CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2026 - Set 59/4/2

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. The focus of the Second Five Year Plan was:

(A) Agriculture
(B) Atomic Energy
(C) Heavy Industries
(D) Small Scale Industries

2. Choose the correct full form of 'NITI' of NITI Aayog.

(A) National Improvement Trust of India
(B) National Institution for Technology Improvement
(C) National Institute for Transformed India
(D) National Institution for Transforming India

3. To which political party did Rafi Ahmed Kidwai belong?

(A) Muslim League
(B) Indian National Congress
(C) Communist Party of India
(D) Socialist Party

4. In which state was a coalition government formed in 1957 under the leadership of Communist Party of India?

(A) West Bengal
(B) Kerala
(C) Assam
(D) Andhra Pradesh

5. Given below are two statements: Statement I: During colonial period, the state boundaries were drawn on the administrative convenience. Statement II: After independence, redrawing of the boundaries of the states was based on different languages. In the light of the above given 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. Match the Leaders in the Column 'A' with the Facts listed in the Column 'B' correctly. Column A: 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 2. Bodhchandra Singh, 3. Potti Sriramulu, 4. Jawaharlal Nehru. Column B: (i) Tryst with Destiny, (ii) First Deputy Prime Minister, (iii) Vishalandhra Movement, (iv) Maharaja of a Princely State.

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

7. Which one of the following statements is true about Global Commons?

(A) Global Commons are determined by the United Nations.

(B) Global Commons are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state.

(C) Global Commons have been determined by the Kyoto Protocol.

(D) Global Commons are owned by big powers.

8. For Question number 8, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below. Assertion (A): India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. Reason (R): India was reluctant to participate in global efforts of environment conservation.

(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 true, but Reason (R) is false.

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

9. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Creation of the World Bank (ii) Foundation of the United Nations (iii) World Trade Organisation was set up (iv) Establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

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

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

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

10. Which one organ of the United Nations stands suspended at present?

(A) Secretariat

(B) Economic and Social Council

(C) Trusteeship Council

(D) International Court of Justice

11. In which year was a multi-party system introduced in the Maldives?

(A) 2008

(B) 2007

(C) 2006

(D) 2005

12. Which one of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?

(A) Nepal

(B) China

(C) Maldives

(D) Sri Lanka

Section B

13. Explain the 'ASEAN Way' with reference to ASEAN.

14. Analyse any two major problems of Indian politics from 1989 to 1999.

15. Highlight any two steps taken by India for Asian and Afro-Asian Unity.

16. Highlight any two difficulties faced by the Election Commission of India to hold free and fair elections in 1952.

17. “Water is a crucial resource that is relevant to global politics.” Justify the statement with the help of one example.

18. Name any four Global Commons.

Section C

19. Analyse the strength of the European Union as a regional organisation.

20(a). Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India.

OR

20(b). Describe any four problems of the process of partition of British India.

21. Show with the help of examples that flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people are instrumental for globalisation.

22(a). Explain the reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and its impact on India.

OR

22(b). Explain any four reasons for good relations between Nepal and India.

23. Explain any four consequences of the Emergency imposed in 1975.

Section D

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



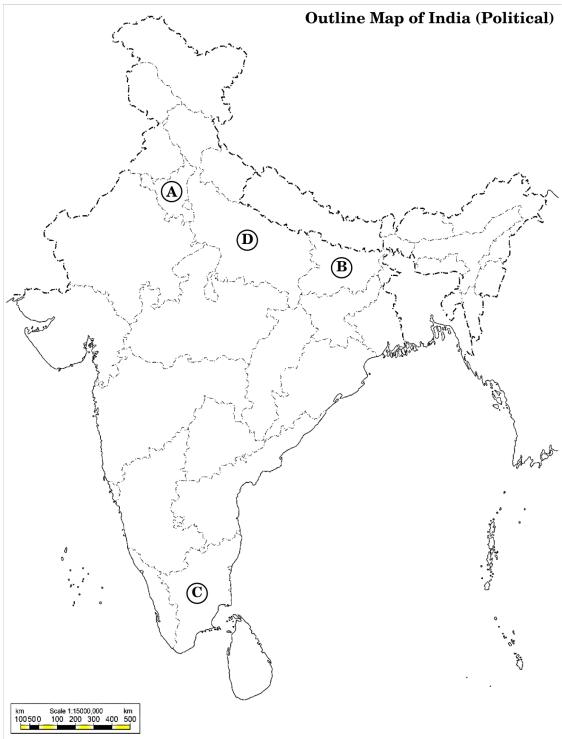
24(i). Which country is being represented by the man shown in the cartoon?

24(ii). What is missing in the UN logo shown in the cartoon?

24(iii). Explain the message conveyed by the cartoon.

24-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) In which year was the United Nations founded? (ii) Write the main objective of the United Nations. (iii) Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members? (iv) Name any one international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights.

25. 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 the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format: (i) The State from where Indira Gandhi got elected in the 1971 elections. (ii) The State to which Chief Minister C. Natrajan Annadurai belonged. (iii) The State with which the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related. (iv) The State where Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) In which year was the fifth Lok Sabha election held in India. (ii) Name the President of India who was elected in 1969. (iii) From which state did the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originate? (iv) Name the leader who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

26. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: "After the Chinese revolution, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government. Nehru felt strongly for this neighbour and helped the new government in international fora. A joint enunciation of peaceful coexistence was signed by Indian Prime Minister and the Chinese premier in 1954. But two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet and removed a historical buffer between the two countries. A little earlier, a boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China."

26(i). In which year was Tibet annexed by China?

(A) 1949
(B) 1950
(C) 1951
(D) 1952

26(ii). Choose the name of the Tibetan spiritual leader who had obtained political asylum in India.

(A) Dalai Lama
(B) Kazi Dorzi
(C) Zhou Enlai
(D) V.K.S. Menon

26(iii). Which one of the following was jointly signed by India and China in 1954?

(A) Non-Alignment Agreement
(B) Panchsheel
(C) Agreement on Apartheid
(D) Principles of Socialism

26(iv). The reason of the Chinese invasion in 1962 was:

(A) Boundary dispute
(B) India's interference in Tibet
(C) India's policy of non-alignment
(D) India's good relations with USA

Section E

27(a). Explain any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

27(b). Explain any four features of the Soviet system.

28(a). State any four major political happenings of the decade of the nineties which had a widespread impact.

OR

28(b). Describe any four issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most of the political parties in India.

29(a). Describe any three major reasons of the Kashmir problem.

OR

29(b). Describe any three important happenings of the Secessionist Movement in Mizoram.

30(a). Why is 'Shock Therapy' considered a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system? Explain any three reasons.

OR

30(b). Explain any four reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

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