

CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY – SET 2

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (b) 1962
2. (b) Geneva
3. (c) P.V. Narasimha Rao
4. (a) Two superpowers
5. (b) 1972
6. (b) 5
7. (c) European Union
8. (b) China
9. (a) 1985
10. (b) OBC reservation
11. (b) 1998
12. (b) Cold War
13. (c) International cooperation
14. (b) Uttarakhand
15. (b) Free trade
16. (a) One superpower
17. (b) 1960s
18. (c) Brussels
19. (a) Chipko Movement
20. (b) NAM

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

Q21. Meaning of Unipolar World

A **Unipolar World** refers to a world system where only one country is the most powerful and dominates global politics.

After the disintegration of the USSR, the USA emerged as the only superpower.

Q22. Define Coalition Government

A **Coalition Government** is formed when two or more political parties come together to form a government because no single party gets a clear majority.

Q23. What is ASEAN?

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is a regional organization formed in 1967 to promote economic growth and regional stability among Southeast Asian countries.

Q24. Two Features of Globalisation

1. Free flow of goods, services and capital across borders.
 2. Increased interdependence among nations.
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SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)

Q25. Four Reasons for the End of Cold War

1. Economic crisis in the Soviet Union.
 2. Reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika).
 3. Fall of Berlin Wall (1989).
 4. Growing demand for democracy in Eastern Europe.
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Q26. India-Pakistan Relations after 1971

1. Shimla Agreement (1972) for peaceful resolution.
2. Continued disputes over Kashmir.

3. Kargil conflict in 1999.
 4. Efforts for peace talks and trade relations.
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Q27. Role of Election Commission in India

1. Conducts free and fair elections.
 2. Supervises electoral rolls.
 3. Enforces Model Code of Conduct.
 4. Declares election results.
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Q28. Four Objectives of NAM

1. Promote world peace.
 2. Oppose colonialism and imperialism.
 3. Maintain independence from superpowers.
 4. Support economic development of member nations.
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Q29. Meaning of Human Security

Human Security refers to protection of individuals from threats like poverty, hunger, disease, violence and environmental disasters.

SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)

Q30. Causes and Impact of Disintegration of USSR

Causes:

1. Economic stagnation.
2. Political instability.
3. Rise of nationalist movements.
4. Gorbachev's reforms.

Impact:

1. End of Cold War.
 2. Emergence of USA as sole superpower.
 3. Formation of 15 independent republics.
 4. Economic crisis in former Soviet states.
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Q31. India's Foreign Policy Principles

1. Non-Alignment.
 2. Peaceful coexistence.
 3. Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.
 4. Promotion of international peace and cooperation.
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Q32. Challenges Faced by Indian Democracy

1. Poverty and unemployment.
 2. Corruption.
 3. Communalism and caste politics.
 4. Criminalization of politics.
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Q33. Impact of LPG Reforms on Indian Economy

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

Q34.

- a) Regional parties are political parties that focus on issues and interests of a particular state or region.
- b) One advantage: They strengthen democracy by representing local aspirations.

