CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2026 - Set 59/3/1

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 – Questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B – Questions number 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 – Questions number 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 – Questions number 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Answer each question accordingly.

(vii) Section E – Questions number 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 World Bank was created after the Second World War in the year 1945. Statement II: The activities of the World Bank are focused on the developing countries. 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. The major objective of 'Kyoto Protocol' was:

(A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(B) to reduce pollution by increasing forest cover.

(C) to provide grant-in-aid to the developing nations to control environmental pollution.

(D) to promote sustainable development.

3. The concept of 'sustainable development' emphasises on:

(A) utilizing maximum resources for human development.

(B) increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.

(C) combining economic growth with ecological responsibility.

(D) maximising the efforts for environmental conservation.

4. Match the States given in List-I with the States from which these were carved out given in List-II correctly. Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: List-I: 1. Gujarat, 2. Haryana, 3. Meghalaya, 4. Chhattisgarh. List-II: (i) Assam, (ii) Bombay, (iii) Madhya Pradesh, (iv) Punjab.

(A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii)

(B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)

(C) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

(D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

5. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given below options: Assertion (A): The European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. Reason (R): The European Union has a major influence on the economic, political and military fields in the contemporary world.

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

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but 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. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953:

(A) to ensure administrative efficiency.

(B) to end complexities regarding demarcation of the provinces' boundaries during colonial rule.

(C) to ensure process of nation building.

(D) for demarcation of states' boundaries on the basis of language.

7. Choose the best argument to support India's claim for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council:

(A) India's growing economic power and stable political system

(B) India's effective leadership

(C) India's membership in the United Nations Organization since its inception

(D) India as the contributing member country in the United Nations Organisation's budget

8. Arrange the following events in a chronological order: (i) Atomic test conducted by China (ii) First nuclear explosion conducted by India (iii) Implementation of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (iv) Initiation of the atomic programme in India under the guidance of Homi Jehangir Bhabha Choose the correct option:

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

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

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

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

9. In which year did the largest public sector undertaking, Railways, go on a strike?

(A) 1974

(B) 1973

(C) 1972

(D) 1971

10. Which one of the following was the decision of the Supreme Court given on 24 June, 1975 about the Indira Gandhi case?

(A) Election of Indira Gandhi was invalid.

(B) Indira Gandhi used the services of the government officials in her election campaign which is against the concept of 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

(C) Indira Gandhi was ordered to resign from her post immediately.

(D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of the Parliament, but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings.

11. Which one of the following countries was not a founder of ASEAN?

(A) Singapore

(B) Indonesia

(C) China

(D) Thailand

12. In which city was the first Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held?

(A) Belgrade

(B) Bandung

(C) Tokyo

(D) Delhi

Section B

13. Name any four republics of the Soviet Union.

14. "Globalization has been a boon for the economy of India despite the resistance shown by certain groups." Support the statement.

15. Highlight any two fundamental differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.

16. Which two reasons were given by the Government for declaring the National Emergency in 1975?

17. How has Information Technology been responsible in accelerating globalization across the world? Explain with two examples.

18. Analyse any two factors responsible for the change in the nature of coalition governments at the Centre after the General Elections of 2014.

Section C

19. Explain any two major concerns of Indian government regarding the reorganisation of states on the basis of language after the end of colonial rule.

20. Highlight any four effects of the shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

21. Analyse any two major challenges faced by the Election Commission before conducting the first General Elections in India after independence.

22(a). "The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress." Support the statement with two arguments.

OR

22(b). Suggest any four measures to make the United Nations Organisation more relevant in the current scenario.

23(a). Why have the global efforts to protect the environment not been as successful as desired? Analyse the reasons.

OR

23(b). Evaluate the efforts made to achieve the objectives of the Rio Declaration by the developed and developing countries.

Section D

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it: India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM.

24(i). Which Indian leader played an important role in manifesting the Afro-Asian unity?

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

24(ii). In which year did the Non-Alignment Movement become the symbol of Afro-Asian unity?

(A) 1959
(B) 1960
(C) 1961
(D) 1962

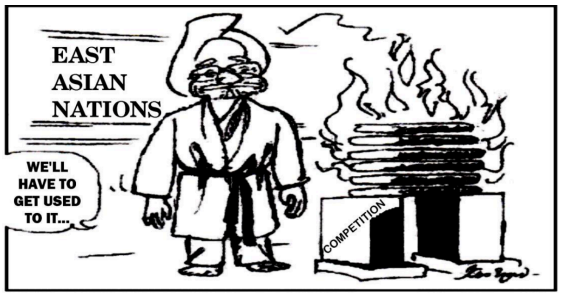
24(iii). Identify the main intention behind the strengthening Afro-Asian unity.

(A) To gain economic support from the USA bloc
(B) To co-operate with the USSR bloc in enhancing its global policies
(C) To form military alliances in the era of Cold War
(D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom

24(iv). The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in which year?

(A) 1961
(B) 1962
(C) 1963
(D) 1964

25. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:



25(i). Name any two countries of East Asia.

25(ii). Identify and name the leader shown in the cartoon.

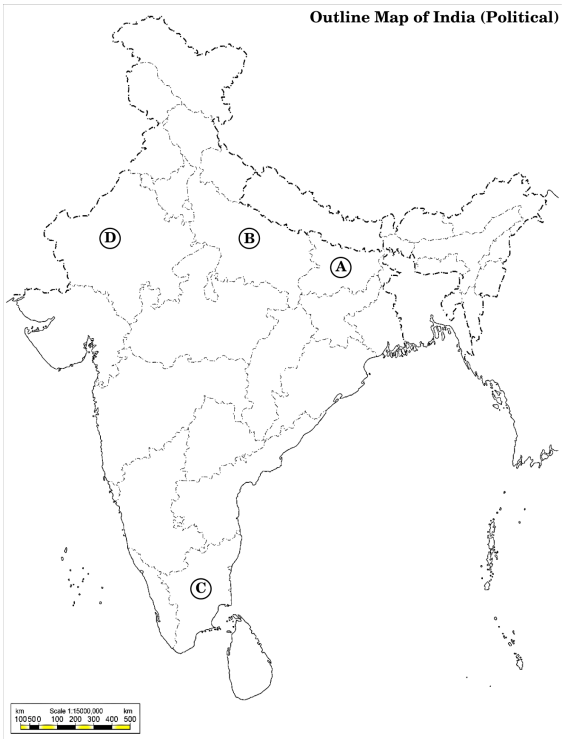
25(iii). Explain the meaning of the sentence given in the cartoon 'WE'LL HAVE TO GET USED TO IT'.

25-VI1. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Name any one country which resisted the adoption of the 'Euro'.

25-VI2. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Name any two new member countries of European Union.

25-VI3. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: Explain any two main objectives of establishing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

26. In the given political outline map of India, four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States 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 given in the map as per the following format: (i) The state related to Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. (ii) The state for which K. Kamaraj initiated Mid-day Meal programme to increase enrolment in education. (iii) The state in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly Elections of 1967, but formed a government with the support of other parties. (iv) The state where Non-Congress coalition government was formed after the Assembly Elections of 1967.



26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (26.1) State the famous slogan coined by Lal Bahadur Shastri. (26.2) In which year did the Congress Party split? (26.3) Who was the second Prime Minister of India after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru? (26.4) Describe the 'Kamaraj Plan' of 1963.

Section E

27(a). Describe the sequence of events responsible for the establishment of democracy in Nepal.

OR

27(b). Describe the sequence of events responsible for the end of the military government and establishment of democracy in Bangladesh.

28(a). Explain the efforts of the Punjab government and the Indian government to foster peace in the State of Punjab.

OR

28(b). Explain the main factors responsible for the demands of autonomy by the north-eastern states in India.

29(a). How did the Mandal Commission recommendations prove to be an effort to solve the problems of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)? Analyse.

OR

29(b). Examine any three grounds on which the regional parties support the various coalition governments formed at the Centre in India.

30(a). Highlight the differences between the external and internal notions of security in the contemporary world.

OR

30(b). "The non-traditional notions of security are more comprehensive than the traditional notions of security." Support the statement with the help of suitable examples.

- End of Question Paper -