

# **CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **ANSWER KEY – SET 4**

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### **SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)**

1. (b) USA
2. (b) 1949
3. (c) New York
4. (b) 1954
5. (c) Several centres of power
6. (b) Jakarta
7. (c) 1998
8. (b) Pakistan
9. (a) George Bush Sr.
10. (c) Free flow of goods and capital
11. (b) 15
12. (b) Non-alignment
13. (b) 2000
14. (b) Gorbachev
15. (b) Regional cooperation
16. (c) Bangladesh
17. (b) Trade rules
18. (a) Panchayati Raj
19. (c) 1947
20. (a) Washington D.C.

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### **SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)**

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**Q21. Define Containment Policy**

Containment Policy was adopted by the USA during the Cold War to stop the spread of communism and limit the influence of the Soviet Union.

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**Q22. Meaning of Multipolarity**

Multipolarity refers to a world order where power is distributed among several powerful countries instead of one or two dominant powers.

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**Q23. Two Objectives of WTO**

1. Promote free and fair international trade.
  2. Reduce trade barriers among member countries.
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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 because no single party has majority.

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**SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)**

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**Q25. Four Features of the United Nations**

1. Established in 1945 to maintain international peace.
  2. Has six principal organs including General Assembly and Security Council.
  3. Promotes human rights and development.
  4. Security Council maintains international peace and security.
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**Q26. India's Relations with Bangladesh**

1. India supported Bangladesh during 1971 Liberation War.
2. Friendly diplomatic relations.
3. Cooperation in trade and water sharing.
4. Joint efforts to control border issues.

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**Q27. Impact of Mandal Commission**

1. Recommended reservation for OBCs.
  2. Increased representation of backward classes.
  3. Strengthened social justice.
  4. Led to political debates and protests.
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**Q28. Four Features of Globalisation**

1. Free flow of goods and services.
  2. Growth of multinational corporations.
  3. Cultural exchange.
  4. Increased foreign investment.
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**Q29. Importance of Regional Parties in India**

1. Represent regional interests.
  2. Strengthen federalism.
  3. Influence coalition governments.
  4. Address local issues effectively.
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**SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)**

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**Q30. Causes and Consequences of Cuban Missile Crisis****Causes:**

1. USA discovered Soviet missiles in Cuba.
2. Tension between USA and USSR.
3. Ideological rivalry during Cold War.

**Consequences:**

1. USA and USSR reached compromise.

2. Avoided nuclear war.
  3. Increased diplomatic communication.
  4. Highlighted dangers of nuclear weapons.
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### **Q31. India's Role in Non-Aligned Movement**

1. Founder member of NAM.
  2. Promoted world peace.
  3. Supported decolonisation.
  4. Maintained independence from superpower blocs.
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### **Q32. Challenges Faced by Indian Political System**

1. Corruption.
  2. Poverty and unemployment.
  3. Communalism and caste politics.
  4. Criminalisation 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) Unipolarity means a world order where one country dominates global politics and economy.
- b) The United States of America (USA).