CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2026 - Set 59/2/1

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 marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options: Assertion (A): The idea of Five Year Plans (FYP) in India was inspired by the USSR. Reason (R): Due to acute economic crisis, the Indian Government started 'Plan Holiday' in 1966.

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

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

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

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

2. Which one of the following is related to the traditional notion of security?

(A) Russia - Ukraine War

(B) Continuous rise in the global temperature

(C) 9/11 attack on USA

(D) Spread of COVID-19 epidemic in the world

3. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the first two Five Year Plan?

(A) The first Five Year Plan was drafted by K.N. Raj and the second Five Year Plan was drafted by P.C. Mahalnobis.

(B) The first Five Year Plan focussed on agriculture and the second Five Year Plan focussed on industries.

(C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects.

(D) The aim of first Five Year Plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second Five Year Plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries.

4. Identify the correct trio of Baltic Republics:

(A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

(B) Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania

(C) Slovenia, Romania, Estonia

(D) Estonia, Romania, Latvia

5. Given below are two statements: Statement I: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. Statement II: All the 189 members of IMF organization have equal say. 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.

6. Which one of the following statements is True about the concept of 'Co-operative Security'?

(A) Initiating action by the developed countries against non-traditional threats.

(B) Ensuring 'collective security' by the NATO countries in case of threats.

(C) Strengthening internal security by various measures within a state.

(D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.

7. Which statement is the best description of 'Veto Power'?

(A) It is a power of positive voting.

(B) After the end of the Second World War, Veto Power is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world.

(C) All the temporary members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) have the right to use Veto Power only for two years.

(D) All the members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) possess Veto Power.

8. Which was the last state toured by Rajiv Gandhi for his election campaign in May 1991?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Karnataka

(C) Kerala

(D) Andhra Pradesh

9. Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below: List-I: (a) Congress for democracy, (b) Garibi Hatao, (c) Student movement led by Morarji Desai, (d) Total Revolution. List-II: (i) Gujarat, (ii) Jay Prakash Narayan, (iii) Jagjeevan Ram, (iv) Indira Gandhi.

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

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

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

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

10. Which one of the following is NOT a consequence of 'Shock Therapy'?

(A) The value of the Rouble, the Russian currency declined.

(B) The economy of the entire region was ruined.

(C) The system of social welfare got strengthened.

(D) The collective farm system disintegrated.

11. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Declaration of National Emergency on the basis of internal disturbances. (ii) Railway strike by government employees under the leadership of George Fernandes. (iii) Sixth General Election held in India. (iv) Declaration of the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution in the 'Keshavananda Bharti' case by the Supreme Court. Choose the correct option:

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

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

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

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

12. The alliance that has formed the government at the centre the maximum number of times:

(A) United Progressive Alliance (UPA)

(B) National Front

(C) United Front

(D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)

Section B

13. Highlight any four threats to non-traditional security.

14. Assess the impact of outside powers on the South Asian Countries.

15. How does the geographical location of the North-East region has affected the expression of its regional demands? Explain.

16. Explain any two differences between the refugees and the migrants.

17. Name any four political parties that had merged to form Janata Party in 1977.

18. Analyse the main reason responsible for the formation of Coalition Governments after 1989.

Section C

19(a). Explain any four differences between the governments formed in the first three General Elections held in India after independence and the coalition governments formed after the year 1989.

OR

19(b). Explain any four advantages of coalition governments with reference to Indian politics.

20. Why could the reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev not save the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain any two reasons.

21(a). Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Pakistan.

OR

21(b). Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Nepal.

22. The ideology of 'Bharatiya Jana Sangh' party was to make India a progressive and strong nation. Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any four suitable arguments.

23. During the decade of 1960, how did the Congress Party resolve the challenge of political succession? Explain.

Section D

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation. In particular, there are proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. Beyond this, the US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

24(i). Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members?

(A) General Assembly
(B) Security Council
(C) Secretariat
(D) Economic and Social Council

24(ii). Which country contributes the most in the budget of United Nations Organisation?

(A) America
(B) Russia
(C) China
(D) France

24(iii). In which year was the strength of non-permanent members of Security Council increased?

(A) 1962
(B) 1963
(C) 1964
(D) 1965

24(iv). Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the reforms in Security Council?

(A) The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
(B) The Security Council's decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
(C) The Security Council lacks equitable representation.
(D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace.

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



25(i). Which change does the cartoon reflect?

25(ii). What kind of shift is shown in America's attitude towards developing countries?

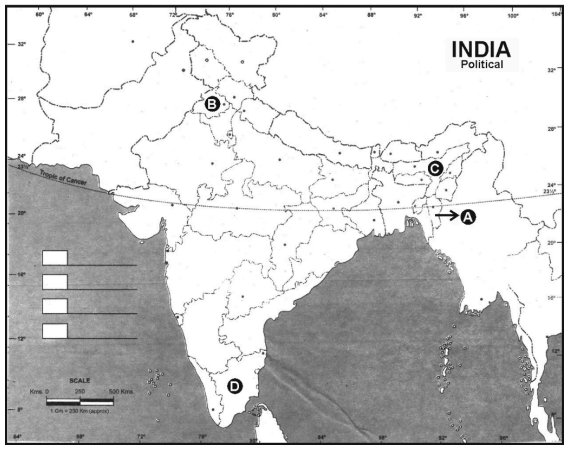
25(iii). Mention any one positive and any one negative impact of globalization in reference to the cartoon.

25-VI1. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: In which year did India embark on reforms for economic growth?

25-VI2. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: In which year and at what place was the first meeting of World Social Forum (WSF) organized?

25-VI3. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: State any two cultural consequences of globalization.

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 the format that follows: (i) The state related to the leader of Dravidian Movement E.V. Ramasami Naicker. (ii) The state whose formation was supported by Master Tara Singh. (iii) The state where the movement against outsiders was started by students. (iv) The state for which Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed an agreement for peace.



26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) State the article related to Jammu and Kashmir which was abolished in 2019. (ii) Name any one regional political party of the Jammu & Kashmir. (iii) In which year did Arunachal Pradesh become a separate state? (iv) Name the popular leader of Mizo National Front (MNF).

Section E

27(a). Explain any four factors that led Japan to emerge as a new centre of power even after the destruction caused by Atom Bombs.

OR

27(b). Explain any four policies adopted by China to accelerate its economic growth.

28(a). Highlight any four steps taken by the Government of India to minimize the greenhouse gas emissions.

OR

28(b). How does geo-politics of natural resources determine the balance of power in the contemporary world? Examine.

29(a). Analyse any three principles of India's foreign policy which you would like to alter in the present international scenario.

OR

29(b). "India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and a commitment to global disarmament." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.

30(a). How did Princely states posed a threat to the National Security of India? Explain.

OR

30(b). Explain any four problems faced during the process of partition of India.

- End of Question Paper -