

JK Board Class 12, 2026 Political Science Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Total questions :38

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The paper is divided into Section A and Section B.
2. Section A includes objective-type questions.
3. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
4. Section B includes short answer, and long answer type questions.
5. Answers must be written legibly within the word limit.
6. Use of unfair means or electronic devices is prohibited.
7. Follow the correct format and instructions for each section.

Section - A

1. The number of non-permanent members of UN Security Council is -

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 14
- (D) 16

Correct Answer: (A) 10

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the UN Security Council.

The UN Security Council consists of 15 members, with 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) 10: Correct. There are 10 non-permanent members in the UN Security Council.
- (B) 12: Incorrect. The number of non-permanent members is 10, not 12.
- (C) 14: Incorrect. There are 10 non-permanent members, not 14.
- (D) 16: Incorrect. There are 10 non-permanent members, not 16.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct number of non-permanent members in the UN Security Council is 10.

Final Answer: 10.

Quick Tip

The UN Security Council has 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members, who are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

2. Which of the following is a component of traditional security?

- (A) Alliance building
- (B) Balance of Power
- (C) Preventing War
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding traditional security.

Traditional security focuses on protecting a state's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence, often through military means, alliances, and balance of power strategies.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Alliance building:** Correct. Alliance building is a key component of traditional security, where states form alliances for mutual protection and deterrence.
- **(B) Balance of Power:** Correct. The balance of power theory suggests that national security is enhanced when military power is distributed so that no one nation is strong enough to dominate all others.
- **(C) Preventing War:** Correct. Preventing war through diplomacy, deterrence, and conflict resolution is a central aspect of traditional security.
- **(D) All of these:** Correct. All of the above are components of traditional security.

Step 3: Conclusion.

All the options are part of traditional security measures that have been employed by states throughout history.

Final Answer: All of these.

Quick Tip

Traditional security emphasizes military strength, alliances, and balance of power to safeguard national interests and prevent war.

3. Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Sukumar Sen
- (D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Correct Answer: (D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was founded in 1951 by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. It was a political party that later merged to form the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Mahatma Gandhi:** Incorrect. Mahatma Gandhi was a key figure in India's independence movement but was not the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- **(B) Indira Gandhi:** Incorrect. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India, but she was not the founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- **(C) Sukumar Sen:** Incorrect. Sukumar Sen was a prominent civil servant and not the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- **(D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee:** Correct. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1951.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh was Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

Final Answer: Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

Quick Tip

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, founded by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, was the precursor to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which became one of India's major political parties.

4. Who gave the slogan "Garibi Hatao"?

- (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (B) B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (D) Indira Gandhi

Correct Answer: (D) Indira Gandhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the slogan "Garibi Hatao."

The slogan "Garibi Hatao" (Eradicate Poverty) was given by Indira Gandhi during her election campaign in 1971. It was part of her efforts to address poverty and inequality in India.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Incorrect. Lal Bahadur Shastri was a prominent leader and the second Prime Minister of India, but he did not give the slogan "Garibi Hatao."
- **(B) B. R. Ambedkar:** Incorrect. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the architect of the Indian Constitution, but he did not coin the "Garibi Hatao" slogan.
- **(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru:** Incorrect. Jawahar Lal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was not associated with this slogan.
- **(D) Indira Gandhi:** Correct. Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister at the time, gave the "Garibi Hatao" slogan during the 1971 elections.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The "Garibi Hatao" slogan was given by Indira Gandhi, focusing on poverty alleviation.

Final Answer: Indira Gandhi.

Quick Tip

"Garibi Hatao" was a central slogan of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election campaign, aimed at addressing poverty and promoting socio-economic reforms.

5. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open during—

- (A) Presidential Election 1969
- (B) State Election 1969
- (C) Parliamentary Election 1969
- (D) None of above

Correct Answer: (A) Presidential Election 1969

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

The factional rivalry between the Syndicate (a faction of the Congress Party) and Indira Gandhi came to the forefront during the 1969 Presidential Election. The Congress Party was divided, with the Syndicate opposing Gandhi's policies, which led to a bitter conflict.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Presidential Election 1969:** Correct. The rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi emerged publicly during the Presidential Election of 1969, when Gandhi's faction fought to secure the presidency.
- **(B) State Election 1969:** Incorrect. The major factional conflict became visible during the Presidential Election, not during the State Elections.
- **(C) Parliamentary Election 1969:** Incorrect. While Indira Gandhi faced opposition from the Syndicate, it was the Presidential Election of 1969 that highlighted this conflict.
- **(D) None of above:** Incorrect. The correct answer is (A), as the conflict was most evident in the 1969 Presidential Election.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The factional rivalry came to the open during the 1969 Presidential Election.

Final Answer: Presidential Election 1969.

Quick Tip

The rivalry between Indira Gandhi and the Congress Syndicate was a key moment in Indian political history, and it became prominent during the 1969 Presidential Election.

6. The Socialist leader who gave the strategy 'non-congressism' was

- (A) V.V Giri
- (B) V.P Singh

(C) Giani Zail Singh

(D) Ram Manohar Lohia

Correct Answer: (D) Ram Manohar Lohia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding 'Non-Congressism'.

Ram Manohar Lohia, a prominent socialist leader, introduced the concept of "non-congressism" as a strategy to oppose the dominance of the Congress Party in Indian politics. He believed in creating a broad-based opposition alliance that could challenge the Congress Party's control.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) V.V Giri:** Incorrect. V.V. Giri was an Indian politician who served as the President of India, but he was not the one who proposed the strategy of "non-congressism."
- **(B) V.P Singh:** Incorrect. V.P. Singh was a significant political leader, but he did not coin the "non-congressism" strategy.
- **(C) Giani Zail Singh:** Incorrect. Giani Zail Singh was a former President of India, but he was not associated with the "non-congressism" movement.
- **(D) Ram Manohar Lohia:** Correct. Ram Manohar Lohia is the correct answer, as he was the socialist leader who articulated the "non-congressism" strategy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct leader who gave the strategy of "non-congressism" was Ram Manohar Lohia.

Final Answer: Ram Manohar Lohia.

Quick Tip

Ram Manohar Lohia was a key socialist leader who opposed Congress Party dominance in India, advocating for "non-congressism" as a political strategy.

7. Select the correct statement about NAM:

- (A) It was a military and economic bloc.
- (B) It was formed and controlled by capitalist bloc.
- (C) It was formed and controlled by communist bloc.
- (D) It was simply a movement of newly independent states of Asia and Africa.

Correct Answer: (D) It was simply a movement of newly independent states of Asia and Africa.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding NAM (Non-Aligned Movement).

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was established in the Cold War era with the primary aim of promoting independence for newly liberated nations. NAM focused on non-alignment with any power blocs, and it was neither aligned with the capitalist bloc led by the USA nor the communist bloc led by the USSR.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) It was a military and economic bloc:** Incorrect. NAM was not a military or economic bloc. It was an alliance of nations that chose to remain independent and non-aligned.
- **(B) It was formed and controlled by capitalist bloc:** Incorrect. NAM was not controlled by any bloc, capitalist or communist. It was a movement of independent nations, including countries from both blocs, who chose not to align with either side.
- **(C) It was formed and controlled by communist bloc:** Incorrect. NAM was not controlled by the communist bloc. It included nations from both the capitalist and communist spheres, and it was based on mutual cooperation and independence.
- **(D) It was simply a movement of newly independent states of Asia and Africa:** Correct. NAM was primarily a movement of newly independent countries from Asia and Africa, aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence and independence from both the capitalist and communist power blocs.

Step 3: Conclusion.

NAM was not aligned with either of the superpower blocs and was aimed at promoting peace, independence, and cooperation among newly independent states in Asia and Africa.

Final Answer: It was simply a movement of newly independent states of Asia and Africa.

Quick Tip

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was a global effort to maintain neutrality during the Cold War, focusing on the cooperation of newly independent states in Asia and Africa.

8. Select the option for the leader and the country that helped to reach the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan:

- (A) India, Nehru
- (B) USSR, Kosygin
- (C) Egypt, Nasser
- (D) USA, Kennedy

Correct Answer: (B) USSR, Kosygin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Tashkent Agreement.

The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966 between India and Pakistan to resolve the conflict following the 1965 war. The agreement was facilitated by the Soviet Premier, Alexei Kosygin, who acted as a mediator in the peace talks between the two countries.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- **(A) India, Nehru:** Incorrect. Jawaharlal Nehru was not involved in the Tashkent Agreement as he had passed away before the 1965 war and the subsequent agreement.
- **(B) USSR, Kosygin:** Correct. The Tashkent Agreement was brokered by the Soviet Union under Premier Alexei Kosygin, who facilitated the talks between India and Pakistan.
- **(C) Egypt, Nasser:** Incorrect. While Nasser was an influential leader in the Middle East, he was not involved in the Tashkent Agreement.

- **(D) USA, Kennedy:** Incorrect. John F. Kennedy was not involved in the Tashkent Agreement, as it took place after his presidency.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct leader and country that helped in reaching the Tashkent Agreement was Alexei Kosygin from the USSR.

Final Answer: (B) USSR, Kosygin.

Quick Tip

The Tashkent Agreement was a major peace initiative that helped ease tensions between India and Pakistan in 1966, with Soviet Premier Kosygin playing a key mediatory role.

Section - B

9. What is globalization?

Solution:

Step 1: Define Globalization.

Globalization refers to the process of increasing interaction, integration, and interdependence among countries and cultures. This process is driven by advancements in technology, communication, and trade.

Step 2: Key Aspects of Globalization.

- **Economic Globalization:** Involves the expansion of international trade, investment, and capital flows.
- **Cultural Globalization:** The spread of cultural elements such as food, entertainment, and ideas across borders.
- **Political Globalization:** The growing influence of international institutions, agreements, and policies.

Step 3: Impact of Globalization.

Globalization has led to increased economic growth, better access to goods and services, and greater cultural exchange. However, it has also led to challenges such as income inequality, environmental degradation, and loss of cultural identity.

Quick Tip

Globalization connects economies, societies, and cultures worldwide, but it comes with both positive and negative impacts.

10. What is Agenda 21?

Solution:

Step 1: Define Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan for sustainable development, adopted by 178 countries at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It addresses global environmental and development challenges.

Step 2: Key Components of Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 covers a wide range of issues:

- **Environmental Protection:** Focuses on reducing pollution, conserving biodiversity, and addressing climate change.
- **Social and Economic Development:** Aims to promote sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.
- **Global Partnership:** Encourages international cooperation for achieving sustainability goals.

Step 3: Importance of Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 provides a framework for governments, businesses, and civil society to work together toward achieving long-term environmental, social, and economic sustainability. It guides policies and actions related to sustainable development globally.

Quick Tip

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive blueprint for achieving sustainable development, addressing environmental, social, and economic issues globally.

11. What were the reasons responsible for Soviet disintegration?

Solution:**Step 1: Economic Issues.**

The Soviet Union faced severe economic problems, including inefficiency in production, stagnation in key industries, and high military expenditures. The centralized planning model was no longer sustainable, leading to economic decline.

Step 2: Political Factors.

Political repression and lack of reforms under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev created widespread disillusionment. Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring) failed to stabilize the political environment.

Step 3: Nationalism and Ethnic Conflicts.

The Soviet Union was made up of numerous ethnic groups, and many sought greater autonomy or independence. Nationalist movements gained momentum, weakening the unity of the Union.

Step 4: The Role of Gorbachev.

While Gorbachev's reforms were intended to modernize the Soviet system, they inadvertently led to its collapse. His reluctance to use force to suppress uprisings and his weakening of the Communist Party contributed to the disintegration.

Step 5: International Pressures.

The Soviet Union also faced external pressures, including the arms race with the United States, which drained resources, and the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe that influenced movements within the USSR.

Quick Tip

Economic troubles, political repression, nationalism, and Gorbachev's reforms played major roles in the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

12. What were the consequences of Soviet disintegration over world politics?**Solution:****Step 1: Emergence of New States.**

The disintegration of the Soviet Union led to the creation of 15 independent republics. These newly formed states, including Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic states, had to establish their own political systems, economies, and international relations.

Step 2: End of the Cold War.

The collapse of the Soviet Union marked the end of the Cold War. The United States emerged as the sole superpower, and the ideological struggle between capitalism and communism came to an end.

Step 3: Shift in Global Power Dynamics.

The end of Soviet influence led to significant changes in global power dynamics. NATO expanded eastward, and former Soviet states sought to align with Western nations politically and economically, while Russia, the largest successor state, attempted to regain influence over former Soviet territories.

Step 4: Economic Impact.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union had significant economic consequences, including the privatization of state-owned industries in former Soviet republics. However, this led to economic instability, with some states experiencing hyperinflation and political unrest.

Step 5: Influence on International Relations.

Soviet disintegration changed the nature of international relations, with former Soviet allies realigning their foreign policies. It also gave rise to regional conflicts, such as the war in Chechnya and conflicts in Central Asia.

Quick Tip

The disintegration of the Soviet Union reshaped world politics, leading to the end of the Cold War, new geopolitical realities, and economic transformations in former Soviet republics.

13. State the factors responsible for the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s?

Solution:

Step 1: Leadership of Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi's strong and decisive leadership played a key role in gaining popularity. She was seen as a determined leader who was committed to improving the nation's welfare.

Step 2: Indira Gandhi's policies.

- Poverty Alleviation: Her government launched the "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty) campaign, promising to address economic inequality.
- Green Revolution: The implementation of the Green Revolution increased food production, which earned her popularity among farmers.

Step 3: The 1971 Indo-Pak War.

Indira Gandhi's successful handling of the Indo-Pakistan war in 1971 and the creation of Bangladesh boosted her popularity. The victory enhanced her reputation as a strong leader.

Step 4: Social Reforms.

She promoted social reforms and brought attention to issues such as women's rights, education, and poverty reduction, which garnered support from the masses.

Step 5: Political Opponents.

Indira Gandhi's opponents were weak and fragmented. The absence of a strong political opposition allowed her to consolidate power and increase her popularity.

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi's leadership, her policies aimed at poverty alleviation, the Green Revolution, and the success in the 1971 war were crucial in her popularity in the early 1970s.

14. Do you think the performance of Congress party has declined in Indian politics?

Elucidate.

Solution:

Step 1: Rise and dominance of the Congress Party.

Initially, the Congress party was the dominant political force in India. It played a crucial role in the country's independence struggle and post-independence nation-building.

Step 2: Factors leading to the decline of the Congress party.

- Internal Division: Over the years, the Congress party faced internal divisions, leadership struggles, and factionalism.
- Corruption Allegations: The party was frequently accused of corruption and mismanagement, especially during the tenure of some of its leaders.
- Shift in Voter Base: There was a shift in voter preference towards regional parties, leading to a decline in Congress' dominance in various states.

Step 3: Challenges faced by Congress.

- Rise of Regional Parties: The rise of regional and caste-based parties eroded the Congress' voter base.
- Emergence of BJP: The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in the 1990s and its strong ideology of Hindutva challenged the Congress, particularly in national elections.

Step 4: Efforts to Reclaim Power.

Despite challenges, Congress has managed to regain power at certain times by forming alliances with regional parties. However, it has struggled to maintain its position in Indian politics.

Step 5: Conclusion.

While the Congress party continues to be a major political force, its performance has definitely declined compared to its earlier years due to internal and external factors.

Quick Tip

The decline of the Congress party can be attributed to internal divisions, corruption allegations, and the rise of regional and national parties like the BJP.