

# **CBSE CLASS 12 – POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **ANSWER KEY – SET 9**

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

1. (b) Winston Churchill
2. (c) New York
3. (b) 1955
4. (b) Remain independent of power blocs
5. (a) Kathmandu
6. (c) USSR
7. (b) 1999
8. (b) Geneva
9. (c) 73rd Amendment
10. (b) Two superpowers
11. (a) Washington D.C.
12. (b) 1984
13. (b) 1993
14. (c) Safety of individuals
15. (b) Jakarta
16. (b) 1971
17. (c) 1989
18. (b) Global interconnectedness
19. (b) Washington D.C.
20. (c) 1998

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

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**Q21. What is meant by Iron Curtain?**

The term *Iron Curtain* refers to the political and ideological division between Western capitalist countries and Eastern socialist countries during the Cold War.

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**Q22. Define Human Security**

Human Security means protection of individuals from threats like poverty, hunger, disease, violence and environmental hazards.

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**Q23. Two Objectives of WTO**

1. Promote free and fair international trade.
  2. Reduce trade barriers among member nations.
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**Q24. What is Bipolar World?**

A Bipolar World is a world order where two superpowers dominate global politics, such as the USA and USSR during the Cold War.

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

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**Q25. Four Features of Non-Aligned Movement**

1. Independent foreign policy.
  2. Opposition to colonialism and imperialism.
  3. Promotion of world peace.
  4. Support for developing nations.
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**Q26. India–China Relations after 1991**

1. Gradual improvement in diplomatic ties.
2. Increased trade relations.
3. Continued border disputes.
4. Cooperation in international forums.

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**Q27. Four Features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment**

1. Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj.
2. Three-tier system.
3. Reservation for women and SC/ST.
4. Regular elections for local bodies.

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**Q28. Role of IMF in Global Economy**

1. Provides financial assistance.
2. Promotes monetary cooperation.
3. Stabilises exchange rates.
4. Encourages economic reforms.

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**Q29. Impact of Globalisation on Indian Economy**

1. Increase in foreign investment.
2. Growth of private sector.
3. Expansion of service sector.
4. Increased competition.

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**SECTION D – Long Answer (6 Marks Each)**

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

1. Ideological rivalry between capitalism and communism.
2. Mutual distrust after World War II.
3. Arms race and nuclear competition.
4. Formation of military alliances.

**Consequences:**

1. Division of world into two blocs.
  2. Proxy wars in different regions.
  3. Rise of nuclear threat.
  4. Establishment of NAM.
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**Q31. India's Nuclear Doctrine**

1. No First Use policy.
  2. Credible Minimum Deterrence.
  3. Commitment to peaceful use of nuclear energy.
  4. Support for global disarmament.
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**Q32. Major Challenges before Indian Democracy**

1. Corruption.
  2. Poverty and inequality.
  3. Communalism and caste politics.
  4. Criminalization of politics.
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**Q33. Social and Cultural Impact of Globalisation**

1. Cultural exchange and western influence.
  2. Rise in consumerism.
  3. Spread of technology and media.
  4. Changing lifestyle patterns.
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**SECTION E – Case Based Question**

**Q34.**

- a) Unipolar World means a world order dominated by one superpower.
- b) The United States of America (USA).