CBSE · CLASS 12 · POLITICAL SCIENCE

CBSE Class 12 Political Science Guess Paper 2027

Time: 3 hours · Maximum marks: 80 · 30 questions

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Section A

Section A - Multiple Choice type Questions, question numbers 1 to 12, 1 mark each (12 marks). Standard MCQ plus statement-based, match-the-column and chronological-order items presented as MCQs, and one Assertion-Reason item. Draws across both Part A and Part B.

Q1. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the princely states? (A) Princely states were ruled by the princes. (B) All the princely states had accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule. (C) The princes of princely states accepted British supremacy and enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs. (D) After the end of British paramountcy, the provinces were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. — 1 mark

Q2. Which one of the following is the reason that led to the formation of Andhra state in 1952? (A) Realising the need to reorganise the internal boundaries of Indian states at the end of colonial rule. (B) Reorganisation of the Indian National Congress on the basis of linguistic principle after Nagpur session in 1920. (C) Death of the Congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras in protest. (D) The Tamil speaking people of old Madras province demanding the reorganisation of state on the basis of language. — 1 mark

Q3. Which conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations? A) Malaysian Conference B) Singapore Conference C) Bandung Conference D) Egyptian Conference — 1 mark

Q4. Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation? (a) The formation of United Nations (b) The development of new technology (c) The establishment of the World Bank (d) The rise of economy in India and China — 1 mark

Q5. Which one among the following statements is not the objective of NITI Aayog? (A) Provide a critical directional and strategic input to the development process of India. (B) Serve as a think tank of the government both at the centre and state level. (C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs. (D) Seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policies. — 1 mark

Q6. Match the terms given in column 'A' with their meaning given in column 'B' and choose the appropriate code. Column A: I. Confidence building measure; II. Arms Control; III. Alliance; IV. Disarmament. Column B: (i) Giving up certain types of weapons; (ii) A process of exchanging information on Defense matters between nations on a regular basis; (iii) A coalition of nations meant to deter or Defend against military attacks; (iv) Regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. — 1 mark

Q7. Given below are two statements: Statement I: In the traditional view of security, most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders. Statement II: In world politics, each country has to be responsible for its own security. In the light of above statement, choose the correct answer: A) Only statement I is correct B) Only statement II is correct C) Both statements I and II are correct D) Both statements I and II are not correct — 1 mark

Q8. The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is _____. (A) formal (B) confrontationist (C) cooperative (D) provocative — 1 mark

Q9. What is the primary purpose of India's foreign policy? A) Pursuing Territorial expansion B) Promoting Economic exploitation C) National security and economic development D) Building exclusive military alliances — 1 mark

Q10. Agenda-21 is related to which one of the following? A) Rio Summit B) Antarctic Treaty C) Montreal Protocol D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol — 1 mark

Q11. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; (ii) Formation of the First Non-Congress coalition government at the centre; (iii) Sixteenth Lok Sabha elections; (iv) The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations. Choose the correct option. — 1 mark

Q12. Assertion (A): At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world. Reason (R): A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. Options: A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C) A is true, but R is false. D) A is false, but R is true. — 1 mark

Section B

Section B - Short Answer type Questions, question numbers 13 to 18, 2 marks each (12 marks), answers in 50-60 words. Draws across both Parts.

Q13. 'The demands of various regional aspirations during 1980s was a step towards nation building.' Support the statement with argument. — 2 marks

Q14. Explain any two reasons which led to a multi-party alliance system in Indian politics since 1989. — 2 marks

Q15. Show with the help of any two examples, the strength of the United Nations. — 2 marks

Q16. Did the prevalence of 'one-party dominance' in India affect the democratic nature of Indian politics? Express your opinion. 2 marks

Q17. List two models of development and give reason for the model adopted by India. 2 marks

Q18. Explain the meaning of the term 'defection' in politics. 2 marks

Section C

Section C - Long Answer Type-I Questions, question numbers 19 to 23, 4 marks each (20 marks), answers in 100-120 words. Internal choice (OR) provided in two of these questions.

Q19. Read the passage and answer the questions: 'The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2002 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.' Sub-questions (1 mark each): (i) Which South Asian country is not a founder member of SAARC? (Nepal/Bhutan/Afghanistan/Bangladesh); (ii) The external power that affects the South Asian Countries the most is: (USA/Russia/France/Britain); (iii) The major objective of SAARC is - (to co-operate member states for economic growth, social progress and cultural development through multilateral means, etc.); (iv) Which one is NOT a core objective of SAFTA? (To establish a common currency for SAARC nations, etc.) 4 marks

Q20. List four Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security. 4 marks

Q21. 'Soviet Union's disintegration was the consequence of many different factors.' Justify the statement. 4 marks

Q22. 'Welfare State is getting replaced by market.' Analyse the reasons for this change. 4 marks

Q23. Explain any four outcomes of Lok Sabha elections of 1977. 4 marks

Section D

Section D - Passage, Cartoon/Picture and Map-based Questions, question numbers 24 to 26, 4 marks each (12 marks). The 2026 papers set one cartoon/picture-based question and one passage-based question (each with four sub-parts, 1+1+1+1=4) plus one map question on an outline political map of India (identify four states from Politics-in-India clues, 1+1+1+1=4). A separate written question is provided for Visually Challenged candidates in lieu of the visual/map items.

Q24. Read the following passage and answer the questions: 'Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has various manifestations... it affects some societies more than others and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalisation without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts.' Sub-questions (1 mark each): (i) Which one is not a dimension of globalisation? (Political/Ethical/Cultural/Economic); (ii) Which statement related to globalisation is not correct? (it affects all over the world equally etc.); (iii) Globalisation as a concept does not deal with which one? (Flow of ideas/capital/rivers/people); (iv) The impact of globalisation is vastly _____ (even/uneven/discriminatory/regional). 4 marks

Q25. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer: 'No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events... Some countries remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalization have brought the two Asian giants closer and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.' Sub-questions (1 mark each): I) Which two countries have been referred to as 'Outside powers'? (India and China/China and Pakistan/USA and China/India and USA); II) Name the two Asian giants (India and China etc.); III) Which country is NOT a South Asian Country? (Maldives/Nepal/Japan/Bhutan); IV) Which country is NOT a member of SAARC? (Nepal/India/China/Pakistan) 4 marks

Q26. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these states on the basis of the information and write their correct names with serial number and alphabet. Clues: I) The state where a coalition called the SVD with the two socialist parties SSP and PSP came to power after 1967 election; II) The state where Congress did not get the majority but formed government with the help from others; III) The state associated with the defection in 1967 election; IV) K. Kamraj was the Chief Minister of this state. 4 marks

Section E

Section E - Long Answer Type-II Questions, question numbers 27 to 30, 6 marks each (24 marks), answers in 170-180 words. Internal choice (OR) provided in all four questions.

Q27. Describe any four issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most political parties. 6 marks

Q28. Can Japan effectively function as an alternative centre of power? Support your answer with logical explanation. 6 marks

Q29. Evaluate the effectiveness of the European Union as the most prominent regional organization. 6 marks

Q30. What steps should be taken to strengthen the UNO? Explain any four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council. 6 marks

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