

CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY – SET 8

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (b) 1947
2. (b) Security cooperation
3. (a) Beijing
4. (b) USA and USSR (late 1970s)
5. (b) 1960
6. (b) UN
7. (b) Brussels
8. (a) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
9. (a) Emergency provisions
10. (c) Cultural and diplomatic influence
11. (a) Jakarta
12. (b) Reform global financial institutions
13. (b) Gulf War
14. (c) Kathmandu
15. (b) Social identities like caste, religion
16. (b) Nuclear materials control
17. (a) Washington D.C.
18. (a) Transparency and accountability
19. (a) Look East Policy
20. (a) Interdependence among nations

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

Q21. What is Truman Doctrine?

The Truman Doctrine was a policy announced by the USA in 1947 to contain the spread of communism by providing economic and military aid to affected countries.

Q22. Define Soft Power

Soft Power refers to the ability of a country to influence others through cultural appeal, diplomacy and values rather than military force.

Q23. Two Objectives of SCO

1. Promote regional security and stability.
 2. Strengthen economic and political cooperation among member states.
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Q24. What is Identity Politics?

Identity Politics refers to political mobilization based on social identities such as caste, religion, ethnicity or gender.

SECTION C – Short Answer (4 Marks Each)

Q25. Four Features of Collective Security

1. Based on the principle “attack on one is attack on all.”
 2. Promoted by United Nations.
 3. Aims to maintain international peace.
 4. Requires cooperation of all member states.
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Q26. India–Pakistan Relations after Kargil War

1. Diplomatic relations restored gradually.
2. Continued tension over Kashmir.
3. Confidence-building measures initiated.
4. Peace talks and trade discussions resumed.

Q27. Four Features of 44th Constitutional Amendment

1. Safeguarded fundamental rights.
2. Restricted misuse of Emergency provisions.
3. Restored civil liberties.
4. Strengthened democratic structure.

Q28. Role of BRICS in Global Economy

1. Promotes cooperation among emerging economies.
2. Established New Development Bank.
3. Seeks reform of IMF and World Bank.
4. Encourages economic growth among members.

Q29. Political Impact of Globalisation in India

1. Policy shift towards liberalisation.
2. Greater international cooperation.
3. Increased role of multinational corporations.
4. Influence of global institutions on policymaking.

SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)

Q30. Causes and Consequences of Gulf War**Causes:**

1. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait (1990).
2. Dispute over oil production.
3. Regional political tensions.

Consequences:

1. Defeat of Iraq by US-led coalition.

2. Strengthening of US dominance.
 3. Economic sanctions on Iraq.
 4. Increased instability in Middle East.
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Q31. India's Role in SCO and BRICS

1. Active member promoting regional security.
 2. Participation in New Development Bank.
 3. Strengthening economic cooperation.
 4. Promoting multipolar world order.
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Q32. Major Challenges to Indian Democracy

1. Corruption.
 2. Poverty and inequality.
 3. Communalism and casteism.
 4. Criminalization of politics.
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Q33. Impact of LPG Reforms on Indian Society

1. Rise of middle class.
 2. Increased consumer culture.
 3. Greater employment opportunities.
 4. Growing inequality between rich and poor.
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SECTION E – Case Based Question

Q34.

a) LPG reforms refer to Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation introduced in 1991 to reform the Indian economy.

b) One social challenge: Increasing economic inequality / unemployment / cultural change.

