

# **CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **ANSWER KEY – SET 6**

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

1. (b) USA and USSR
2. (b) 1962
3. (b) Geneva
4. (b) Socialist bloc
5. (b) 2006
6. (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
7. (b) International politics
8. (a) 1945
9. (c) 52nd Amendment
10. (a) Brussels
11. (c) Southeast Asia
12. (b) Gorbachev
13. (b) Panchayati Raj
14. (d) Shanghai
15. (b) Balanced development
16. (b) 1975
17. (b) Remain neutral in Cold War
18. (a) Washington D.C.
19. (c) 1991
20. (b) Greater interconnectedness

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

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**Q21. Meaning of Detente**

Detente refers to the relaxation of tensions between the USA and USSR during the Cold War in the 1970s through diplomatic efforts and arms control agreements.

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**Q22. Define Security Dilemma**

Security Dilemma is a situation in international politics where one country's attempt to increase its security leads other countries to feel insecure, resulting in tension and arms race.

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**Q23. Two Objectives of SAFTA**

1. Promote free trade among South Asian countries.
  2. Reduce tariffs and trade barriers.
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**Q24. Meaning of Inclusive Growth**

Inclusive Growth refers to economic development that benefits all sections of society and reduces inequality.

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

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**Q25. Four Features of the Cold War**

1. Ideological conflict between capitalism and communism.
  2. Arms race and nuclear competition.
  3. Formation of NATO and Warsaw Pact.
  4. Proxy wars in different regions.
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**Q26. India–US Relations after 2000**

1. Civil Nuclear Agreement (2008).
2. Strategic defence cooperation.
3. Growth in trade and technology exchange.

4. Collaboration in global security issues.
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**Q27. Four Features of Panchayati Raj System**

1. Three-tier structure (Village, Block, District).
  2. Direct election of members.
  3. Reservation for women and SC/ST.
  4. Promotes decentralisation.
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**Q28. Role of IMF in Global Economy**

1. Provides financial assistance to countries.
  2. Promotes international monetary cooperation.
  3. Stabilises exchange rates.
  4. Encourages economic reforms.
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**Q29. Impact of Globalisation on Indian Politics**

1. Policy reforms towards liberalisation.
  2. Increased foreign influence.
  3. Rise of regional parties.
  4. Greater international cooperation.
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**SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)**

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**Q30. Causes and Consequences of Sino-Indian War 1962**

**Causes:**

1. Border disputes (Aksai Chin and NEFA).
2. Failure of Panchsheel spirit.
3. Chinese aggression.
4. Political mistrust.

**Consequences:**

1. Strained India-China relations.
  2. Strengthening of Indian defence system.
  3. Shift in India's foreign policy.
  4. Psychological impact on Indian politics.
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**Q31. India's Role in United Nations**

1. Active participation since 1945.
  2. Support for peacekeeping missions.
  3. Advocate for decolonisation.
  4. Demand for permanent membership in UNSC.
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**Q32. Challenges of Regionalism in India**

1. Demand for separate states.
  2. Linguistic and ethnic conflicts.
  3. Political instability.
  4. Threat to national unity.
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**Q33. Economic Reforms of 1991 and Their Impact****Reforms:**

1. Liberalisation.
2. Privatisation.
3. Globalisation.

**Impact:**

1. Increase in foreign investment.
2. Growth of private sector.
3. Economic growth.
4. Rise in inequality.

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## **SECTION E – Case Based Question**

**Q34.**

- a) Bipolarity refers to a world order where two superpowers dominate international politics.
- b) The USA and USSR.