CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2026 - Set 59/1/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into five sections – Sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) Section A – question numbers 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B – question numbers 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.

(v) Section C – question numbers 19 to 23 are Long Answer Type-I questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.

(vi) Section D – question numbers 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon/Picture and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.

(vii) Section E – question numbers 27 to 30 are Long Answer Type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

(ix) In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.

Section A

1. Given below are two statements: Statement-I: The economic policies implemented by China helped to break the stagnation of its economy. Statement-II: Economic development of China also increased environmental degradation and corruption. In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.

(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.

(C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.

(D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

2. 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.

3. Which measure was adopted by China to solve its economic crisis?

(A) Like USSR, China also followed 'Shock Therapy'.

(B) China ended its economic isolation with the establishment of relations with most of the developing countries of the World.

(C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy.

(D) Chine focused more on export as compared to import.

4. Identify the State with which the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related to.

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Madhya Pradesh

(C) Haryana

(D) Rajasthan

5. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below: Assertion (A): All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is getting more importance. Reason (R): Due to globalisation, the state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions and the market has become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

6. 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.

7. Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below: List-I: (a) Violation of Human Rights, (b) 'Mad-Cow' disease, (c) Disarmament Treaty, (d) 9/11 terrorist attack. List-II: (i) Britain, (ii) Chemical weapons convention, (iii) World Trade Centre in America, (iv) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

(A) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

(B) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

(C) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

(D) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)

8. 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:

(A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

(D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

9. Choose the name of the Prime Minister who abolished 'Privy Purse'.

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(C) Rajiv Gandhi

(D) Indira Gandhi

10. Choose the statement that best describes the concept of globalisation.

(A) The process of rapid integration or inter-connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, capital, people and ideas.

(B) Globalisation has increased states capabilities in the political field.

(C) Globalisation has given freedom to consumers to choose from limited alternatives.

(D) Globalisation has reduced the various opportunities of employment to the people.

11. Identify the political party which has had a continuous growth in its Lok Sabha seats in the General Elections from 2009 to 2019.

(A) Indian National Congress (INC)

(B) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

(C) Shiv Sena (SS)

(D) Communist Party of India (CPI)

12. Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty refers to:

(A) Peaceful use of nuclear energy

(B) Spread of nuclear weapons

(C) Development of nuclear fusion

(D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles

Section B

13. Highlight any two objectives of establishing Planning Commission.

14. How does the natural insularity of South Asian region determine its cultural distinctiveness? Explain.

15. Explain any two human activities responsible for degradation of environment.

16. On what grounds can globalisation be considered a multi-dimensional concepts? Explain with example.

17. Describe any two challenges faced by India during the term of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

18. "The demands of various regional aspirations during 1980s was a step towards nation building." Support the statement with argument.

Section C

19. Highlight any two differences between the ideologies of Socialist party and Communist party of India.

20. Highlight any two traditional measures which may be used by different countries to maintain their national security.

21. Describe any four initiatives taken across the world to create awareness about the protection of the environment.

22(a). "India has accepted expressions of regional aspirations to strengthen the national integrity." Support the statement with two examples.

OR

22(b). Do you agree that the Assam accord was successful in establishing peace and stability in the State? Support your answer with any two arguments.

23(a). Analyse the 'ASEAN way' as a unique initiative of promoting peace in South-east Asian Countries.

OR

23(b). Determine the contribution of 'ASEAN security community' in its promotion of economic progress.

Section D

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: 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.

24(i). Which one of the following South Asian countries is not a founder member of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)?

(A) Nepal
(B) Bhutan
(C) Afghanistan
(D) Bangladesh

24(ii). The external power that affects the South Asian Countries the most is:

(A) United States of America
(B) Russia
(C) France
(D) Britain

24(iii). The major objective of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation is -

(A) to become a contemporary centre of power in the World.
(B) to establish a common currency for the regional organisation for its economic development.
(C) to solve all regional conflicts without interference of external powers.
(D) to co-operate member states for economic growth, social progress and cultural development through multilateral means.

24(iv). Which one of the following is NOT a core objective of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)?

(A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations.
(B) To promote and enhance mutual trade and economic co-operation.
(C) To reduce custom duties and non-tariff barriers.
(D) To create a free trade area among member states.

25. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:



25(i). Name the leader talking to the Prince in this cartoon.

25(ii). What does the Prince sitting on the back of a poor man indicate?

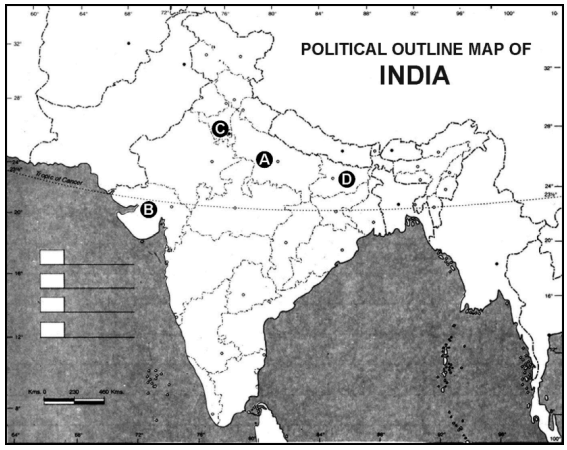
25(iii). What message is being conveyed by the cartoon?

25-VI1. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Name the speech given by Jawaharlal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947.

25-VI2. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Name the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.

25-VI3. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Explain the two nation theory.

26. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per format that follows: (i) The state related to student movement against inflation and corruption in 1974. (ii) The state related to the farmer's leader Chaudhary Charan Singh. (iii) The state related to Congress leader Jag Jeevan Ram. (iv) The state where Congress could not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in 1977 elections.



26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Write the name of first Prime Minister of Janta Party Government. (ii) In which year, was the National Emergency imposed in India by Indira Gandhi government? (iii) Name the leader who announced a nationwide Satyagraha at Ram Lila Maidan before the declaration of National Emergency. (iv) Name the political party that won the Lok Sabha Election in 1977.

Section E

27(a). Explain the composition and one function of any three organs of the United Nations.

OR

27(b). Name any three agencies of the United Nations and explain one function of each.

28(a). Analyse any three reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

28(b). Examine any three consequences of the Shock therapy.

29(a). "India's Foreign Policy has been successful in saving its 'National Interests'." Support the statement with three arguments.

OR

29(b). "India's Foreign Policy is as per the principles of International Peace and Security as laid down in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution." Justify the statement with three examples.

30(a). Describe any four factors responsible for the rise of coalition governments at the centre after the year 1989.

OR

30(b). Describe any four issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most political parties.

- End of Question Paper -