear competition.
 4. Formation of military alliances like NATO and Warsaw Pact.
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Q26. India–Pakistan Relations after 1971 War

1. Shimla Agreement (1972).
2. Creation of Bangladesh.
3. Continued Kashmir dispute.
4. Attempts for peace talks.

Q27. Four Features of 73rd Amendment Act

1. Constitutional status to Panchayats.
2. Three-tier system.
3. Reservation for women and SC/ST.
4. Regular elections every five years.

Q28. Role of WTO in Global Trade

1. Regulates international trade rules.
2. Reduces trade barriers.
3. Settles trade disputes.
4. Promotes free trade among nations.

Q29. Impact of Globalisation on Indian Society

1. Cultural exchange.
2. Growth of consumerism.
3. Technological advancement.
4. Social changes in lifestyle.

SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)

Q30. Causes and Consequences of Disintegration of USSR**Causes:**

1. Economic stagnation.
2. Political corruption.
3. Rise of nationalist movements.
4. Reforms of Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika).

Consequences:

1. End of Cold War.
 2. USA emerged as sole superpower.
 3. Formation of 15 independent republics.
 4. Shift towards market economy.
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Q31. India's Foreign Policy Principles

1. Non-Alignment.
 2. Peaceful coexistence.
 3. Respect for sovereignty.
 4. Promotion of international peace.
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Q32. Major Challenges before Indian Democracy

1. Poverty and inequality.
 2. Corruption.
 3. Communalism and caste politics.
 4. Criminalization of politics.
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Q33. Impact of Economic Reforms of 1991

1. Liberalisation of economy.
 2. Increase in foreign investment.
 3. Growth of private sector.
 4. Expansion of service sector.
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SECTION E – Case Based Question

Q34.

- a) Liberalisation means reducing government control and trade restrictions to encourage private sector growth.
- b) One benefit: Increase in foreign investment and economic growth.

