

Directorate of Education, NCT OF Delhi
Annual Examination Practice Paper (2025-26)

Class-XII

Subject-Political Science (028)

Duration: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There are internal choices in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are picture, map and passage-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There are internal choices in all the 6 marks question.

SECTION A (12x1=12 Marks)		
Q.No	Questions	Mark
1.	_____ was a major outcome of the Cold War's end? A) Rise of bipolarity B) Strengthening of NAM C) Emergence of US as the sole superpower D) Decline of UN's role	1
2	The Kyoto Protocol is related to: A) Nuclear disarmament B) Climate change C) Trade liberalisation D) Human rights	1

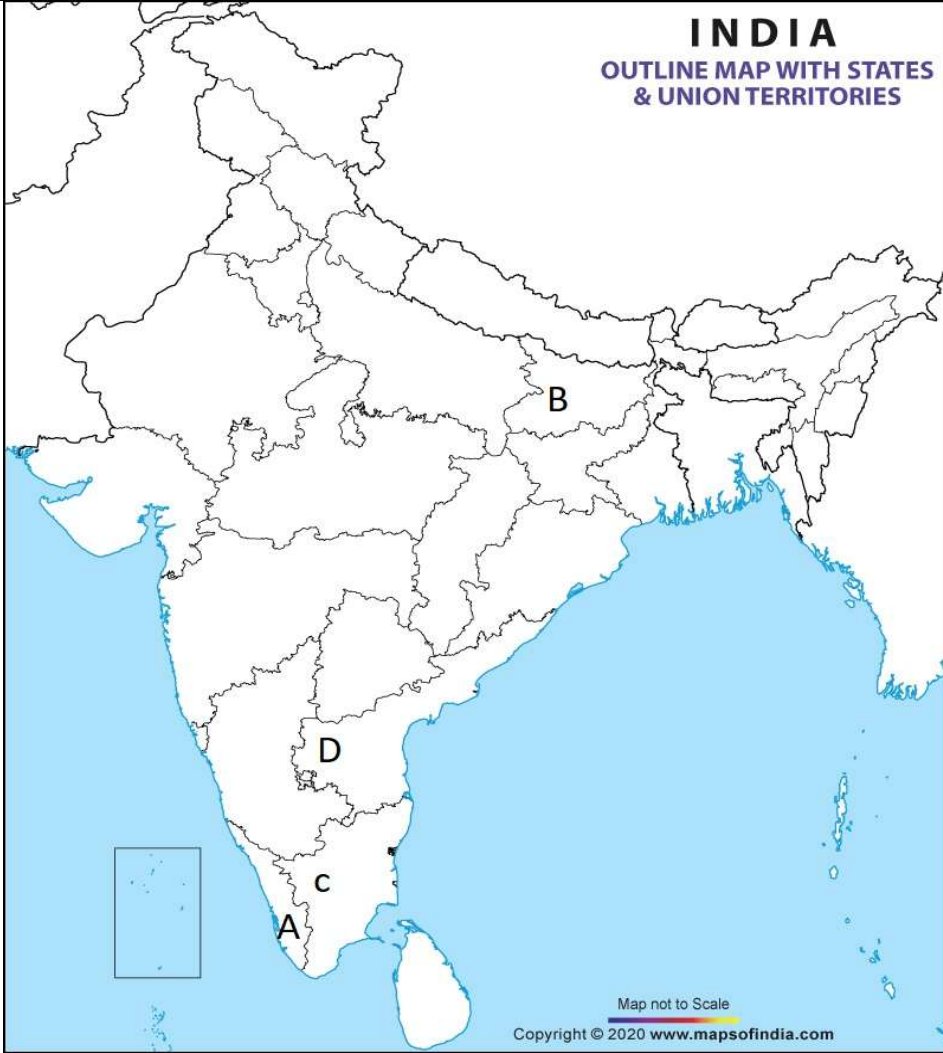
3	Given below are two statements. Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the most appropriate option as your answer: Assertion (A): Security today includes not just military threats but also economic and environmental concerns. Reason (R): Globalisation has interconnected states beyond military alliances. Options: A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B) Both (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	1
4	Which among the following countries was a part of the Soviet Union? A) Vietnam B) Quba C) North Korea D) Kazakhstan	1
5	The concept of human security gained prominence in: A) 1960s B) 1970s C) 1980s D) 1990s	1
6	Who was India's External Affairs Minister during the signing of the Tashkent Agreement (1966)? A) Sardar Swaran Singh B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee C) Lal Bahadur Shastri D) P.V. Narasimha Rao	1
7	The primary objective of NAM was: A) Military alliances B) Avoiding Cold War blocs C) Promoting colonial expansion D) Strengthening NATO	1
8	Who among the following was the architect of India's mixed economy model? A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) B.R. Ambedkar D) Indira Gandhi	1

9	The slogan “Garibi Hatao” was given by..... A) Indira Gandhi B) Rajiv Gandhi C) Morarji Desai D) Lal Bahadur Shastri	1
10	Match the leaders with their parties: Leaders I. Jayaprakash Narayan II. E.M.S. Namboodiripad III. C. Rajagopalachari IV. Indira Gandhi Parties i. Communist Party of India ii. Indian National Congress iii. Swatantra Party iv. Janata Party Codes: A) I-(iv), II-(i), III-(iii), IV-(ii) B) I-(ii), II-(iii), III-(iv), IV-(i) C) I-(iii), II-(iv), III-(i), IV-(ii) D) I-(i), II-(ii), III-(iii), IV-(iv)	1
11	Who was the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh? A) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman B) Zia-ur-Rehman C) Khaleda Zia D) Hussain Muhammad Ershad	1
12	Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation: I) Haryana II) Nagaland III) Uttarakhand IV) Assam Options: A) I, II, IV, III B) I, III, IV, II C) II, I, IV, III D) IV, III, II, I	1
SECTION-B (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)		
13	Mention any two objectives of India’s first Five-Year Plan.	2
14	Explain the role of SAARC in promoting regional cooperation.	2
15	Differentiate between collective security and cooperative security.	2
16	Why was the Green Revolution introduced in India?	2
17	Explain the difference between coalition government and one-party dominance.	2

18	Define the term “Global Commons” with examples.	2
SECTION-C (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)		
19	Describe India’s role in the Bandung Conference (1955).	4
20	“Regional aspirations strengthen democracy in India.” Justify with examples.	4
21A	Analyse India’s relations with the United States after 1991.	4
OR		
21 B	Explain any two strengths and two weaknesses of the Soviet system.	4
22A	Describe any two political consequences of globalisation.	4
OR		
22 B	Why is the welfare state being replaced by the market economy? Explain with suitable reasons.	4
23	Describe four major outcomes of the 1989 Lok Sabha elections.	4
SECTION-D (3 × 4 = 12 Marks)		
24	Study the cartoon below and choose the most appropriate option as your answer:	

		
I	What does the image of the Earth mapped onto a water bottle primarily symbolize? A) Global trade routes B) Water privatization C) Shared responsibility for water conservation D) Rise in bottled water consumption	1
ii	Which international agreement focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and indirectly promotes water sustainability? A) Montreal Protocol B) Kyoto Protocol C) Antarctic Treaty D) SAARC Charter	1
iii	Which of the following is considered a 'Global Common' resource? A) Amazon rainforest B) Himalayan glaciers C) Freshwater in national rivers D) Oceans and atmosphere	1
iv	Which summit first brought environmental concerns to the forefront of global politics? A) Earth Summit, 1992 B) G-8 Summit, 2005 C) Rio+20 Summit D) Stockholm Conference, 1972	1

	Note: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in place of question number 24																
i	Name the international summit where Agenda-21 was adopted.	1															
ii	Mention one reason why environmental concerns have become part of global politics.																
iii	Name any one country that was exempted from binding emission targets under the Kyoto Protocol.																
iv	What is the significance of the Earth Summit held in 1992?	1															
25	In the given outline-political map of India, four states are marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify these states based on the information given below and write their correct names in your answer sheet using the serial number and corresponding letters of the information used in the format given below:																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number for information used</th><th>Relevant alphabet given in the map</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>II</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>III</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>IV</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial number for information used	Relevant alphabet given in the map	Name of the State	I			II			III			IV			
Serial number for information used	Relevant alphabet given in the map	Name of the State															
I																	
II																	
III																	
IV																	
i	State where DMK formed government in 1967.	1															
ii	State where CPI won significant seats in 1957.	1															
iii	State where Janata Party formed government in 1977.	1															
iii	State where N.T. Rama Rao became Chief Minister.	1															

		
	Note: The following questions are only for visually impaired candidates in place of question number 25.	
i	Name the political party that dominated Indian politics immediately after independence.	1
ii	In which year were the first general elections held in independent India?	1
iii	Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?	1
iv	Name the leader who played a key role in building the Congress system after independence.	1
26	Read the passage given below and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions that follows:	
	ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — by signing the Bangkok Declaration. The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that ‘social progress and cultural development’. A secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. Over the years, Brunei	

	Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking its strength to ten.	
i	ASEAN was established in: A) 1965 B) 1967 C) 1970 D) 1972	1
ii	Which declaration led to the establishment of ASEAN? A) Jakarta Declaration B) Bangkok Declaration C) Manila Declaration D) Singapore Declaration	1
iii	Which of the following was not a founding member of ASEAN? A) Indonesia B) Malaysia C) Vietnam D) Thailand	1
iv	What was the primary objective of ASEAN at the time of its formation? A) Regional military cooperation B) Accelerating economic growth C) Promoting nuclear disarmament D) Expanding trade with Europe	1
SECTION-E (4 × 6 = 24 Marks)		
27A	Suggest any three reforms to make the UN Security Council more democratic. Why does India deserve permanent membership?	3+3=6
OR		
27B	Trace the evolution of the UN and explain the role of its specialised agencies.	3+3=6
28A	Describe any three areas of political consensus in India since 1990s.	6
OR		
28B	Assess any four advantages of India's multi-party system.	6
29A	Justify the creation of linguistic states in India with suitable arguments.	6
OR		
29B	Explain India's policy towards Hyderabad and Junagarh after independence	6
30A	Evaluate the role of ASEAN as a regional organisation.	6
OR		
30B	Can the European Union be considered an alternative centre of power? Give suitable arguments in support of your answer.	3+3=6