

CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY – SET 7

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (b) USA
2. (b) Oil production
3. (a) Vienna
4. (b) Capitalist countries
5. (b) 1987
6. (b) Democracy
7. (a) Kathmandu
8. (b) Prevent nuclear proliferation
9. (b) Wheat and Rice
10. (c) Ethnicity
11. (a) Jakarta
12. (a) Oceans and atmosphere
13. (c) 1999
14. (a) New York
15. (c) Disintegration of USSR
16. (b) Municipalities
17. (a) Washington D.C.
18. (a) Independence of a state
19. (b) 1961
20. (c) Economy, politics and culture

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

Q21. What is Marshall Plan?

The Marshall Plan was an economic assistance programme introduced by the USA in 1947 to rebuild Western European economies after World War II.

Q22. Define Sovereignty

Sovereignty means the supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external interference.

Q23. Two Objectives of OPEC

1. Regulate oil production among member countries.
 2. Stabilise oil prices in international markets.
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Q24. What is Ethnic Conflict?

Ethnic Conflict refers to conflict between different ethnic groups based on language, culture, race or identity.

SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)

Q25. Four Features of First World Countries

1. Capitalist economic system.
 2. Industrially developed.
 3. High standard of living.
 4. Strong political influence globally.
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Q26. India–Sri Lanka Relations

1. Indo-Sri Lanka Accord (1987).
2. Cooperation in trade and security.
3. Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) involvement.
4. Cultural and economic ties.

Q27. Four Features of 74th Amendment Act

1. Related to Municipalities.
2. Constitutional status to urban local bodies.
3. Reservation for women and SC/ST.
4. Regular elections to local bodies.

Q28. Role of World Bank in Development

1. Provides financial assistance for development projects.
2. Supports poverty reduction programmes.
3. Promotes economic reforms.
4. Encourages infrastructure development.

Q29. Concept of Global Commons

Global Commons refers to shared resources like oceans, atmosphere and Antarctica that are not owned by any single country and must be protected collectively.

SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)

Q30. Causes and Consequences of Kargil Conflict**Causes:**

1. Infiltration by Pakistani forces in Kargil sector.
2. Long-standing Kashmir dispute.
3. Political tensions between India and Pakistan.

Consequences:

1. Military victory for India.
2. Strengthening of Indian defence system.
3. International support for India.

4. Strained Indo-Pak relations.
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Q31. India's Contribution to NAM

1. Founder member of NAM.
 2. Promoted peaceful coexistence.
 3. Supported decolonisation.
 4. Advocated for developing countries.
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Q32. Major Challenges to National Integration in India

1. Regionalism.
 2. Communalism.
 3. Caste discrimination.
 4. Linguistic diversity conflicts.
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Q33. Social Impact of Globalisation in India

1. Cultural exchange and westernisation.
 2. Rise in consumer culture.
 3. Spread of technology and media.
 4. Changes in lifestyle patterns.
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SECTION E – Case Based Question

Q34.

- a) Economic reforms and end of Cold War improved India-US relations after 1991.
- b) One area: Civil Nuclear Cooperation / Defence cooperation / Trade partnership.