

CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY – SET 5

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (c) 1949
2. (b) NAM
3. (c) No permanent headquarters
4. (b) China
5. (b) Marshall McLuhan
6. (c) Japan
7. (a) Veto Power
8. (b) NITI Aayog
9. (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
10. (b) Reduction of trade barriers
11. (a) 1985
12. (b) Decentralisation
13. (a) 1962
14. (b) 1991
15. (b) EU
16. (b) Uttarakhand
17. (a) 1995
18. (b) Ideological rivalry without direct war
19. (a) Kathmandu
20. (c) 1950

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

Q21. Meaning of Ideological Conflict

Ideological conflict refers to disagreement between nations based on different political and economic ideas, such as capitalism and communism during the Cold War.

Q22. Define Veto Power

Veto Power is the special right given to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to reject any resolution even if it has majority support.

Q23. Two Objectives of BRICS

1. Promote economic cooperation among member countries.
 2. Reform international financial institutions like IMF and World Bank.
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Q24. What is Democratic Decentralisation?

Democratic Decentralisation means transferring powers from central government to local bodies like Panchayats to ensure people's participation in governance.

SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)

Q25. Four Causes of the Cold War

1. Ideological differences between USA and USSR.
 2. Mutual distrust after World War II.
 3. Arms race and nuclear competition.
 4. Formation of rival military alliances.
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Q26. India–China Relations after 1962

1. Relations strained after 1962 war.
2. Border disputes continued.
3. Diplomatic relations restored gradually.
4. Increase in trade relations in recent years.

Q27. Four Features of Coalition Politics in India

1. No single party majority.
 2. Alliance of multiple parties.
 3. Common Minimum Programme.
 4. Shared responsibility in governance.
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Q28. Role of WTO in Global Trade

1. Regulates international trade rules.
 2. Reduces trade barriers.
 3. Settles trade disputes.
 4. Promotes free and fair trade.
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Q29. Concept of Human Development

Human Development refers to improvement in quality of life through education, health and income, ensuring overall well-being of individuals.

SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)

Q30. Disintegration of USSR and its Global Impact**Causes:**

1. Economic crisis and stagnation.
2. Political reforms (Glasnost and Perestroika).
3. Rise of nationalist movements.
4. Weak leadership and corruption.

Global Impact:

1. End of Cold War.
2. USA became sole superpower.

3. Emergence of independent republics.
 4. Shift towards market economy.
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Q31. Features of India's Nuclear Policy

1. No First Use policy.
 2. Credible Minimum Deterrence.
 3. Peaceful use of nuclear energy.
 4. Commitment to global disarmament.
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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 Globalisation on Indian Culture

1. Cultural exchange and western influence.
 2. Growth of media and communication.
 3. Increase in consumerism.
 4. Threat to traditional values.
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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.